

# THE ANALYSIS OF MATE CALCULATING IN DJODO MANUSCRIPT OF DESA SAKERTA BARAT

Leni Nuraeni & Agus Saeful Anwar  
STKIP Muhammadiyah Kuningan

## Abstract

Djodo's manuscript is a Sundanese manuscript found in Desa Sakerta Barat, Darma Subdistrict of Kuningan Regency. The social function of it has now been reduced and even tends to be forgotten, because it is identical to magical stories in the modern society thus people are reluctant and afraid to read or just touch the manuscript. The existence of this manuscript is very valuable for the community because it contains various information needed. This Djodo manuscript is no longer used in modern society because people now no longer believe in such dating. In fact, as a tradition this manuscript has the meaning and value of local wisdom that needs to be explored.

**Keywords:** *Manuscript, dating, calculating*

## INTRODUCTION

Manuscript is part of human culture in written form that we can still find it today. It contains various expressions of thought at that time. So it is a valuable asset for the nation because it is also the identity of a nation. However, the existence of the script in our life is generally not much realized due to the lack of knowledge that possessed by society about how to deal with the ancient manuscript.

The manuscript is an object of study in philology that examines the text or the content of a text so the essence of it can be known whether it is still relevant or not with the current situation. Thus it can be used as a reference to do something, living in community or as a guidance in taking a decision. One of reasons why does people careless about the existence of manuscript is because it is always covered with magical stories that existed in the community so that people are reluctant and afraid to read or just touch it. Thus the quantity of manuscript in the community has now begun to disappear.

As an example, the use of manuscripts that are currently used occasionally is Djodo manuscript that discuss about the terms of dating and calculating the wedding day. The calculation is still often done by the leader of society whose assumed has an ability and also because it is considered something sacred and cannot be done just like that. Before determining the wedding day, usually the men and women who are going to get married will be counted whether or not they are married if they are married on their birth day (*weton*) after that, they will get the right day, date, month and year to get married.

However, the existence of this manuscript is very valuable for the community because it contains various information needed. This Djodo manuscript is no longer used in modern society because people now no longer believe in such dating. In fact, as a community tradition that has been passed down through generations such as the tradition of using the Djodo Manuscript it has the meaning and value of wisdom that needs to be explored.

## **METHODS**

Method is a structured and measurable ways to achieve a purpose. In this case, according to Darsa (2012: 5) the method is divided into two, namely the research method and study method. Research methods are qualitative in order to reveal the depths of the meanings contained in the object under study. This concerns the way of working in order to realize a form of the results of the research report. While the study method relies heavily on the data source that is used as the object and because the object of the study is the text and its content, the method of study is the method of philological studies.

The philological study method in this study is a way to reach the text edition of the text which is free from errors and texts that are easily understood by the public. As for practice, philological study methods are divided into two stages, namely the study or criticism of manuscripts and studies or text criticism. The steps taken for this script study are three steps. First, recording and collecting texts by means of field studies and literature studies (catalogs)

The data collection method used in this study is an examination technique to obtain data from manuscripts and interviews that are used to obtain information about the function of the Agricultural Mantra script by interviewing selected resource persons. The second stage is data processing. The research method that will be used in this research is descriptive analysis method. This method is used to analyze, describe data and conclude. The third step is editing text.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. The Importance of calculating in Javanese and Sundanese Tradition**

It is stated in holy Qur'an surah An-nur verse 26 that "Vile women are for vile men, and vile men are for vile women; and good women are for good men, and good men are for good women. Those are free from what they (the accusers) say. For them there is forgiveness, and a graceful provision. Allah Almighty has affirmed that good women will be with good men, and vice versa. However, in some traditions people still believe in dating based on names or birthdays (*weton*) to be happy ever after. This calculation is intended so that before we decide everything we have a strong belief that the choices we make are the best choices so there will be no regrets in the future.

This calculation is widely used by people in both Javanese and Sundanese, which are geographically located nearby. The calculation method that is used is still the same, only the writing in the text differs in terms of the language that tends to follow the respective regional languages. The science of calculation itself is usually obtained from generation to generation or obtained by learning.

The calculations of marriage in Sundanese is a quite important thing. This is clearly seen when they deciding the wedding day. It was not done carelessly but it considers as a very important and sacred event. Parents from both sides will usually consult and ask the elders to determine the right day to carry out their wedding. The community believes that when they carry out their activities on a good day, the results they will get will be good too.

### **2. Calculating of Djodo Manuscript Analysis**

In the initial page of Djodo's manuscript, it is explained about several reasons why a married couple in fostering their household has a lot of problems and is not infrequent in divorce. This can be caused as stated in the text as follows :

*Naonmargina nu lakirabi make pondokdjodo (Things that can cause a divorce)*

*Marginamanawikieu. (are)*

1. *Teu atjan tjekap elmuna hal raki rabi (lack of knowledge)*
2. *Teu aya sipat tjinta di istri di pameget (no love on both sides)*
3. *Lantaran dipaksa ku sepuh (arranged wedding by parents)*
4. *Benten umur pameget sareng istri (different age)*
5. *Teu atjan tiasa usaha di istri di pameget (jobless)*
6. *Kawin ka sanes bangsa (sanes agama) (different religion)*
7. *Teu sakupu dina harkat, pangkat, martabat. (different status)*
8. *Teu sami tudjuan sareng pamaksadan (no goals, different vision)*

The eight reasons stated above are reasons that have so far been experienced. Point 5 is the most widely used reason when a husband and wife file a divorce. Point 5 states that the reason of divorce is *Teuatjantiasausaha di istri di pameget*. It is interpreted that if a husband or wife does not have a job that remains a source of family economic income, it can be one of the causes of a fight between husband and wife, although it does not rule out the possibility when a husband or wife has a permanent job and a big income there will be no problems like that. This is supported by data obtained from the Kuningan District Religious Court where civil lawsuits (divorce) up to July 2018 amounted to 757 cases.



Figure 1. the data of divorce claim

The next paragraph discusses the solution so that the things described above are not experienced by married couples, as quoted in the text as follows:

*Ayeunaurangteanganakalnasupantentiasa (now we will anticipate what will happen)*

*Pandjangpundjungduriat. Manawikieu (as follows)*

1. *Samemeh dilamar (papatjangan) kedah terang  
Heula kana agama dirigamana (make sure you have same religion)*
2. *Kedah tiasa heula usaha antawis pameget – istri (make sure you have a good occupation)*
3. *Parantos tjukup umur, dipameget 21-25 taun*

*diistri 18-20 taun (make sure you are 21-25 years old for men, and 18-20 for woman)*

4. *Kedah ngilari nu bogoh di istri di pameget (love each other)*
5. *Kedah saadat, satabeat, sabangsa, saagama (same character)*
6. *Kedah babad tanding dina sagala-sagalana (hard worker)*
7. *Ulah njandak istri nu ludag (.....)*

There are several ways to see both good and bad of a couple. It can be from the calculation of names or seen from the day of birth (weton) between men and women. When viewed from the day of birth (weton) it can be seen from the following text:

*46 RepokWedalan I (Birthday)*

*Waktuwedalanpoesarengpasaranistri, djumlah  
Keunsarengwaktuwedalanpoesarengpasaran  
Pameget, ladjengdibagi 4 upamisesana*

*( Male birthday + male birthday in Javanese calendar + Female birthday + female birthday in Javanese calendar : 4) **what is counted is the rest point !***

*1 gento = taragaduhanak (have no children)*

*2 gembil = bade saeueuranak (have so many children)*

*3 sri = pisangpunggel = bade maotsalahsaurang (one of husband and wife will die)*

*13 Naktu Poe paarasan*

*Naktupoepaarasantiasadianggo kana rupi – rupietangan*

*(Day of birthday)*

*1 Ahadnaktuna 5 (the point of Sunday is 5)*

*2 senennaktuna 4 (the point of Monday is 4)*

*3 salasanaktuna 3 (the point of Tuesday is 3)*

*4 rebonaktuna 7 (the point of Wednesday is 7)*

*5 Kemisnaktuna 8 (the point of Thursday is 5)*

*6 Djumahnaktuna 6 (the point of Friday is 6)*

*7 Saptunaktuna 9 (the point of Saturday is 9)*

*(Day in Javanese Calendar)*

*1 Kaliwonnaktuna 8 (the point of Kaliwon is 8)*

*2 Manisnaktuna 5 (the point of Manis is 5)*

*3 Pahingnaktuna 9 (the point of Pahing is 9)*

*4 Puhunnaktuna 7 (the point of Puhun is 7)*

*5 Wage naktuna 4 (the point of Wage is 4)*

Example :

Birth of a male is Tuesday (*puhun in sundanese*) = Tuesday 3 + Puhun 7 = 10

Birth of female is Friday (*Manis in sundanese*) = Friday 6 + Manis 5 = 11  
 Total is 21

21 : 4 = 5 and the rest is 1. The rest 1 shows that **have no children**

If the calculation is seen from the name, it will be like as follows:

44 Naktuaksaradjawa (point in Javanese alphabet)

Ha= 1      Da = 6      Pa = 11      Ma = 16  
 Na= 2      Ta = 7      Dha = 12      Ga = 17  
 Tja= 3      Sa = 8      Dja = 13      Ba = 18  
 Ra= 4      Wa = 9      Ja = 14      Tha = 19  
 Ka= 5      La = 10      Nja = 15      Nga = 20

45 RepokNgaran I (calculation based on name)

*Naktunamipameget nu hirupna, didjumlah*

*Sarengnaktunamiistri nu hirupna*

*Saparantosdidjumlah, terasdibagi 7*

*Upamisesanaaja*

*(vowel from male's name + vowel from female' name : 7 )*

<i>Nami</i>	<i>Watekna</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1 <i>Pisangpunggel</i>	<i>Moal mendak kabingah Tangkal tjau punggel ku hama, tibatan Buahanmah, anggur buruk di Luhur ka handap</i>	<i>Unhappy</i>
2 <i>Tanggal waringin</i>	<i>Tjarigin nu dipundjung-pundjung Hartosna: baris djadi pangaulan 28 djadi panjalindungan djelma seueur</i>	<i>Helper</i>
3 <i>Gadjah palisungan</i>	<i>Hartosna: Andjing Watekna: henteu berekat, hese nyiar Kahirupan, sangsara</i>	<i>Pathetic</i>
4 <i>Bale bandung</i>	<i>Hartosna: tempat masamoan Watekna: Kenging kabingah Mangku balad, jadi pamingpin</i>	<i>Leader</i>
5 <i>Gedong kuna</i>	<i>Hartosna: Gedong kabul seueur eusina Watekna: sae, teu sesah sandang, Pangan, usahana henteu tjape</i>	<i>Rich</i>
6 <i>Waru kaparungan</i>	<i>Hartosna: Tangkal waru kahalodoan Katambah mentjil pisan Watekna: susah, hese usaha</i>	<i>Poor</i>
7 <i>Pantjuran mantjur</i>	<i>Hartosna: pantjuran majeng Watekna: gampang ridjki Naging gampang deui mitjeun</i>	<i>Inconsistent</i>

Example :

**Ahmad** will marry **hapsah**

The calculation is

AHMAD = A = 1 Ma = 16 (1+16 = 17)

HAPSAH = Ha=1 Sa=8 (1+8= 9)

17 + 9 = 26

26 : 7 = 3, while the rest is 5. 5 means **good marriage**.

Finally, in Djodo's manuscript, it is explained about the date, month, and hour for marriage as follows.

#### Month of Marriage

	<i>Bulan</i>	<i>Alamat</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	<i>Muharram</i>	<i>Seueur patjektjokan</i>	<i>Fight a lot</i>
2	<i>Sapar</i>	<i>Seueur kasusah tur gede hutang</i>	<i>In Debt</i>
3	<i>Mulud</i>	<i>Seueur perihatin</i>	<i>Concerned</i>
4	<i>Sl. Mulud</i>	<i>Seueur panjerewedan</i>	
5	<i>Djm. Awal</i>	<i>Seueur karugian</i>	<i>Loss</i>
6	<i>Djm. Akhir</i>	<i>Sugih mukti salamet rahaju</i>	<i>Rich</i>
7	<i>Radjab</i>	<i>Seueur anak seneng hirupna</i>	<i>Have so many children</i>
8	<i>Rewah</i>	<i>Rahaju salamet</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
9	<i>Puasa</i>	<i>Prihatin</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>
10	<i>Sawal</i>	<i>Mimiti susah ahirna seneng</i>	<i>Happy ending</i>
11	<i>Hapit</i>	<i>Geringan</i>	<i>Ill</i>
12	<i>Rajagung</i>	<i>Suka bungah kenging bagdja</i>	<i>Happy</i>

#### 15 Date of Marriage

The best dates in Islamic calendar are : 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

The best days to get marriage : Monday, Thursday, Friday and Birth day

The best hours to get marriage : 7-10am in the morning, 19-21pm in the evening

#### CONCLUSION

In every case the human being can only work for the best, but still Allah is the determinant of every mate (*jodoh*), Death (*Pati*), Happiness (*Bagja*), Sick(*Cilaka*). Every human count has shortcomings, but as a religious human being, we should believe in the power of God as the ruler of heaven and earth. What we do is just an effort to get maximum results. After trying as much as possible last, just keep our faith in God that he is the master of all things

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