ABSTRACT


Keywords: Tradition, Engagement, Ngebruk, ‘Urf

Every society has different tradition, for example: called ngebruk the engagement tradition in Bajulmati village, Malang regency. It is known by Ngebruk. Ngebruk means giving the couple (especially the man) to staying in one of couple’s house (woman’s house) after they got the engagement until the couple get married. In this tradition, the couple who do not have legal status allow to stay together with the couple. Therefore, discussing this phenomena (ngebruk), the researcher focus on the implementation of ngebruk tradition and the society’s understanding about ngebruk and ‘urf perspective about ngebruk tradition.

Research method which is used on this thesis is field research, and use the historical approach. Moreover, the data collection methods are: passive observation, interview and documentation. Finally, the data is analyzed by analysis descriptive.

The data of this research shows that ngebruk tradition can be done by the couple who have been engagement only. The man is allowed to stay in woman’s house for a period of time until they get married. In addition, the man stayed in the same room, or in different room, based on the agreement of couple’s family. Most of people in Bajulmati assume that the tradition is a series of engagement process as the requirement of the marriage. The aim of ngebruk for the couple is for knowing each other. The society believe that ngebruk should be done when the couple’s house is ngalor-ngulon (Javanese direction term, means “south-west”) to avoid the disaster in the future.
According to the ‘urf concept, *ngebruk* tradition can be categorized as *fasid* or *fasad ‘urf* (an unacceptable ‘urf) because it opposes the basic principle of Islamic law. In addition, ngebruk tradition give a potention for the couple to do a big sin like *zina*.