

## CIREBON MANUSCRIPT DIGITALIZATION MODEL

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Cirebon is a well-known Islamic kingdom originating from West Java. The Sultanate of Cirebon was established in the 15th and 16th centuries AD. The Sultanate of Cirebon was also an important base connecting inter-island trade routes. The Sultanate of Cirebon is located on the north coast of the island of Java which is the border between the regions of Central Java and West Java, this makes the Sultanate of Cirebon a port as well as a "bridge" between two cultures, namely Javanese and Sundanese.

Thus, as the center of advanced civilization in its time, it is very possible that there are intellectual relics in the form of written works. Based on the search for literary sources that have been carried out, it can be seen that there are still many Cirebon manuscripts that have not been inventoried. In connection with this research, especially in the context of finding a location for storing manuscripts, various information was used as a reference. Among others are:

1. Chronicle of the Land of the Sunda Chronicle of the Land of Cirebon, P.S. Sulendraningrat (1984), this book reviews the history and names of figures in the lands of Sunda and Cirebon.

2. Chronicle of Cirebon, S.Z. Hadisutjipto (1979), Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture, Project for Publishing Indonesian and Regional Reading Books and Literature, 1979.

This book reviews the chronicles or stories about Cirebon.

3. Chronicle Galuh II. Cirebon Kasepuhan Ancient Manuscript Collection. Cirebon Kasepuhan Team (2003), National Library. This book reviews the Chronicle of Galuh II regarding the Cirebon Kasepuhan Ancient Manuscript Collection.

5. Chronicle of Cirebon Caruban Kandha, Tangkil Ki Kampah Manuscript (2013), Yogyakarta: Deepublish, This book is the result of transliteration and translation of an ancient manuscript belonging to the Center for Conservation and Utilization of Cirebon Classical Manuscripts entitled Carub Kandha which was found in the village of Tangkil. This book contains a collection of historical stories or kandhas about the origins and ancestors of the founders of Cirebon.

6. The story of Purwaka Carubon Nagari. Satra's work as a source of historical knowledge, Atja (1985), West Java Museum Development Project. This book contains the history of the founding of Cirebon and its successor figures in Cirebon.

#### 1.1 Background

Intellectual activity in the archipelago was generally born in various kingdoms that existed at that time, one of which was in the Cirebon Kingdom. One of his works is in the form of a written tradition carried out by poets who gave birth to his writings with directions from these kings. These writings are generally still in the form of handwriting which is often called ancient manuscripts (manuscripts). In their writings they express their ideas or ideas in the form of values in general life such as religion,

For centuries the archipelago was under foreign occupation, along with this the existence of the archipelago texts became unclear and had changed hands. There are manuscripts that were brought abroad, there are manuscripts that are in society because they have been passed down from generation to generation, there are manuscripts brought by collectors, and there are manuscripts stored in museums or libraries. The manuscripts that are in private collections are generally not maintained, some even glorify them as sacred objects by being given offerings and the like. This is of course a big worry, because these manuscripts which are the result of the nation's cultivation have become extinct and of course their works cannot be enjoyed by the next generation.

For this reason, there is a need for systematic and integrated efforts to preserve and document this cultural heritage. This effort must be carried out immediately considering the current condition of the manuscript. Especially the manuscripts that are in Cirebon.

### **1.2 Formulation and Limitation of Problems**

This research problem will be formulated with the following limitations

1. What is the condition of the Cirebon manuscripts? What is the type of text, form, script, and language, where is it stored and who is the keeper?
2. What information can be used to reveal the history of the people?
3. What cultural aspects can be used to characterize the culture of the people?

### **1.3 Purpose**

This study aims to provide digital information, manuscript descriptions, and edited texts for the benefit of research studies and bridging knowledge insights in the context of social sciences, humanities, and education.

It should also be stated that the data collection of Cirebon manuscripts will make an important contribution in mapping West Javanese manuscripts which has never been done before.

### **1.4 Relevance**

The relevance of research on the Cirebonese manuscripts refers to aspects of the existence of ancient manuscripts and their relation to the people around them. Through this research, a correlation can be found between the people of Cirebon who are familiar with the written tradition and those who are not familiar with this tradition.

Another relevance is providing knowledge and moral education to the people of Cirebon to respect and protect their ancestral heritage.

Another priority is for students, in the form of publication of a manuscript catalog book that functions as a textbook, a guide for knowing various matters relating to ancient manuscripts and the history of Cirebon.

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research methods that will be used in this study are codicology, philology, linguistics, literature and culture as well as information and communication technology. The main object of this research is the ancient manuscripts found in the community and institutions in Cirebon. The research method that will be applied in this study are:

## a) Codicology

This science will carry out a physical study of ancient manuscripts. The steps taken are (1) recording all existing manuscripts, (2) digitizing manuscripts, (3) grouping the text genres, (4) compiling a list according to the order Codicology according to Dain (1975:76) is the science of texts and not the study of what is written in the text. In other words, codicology focuses more on matters related to the physical text of the text, not the text contained in the text. The tasks or areas of study include history of manuscripts, history of manuscript collections, scriptorium, compilation of manuscript catalogs, compilation of catalog lists, trade or rental of manuscripts, and use of manuscripts. (Dain, 1975:77).

## b) Philology

In principle, the philological research method is to produce objective reading texts. As a reference for reference is *Pengantar Penelitian Filologi* (Achadiati Ikram, 2019

## c) Language Science (Linguistics)

In an effort to understand the Cirebon manuscript, the language of the text will be reviewed linguistically

## d.) Literature and Culture

One of the important information is about the cultural identity of the people contained in the ancient manuscripts. For this reason, through this literary and cultural approach, it is hoped that it can reveal a discovery related to the identity of the Cirebon people.

## e) Information and Communication Technology

In principle, this method is used to carry out the process of transferring media from physical texts to digital scripts.

**II. RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION****3.1 Research Implementation**

This research is intended to be able to examine the manuscripts, especially those in the Cirebon palaces such as the Kasepuhan, Kanoman, and Kacirebonan palaces. Currently, after the death of Sultan Sepuh XIV, he was continued by Sultan Sepuh XV. At the time of our research we could not conduct research at the Kasepuhan Palace because the situation was not conducive due to internal problems.

Apart from the unfavorable situation, at that time the situation was still in PPKM Level 4 in Cirebon so we could not freely travel to other places. Finally, through one of the palace relatives we were able to meet the manuscript owner who is also the head of the Islamic boarding school, Br. MAS Agus Syarif Hidayat in the form of manuscripts of interpretation of the Koran and handwritten Koran.

Through other informants, we finally got other manuscripts, but they had been digitized by the Indonesian Ministry of Religion. So our task is only to do a description and analysis of the manuscript.

**3.2 Research results and description**

We have made a description of the Cirebon manuscripts which consist of Javanese, Cirebon Javanese and Arabic scripts. Besides that, the manuscript is written in Javanese, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Pegon letters.

The following is a description and analysis of the 10 Cirebon manuscripts:

### 1. Manuscript ASH001 regarding Tafseer of the Qur'an

This manuscript ASH001 was written in Arabic with Arabic script. This manuscript contains interpretations of the Koran which consists of 390 pages containing 21 lines per page with a text size of 13.5 x 24 cm and a manuscript size of 20 x 32 cm. European type of paper mat. The physical condition of the manuscript is legible, the paper is intact, some are loose. The thread-stitched binding has no cover. There are watermarks. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophons. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. Currently the manuscript is stored in Agus Syarif Hidayah's house, Ciwaringin, Cirebon Regency. The origin of the script from family inheritance or parents. This manuscript is an interpretation of the Koran.

### 2. Handwritten Quran ASH001 Manuscript

This manuscript ASH001 was written in Arabic with Arabic script. This manuscript is the Koran which consists of 512 pages containing 17 lines per page with a text size of 14 x 26 cm and a text size of 20 x 30 cm. Daluang paper manuscript bed type. The physical condition of the manuscript is legible, the paper is intact, some are loose and some pages are missing. The binding is sewn with brown thread. There are no watermarks. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophons. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. Currently the manuscript is stored in Agus Syarif Hidayah's house, Ciwaringin, Cirebon Regency. The origin of the script from family inheritance or parents.

### 3. Manuscript RHA001 regarding Kamus Kawi

RHA001 manuscript was written in Javanese with Javanese script. This manuscript is in the form of prose in the form of a literary work consisting of 68 pages containing 22 lines per page with a text size of 28 x 16 cm and a manuscript size of 32 x 21 cm. European type of paper mat. The physical condition of the manuscript is legible, the paper is intact, some are loose. The thread-stitched binding has no cover. Watermark Propatria-Crowned Lion, thick and thin shadow lines are spaced. Thick line 1st to d. 11th, there is a guide line in pencil. The number of drains is 4, the number of sheets is 6. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color. The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. The text of this manuscript tells about the kawi language which is interpreted by the kawi language, or what is commonly called the Kawi Dictionary.

### 4. Manuscript EOS001 Antaboga

The EOS001 manuscript was written in Cirebon Javanese with the Javanese Carakan script. This manuscript is in the form of prose on primbon which consists of 96 pages containing 11 lines per page with a text size of 17x13 cm and a text size of 21 x 16 cm. A type of lined paper manuscript mat. The physical condition of the manuscript is good, the writing is legible, well maintained, and the binding is sewn with brown thread. There are no watermarks and countermarks. Red ink guideline, the number of drains is 2 and the number of sheets is 24. There are page numbering, there are no redirects, there are blank pages, and there are no colophones. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of writing or the year of copying. This text tells about agricultural procedures, state administration, customs, and some daily incantations.

#### 5. The EOS002 Manuscript is in the form of Primbon Manuscripts

The EOS002 manuscript was written in Cirebon Javanese with the Pegon script in the Naskhi style. This manuscript is in the form of prose on primbon which consists of 36 pages containing 12 lines per page with a text size of 17x15 cm and a manuscript size of 21 x 16 cm. A type of lined paper manuscript mat. Good physical condition, the manuscript is separated from the binding, incomplete, the binding is sewn with thread, and has no cover. There are no watermarks and countermarks. The number of drains is 1 and the number of sheets is 18. There are page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. This text tells about ancient hymns, spells, and the Arabic calendar (hijriyah).

#### 6. Text EOS003 on Tetamba (Herbal Medicine)

The EOS003 manuscript was written in Cirebon Javanese with the Javanese Cacaran script. This manuscript is in the form of prose on primbon which consists of 102 pages containing 13 lines per page with a text size of 19x14 cm and a manuscript size of 22 x 17 cm. Type of HVS paper manuscript bed. Good physical condition, slightly worn, thread-stitched binding with brown cover. There are no watermarks and countermarks. The number of drains is 1 and the number of sheets is 41. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color. The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. This text tells about herbal medicine (tetamba) with recipes or concoctions that can treat various diseases.

#### 7. Manuscript EOS004 on Falakiyah

The EOS004 manuscript was written in Cirebon Javanese with the Javanese Cacaran script. This manuscript is in the form of prose on primbon which consists of 48 pages containing 20 lines per page with a text size of 19x15 cm and a manuscript size of 22 x 18 cm. European type of paper mat. Good physical condition, a bit faded, there are loose pages, the binding is thread sewn with a brown cover. There are no watermarks and countermarks. This manuscript has thick and thin lines with a distance of 13 cm, and the number of thin lines is 7 pieces per cm. There are guide lines in pencil. The number of drains is 1 and the number of sheets is 24. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. This text tells the science of husband and wife falakiyah (matchmaking predictions), tattoos, jati ngrang, matchmaking, kalamubeng, and other things related to astronomy

#### 8. Manuscript EOS005 on Mantras and Rajahs

The EOS005 manuscript was written in Cirebon Javanese with Javanese script. This manuscript is in the form of primbon which consists of 188 pages containing 10 lines per page with a text size of 11x9 cm and a manuscript size of 17 x 11 cm. Type of HVS paper manuscript bed. Ruska's physical condition, a bit faded, many pages missing,

the binding is thread sewn with a brown cover. There are no watermarks and countermarks. This manuscript has guidelines in pencil. The number of drains is 1 and the number of sheets is 50. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color. The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. This manuscript contains several Cirebon incantations, rajah/isim/wifiq, mysticism, and some of the sciences of safety and glory.

#### 9. Manuscript EOS006 regarding the Cirebon Mantra

This EOS006 manuscript was written in Javanese with Javanese script. This manuscript is in the form of the Cirebonese Mantra which consists of 44 pages containing 8 lines per page with a text size of 19x10 cm and a manuscript size of 22 x 12 cm. Type of HVS paper manuscript base. Good physical condition, a bit shabby and dull, the script is a bit sketchy, the binding is thread sewn. There are no watermarks and countermarks. This manuscript has guidelines in pencil. The number of drains is 1 and the number of sheets is 22. There are no page numbering, no redirects, no blank pages, and no colophones. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are unknown. There is also no data on the year of manufacture and the year of copying. This text discusses mantras, prayers, and advice (advice) related to kebatinan.

#### 10. OSM 007 Manuscript in the form of the Primbon Aboge Manuscript

This OSM 007 manuscript was written in Javanese with Javanese script. This Primbon manuscript consists of 50 pages containing 14 lines per page with a text size of 19x14 cm and a manuscript size of 21 x 16 cm. A type of lined paper manuscript mat. The physical condition is damaged, many are torn and separated from the binding, the binding uses staples and is separated from the binding. There are no watermarks and countermarks, there are guide lines in pencil, The number of drains is 1, the number of sheets is 25. There are no page numbering, There are no redirects, blank pages, and colophones. Black script color.

The author and copyist of this manuscript are not known. Data on the year of publication and the year of copying are also not listed. This text tells about the good and bad times of the day in one week, human character according to the day of birth, the behavior of the day (dragon dina), and the calculation of matchmaking.

### 3.3 Advanced research stage

In this study, we planned to describe about 30-40 manuscripts. Actually, we already got the manuscript from the Kasepuhan palace, but it is a photocopy of a genealogy that has been transliterated. Because it is a photocopy, we cannot describe the current condition of the manuscript, who owns the manuscript, and where it is stored.

### 3.4 Obstacles encountered and their solutions

Script research should require adequate equipment such as a DSLR camera and its equipment, software that supports script shooting, shooting equipment such as black cloth, gloves, brushes, tripods, spotlights, metal rulers, corks, laptops, and tape recorders. In addition, adequate financial support is needed because for shooting manuscripts, at least compensation can be given to the script owner for the cost of

maintaining the script. In addition, the location of the manuscripts is far apart and the location is sometimes in remote places. The current condition, which is experiencing a pandemic, is another obstacle that has hampered this research no less. So we had to reschedule to meet with the script owner.

Despite some of these constraints, we are trying our best with the funds and equipment we have to manage efficiently and effectively. For the initial survey, only 1 person departed, after receiving new information and data the team departed in full. We only set off when we have valid information and the manuscript is in place. The photo shoot is done using a smartphone camera. For now, researchers do not have a DSLR camera, which is very expensive. Apart from that, efforts were made to get manuscripts that had been done digitally, so we got the manuscripts by sending files.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

From the temporary field research that has been carried out, the researcher has managed to collect 30 manuscripts. After analyzing the contents of the text, it can be seen that the Cirebon manuscripts that have been digitally recorded and photographed have religious genres containing the Koran, Qur'anic interpretation, kawi dictionary, antaboga, primbon, tetamba (herbal medicine), falakiyah, mantra and rajah, primbon aboge, Cirebon creeds, prose, songs, rituals, and history.

Generally, manuscripts belonging to individuals are in a very poor condition and are very poor, such as without a cover, dirty, missing or torn pages, and damp conditions due to poor storage. However, now there are many institutions that have digitized manuscripts and at least have provided assistance for the maintenance of manuscripts. In addition, the manuscripts stored in the palace museum are in good condition.

According to our target, we have completed collecting around 30 manuscripts for description and analysis. Language and script fonts are sometimes an obstacle when doing description and analysis, because generally these manuscripts use the local language and ancient Sanskrit letters.

Actually there are many other manuscripts scattered in the Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka, and Kuningan (Ciayumajakuning) areas for research to be carried out because each of these regions has historical and cultural links. In addition there are also manuscripts that are in Banten Province. For this reason, this research needs to be continued to the next stage so that a map of the distribution of West Java and Banten manuscripts which does have historical links can be seen.

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