



## The Markobar Tradition in Premarital Psychology (JUDUL DITULSIKAN ANTARA 5 KATA s.d 15 KATA, LUGAS DAN JELAS, 16 pt)

**Sulaiman Sihombing<sup>1\*</sup>, Rustam Efendi<sup>2</sup> (Without title)**

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia<sup>1</sup>

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri 1 Padangsidempuan, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>

Email: [sihombingsulaiman7@gmail.com](mailto:sihombingsulaiman7@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [rustamefendiharahap1@gmail.com](mailto:rustamefendiharahap1@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The abstract in English must be 150–200 words in length and should include the research objectives, problems, methods, and results. It should be written in Times New Roman, font size 10, single spacing, with a text length of between 150 and 200 words. The English version of the abstract must be composed in standard English with corrected spelling and should have an indentation of 1 cm on both the left and right margins.

**Keywords:** write 3-5 words concepts that are core/essential/fundamental from the article, arranged alphabetically.

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pandangan masyarakat suku Mandailing mengenai adat markobar dalam konteks psikologi pranikah. Belakangan ini, pemberitaan perceraian selebriti kerap muncul di media, khususnya televisi, sehingga masyarakat seolah-olah memandang perceraian sebagai hal yang lumrah terjadi setelah menikah dan menghadapi masalah. Fenomena ini menjadi perhatian, termasuk pada masyarakat suku Mandailing yang memiliki tradisi adat bernama markobar. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prinsip-prinsip dalam tradisi markobar berisi nasihat dan arahan yang mendorong individu untuk memperbaiki diri, mematuhi aturan, dan menjauhi perilaku yang dilarang secara agama. Bahasa yang digunakan dalam tradisi ini mengedepankan nilai keagamaan, perdamaian, motivasi positif, serta ajakan untuk menghormati orang yang lebih tua. Masyarakat Mandailing mengakui bahwa adat markobar memberikan manfaat besar bagi pasangan pengantin agar mampu mempertahankan rumah tangganya.

**Kata Kunci:** Kata kunci maksimal lima kata, seperti: Adat, Multikultural, Psikologi, Pranikah, dan Makkobar.

### INTRODUCTION/PENDAHULUAN

The introduction should be written without indentation, using bold uppercase letters in Times New Roman, font size 12. Subheadings should be placed two spaces apart from the main text. The manuscript must be prepared on A4 paper size (21 cm × 29.7 cm) with

\*corresponding author/penulis utama

margins of 2.54 cm on all sides (top, bottom, left, and right). The main text should be in Times New Roman, font size 12, with 1.5 line spacing.

In the introduction section, authors/researchers must explain the research problem and present relevant theoretical foundations. The manuscript should follow the order: article title, author's name and affiliation, abstract, keywords, introduction, discussion and analysis, conclusion, and references. For articles in English, all elements—including text, figures, and tables—must be written in English, while for articles in Arabic, all elements must be written in Arabic, both using Times New Roman font size 12. The total length of the article should be between 4,500 and 7,000 words, including figures, tables, nomenclature, references, and other elements.

The introduction must present the urgency of the issue or phenomenon being discussed, from a quantitative perspective, qualitative perspective, or a combination of both. Authors should demonstrate whether existing literature is insufficient, explain what has already been addressed by other researchers, and identify the research gap to justify the study. The novelty aspect must be highlighted, followed by a clear statement of the specific research objectives, showing how they differ from or complement prior studies.

Furthermore, the introduction should outline the arguments or hypotheses to be tested, which form the basis of the research focus. Specifically, it should address: (1) Importance of the issue or phenomenon – Why it deserves publication, supported by quantitative and/or qualitative evidence. (2) Assessment of existing literature – Whether current studies are inadequate; a review of prior research should be provided, indicating what has been addressed and what remains unexplored, highlighting the novelty. (3) Specific research objectives – Whether they differ from previous studies, and how they address existing research gaps, making them the main focus of this study.

## **METHOD/METODE PENELITIAN**

The Methods section contains a description of the type of research, data collection, data sources, types of data, and data analysis techniques, presented in narrative paragraph form without subheadings. The methods are presented in three paragraphs, each focusing on and practically explaining the steps undertaken in the field.

The first paragraph should explain the type and approach of the research, as well as the time and location of the study. The second paragraph should describe the data collection

techniques used, such as interviews, observations, tests, and/or documentation, including details about the informants involved. The third paragraph should explain the operational data analysis techniques used, enabling readers to clearly understand the process of data processing from the initial stage to the point of producing the research findings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings (can be in the form of subheading)

The Results and Discussion section presents the research findings, which may be organized under subheadings. These findings should contain important and original data obtained from questionnaires, surveys, documents, interviews, observations, and other data collection techniques. The presentation of results may be supplemented with tables or figures to clarify the information. All figures and tables must be centered and numbered sequentially. Tables (referred to as Table 1, Table 2, and so on) should have their titles placed above the table, centered. A descriptive title should be written after the table number (for example: *Table 1. Summary of Makkobar Tradition*). The source of the table should be written below the table, aligned to the right. Example:

Table 1. Summary of Islamic Education Student

No.	Name	Male/Female	Rate
1.	Aisyah	Female	Beginner
2	Ahmad	Male	Advance

Source: Riview

Figures (refer with: Figure 1, Figure 2,...) should be presented below each figures and followed by the descriptive of the figure.



**Figure 1.** The Oval Picture

Equations (refer with: Eq.1, Eq.2,...) should be presented in the right side of the equation and in the bracket (Eq.1). There should be one line of space above the equation and one line of space below it before the text continues. Example:

$$C^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

### **Analysis/Discussion**

The analysis/discussion section presents data that has been interpreted and analyzed using specific techniques, combined with relevant theories and the researcher's perspectives. This section is one of the most anticipated parts of a journal article, as it serves to connect the research findings with previous studies and existing theories, thereby generating implications and recommendations for future research. In-text citations must follow the *Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note format)*, and the use of reference management software such as Mendeley or Zotero is strongly recommended.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Conclusion section should be written concisely and clearly, presenting the most significant research findings, followed by an explanation of their logical implications for the development of knowledge and the practice of Islamic education. This section should not use indentation and must be written in bold, Times New Roman, 12 pt font size.

The conclusion must address the following key points: (1) The most important findings of the research, particularly surprising or unexpected results—those newly discovered after the study was conducted. (2) The limitations of the study, such as a small sample size, a limited number of cases (e.g., only three cases), restricted variation (not tested at different levels), limited location, narrow gender/age range, or methodological constraints. (3) Recommendations for future research, which may include the need for further studies with broader scope, larger sample sizes, more varied cases, or deeper methodological approaches. Such follow-up research is expected to produce a more comprehensive understanding that can be utilized to formulate more targeted policies.

### **REFERENCES**

The References section must only include sources that are actually cited in the text, with approximately 80% derived from scholarly journals (primary sources) and 20% from other supporting sources such as books, conference proceedings, or official reports. Citation formatting must follow the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (full note), using in-note citation style.

Example of in-text citation:

The field of education is the key factor in shaping the character of a nation.<sup>1</sup> It can be observed that countries with high-quality human resources tend to excel compared to others.<sup>2</sup> They are capable of managing the state and utilizing their natural resources effectively. The ultimate aim of national education is essentially directed toward the development of various character values in accordance with Indonesia's identity, although in practice, the implementation of education is still far from what is intended in the law.<sup>3</sup> National education should contain character values education, rather than solely academic education.

## REFERENCES/DAFTAR PUSTAKA

### (Contoh Referensi yang terdiri dari Buku, Jurnal, dan Reposiding)

- Darmawan, I. Gusti Ngurah, Ace Suryadi, Dasim Budimansyah, dan Susilo Susilo. *Indonesian Education: Past, Present, and Future*. New York: Taylor & Francis, 2024.
- Sanga, Laurensius Dihe, dan Yvonne Wangdra. "Pendidikan Adalah Faktor Penentu Daya Saing Bangsa." *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Sosial Dan Teknologi (SNISTEK) 5* (28 September 2023): 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.33884/psnistek.v5i.8067>.
- Tran, Phung Phi. "High-Quality Human Resources in the Labor Market: A First Assessment of Potential and Obstacles." *SAGE Open* 14, no. 3 (1 Juli 2024): 215–59. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440241267259>.

## TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the Lentera Ilmu: Jurnal Kependidikan, Riset dan Teoritis based on the *Library of Congress* model;

b	=	ب	dh	=	ذ	t	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	z	=	ظ	m	=	م
th	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	gh	=	غ	w	=	و

---

<sup>1</sup> Laurensius Dihe Sanga dan Yvonne Wangdra, "Pendidikan Adalah Faktor Penentu Daya Saing Bangsa," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Sosial Dan Teknologi (SNISTEK) 5* (28 September 2023): 84–90, <https://doi.org/10.33884/psnistek.v5i.8067>.

<sup>2</sup> Phung Phi Tran, "High-Quality Human Resources in the Labor Market: A First Assessment of Potential and Obstacles," *SAGE Open* 14, no. 3 (1 Juli 2024): 215–59, <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440241267259>.

<sup>3</sup> I. Gusti Ngurah Darmawan dkk., *Indonesian Education: Past, Present, and Future* (New York: Taylor & Francis, 2024), 67.

h	=	ح	sh	=	ش	f	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	ṣ	=	ص	q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	ḍ	=	ض	k	=	ك	y	=	ي

Short vowel      a = اَ ;      i = اِ      u = اُ

Long vowel      ā = آ      ;      ī = إ      ū = أُ

Diphthong      ay = آيَ ;      Aw = أَوْ

**Note:**

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūthah* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūthah* is transliterated into “t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliterated into *l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.

**Example:**

a. Arabic word in general:

أهلية	=	Ahliyyah atau ahliyya
سورة البقرة	=	Sūrat al-Baqarah
أهل السنة والجماعة	=	Ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā’ah

b. Qur’anic verses:

يا أيها الناس	=	Yā ayyuha ’n-nās
ذالك الكتاب لا يرفعه	=	Dhālika l-kitābu lāraiba fīh