

Abstract

Ilham Nadhirin, 2013. **Determination of Early Islamic Months In the opinion The Islamic Teachings Tharîqah Syatthâriyyah In District Setono Ngrambi Ngawi East Java.** Thesis Department of Al-Akhwal Al-Shakhsiyyah. The State Islamic University of Mulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor: Drs. Moh. Murtadho, M.H.I.

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Determine the beginning of Islam month is an obligation for Muslims to know the rituals time that associated with the month. However, the determination of early Islamic month in Indonesia is often colored with various average differences between the results of the determination of Islamic mass organizations that exist and also the people in it. One of the Islamic teachings of Islamic organizations that have a different determination is The Islamic teachings of Tharîqah Syatthâriyyah group in the District Setono Ngrambe Ngawi East Java Province. For example, in determining the timing of Ramadhan, it is often different between Thoriqah with the government decree. It caused they are always perform fasting month of Ramadan for 30 days.

The focus of this study is to know how the understanding of The Islamic teachings of in Tharîqah Syatthâriyyah and also to know how they are determines the early Islamic month. So by knowing these two things, it can be seen the thing that causes they are different with the government and some other Islamic organizations.

This research includes into the types of empirical research with a qualitative approach. While, the data is collected in the form of primary data and secondary data were conducted by interview, observation and documentation. Then the data is edited, checked and carefully compiled and arranged in such a way that later analyzed.

From these results, it is concluded that the Islamic month in the understanding Islamic teachings of Tharîqah Syatthâriyyah is not Qamariyah month as used mostly Muslims in Indonesia. But in this case, they are using a month named Muhammad calendar or *Tahun Huruf Calender*. While in determining the early month, they are uses 'Hisab Urf' as the methods used. In this Tharîqah, the early day of new month will be visible to the eyes of the heart and then applied in the form of a calender . This application according to the teachings of thoriqah can only be done by using 'Hisab Urf'. Thus, because using 'hisab urf', it can be said by Calender of Muhammad or Qomariyah Calendar. While the month in it called by Qamariyah month. It's just a different understanding by Tharîqah Syatthâriyyah. The using of this method by the counting of 1 windu is 8 years. The first year is begining on *Rabo Wage*. Kabisat Year in this accounting is held on the second, fifth and eighth year. From this accounting we get that in one year is twelve month. And one month is between 29 up to 30 days. In this case, 29 days named (genap) month and 30 days

named (ganjil) month. So that, the fasting in Ramadhan month always done on 30 days.