MYTH OF REJECTING MARRIAGE PROPOSALS IN MADURA: A HERMENEUTICAL PERSPECTIVE IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the unique phenomenon of the myth of rejecting marriage proposals in Madura, which reflects the complex dynamics between Islamic values and local culture. This study aims to explore the meaning and interpretation of the myth and understand the relationship between Islamic education and local culture in the context of rejecting marriage proposals. The research method is qualitative and hermeneutic perspective with an in-depth interview approach with religious and community leaders, document studies to analyze local literature, and participatory observation to gain a direct understanding of social and cultural norms. The results showed that the hereditary belief of the ancestors, believed by her descendants, was that if a girl rejected her first proposal, she was believed to be exposed to reinforcements, which meant that she would have difficulty in finding a mate. This is influenced by the social dynamics, culture, and religious values of Islam. These findings reveal thematic patterns that illustrate the complex interplay between religious values and local traditions, providing a deeper understanding of the norms that shape of rejecting marriage proposals rejection in Madura. Islamic education plays a crucial role in shaping the moral and ethical foundations that influence decisions regarding marriage. The integration of local religious and cultural values in Madura is also seen through myths and hereditary beliefs regarding the rejection of proposals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage as a social institution has a crucial role in the life of Islamic societies, marking an important step in the formation of the family (Ahmad Agung Setya Budi, 2023). However, the phenomenon of rejection of proposals believed by Madura society shows a unique dynamic in the context of marriage. The myth of "Rejecting a Proposal in Madura" becomes an entrance to understand more deeply the complexity of the values and norms involved in the marriage process. This study will adopt a hermeneutic perspective as a tool to explore the meaning and interpretation behind the myth, with the aim of bringing a deeper understanding of how Islam interacts with local cultures in the context of rejection of proposal.

When we talk about Islamic education, the marital aspect has significant relevance in providing a moral and ethical foundation (R. Efendi, 2020; Sholeh, 2023). Therefore, the analysis of Islamic education in the context of proposal rejection in Madura not only allows a deeper understanding of the religious norms that guide the decision, but also opens the door to explore the role of marriage education in shaping the character and morals of Islamic societies.

The study also investigated the relationship between religion and local culture. In Madura society, the religion of Islam does not only stand as a separate entity, but is integrated in daily life and local cultural customs (Wahyuandari & Rahmawati, 2014). Through a hermeneutic perspective, we can detail how the interpretation of the myth of proposal rejection in Madura reflects the dynamic relationship between Islamic values and local traditions, and how this shapes society's understanding of the institution of marriage.

Madura is a lush island rich in cultural wealth (HAMZAH, 2022), Keeping a unique tradition in the marriage process that attracts attention but the rejection of the first proposal is often accompanied by various myths and beliefs of local residents. With the hereditary trust of the ancestors who must be trusted by their offspring and if a girl when rejecting her first proposal who is believed to be exposed to reinforcements that is difficult to get a mate. But there is also the thinking of modern women who are more careful in choosing their life partners by doing things such as expanding social circles, changing themselves better, and getting closer to their god or increasing faith. Some parents give freedom to their children in choosing a life partner, but there are some parents and children who believe in the denial myth and will eventually accept the proposal.

Social and cultural are also the focus of this analysis. Using the lens of sociology of religion, we can discuss how this myth reflects the social dynamics in Madura society. Are there social elements that provide a unique context for rejecting marriage proposal, and how is this reflected in society's interpretation of the myth? This study seeks to approach the phenomenon of rejecting marriage proposal as not only an individual aspect, but also as a reflection of existing social norms and structures.

By introducing the myth of "Rejecting a Proposal in Madura" and applying a hermeneutic perspective, this study aims to generate deeper insights into the interrelationship between Islamic education, and social dynamics in the local context. Through a better understanding of this myth, it is hoped that it can pave the way for discussion and increased understanding of the values and norms that shape Madura society in the context of marriage and daily life.

2. METHODS

This research adopts a qualitative approach to explore the meaning and interpretation in the myth of 'Rejecting Proposals in Madura', focusing on the values and norms that shape the phenomenon. Data collection techniques used involve in-depth interviews, document studies to obtain historical and cultural context, as well as participatory observation for direct understanding of social and cultural norms. In-depth interviews are a qualitative data collection method that involves direct interaction between researchers and respondents to deeply understand views, experiences, and perceptions related to a topic (Ardiansyah, Risnita, & Jailani, 2023). An in-depth interview will be conducted with someone who has experience with rejecting marriage proposal.

Document study is a research method that involves analyzing written documents, such as letters, reports, and archives, in order to obtain information and understanding of a topic or event (Ardellea & Hamdu, 2022). Document studies will analyze local literature and religious scriptures to understand the evolution of myths and the role of religion in this context. Participatory observation is a research method in which the researcher is actively involved in a particular situation or context, observing and participating in ongoing activities to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study (Adlini, Dinda, Yulinda, Chotimah, & Merliyana, 2022). Participatory observation will bring researchers directly into the daily lives of Madura.

Data analysis will use a thematic approach to identify thematic patterns emerging from interviews and observations, as well as document analysis to explore the historical context of myths. Triangulation of data from various sources will be performed to ensure the reliability and validity of the analysis results. Thus, this method is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexity of values and norms in Madura society, particularly related to rejecting marriage proposal and the interaction between Islam and local culture.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Etymologically, the word "myth" describes its historical roots and use in the context of ancient Greek culture (Hermawan, 2016). The word has become an integral part of various languages and cultures around the world, used to refer to traditional stories, legends, or narratives that form part of the cultural heritage and beliefs of a society (Rajiyem & Setianto, 2022; Wilyanti, Larlen, & Wulandari, 2022).

A myth is a traditional story or narrative used to explain a particular origin, belief, or phenomenon within a culture (Sunanang & Luthfi, 2015). Myths often contain supernatural or supernatural elements and aim to teach values, norms, or moral lessons to society. Here is a detailed description of the myth. Myths often focus on explaining the origin of things, such as the creation of the universe, humans, animals, or other natural phenomena. An example is the creation myth that explains how the world or man first appeared.

Myths are used to explain natural phenomena that could not be explained by science in the past (Rizal, 2018). For example, lightning, earthquakes, or solar eclipses can be explained in myths as acts of gods or spirits. Some myths involve change and transformation (Sari, Susanto, & Marimin, 2018). This can be a change of a creature or character into another form, which often has a symbolic meaning. Traditional myths are often passed orally from one generation to the next (Angeline, 2015). They may be unwritten and continue to evolve over time.

Every culture has a variety of different myths. Myths can revolve around creation, stories of heroes, spiritual journeys, or the history of descendants (Wibowo, 2015). Myths also often inspire art, literature, and other creative works. They appear in the form of stories, poetry, visual arts, music, and various other forms of creative expression. Myths are an important part of human history and

culture (Afnan, 2022; Sunawan, 2023). They help identify and permeate the values of a society and describe their view of the world and life.

The word "deny" is a verb derived from Indonesian. This word has several meanings depending on the context in which it is used. Some common meanings of the word "deny" are: 1) Resist or Oppose. "Denial" may mean to reject or oppose a statement, action, or claim. This indicates rejection or disapproval of something. 2) Come up with excuses. "Denial" can also mean putting forward a reason or argument in response to a statement or action. It is often used in the context of a debate or debate. 3) Stating untruths. Colloquially, "deny" can be used to state that something is untrue or inaccurate. For example, "I deny that it is true." 4) Express disapproval. The word can also be used to express disagreement or objection to something. For example, "He was very repudious with the plan". The use of the word "deny" will largely depend on the context of the sentence or ongoing conversation. In many cases, the word is used to convey rejection or disapproval of a statement or action.

While in Madura, denial refers to words or actions that have a bad or ugly meaning in themselves. What is meant by "denial" is to deny someone not to say or do bad and to free themselves from problems that harm them. In this negative society, beliefs inherited from ancestors must be carried out and believed by their descendants. Violators of this refusal will be penalized.

As for the myth that if you reject the first proposal, it will be difficult to find a mate (Wijdaniyah, Hasanah, & Dermawan, 2021). Modern women are more open-minded in choosing their soul mate. There are many ways to choose the best one, including expanding friendships, self-reflection, and boosting self-confidence. Parents who insist on the times leave everything to their children, but some children still believe in it and accept arranged marriages out of fear.

While in empowerment this denial myth has been passed down from our ancestors, but no one knows how this myth can be debunked. The elders know how this myth came about, and their descendants are no longer the only ones, but their origins are not passed down by the elders. Very few people know it, and even then they don't fully understand it. When it comes to myths and the logic of denial, the initial application of denial myths is absurd. Because it wasn't real, it just happened. The creation of symbols requires symbolic interaction, where interaction between people determines the myths that cross one's mind, but their truth is not recognized in reality.

The common belief that a woman rejects a marriage proposal is first believed without knowing who is proposing. They only saw what happened, and it became a myth, because they only met once, and he was very influential. This has become a belief. Panagan Village is a village that has a thick cultural heritage, and all residents adhere to Islam. People still have the same idea, and only some people are able to think modernly, but that does not dampen their enthusiasm to believe this myth. The myth of rejection of proposals first emerged because people saw with their own eyes what happened and created the myth without logical thinking and did not make sense.

The use of hermeneutika to understand myths such as "Rejecting a Proposal in Madura" is an interesting approach. Hermeneutika is a discipline related to the interpretation and understanding of the meaning of texts and cultural contexts (Al Munir, 2021; Sidik & Sulistyana, 2021). In the context of myths such as these, hermeneutics can be used to analyze the meanings, values, and messages contained in the myth taking into account its cultural and social context (Christantyawati, Walensa, & Juraman, 2018). In hermeneutic analysis, several important steps can be taken, namely:

a. Cultural Context: Consider the cultural background in which this myth emerged. Consider how values, social norms, and cultural traditions play a role in the formation of this myth.

b. Text and Interpretation: Analysis of the meaning of mythical texts and attempts to understand the messages contained therein. Does this myth contain a moral or ethical message? Are there certain values you want to convey?

c. Oral Traditions: Myths are often conveyed through oral traditions (Butar-butar, Isman, & Syamsuryurnita, 2021). Analyze how these myths have evolved and changed over time, and how the influence of oral tradition has influenced the understanding and interpretation of myths.

d. Comparative Study: Compare this myth with similar myths from other cultures or other regions to see similarities and differences in themes, motives, and messages.

e. Hermeneutic Concepts: Using hermeneutic concepts such as the hermeneutic circle which refers to the iterative process of understanding in which we understand individual parts in the context of the whole, and vice versa.

f. Historical Context: Understand the historical developments that may have influenced the formation of this myth. Are there any specific historical events that can be connected with this myth?

g. Subjective Perspective: Recognizes that interpretations can vary from individual to individual (Basuki, Rahman, Juansah, & Nulhakim, 2023). In hermeneutics, subjective perspectives are important, and people may have different understandings of this myth.

The hermeneutic approach will help in detailing and understanding the meaning of the myth "Rejecting a Proposal in Madura" as well as how this myth is reflected in the culture and thought of the Madura. It is important to delve deeper into understanding and respect the complexity of culture in this kind of analysis.

In the use of Schleiermacher's perspective, the analysis of the myth "Rejecting a Proposal in Madura" involves an attempt to understand the meaning of this myth in the relevant cultural context, with an emphasis on subjective understanding, empathy for Madura culture, and understanding of the values contained in the myth.

The meaning that can be taken if you analyze the myth of denying rejection of proposals in Madura society, the efforts made by the ancestors of the Madura people so that their children and grandchildren are not too expensive and choose a mate because it will be a cause of heartache for rejecting marriage proposal or break the bonds of brotherhood in order to connect the brotherhood.

With the culture of engagement between families that is often carried out by the Madura society, it is also one of the reinforcements in maintaining the myth of denying proposals that has long been rooted in Madura society. This is done to preserve the culture of engagement between families that has been agreed upon by their parents or grandparents. As for the value contained in this myth, it teaches Madura people not to be picky in finding a mate. Although this is very contrary to the teachings of Islam which is almost the belief of the entire Madura.

Islamic education has a very important role in shaping the moral and ethical foundation in the life of individual Muslims (Jannah, 2023; Romlah & Rusdi, 2023). This foundation is obtained through the understanding and application of Islamic teachings that include moral values, ethics, and religious norms. Islamic education provides guidelines for individuals to take decisions in accordance with Islamic principles, create behaviors that reflect virtue values, and develop ethical attitudes in every aspect of life (Haris, 2017).

An analysis of Islamic education in the context of rejecting marriage proposal in Madura opens up deeper insights into how religious norms influence Muslim community decisions. Understanding of Islamic teachings is not only limited to the implementation of worship rituals, but also involves aspects of daily life, including in the context of marriage. In this regard, Islamic education is not only a tool for memorizing holy verses, but also plays an important role in shaping the character and morals of Islamic society. Thus, the marital aspect becomes an integral part of Islamic education that contributes significantly in shaping the values and behavior of Muslim societies.

In this case, it not only explores the relationship between Islam and local culture in Madura, but also uses a hermeneutic approach to explore the interpretation of the myth of rejection of proposals. Hermeneutics, as an interpretive method, helps to unravel and detail the complexity of the relationship between Islamic values and local traditions. The results reflect the existing dynamics, where Islamic religious values and local culture do not always stand separately, but are interrelated and form each other in the daily life of Madura.

This shows that Islam is not an isolated entity, but rather closely integrated in daily life and local cultural customs in Madura. This integration contributes to shaping society's understanding of the institution of marriage. Thus, their understanding of marriage is not only influenced by the teachings of Islam, but also by the local values and traditions that form the foundation of their culture. Through this hermeneutic approach it provides deep insight into how local religions and cultures are interrelated, shaping people's perceptions and practices towards important aspects of life such as marriage.

Madura, as a fertile island with a rich culture, displays unique traditions in the marriage process that attract attention. However, the rejection of the first proposal, often accompanied by myths and hereditary beliefs, became a focal point. Despite modern women's more cautious view of choosing a life partner, some still believe the myth to be part of their traditional beliefs.

The rejecting marriage proposal in Madura, particularly related to Islamic education, reflects the complexity of religious, cultural, and social factors that influence Muslim community decisions. Islamic education is considered an important assessment criterion, reflecting the religious values upheld (N. Efendi & Ibnu Sholeh, 2023). In addition, interpretations of religious teachings and local views on religious morality and ethics can play a key role in the rejection process. The close relationship between the level of Islamic education, religious morals, and social norms becomes a determining factor in decision making. In addition, the social and cultural context of Madura also shapes people's views related to certain aspects of Islamic education. In the face of these challenges, dialogue and education approaches are emerging as constructive solutions to build mutual understanding and strengthen tolerance amid differences of views (Zendrato, 2023).

Therefore, the phenomenon of rejecting marriage proposal is not only individualistic, but also reflects a reflection of social norms and societal structures that affect daily life in Madura. By analyzing social and cultural aspects through the lens of sociology of religion, this study helps uncover the complex layers in the social dynamics of Madura society that contribute to shaping attitudes and behaviors related to marriage. Thus, the understanding of rejecting marriage proposal is not only limited to the individual level, but also highlights the strong influence of the deep social and cultural context in Madura. By introducing the myth of Rejecting Proposals in Madura and applying a hermeneutic perspective, this research succeeded in generating deep insights into the interrelationships between Islamic education, social dynamics, and cultural norms in the local context. A better understanding of this myth is expected to open the door for further discussion and increased understanding of the values and norms that shape Madura society, especially in the context of marriage and daily life.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that the hereditary belief of the ancestors, believed by her descendants, is that if a girl rejects her first proposal, she is believed to be exposed to reinforcements, which means that she will have difficulty in finding a mate. The phenomenon of proposal rejection in Madura can not only be explained through an individualistic lens, but also involves the complexity of religious norms, local traditions, and social structures. Myths, hermeneutics, and the sociological approach of religion became effective tools for understanding these dynamics. Islamic education plays an important role in shaping the moral and ethical foundations of Muslim societies, including in the context of marriage. The integration of local religious and cultural values in Madura is also seen through myths and hereditary beliefs regarding the rejection of proposals. By understanding this interconnectedness, this research contributes to a deep understanding of how social, cultural, and religious factors influence each other and shape the social reality of Madura, especially in the aspect of marriage.

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