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## Journal Title Font Times New Roman Size 17

Name of the author (Times New Roman Size 13)<sup>a\*</sup>

*<sup>a</sup>Author campus address Times New Roman Size 8, Italic*

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### Abstract (Times New Roman – Font size 8)

Abstract single spacing. Paragraph justified with single spacing. Font Times New Roman and font size equal to 8

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*Key-word:* - keyword times new roman, font size 8, italic

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### 1. Introduction (Times New Roman, Size 10, Bold, Single Spacing)

Beginning of each paragraph tab 2 units. Font Times New Roman size equal to 10. Paragraph justified with single spacing. Page layout spacing top equal to 0, bottom equal to 15, left equal to 15 and right equal to 15

### 2. Methodology

The archival data will be used to collect data and information. It is involved in form of statistic, report, graph, books, journals, articles, newspapers and bulletins. The books written by Othman Mohd Yatim (*Batu Aceh: Early Islamic Gravestones in peninsular Malaysia, 1988*) and Daniel Perret & Kamarudin Abd Razak (*Batu Aceh Johor dalam Perbandingan, 2004*) are the major reference in doing this research. Lembaga Muzium Pahang, Pekan is one of the references in helping to collect data which involves in getting the specific map location of each cemetery with Acehnese Tombstone and also writing data from the museum itself. The other organisations such as Muzium Negara Malaysia also provide related data which are useful in completing the data of general history of Acehnese Tombstone.

### 3. Megalithic Culture Influences

Megalithic is known as the earliest Malay stone carving. Megalithic culture is a reflection of the rich belief systems and rituals which characterized early Malaysian societies (Nik Hassan Suhaimi, 2004). The prehistoric was belief was extended to the next era with and the fragments of the culture have been brought together which create culture continuity. According to Abdul Halim (1987), the art of stone carving in Peninsular Malaysia started during the prehistoric era with the megalithic culture. As a one of earlier Malay culture, Megalithic culture used to be a monumental, spiritual and as an ancestral worship. The art of stone in Malay culture is also presenting the Malays in appreciation context of art, carving and sculpturing even though they had no knowledge of the aesthetic and artistic nature of work. The distribution of megalithic culture in Negeri Sembilan and some part of Malacca shown the art of stone carving is valuable towards historical context which the variety shapes of Megalith such as

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sword shaped, rudder, spoon, tortoise, snake, baby deer and else (Abdul Halim, 1987). The art of stone carving is an invaluable heritage with the lasting historical and cultural importance.



i) *Sword shape*                      ii) *Spoon shape*                      iii) *Rudder*

**Figure 1** Figure title at the bottom, Times New Roman, Font size 10

4.

Table 2 Table format as shown title at the top, Times New Roman, Font size 10

t-test	n	mean	s.d	t	p
Analysis Activity					
Treatment	25	81.2	5.13	18.4	0
Control	25	65.5	4.19	9	

**Header and footer follow as shown**

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