

ABSTRACT

Nur Laila Safitri, Thesis, 2011, The Beginning and the End of Ramadhan Determinations Based on "Aboge" (A Case Study in Rembun Village Dampit Subdistrict Malang Regency). Department of Al-ahwal al-Syakhsiiyah, Faculty of Sharia, State University of Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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The beginning and the end of Ramadhan determinations are classical problems since the period of Islam growth and they have been discussed attentively by the Muslim thinkers. In Rembun society particularly, there are two kinds of the beginning and end the of Ramadhan determinations based on Javanese calendar that remain in use, the first is the counting system based on *kurup* Asapon, the second one is based on *kurup* Aboge. The beginning and the end of Ramadhan determination can also be said as an actual problem as well since every year - approaching the beginning and the end of Ramadhan - they are always discussed by many people. This particular problem remains a polemic until today; so that in some cases they can disrupt the harmony of Muslims.

The research was conducted in Rembun village Dampit subdistrict Malang regency. This research was initiated by the view that said the differences in counting system used in the Aboge calendar that has special characteristics often give some bad impacts sociologically toward the society particularly in case of worship. The research was conducted by using the descriptive qualitative research; it is a method of analysis that intends to make a fact framing about certain situation or events. The data collecting method was done by observation, interview and documentation.

The results of this research is the beginning and the end of Ramadhan determinations in Rembun society are identical with *kurup* Asapon and Aboge. In both calendars, there are some odd months. Javanese calendar is often called the *Kurup* calendar (the name is taken from arabic word that means letter; because

the names of the year begin with the Arabic letters, namely Alip, Ehe, Jimawal, Je, Dal, Be, Wawu, Jimawal, Jimakir; those years are dealing with the determining the first date of Sura. There are five *pasaran* in counting system of Aboge calendar, they are: Pon, Wage, POND, Sweet (Legi); This is appropriate with the Rembun villagers who believe that Ramadhan is always taken place within 30 days based on the "Aboge" Javanese calendar. The results of the beginning and the end of Ramadhan determination often precede the government determination. These phenomena happened since the Rembun villagers use the method of "Aboge" Javanese calendar which has been going on for generations; the aim is to preserve the traditions of their ancestors. In fact, the method of "Aboge" Javanese calendar was not applied consistently. This is proven by that method. If it was used continuously, the different days from the day determined by the government should increase in subsequent years.