

Systematic Literature Review Leadership of Malay Sultanate Based on Traditional Prose Text Year 2010-2020

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the leadership theme Malay sultanate published in the journal My Cite digital in the ten years from 2010 to 2020. The methodology used is the approach to the articles relating to Malay and Malay Sultanate. The focus of the evaluation is articles that use a qualitative approach. Systematic literature review, guided by Preferred Reporting Items For Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) (Refer to Figure 1). The search engine involves the digital Malaysian Citation Index (My Cite) which contains scholars' studies in journals, proceedings, chapters in books, and theses. However, this study only focuses on 11 filtered articles found in digital journals only in the period 2010-2020. The findings of the analysis find themes on leadership, diplomatic strategy, and political crisis. In conclusion, a systematic review of the literature in leadership studies Sultanate based on traditional prose for 10 years found that the focus of scholars of constitutional manners text in traditional prose literary history and literary manners either narrative or non-narrative. The implications of the study findings can serve as a guide and applied to the Malay leadership at this time.

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Introduction

Leadership is a very influential aspect in life whether in individual, family, or community life. The study of leadership is very significant among scholars today because its implications affect an organization. The thing that most influences the aspect of leadership is the manpower that implements an organization. The manpower called the leader determines the downfall and power of an organization (Arbaie Sujud, Salihahs Razak, & Raiatul Adawiah Jaafar, 2015; Hairul Anuar Hj Mak Din & Zakaria Stapa, 2016). The organizational structure of leadership that is systematic and has a careful division of tasks can have a positive impact on the leadership climate. Accordingly, the greatness of the Malay sultanate in leadership is influenced by the power factor (Nor Afiza Mohd Nasir & Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, 2018), which received the support of the people (Beden, 2019b) thus affecting the development of the times as early as 1500 AD is important for analysis to identify factors influencing, and leadership values possessed.

Research background

Study of Malay leadership analyzed, Muhd Norizam Jamian, Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusoff, Muammar Ghaddafi Hanafiah, & Yusmilayati Yunus (2017), said the most important leadership is the element of fairness in the conduct of a government by emphasizing the attitude of leadership by example of the government in the past. Thus, Raja Ali Haji has produced several books to guide the next generation on the leadership aspect. For him, politics and leadership are the art of managing human beings, and the art of dealing with various human traits and virtues. Politics is the art of managing diversity and difference, rather than the struggle for power retention (Khalif Muammar A. Harris, 2017). Thus, the leadership of Malay privileges through literary texts is very important to be studied from the point of view of leadership in carrying out their responsibilities to the people. There are studies by Muhammad Fuad Othman, Zaheruddin Othman, & Mohd Foad Sakdan, (2016) which analyzes the art of managing diversity and

differences of political conflict in the leadership of the Malays. Among the findings of the study is that conflict arises due to misunderstandings within the party and exaggerating it to the party management while it can be resolved with a spirit of cooperation.

Therefore, an upcoming study will analyze the Malay leadership in the texts of traditional prose literature. Author Sulalatus Salatin describes some of the myths, conflicts, and philosophical justice palace Malay sultans in Singapore and Malacca were linked with the attitude, leadership, and scholarly kings and nobles (Jelani Harun, 2016). The study of Khalif Muammar A. Harris (2016) has discussed the leadership of Raja Ali Haji from the point of view of political thought and constitutionalism based on morals advocated by Islam. Through the thoughts of Raja Ali Haji, a person will not be able to be a good leader if he does not know the heart disease or the reprehensible nature that must be treated and monitored. Among these traits include arrogance (arrogance), anger (ghadab), envy (jealousy), greed (greed), misery (stinginess), extra (israf), ridicule (al-mazh), lies (kizb), sigh (al-jaz '), haste ('ajalah), delaying (taswif), not repaying services (lam yujzi 'al-khayr), and ignoring religious instructions (la yubali bi al-din). Every reprehensible trait is debated and its dangers explained to oneself and the country.

In conclusion, the background aspect of the previous study still does not focus on the study systematically. There is a significant gap in the study of the past which is the first aspect of the themes that formed the leadership of the Malay sultanate and the clarity of the text used in the traditional leadership of the Malay sultanate. Therefore, the significance, benefits of this systematic literature review is essential in analyzing Malay leadership to get the themes of Malay leadership in the texts studied.

Problem statement

Why does the leadership of the Malay sultanate become a choice for the study? Leadership famous Sultanate of Malacca in the 15th century was the

foundation of the state and nation. Civilization and state government regulations are listed in Malay History or Sulalatus Salatin essay Tun Seri Lanang which is the most valuable document in Malay historiography. Malacca Sultanate has had an organized society, regulatory, and administrative and political system of its own. Malacca Sultanate much impacts heritage in the system of government of our country.

However, at this time the Malay leadership challenges are too numerous as slander practices, conflicts within the party, no identity, and no leadership attitude that needs to be returned to the source history text, and the history of constitutional ideal manners should be strengthened. Consequently, the systematic analysis of the literature in the last 10 years to find an important theme in the leadership of the Malay sultanate in traditional prose to guide the Malay leadership now.

Objective

Analyze the leadership theme Malay sultanate published in the journal My Cite digital in the period of ten years, namely 2010-2020.

Methodology

This study used the approach to the articles relating to Malay and Malay Sultanate. The focus of the evaluation is articles that use a qualitative approach. Systematic literature review, based on Preferred Reporting Items For Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) (Refer to Figure 1). The search engine involves the digital Malaysian Citation Index (My Cite) which contains scholars' studies in journals, proceedings, chapters in books, and theses. However, this study only focuses on articles found in journals only during the period 2010-2020.

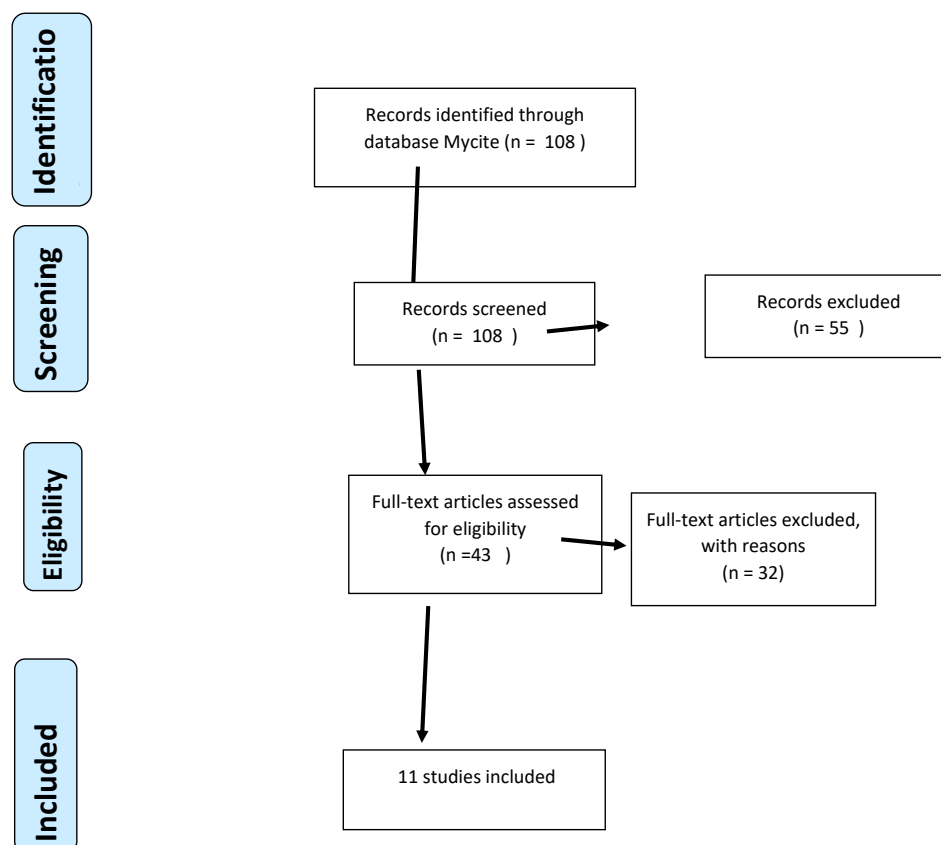
Malay leadership studies identified through the abstract has a word of Malay leadership. There are 53 articles in MyCite including Malay leadership. However, after being screened between 2010-2020 there are only 48 articles. Once filtered in terms of content Malay leadership that focuses mainly on Malay sultanate in the traditional text there are only 4 articles only.

Malay Sultanate's study also identified through the abstract that has a word of Malay sultanate. 55 articles have the word Malay sultanate in the abstract. Once filtered according to aspects of the Malay sultanate period 2010-2020, there were only 43 articles only. But when filtered, aspect of the Malay sultanate in the traditional text only remains 20 articles. Screening the next stage is to read the abstracts of 20 articles that relate to the leadership of the Malay sultanate. Subsequent screening there are only 7 related articles. Finally, there are only 11 articles that will be analyzed using a systematic literature review.

The 11 studies found in mycite articles have the following criteria:

- Published in mycite engine
- Written in English and Malay
- Has to do with traditional narrative or non-narrative prose techniques
- Studies that use qualitative approaches and content analysis
- Written by scholars
- Having to do with leadership and Malay sultanate

11 studies will be analyzed using a content analysis observation checklist based on the findings of the study on sultanate leadership



From: Statement Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

Results

Referring to the 11 articles in Table 1, which have been screened, over a period of 10 years, namely 2010-2020 based on the digital MCC search engine found, the text choice of scholars is the

text of Sulalatus Al-Salatin, Tuhfat al-Nafis, Bustan al-Salatin, Kitab Nasihat Raja-Raja, Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah, Thamarat al-Muhimmah, and Leadership Through Example which is a

snippet of stories from the Traditional Prose Narrative Writing.

Issues which become the objective of the study are Constitutional knowledge (Khalif Muammar A. Harris, 2011); the application of customary law to the personality of society (Salihahs Razak & Arbaie Sujud, 2016); the concept of justice in the leadership of the Malay rulers to the core of important works of traditional Malay polity (Muhd Norizam Jamian, Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusof, Hanafiah, & Yusmilayati Yunos, 2017); noble values that focus on the values of leadership possessed by the dignitaries of Melaka (Maryam Syafiqha Mohd Sayuti & Jamilah Omar, 2017); (Nor Suhaida Ismail, Mohd Firdaus Che Yaacob, Nik Fazrul Azri Nik Azis, & Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, 2014); describes the manners of the Malay rulers (Rahimah

Hamdan & Arbaie Sujud, 2018) and basic leadership practiced by Malay leaders (Beden, 2019b) in traditional prose. All of these aspects are the values and characteristics of leaders written by traditional authors in traditional narrative and non-narrative prose.

Other issues were also getting attention is a diplomatic strategy varies (Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, 2015) and the prize as a diplomatic strategy (Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, 2014), and an article on the political crisis in a government and administration of the Malay sultanate of Malacca (Amir Rullah Mohd Noor & Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, 2016) 10 out of 11 articles over a period of 10 years, the scholars discover more into leadership knowledge and teachings that should be followed by leaders. Only one revolves around political crisis in leadership.

Table 1 Systematic Literature Leadership Malay Sultanate

No	Authors	Years	Title	Research method	Research objectives	Findings
1.	Khalif Muammar A. Harris	2011	Malay political science of the 19th century: the study of the works of Raja Ali Haji / Ilmu ketatanegaraan melayu abad ke-19: kajian terhadap karya raja ali haji	Thamarat al-Muhimmah Text Analysis	Constitutional knowledge in the text of Thamar al-Muhimmah	The attitude of the leader is based on the science of constitutional knowledge.
2.	Zainal Abidin Borhan	2012	Wa'ad, Will and advice in Sulalat Al-Salatin: Lessons for the Malay leadership / Wa'ad, Wasiat dan Nasihat dalam Sulalat Al-Salatin: Iktibar untuk kepimpinan Melayu	Sulalat Al-Salatin Text Analysis	The inquiry of leaders and leadership Malay	wa'ad, wills and advice is to understand the question of integrity between the creature and his God.
3.	Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad	2014	Gifts trigger a continuation of diplomatic relations in the Malay Sultanate / Bingkisan hadiah pencetus keberlangsungan	Text Analysis	the diversity of gift packages used by a government in successful diplomatic relations	Gift packages sent by the French government to the state governments outside of the Malay Sultanate is one of the efforts to safeguard the sovereignty of the Malay rulers and the government's security

			hubungan diplomatik pada zaman Kesultanan Melayu				and prosperity of his people.
4.	Nor Suhaida Ismail Mohd Firdaus Che Yaacob Nik Fazrul Azri Nik Azis Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad	2014	Mandate and Influence of Language in Islamic Political Government / Amanat dan Pengaruh Bahasa dalam Pemerintahan Politik Islam	Sulalatus Salatin Analysis	Al- Text	mandate and governance of the influence of language in the tradition of the Malay Sultanate	Mandate and influential political language of Islam presented in the Sejarah Melayu element in terms of advice and orders of government and state administration.
5.	Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad	2015	Diplomatic Strategy Varies A Government Local Wisdom in Sultanate / Strategi Diplomati Bervariasi Suatu Kearifan Lokal Dalam Pemerintahan Kesultanan Melayu	Text Analysis of Sulalat al-Salatin, Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, Tuhfat al-Nafis, and Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah		diplomatic strategies vary	a) simultaneous diplomatic relations strategies, b) two-in-one strategy, c) security tactics strategies, d) cooperation strategies to combat the enemy, and e) strategies for reconnecting diplomatic relations.
6.	Amir Rullah Mohd Noor Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad	2016	Political Crisis in Sultanate Era in Tuhfat al-Nafis / Kemelut Politik Zaman Kesultanan Melayu dalam Tuhfat al-Nafis	Tuhfat al-Nafis Text Analysis		a political crisis in the government and administration of the Malacca Sultanate era	Internal problems i.e. government with government; government with the people. as well as matters relating to the interests of the state administration.
7.	Salihahs Razak & Arba'ie Sujud	2016	Application of Customary Law	Sulalatus Salatin	Al- Text	The application of Customary Law to the	found in the text of the Law of Melaka is also traced in the

			Towards Personality Analysis	personality of the manuscript Sulalatus Salatin.
			Offenses in the community gives an	
			Sultanate Era / idea of the impact on	
			Penerapan Undang- the negative	
			Undang Adat personality practices	
			Terhadap Kesalahan committed by the	
			Sahsiah pada Zaman community	
			Kesultanan Melayu	
8.	Muhd Norizam 2017 Jamian Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusof Hanafiah, Muammar Ghaddafi & Yusmilayati Yunos	Justice Leadership Core Rulers: From Tradition to Contemporary Era / Keadilan Teras Kepimpinan Raja-Raja Melayu: Dari Era Tradisi Ke Kontemporari Muhd	The text analysis of the work includes Taj al- Salatin, Bustan al-Salatin, the Book of Advice of the Kings, and Thamarat al- Muhimmah. Analysis	the concept of justice in the leadership of the Malay rulers which is customary conversation works of traditional Malay polity.
			Principles of the Malaysian Constitution	The works of traditional Malay political role as leader of growers manners to produce a fair, balanced in terms of spiritual and temporal and worldly and hereafter.
9.	Mariyam 2017 Syafiqha Mohd Sayuti & Jamilah Omar	Value Leadership Speaker Malay Malacca Empire Study based on Sulalat Al- Salatin text / Nilai Kepimpinan Pembesar Empayar Melayu	Sulalatus Al- Salatin Text Analysis	noble values that focus on the values of leadership possessed by the dignitaries of Melaka based on the text of Sulalatus Salatin.
				Leadership values, leadership characteristics

			Melaka Berasaskan Sulalat Al-Salatin	Kajian Teks			
10.	Rahimah Hamdan Arbaie Sujud	2018	Grief That Reigns : Government Courtesy in Two Works of Traditional Malay Literature / Duka Yang Bertakhta: Adab Pemerintah dalam Dua Karya Kesusasteraan Melayu Tradisional	Tajus Salatin Text Analysis	describes the manners of the Malay rulers as enshrined in the book Tajus Salatin (The Crown of Kings)	King courtesy	
11	Sara Beden	2019	Classical Analysis Leadership Example based on Leadership Principles / Analisis Prosa Klasik Kepimpinan Melalui Teladan berdasarkan Prinsip Kepimpinan	Prose of by methods	library and qualitative	Leadership policy practiced by Malay leaders in traditional prose "Leadership by Example" in the anthology leather jacket from Istanbul	The leader of the Malacca practicing administrative dimension and the dimension of social responsibility in the leadership to ensure the stability and glory of the kingdom he ruled.

Discussion

Referring to the eleventh article, some themes can be formed in the study of scholars on the literature of traditional narrative and non-narrative prose that is the **theme of leadership, diplomatic strategy, and political crisis**. According to Rozita Ibrahim, Muhammad Rahimi Hasan, & Bahiyah Abdul Hamid, (2018) the definition of leadership has a variety of scholars-based definitions from the west and east. Among the definitions is that a leader is an individual who has natural talents such as high confidence, wise decision making, sociability, and so on. However, some views say leadership talents can be formed through experience in leadership. Leadership can also be identified to achieve goals in organizations that have relationships with employees either in terms of behavior or communication (Siregar et al., 2018).

Leadership Sultanate in this systematic literature review has guidelines for nature that there should be a Malay Muslim leaders. Among them is the importance of faith; the importance of science; the law of accepting gifts and bribes; the position of ulama 'or scientists in government; the principle of justice; religious and state relations; the relationship between Islamic law, common law, and customary law; duties of civil servants; the duties of a king or ruler; the importance of preserving soul, body, and honor; reprehensible traits that must be avoided by kings and great men for the sake of the continuity of the nation and country (Khalif Muammar A. Harris, 2011). Besides, the discovery by Nor Suhaida Ismail et al., (2014) leaders should know terms of self-mandate. This mandate includes obedience to God, apostles, and kings; being fair; concession; look after the welfare of the community; trust; guarding lust; uphold good and avoid evil. All these messages should be conveyed by giving advice and messages in the governance and administration of the country. This study has similarities with aspects of leadership that contain leadership characteristics such as Zainal Abidin Borhan (2012); Hairol Anuar Hj Mak Din & Zakaria Stapa, (2016); Maryam Syafiqha Mohd

Sayuti & Jamilah Omar, (2017) ; Muhd Norizam Jamian, Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusof, et al., (2017) dan Beden (2019a).

Besides, according to the study of Salihahs Razak & Arbaie Sujud (2016) law and customs have a very close relationship in forming positive values and practices for the individual and the community of his group. The community strongly believes in the custom formerly used as a rule in shaping behavior and good ethics. Customary law accompanied by punishment for each offense can have an impact on the perpetrator as well as other members. Indirectly, this can create a more responsible individual with every action taken. The application of Customary Law in situations related to the personality of society has its own distinct benefits. In this regard, the copy of the Law of Melaka and Sulalatus Salatin is used as the main reference in this study. There is an emphasis on the offenses of killing, raping, stealing, harassing women, committing adultery, and drinking alcohol. The effect of the enactment of this customary law can contribute to the awareness of the community to stay away from things that are forbidden, and the country will be in harmony.

Diplomatic strategy refers to Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad, (2015) is the planning or preparation of a relationship between the government carried out systematically by using the power of thought and energy resources to achieve the mission and vision that has been set. Diplomatic strategy relations Malay leader can be identified simultaneously, two in one, security strategy; cooperation strategies to combat the enemy, and strategies to reconnect diplomatic relations. Apparently varied diplomatic strategy is a testament to the local Malays, especially during the reign of the Malay sultanate. This is because each strategy produced is accompanied by solution steps tailored to the situation or event that occurs. Management of the administration in diplomatic affairs are controlled by so systematic that show the Malays in the formed niche, establish and strengthen relationships whether new or long-standing. Gifts are also one of the

strategies in establishing relations with foreign countries. Research study by Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad (2014) shows the gifts sent by the French government to the state governments outside of the Malay Sultanate is one of the efforts to safeguard the sovereignty of the Malay rulers and the government's security and prosperity of his people. This gift is a reflection of Malay intellectuals in developing and implementing a comprehensive approach to a government can achieve the objectives of establishing diplomatic relations with other governments

Political crisis is also discussed in the systematic literature review. Crisis means a critical and dangerous situation while politics is a matter of governing a country. Thus, political crisis means a dangerous situation in the affairs of the country's government. According to the study of Amir Rullah Mohd Noor & Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad (2016) is the moral collapse of the government, the power struggle; civil war; breach of will, and spread of slander. Although Tuhfat al-Nafis is the result of a traditional essay the content related to the political crisis is an issue that exists until now. However, in this age of technology, the spread of slander in the political crisis is becoming more widespread due to social media which has the advantage of crossing without borders and at your fingertips.

In conclusion, in the systematic literature analysis, three major themes are discussed, namely Leadership, Diplomatic Strategy, and Political Crisis.

Conclusion

Systematic literature study in leadership studies Sultanate based on traditional prose for 10 years to find the focus of scholars who analyzed the text of constitutional manners in traditional prose literary history either narrative or non-narrative. Three major themes were found as the first theme about leadership which has several dimensions namely the nature of the leader, leadership skills, and the second; arts in leadership such as diplomatic relations strategies with foreign countries such as gift-giving as a diplomatic endeavor. The third aspect is the leadership crisis

which is a disease in making the country peaceful and harmonious. Eleven articles are written by scholars still have room for further studies such as doing field research or survey study results from the themes that have been found. If previously, analysis alone in text, could be developed to identify these three themes among leaders in reality.

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