Local Wisdom Story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni

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Abstract—This research describe local wisdom values contained in these two folklore they are Baridin and Ratminah from Cirebon and Saidah and Saeni from Indramayu. Local wisdom is a set of knowledge and experiences which had good value that used to solve the problems in a certain society. Descriptive qualitative method has been used in this research. Procedures that has been used through this method are observe, analyze, describe, and conclude the local wisdom values that contained in those two folklore. They are 1) Baridin and Ratminah folklore contained: a) hedonism value, is the joy of readers values to the folklore. b) cultural value, is a belief towards mystical things. c) religious moral ethics value, is good behaviour to another person, poverty does not make kufur, not achieving something through the wrong way. d) practical value, do not be arrogant, do not be vengeful, being an introspective person; 2) saidah and Saeni folklore contained: a) hedonism value, the joy of readers because this folklore contained amusement (entertainment). b) cultural value, is a belief towards mystical things. c) religious moral ethics value, life is spinning, should be fair, have to survive in life. d) practical values are, love each other, respect each other, and forgive each other.

Keywords—local wisdom; folk literature

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the famous folk tales in the Cirebon region is the story of Baridin and Ratminah which tells about the one sided love of Baridin to Ratminah caused by social status differences. Meanwhile, in Indramayu region there is also very famous folk tales, the stories of Saidah and Saeni. Saidah andSaeni's stories are often associated with the Kali Sewo Bridge in the North Coast road in Cirebon lane to Jakarta [1].

The story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni contain more attractive story, therefore, it is appreciated more by society. However, in terms of academic research, the stories of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni have not been much examined. Even so, the story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni contain many values of local wisdom that need to be explored by the society. Moreover, the researchers will analyse the values of local wisdom contained in the story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problems of this research are: What are the values of local wisdom contained in the story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni? How are the correlation between the values and the local wisdom of Cirebon and Indramayu that contained in the story of Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saeni?

Oral literature or folk tale has nine characteristics that distinguish it from other cultures. First, the spread and inheritance of folk tale is carried out verbally, word of mouth, from one generation to the next. Second, folk tale is traditional, that is spread in a relatively constant and standard form. Third, folk tale is found in several different versions and variants. Fourth, folk tale is anonymous, means that the creator is unknown. Fifth, folk tale has a form or pattern. Sixth, folk tale has purpose in social life. Seventh, folk tale is illogical, which has its own logic that is not in accordance with general logic. Eighth, folk tale own by its community. Ninth, folk tale is innocent and it often looks rough or too spontaneous [2].

Local wisdom is a series of knowledge and practices, from the previous generation as well as from experiences relating to the environment and other society from a community in their area [3,4]. These series are used to solve the various problems and difficulties well and correctly and recognized as national achievement [5,6]. Therefore, it must be well reserved [7], e.g. law protection [8].

This study focused on revealing local wisdom in one of the folk tale in Cirebon and Indramayu regions: the story of Baridin and Ratminah and Saidah and Saeni. The values of local wisdom in the stories of Baridin and Ratminah and Saidah and Saeni can be expressed through the following five values: (1) the value of hedonism, the value that gives pleasure directly to the reader; (2) the artistic value of a work that can manifest a person's art or skills; (3) cultural values, the value of a work that has a deep relationship with a society, civilization, and culture; (4) ethical, moral, religious values, the values that teach ethics, morals, and religion; (5) practical values, practical things that can be applied in daily life.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. Through this method, the researchers observe, analyze, and describe the value of local wisdom contained in the story. Complete research findings will be described completely based on the object and empirical data. Data collection techniques were carried out using interview methods.
and observations guided by a list of questions in the questionnaire and the reality while conducting the research. In revealing the values of local wisdom in the stories of Baridin and Ratminah and Saidah and Saeni, used a thematic approach. Thematic approach is an approach towards the text by finding and reviewing the main themes of the content of the text.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Local Wisdom in the Story of Baridin-Ratminah

1) Hedonism value: The story of Baridin and Ratminah is a popular story in Cirebon society. This story is often performed in the drama-tarling stage and theatrical performances. The value of hedonism in the story of Baridin-Ratminah is to be able to give pleasure to listeners and readers. The story of Baridin-Ratminah is the story about one-sided love because of social status differences. The poor Baridin’s love was rejected by the beautiful Ratminah and from a rich family. Baridin chose to use the black magic, to revenge on Ratminah. A love story that ends tragically, illustrates how love achieved in a wrong way will only make suffering for both parties. It is described on a string story where both parties died because of suffering, his love did not come true.

2) Cultural value: The cultural values in the Baridin-Ratminah story is the belief in mystical.In this story, Baridin’s proposal was rejected by Ratminah. Baridin decided to use black magic to make Ratminah love him by a spell known as Kemat jaran goyang. To complete the spell, Baridin has to do mati geni fasting for 40 days, do not eat, do not drink, and do not sleep.

The cultural value that appeared in this story is described the reality Cirebon society who are indeed still adhered to mystical culture even though Cirebon is the center of Islamic development in West Java besides Banten. This was influenced by beliefs before Islam comes, animism, and dynamism, Hinduism, and Buddhism. Therefore, even when converted to Islam, believe to others outside Islam is still exist, syncretism occurred, the elderly Muslims in rural Cirebon were still carried out the traditions of nadran, ruwatan, saweran. In certain aspects, some people cannot be separated from the mystical world, for example, if trading, they will feel more confident using penglaris, still trusting the power of objects such as kris, ring of stone, going to places, cemetery, and sacred places to obtain blessings.

3) Ethical, moral, religious values

a) Be nice and kind when rejecting proposal, not being rude: Ratminah’s attitude can be a lesson that women have the right to accept or reject a proposal that is come, but should be in good language.

b) Do not let poverty leads to kufr: From the story of Baridin and Ratminah it can be concluded that poverty can lead to kufr. If poor then do not have faith or lack of faith, humans will easily turn into a wrong path, which is hated by God.

c) Something that is obtained use a wrong act resulting something bad: To treat his broken heart, Baridin did the wrong thing by spelling Ratminah with Kemat jaran goyang. Baridin does fasting which is a wrong fasting practice. He fasted for 40 days without eating, drinking, and sleeping to get Ratminah’s love, begging to the supernatural power which was not to Allah, his God. This is a wrong practice, which is not in accordance with Islamic guidelines. Indeed the goal was achieved, finally Ratminah’s heart and feelings turned to love him, even crazy about him. But Baridin’s physical and inner pain actually made him a vengeful person. To end his broken heart, Baridin firmly rejected Ratminah’s love, who at that time was crazy about him.

4) Practical Value

a) Down to earth: Ratminah was a beautiful girl. Ratminah was a daughter of a rich family, her strengths which made Ratminah became an arrogant woman. The arrogant attitude of Ratminah was the cause of Baridin’s broken heart, thus Baridin wanted to repay Ratminah’s ill-treatment to his mother and himself.

b) The necessary of “eling” (self-awareness) to receive all conditions we have: The moral value that can be taken by the reader or audiences from the character of Baridin was being aware is a must, not impose yourself, and measure the financial capacity as circumstances. Baridin deserved to blame, because he imposed himself to not measure his financial capacity as circumstances. His love for Ratminah was logically impossible, because there were too many differences between them. Ratminah was very beautiful and rich, while Baridin was ugly and poor; therefore Baridin looked like the worst missed the moon. Loving a woman whose social status was higher made him very suffered, especially his condition which was indeed in poverty.

c) Revenge would suffer us: The thing that can be taken also from the attitude of Baridin was the worst of revenge. Baridin who was hurt because his propose was rejected, chided, and cursed, which made his heart a protracted heart turned into resentment.

B. Local Wisdom of Saidah-Saeni’s Story

1) Hedonism value: The story of Saidah-Saeni contained the hedonism value and entertainment element that could give pleasure to readers or listeners. The suffering experienced by Saidah-Saeni drained the emotions of readers and audiences. Two sisters lived with stepmother and father who tortured, abandoned, and thrown them into the forest. Hard struggle of Saidah-Saeni to survive was interesting to be appreciated by readers and audiences.

2) Cultural value: Saidah and Saeni’s story implied cultural values, including the belief in mystical things that had magical powers. Saidah-Saeni’s story was inseparable from the style of the Cebon-Dramayu people who still believe in mystical things such as the practice of pesugihan, asking penglaris, cult of tombs that are considered sacred, believe in the power of objects such as cemetery, blessing water, keeping
The introduction, Western Folklore; d-d-dad

d-character of a father who remarried: these happened because of religion background who embraced the people who believe in animism, dynamism, Hindu, Buddha, latter on embraced Islam. Assimilation happened between old religion and new religion, some people embraced Islam but still believe in another force beside Allah. Linkages values contained on Baridin-Ratminah and Saidah-Saenifolklores with local wisdom are hedonic values, cultural, moral, ethics and religion which are attached values on Cirebon and Indramayu peoples.

The findings confirm that cultural and community values of folklore in Indonesia mainly derive from the Islamic values. Values of forgiveness and obedience, for instance, are easily found in the contexts of folklores, even in the western cultural contexts [6, 9, 10]. Therefore, it is acknowledge that folklore is a national heritage and must be preserved.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the result of analysis towards the two folklores: Baridin and Ratminah from Cirebon and Saaidah and Saeni from Indramayu can be concluded that the both stories have local wisdom that can be a guideline to behave and act for the local society. Of course, the guidance is a good value that must be done and a bad value that must be avoided. Moreover, the local wisdom values from the two folklores are: Baridin and Ratminah folklore contained: 1) Hedonism value, is the joy of readers values to the folklore; 2) Cultural value, is a belief towards another power except God; 3) Religious moral ethics value, is good behaviour to other people, poverty does not make kufr, not achieving something through the wrong way, and; 4) Practical value, do not be arrogant, do not be vengeful, being an introspective person. Saaidah and Saeni folklore contained: 1) Hedonism value, the joy of readers because this folklore contained amusement (entertainment); 2) Cultural value, is a belief towards mystical things; 3) Religious moral ethics value, life is spinning, should be fair, have to survive in life; 4) Practical value, are, love each other, respect each other, and forgive each other.

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