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The Interpretation of Historical Facts: The Study of Historical Writing in the Perspective of Exposition Paragraph

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Abstract

This article discusses the existence of a trend of historical facts interpretation in producing exposition paragraph in historical writing. The objective of this study is to identify historical writing variation in the form of exposition paragraph through interpretation of historical facts. This study uses a historiographic and library research method in the field of linguistics and history. The results show that historical paragraphs can be written in various forms; it could be in form of narration, historical paragraphs, and in form of exposition that related to the writing form of history. The paragraph of history can be written by keeping the existence of the analytical element in them according to the reasoning ability of its writers. The explanation about history in the form of writing by interpreting historical facts has resulted in an exposition paragraph. This is related to the method of historical writing that should be used as a guide in the writing of history. With an exposition form, historical paragraphs can explain events of history according to the topic of the text. The impact from the existence of that thing is the occurrence of the writing of historical paragraphs not just in one type of paragraph. There is a paragraph of history in the form of a narrative. There are also historical paragraphs in the form of exposition. Thus, both have contributed to the development of the writing of history.

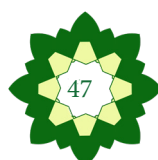
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Introduction

Human ideas or thoughts can be expressed in paragraphs. There are several forms of paragraphs that can be used as a choice alternative in expressing ideas or thoughts. One of them is a paragraph in the form of exposition. Linguistically, the essence of the exposition's meaning is an explanation (Tim Penyusun, 2016). As a term in the study of linguistics, especially concerning the use of language in expressing ideas, in the form of writing, exposition is generally defined as a form of writing containing information or explanation about the discussion object in that writing (Keraf, 1995, pp. 7--8).

If it is associated with the object of historical study, the exposition paragraph contains information or explanation about past events with use the kind of written language. The exposition paragraph containing this history study certainly has the characteristic in the language aspect that has built that historical paragraph. This thing needs the skills to use language effectively to be able to write history according to the expositions paragraph



character.

Up to now, there has been much writing related to topics in the field of historiography. In general, these topics are the object of study in the field of historical science, a branch of science in social sciences, including topics about the stages in writing history (Kuntowijoyo, 2001, p. 91). Although the final stage of historical research is the writing of history, the topic about forms of writing remains within the realm of linguistic study. The historical literature explains that historical topics can be written in narrative and analytical form (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, p. 218). This is an illustration of the side of the historical literature. On the other hand, linguistic literature has also discussed many topics related to the form of writing. Among the several forms of writing often discussed in the linguistic literature, there is writing in the form of narration and exposition. In some linguistic literature, the paragraph of history is often referred to as narration paragraph (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., pp. 134). Besides can be written in narration form, the paragraph of history also can be written in another form. In the position as the smallest unit in the text, paragraphs of history can be written in the form of exposition as a result of interpretation to the source of history. This matter, of course, is a unique side that is the object of discussion in this article. The uniqueness of this article is its discussion of the interpretation of historical facts that it related to writing paragraphs of exposition in the field of history.

This article attempts to answer the research question, namely, how are linkages of the historical facts interpretation with historical writing in the form of exposition paragraph? In tune to that research question, this article aims to identify the existence of trend from historical facts interpretation toward historical writing in exposition paragraph form. Thus, there is a variation of paragraph form which can be used to write history. Besides can be written in narration paragraph form, history can also be written in the form of exposition paragraph. Thus, this article can be beneficial to supplement the discourse in the linguistic and historical literature about the paragraph form variation used as a medium for writing the historical topic.

Method

The method used for achieving the objective mentioned above is historiographic research method and library research method in the fields of history and linguistics. Thus, this study used two approaches; the approach of historical science and the approach of the science of linguistics. Both approaches are used as the topic discussed in this study relate to the science of history and linguistics. Thus, there is a link between the that both sciences in the discussion regarding this research topic.

The discussion about paragraph form is clearly a study in linguistic discourse. The essence of the paragraph is the expression of ideas by using written language type in the form of a collection of several sentences. In this matter, of course, it takes the existence of skill in use written language type. Since language has a core role in creating paragraphs as the smallest unit in the text, the discussion about paragraph form and proficiency in using language in designing form of paragraph becomes the object of study in the linguistic literature. Thus, the approach from the study of linguistic literature becomes indispensable in achieving the above-mentioned objectives.

On the other hand, the writing of historical topics is highly tied to research methods of history. With the existence of a method of research of history, the writing of history must be done by a way of interpreting the source of history which valid and authentic. Discussion

about matters relating to historical source, including ways to determine its validity and authenticity, and other matters included in the framework of research methods of history are the specification of the study of historical science. Therefore, the discussion is in the literature of historical science. Thus, the approach from the historical science literature also becomes important to be used in achieving the purpose of writing this article.

Results and Discussion

In some linguistic literature research, there is information that seems less complete in identifying the form of a historical paragraph. There needs existence article that can complement information about the form of historical paragraphs in the study of linguistic literature. Thus, information on the form of the historical paragraph becomes more complete. The reader, especially from circles who has non-history academic experience, can understand the form of historical paragraphs not only in one form, but can also be in another form. The reader is able to understand the variations of historical paragraphs form, both in the linguistic literature and in the literature of history.

Various linguistic literature has discussed paragraph forms which are the smallest unit in text. An explanation about each of its forms has been mentioned above. In addition, there is also a discussion of the text which is a collection of several paragraphs. The text of history can indeed be written in the form of narration. There is a meeting point between the narration form and the character of historical studies. Narratives can relate to stories about events that have occurred in the past, so the resulting text is nonfiction text (Nofiyanti, 2017, p. 56). Historical research also relates to events that have occurred in the past. Events that have occurred in the past, that related to all aspects of human life, can be positioned as a topic to be discussed in the historical text. On this side, there was a meeting point between the study of linguistic literature and the science of history. Hence, historical writing about events that have occurred in the past can take its form in narration paragraph (Rochmiatun, 2013, pp. 6-7). The smallest unit from the text of history is the paragraph of history. Paragraphs that discuss matters relating to events that have occurred in the past, can certainly be called a paragraph of history. In this matter, there is also a linguistic literature that mentions historical paragraphs as an example for a narration paragraph because it can indeed be written in a type of that paragraph (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 134). Even so, paragraphs of history can also be written in other forms, such as in the form of exposition.

In addition in the form of narration, the writing of paragraphs in the text of history can also be in the form of exposition. This matter is important to be informed in the linguistic literature to be able to contribute in informing the paragraph form in the historical text more fully and to can reflect the tendency of historical writing according to his method. To get a clearer description of this matter, there should be further discussion of the forms of paragraphs which became the object of discussion in linguistic literature as the initial discussion material and followed by a discussion of the method of historical writing, as follows.

a. Paragraph and Text Form in Linguistic Literature

The linguistic literature is the most competent container in discussing the forms of paragraphs that can be used to express ideas. Because ideas are expressed in paragraph form, of course, the language type used as its means is the type of written language. In this matter, the type of written language plays a very important role. By means of that language type, ideas can be written in paragraphs and can be known to the reader without being tied to a particular time or space. Text that consists of several paragraphs, can also be used as a

medium that is very effective in expressing an idea. There is a distinct tendency in designing paragraphs and texts to be able to express ideas. The existence of that tendencies differences has led to the occurrence of differences in paragraph form and text produced. Thus, the form of paragraphs and texts become varies.

The paragraph is the smallest unit of the text. A collection of several paragraphs that are coherent and related to the topic of the text, will produce an article. As the smallest unit of the text, the paragraph also has several forms. Such as the text, a paragraph can also be in the form of description, narration, exposition, and argumentation (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., pp. 134--136). Furthermore, in the use of the term in the mention of paragraph types, there is also a literature which tends to use the term “expository” as part of paragraph form to replace “expositions” with the same meaning (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, p. 131; Sudarno & A.Rahman , n.d., p. 136). In the context of the discussion about paragraph form, there is no difference in meaning between that two terms.

Besides there are several paragraph forms, there is also some form of text. In the linguistic literature, there is a text in the form of description, narration, exposition, and argumentation (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 117). Each of these texts form has different characters. The purpose of each one of these texts form is also different. The existence of variation of the form of text has led to the existence of choice of the form of text in expressing the idea in order to can be known by the readers.

There is also a linguistic literature that mentions the addition existence of one form of text again, namely the text in the form of persuasion, in addition to the four forms of text that has mentioned above. Thus, as mentioned by Gorys Keraf (1995, pp. 7--17), there are five forms of text in the study of linguistic literature, namely description, narrative, exposition, argumentation, and persuasion. Regarding the form of persuasion text, Gorys Keraf (1982, pp. 119--120, 1995, p. 14) explains that the form of persuasion text -- the text that is a deviation from the form of the argumentation text --, has a point of suitability with partly of characters of argumentation text form, so there is the impression that the form of persuasion text is identical to the form of argumentation text, when in fact there is a difference between that both forms of the text. Because it has a difference, the persuasion text is regarded as a text form of its own that has differences from the argumentation text. Since there is a form of persuasion text, of course in the linguistic literature study, there is also a form of persuasion paragraph, in addition to the four forms of the paragraph that has mentioned above (Silfia, 2014, p. 77).

Linguistically, the word “description” can be understood as a depiction regarding an object by using the word as its medium (Tim Penyusun, 2016b). The paragraph form of description, terminologically, has the meaning as a paragraph which the form of a depiction regarding the thing expressed in that paragraph (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, p. 131) The character that most essential of the description paragraph is the depiction regarding the expressed idea. This matter is also the goal of writing the description paragraph, so the reader gets a depiction regarding the idea depicted by using the type of written language.

In line with the definition of the description paragraph, the form of description text can be interpreted as a form of text that serves as a medium to depict ideas. Such as the description paragraph, the core from the character of description text is the depiction regarding the expressed idea. In this matter, that idea is can related to phenomena seen, heard, felt, or other (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 117). Thus, the reader as if to be able to imagine the phenomenon expressed in that text.

Paragraph, as the smallest unit of the text, can also be written in narration form. Thus, the narration paragraph is included parts of various paragraph forms that can be used as a means of expressing ideas with a type of written languages. In accordance with Dalman's explanation mentioned by Dewi (2016, p. 3), the narration paragraph is a paragraph containing the story. The paragraph of narration aims to tell the idea expressed in the paragraph.

In addition to the narration paragraphs, there is also a narration text. Narration text is included as part of various forms of text that can be used as a means of expressing ideas through a type of written languages (Nofiyanti, 2017, p. 55). As a form of text, the term of narration is used to identify a form of text containing a story (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 117). The essence of the narration text character is a story about the idea discussed in the text.

Among the various paragraph forms, there is also a paragraph in the form of exposition. In this case, the exposition paragraph is the smallest unit of the text. His position as the smallest unit of the text, of course, is the same as any other type of paragraph. In terminologically, the exposition paragraph can be understood as a paragraph explaining the idea discussed in the paragraph. Thus, the exposition paragraph is a paragraph containing an explanation. Therefore, this paragraph is often referred to by the term explanation paragraph (Dewi, 2016, p. 2). Another term commonly used also to identify this paragraph is the expository paragraph (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, p. 131).

Exposition texts are also part of various forms of text. Besides there is an exposition paragraph, there is also an exposition text. The form of exposition text can also be used as a means of expressing an idea by using written language. With exposition, the idea is expressed in the form of explanations. The purpose of the exposition text form, of course, is to explain the idea discussed in the text. With that purpose, the exposition text form is often referred to also by the term of explanation text. In this case, Edi Saputra (2016, p. 220) has identified the exposition text as an explanatory text.

In the linguistic literature study about paragraph form, there is also a paragraph of argumentation. In this case, Dalman, as mentioned by Dewi (2016, p. 3), has explained the existence of argumentation paragraph of as part of various types of paragraphs. In accordance with its character, the argumentation paragraph express the idea that is reinforced with data and facts so that the reader is affected to feel that the idea in the paragraph is true. Therefore, this paragraph is often identified with the persuasion paragraph. In this case, there is a literature that equates paragraphs of argumentation with persuasion paragraphs (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, p. 132).

Beside the argumentation paragraph, there is also an argumentation text. In this matter, argumentation text is also part of various forms of text. As a terminology in linguistic studies, argumentation text is defined as a form of text that directs the reader to feel that the idea discussed in the text are true (Dwihartanto, Suryanto, & Andayani, 2016, p. 131, Keraf, 1995, p. 10). The core purpose of this text is to influence the reader in order to feel that the idea discussed in the text are true. To achieve this goal, the argumentation text is supplemented by displaying arguments to reinforce the idea in the text (Keraf, 1982, p. 3, 1995, p. 10).

In addition to the paragraph form that has been mentioned above, there is also a paragraph form of persuasion. In this thing, the persuasion paragraph expresses the idea that contains the element of coaxing its reader (Dewi, 2016, p. 3, Keraf, 1995, p. 14). Like

the persuasion text, the persuasion paragraph which is the smallest element of the text also collocates the element of coaxing as its character. In accordance with that character, of course, the paragraph of persuasion is designed with using sentences that are able to captivate the reader, so that the reader becomes persuaded.

In line with the persuasion paragraph, the persuasion text also expresses the idea that contains an element of coaxing. The form of persuasion text can be interpreted as a form of text that expresses the idea that contains an element of coaxing to the reader in accordance with the direction of the idea in the text (Keraf, 1995, p. 14; Silfia, 2014, p. 78). The core character for this text is the existence of an element of coaxing in influencing the reader's attitude. With that character, the persuasion text, of course, seeks to influence the psychological condition of the reader to can be persuaded (Keraf, 1995, p. 14).

b. Historical Writing Method

Historical studies have a very close relationship with writing skills. This matter can be known from historical research methods. In the study of the historical science mentioned that the last stage in the research method of history is historical writing (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, p. 230). With the existence of this last stages, historical researcher writes the results of his research. To be able to do so, historical researcher, of course, must have the ability to use a type of written languages. This thing is needed to strengthen the skills of writing. With writing skills, historical researcher, in writing the results of his research, can choose the form of paragraphs that fit the steps in research methods of history.

Historical writing, as it fulfills the tendency to be done by analyzing its source, of course, can take the form of an exposition paragraph. In this thing, the exposition is understood with the definition as has been mentioned above. The tendency toward that exposition is of course in conformity with the historical writing guidelines which must be used in writing texts which are a collection of several paragraphs of history. Thus, the paragraphs appear an analytical nature in conveying explanations and information of history.

The historical text certainly has a topic which serves as a discussion object. The text can be composed because of the existence of a topic. Therefore, the first step in the method of historical writing of course is to determine the topic to be used as the object of discussion, followed by collecting historical source related to the topic and criticized it in the form of internal and external criticism to get fact of history which authentic and credible, interpreting that historical fact and the final step is to write that interpretation result in a historical text (Kuntowijoyo, 2001, pp. 91--107).

Like in other fields, the text in the field of history also consists of a coherent set of paragraphs and is related to the topics covered. In this matter, that topic, of course, is a topic of history. Respectively paragraph synergizes in discussing topics until could to convey clear information about the topic to the reader. Therefore, in the text, there should not be any paragraphs that are inconsistent with the topic. Respectively paragraph expresses an idea which leads to clarity of discussion that related to the topic. Thereby, all the paragraphs in the text contribute in making clear the discussion about the topic of history discussed in the text.

Historical paragraphs in the form of exposition are used to publish and explain information of history to readers based on interpretations toward facts of history. This information of history is formed from the existence of the main mind and the explanatory mind which is in the paragraph. Therefore, in the paragraph, there are of course both types of that minds (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., pp. 127--129). Both types of that minds must

be interrelated, so the information of history can be clearly publicized. The composition of the paragraph in publishing the information of history can in deductive form by expressing the main mind and followed by the explanatory minds, and can also in inductive form by expressing some explanatory mind to arrive at the main mind (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, pp. 124--125).

In one historical paragraph which shaped exposition, there is only one main mind contained in a single sentence called the main sentence (Mardiyah, 2016, p. 267; Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., pp. 127--129). Other sentences contain the explanatory mind. Therefore, these other sentences have a function to explain the main mind contained in the main sentence, so the set of sentences in the paragraph becomes coherent and synergize in expressing ideas according to the main mind. Sentences which serve to as the explanatory mind which explains the main mind in the paragraph are referred to as the explanatory sentences and must relate to the main mind in the paragraph (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., pp. 126--128). In the context of the paragraph of history, the main mind and the explanatory mind in the paragraph are of course related to the object of discussion in the field of history.

The writing in a form of historical paragraphs is the writing regarding events that have occurred in the past. In writing historical paragraphs, the source of history becomes a very important thing to obtain facts of history that can be analyzed and interpreted. The results of that analysis and interpretation can be written in the historical paragraph. The more facts of history obtained, the more complete the information of history from that past. In this matter, the ability of analysis and interpretation toward facts of history that occurred in that past is an indispensable thing in order to produce a text consisting of a collection of historical paragraphs. Thus, the paragraph of history can be filled with an explanation of the object of discussion related to the topic of the text.

Paragraphs can be used as a medium to explain the results of analysis and interpretation towards facts of history obtained from its various sources. Thus, that paragraph becomes a historical paragraph. If it is related to the study of linguistic literature, the paragraph containing the explanation about of the results of the analysis and interpretation toward the facts of history, of course, has met the criteria to be classified as exposition paragraphs. In the study of linguistic literature, the exposition paragraphs are identified as paragraphs that have the character as a paragraph that contains explanation (Oktaria, Andayani, & Saddhono, 2017, p. 169; Saputra, 2016, p. 220; Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 136). This character can be judged as the core of the exposition's paragraph criteria and as a matter that can distinguish it from other types of paragraphs.

Historical facts that occurred in the past can be obtained from its various sources. In the literature study of historical science, there are several types of sources of history. There are sources of history in form of oral and thing, either in writing form or artifact (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, pp. 219--220; Rahman, 2017, p. 140). In that both types of historical sources, if both valid and authentic, there is a historical fact that can be used as an analysis material in historical studies. Therefore, both types of that sources -- source in form of oral and thing --, have a very important function in the writing of history.

Oral sources in the field of history can be used by historical researchers as materials that can be analyzed and interpreted in historical studies. Historical researchers can get an oral source from the perpetrators of history about the things that happened in that event of history. In addition, historical researchers can also get oral sources from people who witnessed the occurrence of events of history about the things that happened in that event of

history. Information gleaned orally from the perpetrators of history or people who witnessed the occurrence of a historical event on what happened in that event of history, of course, is an oral source. Thus, the oral source can complement information that exists in other sources of history, including historical information which exists in sources of history in written form (Habsari, 2016, p. 65).

Historical researchers can also get facts of history about events that occurred in the past from the source of history in the form of writing. Information about the things that happen in events of history, written by the perpetrators of history, of course, can be called as a source of history in the form of writing. Likewise, information about things that happen in events of history, written by people who only witnessed the event of history, can also be referred to as a source of history in the form of writing (Shoheh, 2015, p. 150). In essence, the source of history that uses writing as its medium is called the source of history in the form of writing.

Researchers of history can also use objects in the form of artifacts as a source of history. Humans in the past have left objects that are the result of his creation. That objects are found in the present. By analyzing and interpreting information of history which exists on that objects, historical researchers can write about things that happened in the past. Therefore, archaeological objects which are ancient objects that have information of history about things that occurred in the past can be used as a source of history (Rahman, 2017, p. 131). Thus, can be known that the science of history has a connection with the science of archeology. In this case, archeology can help the science of history in providing historical sources in the form of ancient objects or artifacts. Therefore, in the study of historical science, archeology can be considered as a science of history aids (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, p. 112).

In addition to archeology, there are several other sciences that can also be positioned as auxiliary science for historical science. This shows that the science of history has a connection with several other types of social science. An example is the science of philology (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, p. 118; Shoheh, 2015, p. 150). This science is certainly part of the social science type. This science can assist historical researchers in carrying out the study of texts from the past that have information of history. With the existence of some auxiliary science for history, both in the thing that related to source as well method of approach, historical studies become increasingly comprehensive.

From the above discussion, it can be known that the source of history is in a very important position in the activity of writing history. In the discussion about the source of history, mentioned the existence of primary and secondary sources (Nugroho, 2014, pp. 2-3; Saifuddin, 2013, p. 39). The paragraph of history should be based on the primary source. Notwithstanding, secondary sources can also be used to supplement historical studies that based on that source of the primary. Primary source have historical information derived from people who witnessed historical events, while secondary sources have information of history that does not come from people who witnessed historical events (Kuntowijoyo, 2001, pp. 98--99). Thus, historical information that derived from the perpetrators of history, of course including in the primary source category. In this thing, historical information is obtained from people who not only witnessed the occurrence of events of history but more than that became the perpetrators of history. The person who witnessed the occurrence of events of history, although not the culprit, also included the source of the primary.

Historical paragraph prepared in accordance with his method can convey information or explanatory about the object of discussion that fit the topic of the text which is a historical topic. In the paragraph, there are information or explanations written based on interpretation or analysis towards the fact of history obtained from its various sources. Paragraphs that have the specification as a paragraph of information or explanatory as mentioned above, in the study of linguistic literature is included in the category of exposition paragraphs. By reading that paragraph, the reader can know information or explanatory in the field of history in accordance with the object of paragraph discussion. The discussion in that paragraph is related to the topic of the text. The set of paragraphs in the text can make information or explanatory of history related to its topic, become increasingly comprehensive.

By interpreting historical facts, paragraphs that are used as a means to write the results of the interpretation, of course, contain discussions which are interpretative. The paragraph of history is developed in an analytical way by interpreting historical facts. In the linguistic literature study, the analysis is part of the ways that it can be used to develop paragraphs (Arifin & Tasai, 2016, p. 129). By interpreting historical facts, the historical researcher may publish his interpretation results in writing in paragraph form. The historical researcher, of course, can explain the results of his interpretation in that paragraph. Thus, in the resulting paragraph, there is information of history in the form of an explanation about the result of interpretation toward facts of history. The paragraph which produced, of course, can be identified as an exposition paragraph. In that paragraph, there has been a core criterion of the definition of exposition paragraphs according to the study of linguistic literature. Its core criterion is the existence of informative content in the form of explanations in paragraphs (Dewi, 2016, p. 2, Rahmawati, 2013, p. 4).

To more clearly, it is necessary to display an example of exposition paragraph in the field of history written from the results of historical facts interpretation. Its historical facts are as follows:

- 1) There is a historical fact mentioned in the book of *Fajr al-Islam*, namely the fact that Ibn Abbas has ever taught in Madinah and Makkah, and had taught Tafsir, Hadith, and fiqh in the Masjid al-Haram (Amin, 1975, p. 173--174).
- 2) There are also historical facts mentioned in the book of *Thabaqat al-Fuqaha*, that among the disciples of Ibn Abbas in the field of fiqh, there are Atha' ibn Abi Rabah, Ikrimah, and Amr ibn Dinar, which all three are *faqih*, "experts in science of fiqh" (al-Shirazi, n.d, p. 48--49, 69--70).

Historical facts from that both books can be used as objects of interpretation to produce paragraphs of exposition in the field of history, namely as follows:

Ibn Abbas is a scientist. His extensive knowledge in several branches of science in Islam which he taught to his students, has strengthened his position as a scientist, and this position has made him have strong commitment to carry out teaching activities in Medina and Mecca; two cities which have ever used by him as a place of domicile. (Amin, 1975, p. 173--174). That scientist from the generation of the *Sahabah* has enormous attention and seriousness towards the activity of transmission of knowledge to his students. His attention and seriousness have been marked, among others with his success in bringing a part of his students to be scientists that famous in intellectual history discourses, such as Atha' ibn Abi Rabah, Ikrimah, and Amr ibn Dinar (al-Shirazi, n.d., p. 48-- 49, 69--70). Teaching activity is the thing which usual written in the

intellectual history of scientist that carry out it. Therefore, Ibn Abbas's activity in teaching is an important note that can complement his intellectual history.

Conclusion

The paragraph is the smallest unit in text. Ideas or thought can be written in various forms of paragraphs, including in the form of narration and exposition. This means that paragraphs can be used as a means to express ideas or thoughts, including ideas or thoughts related to the field of history. There is a linguistic literature that informs paragraphs of history as an example of narration paragraphs (Sudarno & A.Rahman, n.d., p. 134). This information actually needs to be equipped that in addition can be written in the form of narration, a paragraph of history can also be written in the form of exposition. Thus, information on the form of a paragraph of history becomes increasingly complete.

The tendency of historical writing which based on the results of interpretation towards facts of history obtained from its various sources, precisely produce the paragraph of history which is analytical in its discussion. Some historical paragraphs that are analytical nature can form a historical text. Thus, the text of history which formed is also reflected analytical nature. This is in accordance with the explanation in the literature of historical science which mentions that events of history that occurred in the past can be written in a narrative and analytical way (Madjid & Wahyudhi, 2014, p. 218). The paragraph of history which is shaped narration, of course, is the paragraph which resulted from developing a paragraph by the narrative way. The paragraph of history which is shaped exposition, of course, is the paragraph which resulted from developing a paragraph in an analytical way. The form differences of that paragraph occur because of the existence of differences ways which used in expressing the contents of the paragraph.

In the literature of historical science, there is a method of historical writing that must be used by historical researchers in writing history. There are several stages in this method that must be done, that one of which is the stages of interpretation towards historical facts derived from its various sources (Kuntowijoyo, 2001, p. 91). The implementation towards that methods is consistently capable of directing the historical researchers on the tendency of historical paragraph writing analytically.

The paragraph of history is the paragraph which discusses the thing related to historical events that have occurred in the past. This means that paragraphs can be used as a medium by historical researchers to explain and inform the results of his interpretation and analysis towards facts of history which originating from various its sources. Therefore, the paragraph history produced is analytical. The paragraph contains explanation and information regarding events of history that occurred in the past. The paragraph of history like this is the exposition paragraph and already has the character as an exposition paragraph. The essence of the exposition's paragraph character is the presence of explanation elements and information in the contents of the paragraph (Saputra, 2016, p. 220). Thus, the interpretation result toward facts of history can be written in the exposition paragraph form.

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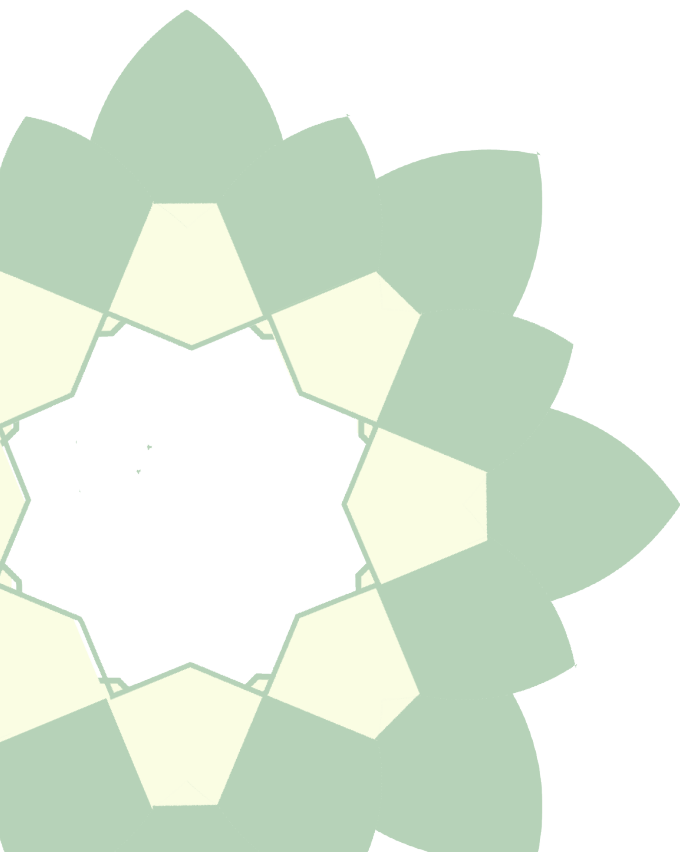
Guidelines

1. It has not been published elsewhere.
2. The paper is research findings, conceptual idea, science development on a certain field, and theory application study.
3. The Manuscript typed with Microsoft Word, Font Times New Roman size 12, spacing 1 on A4 size paper with a margin of 3.5 cm from the left edge, 3 cm from the right edge, 3 cm from the top and bottom edges. The length of 15-20 manuscript pages including a list of references. Writer (s) must follow the journal template that can be downloaded at Insaniyat Open Journal System <http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/insaniyat>
4. The article should be written in Arabic or English.
5. Article contains title; writer's name, author affiliation (department, faculty, university / or institution), complete address of the affiliation and Author's corresponding email.
6. Abstract is written for about 250 words. It pervaded research objectives, methodology, discussion and result, and conclusion with maximum 5 keywords that represent the research core.
7. The article consists of **Introduction** (background of study, research problem, research purposes, significance of the research and theoretical basis). **Method** (explaining the chronological research). **Discussion and Result** (containing analysis and result of the research), and **Conclusion**.
8. Citation and reference must follow APA style (American Psychological Association) sixth edition.
9. The references should used min 40% from primary source (International Journal).
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Letters: ʾ, b, t, th, j, h, kh, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, s,d, t,z, ʿ, gh, f, q, l, m, n, h, w, y. Short vowels: a, i, u. long vowels: ā, ī, ū. Diphthongs: aw, ay. Tā marbūtā: t. Article: al-.
For detail information on Arabic Romanization, please refer the transliteration system of the Library of Congress (LC) Guidelines



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