



CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF PHILOLOGY

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Abstract

Philology is a science that gets many contributions from various disciplines, including media technology. The purpose of this study is to uncover the contribution of media technology to the development of philological studies. Philological studies were carried out on ancient manuscripts containing handwritten texts, so they needed to be handled for their preservation. The existence of media technology is very helpful in efforts to preserve ancient manuscripts to be read and studied by current and future generations. This research uses a descriptive method by searching for data to be analyzed in accordance with phenomena that occur in society related to perceptions of philological science. The data recorded are in the form of social events that generally show a lack of attention to philology and manuscripts left by ancestors as cultural heritage. The results showed that there was still a low public understanding of philology. So to arouse attention to philology and manuscripts as cultural heritage, philology really needs other fields of science, especially media technology. Along with the development of technology, the ease of accessing various manuscripts can be done through the internet media. Nowadays, there are many websites that provide manuscript documents found in various museums and libraries. In that regard, media technology plays a very important role in the development of the field of philology through the transfer of media from various manuscripts to be read and studied by current and future generations. It proves that media technology contributed greatly to the development of studies in the field of philology.

Keywords : Philology, Media Transfer, Manuscript

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country and nation that has a past with various dynamics. This is evidenced by the many intellectual treasures in the form of manuscripts. Of course, in the manuscripts there are various texts or manuscripts whose contents reflect on life. The manuscript was influenced by the nation's civilization from time to time. Messages in the existing texts teach values that are relevant to the needs of today's society. Messages in manuscripts are written in scripts and local languages written in simple media such as palm leaves, bark or animal skins, so that the physical condition of the manuscripts is easily damaged and fragile. Along with the development of technology and the passage of time, simple media has become extraordinary thanks to existing inventions. The messages contained in ancient manuscripts can now be mediated into various forms so that this archipelago's heritage can be enjoyed from time to time and from generation to generation. Internet media available today is able to help philologists to play a bigger role in contributing to their work and thoughts, such as the creation of websites that store hundreds of ancient manuscripts, the availability of various articles and books that can provide information about philology, and other advances. .

From the description above, it can be concluded that how important the knowledge contained in ancient texts is so that the process of care and maintenance is very necessary, the importance of preserving and exploring the contents of ancient manuscripts or manuscripts as ancestral cultural heritage is not well known by Indonesian people, especially in the era of globalization where the younger generation prefers to keep up with the times and reflect on the

western world, compared to learning things related to the culture in their country. The works of ancient manuscripts or manuscripts are considered as rare items that have no influence on contemporary life, whereas in fact the science that exists today is the result of works created by previous people. So therefore,

This happens because of the rapid development of the times so that the younger generation no longer cares about old things, even though their treasures are very contemporary. From these problems, the question arises “ How can the generation young people care about the sciences contained in ancient manuscripts?”. If we pay attention, today's young generation is too focused on digital intellectual progress, let alone the ease of accessing various things that can be done anywhere and anytime, so that they are reluctant to look at things that are old-fashioned. So, this article will discuss how to maintain manuscripts and introduce the transfer of manuscript media, so that from being only objects in the form of manuscripts or manuscripts that are not interesting to read or study, they become objects that can attract attention and be studied in more depth. However, before transferring media is carried out, then the maintenance or conservation of the manuscript is something that cannot be missed.

METHOD

The method used in writing this article is descriptive method. With the descriptive method, fact-finding is done with the right interpretation. The author examines social problems and phenomena that occur in society in certain situations, such as activities, attitudes, views, and the effects of ongoing processes and phenomena. The author also uses literature study techniques as data collection techniques, namely by using secondary data sources collected previously. The secondary data used comes from local journal literature and other sources related to the title. The events that will be investigated in this article are social events in the form of the lack of interest of the younger generation in the science of studying ancient texts (philology) with this article

DISCUSSION

1. The Definition of Philology and Objects of Philology

Philology is one of the sciences related to texts and manuscripts that were born from events, both oral and written. At first philology was born and then developed in Greece, at that time philology was considered a very important science for studying writings originating from hundreds of years ago. The studies carried out by experts have several objectives, including to find a form of text that is close to the original text, then to correct errors contained in the text, and to find out the author's intention regarding the text he made. Philology has an important role in building the nation's civilization. , through research on works such as texts or manuscripts in the past, then studied to find out what values are contained therein.

In the Arabic tradition, philology is known as *tahqiq*. The use of this term to replace a word that comes from English, namely *criticism*, then Hans Wer gives several definitions of “*tahqiq*” as Precise pronunciation, critical edition, verification, and investigation in the language dictionary, Modern Arabic.

Etymologically, philology comes from the Greek word “*philologia*” which comes from the words *philos* which means “*beloved*” and *logos* which means “*word or articulation*”. so, literally philology means “*love of words*”. The notion of philology then developed, which was originally interpreted as “*love of words*” to “*love of knowledge*”, philology does not only focus on studying texts but also studying the culture of a nation through texts. From philology we can find out the cultural background of a nation that creates a work, such as the relationship between the texts made and the belief system, customs, and various cultures that exist within that nation.

In terms, philology is used to refer to an expertise needed to study the remains in the form of writing in the past. Based on the times, the term philology has changed, in England philology is referred to as the study of interpretation of texts based on manuscripts, and in America it is called linguistics or linguistics (Partini 1992). In the Arabian Peninsula, philology leads to the science of "*fiqh al-lughah*", but for the meaning that leads to the study of manuscripts and texts, they use the term "*tahqiq an-nuskhah*". According to Lubis, tahqiq is an examination of a work that includes content, material truth, tahqiq and takhrij of all verses of the Qur'an and hadith and mentions the source with footnotes and explains things that are unclear.

In Indonesia, philology had developed before independence, at that time Indonesia was still known as "*Archipelago*". The Archipelago is an area that includes Southeast Asia which has civilization and inherited various cultures. The development of manuscripts in the archipelago has a relationship with Western traders, these traders first learned of the existence of old manuscripts and they considered that these manuscripts were merchandise that could bring profit. The traders collected manuscripts that came from individuals or from places that have collections such as pesantren and temples,

Philological activities on Nusantara manuscripts aim to edit, discuss and analyze their contents, then the manuscripts are edited in the form of transliterations in Latin letters. Other developments include editing manuscripts accompanied by foreign language translations and also with text criticism methods which were mostly carried out in the 20th century resulting in better edited manuscripts than before and in this century re-issues of previously edited manuscripts also appeared. , this has the aim of perfecting, for example the publication of a Javanese primbon from the 16th century by Gunning, then in 1921 it was re-edited by H. Kraemer with the title *Javaansche Primbon Uit de Zestiende Eeuw* and in 1954 it was re-published by Drewes with the same title same.

In the new period, studies of Nusantara manuscripts have been written with analysis based on (Western) literature, for example analysis of the structure and message contained in the manuscripts, then in the following decades research is carried out using analysis intertextual and reception analysis. Intertextual analysis is the principle for understanding a literary work both from the absorption and transformation of previous texts, while reception analysis is an analysis to understand audiences and understand how a message is received from the media.

Philological activities on Archipelago texts have encouraged various scientific activities whose results have been utilized by various scientific disciplines, especially the humanities and social sciences. This philological activity has the aim of opening up the nation's culture and elevating the values contained therein through manuscript studies. In addition, the birth of philology is also motivated by several factors including:

- a. The appearance of information in the past in a written work.
- b. There are values contained in past writings that are considered still relevant to today's life.
- c. The physical condition and substance of the information material due to the long span of time, thus affecting the preservation of the manuscript.
- d. Socio-cultural factors behind the creation of past written works that are no longer found or are not the same as today's socio-cultural background.
- e. The need to obtain accurate understanding results.

From the factors above, it can be concluded that philology is a necessary discipline in an effort to conduct studies on the remains of past writings in order to explore the values contained therein. Philology has a work goal, where the work goal is divided into general goals and specific goals. The general aim is to express past products in the form of writing, to reveal the function of writing heritage to the recipient community, and to reveal cultural

values in the past. The general aim of philological work is to reveal the initial forms of texts stored in relics, to reveal the history of the development of text.

2. Philology Objects

The object of study of philology is a tangible object in the form of texts and manuscripts. In the heritage in the form of a manuscript stored a number of information about the fruit thoughts, feelings, beliefs, habits, customs, and values that apply to people who lived in the past. The content contained in the manuscript, in philology is usually called the text. The following is an explanation of the text and script:

Text:

In philology, text is defined as a series of words and forms a unified whole. Texts can consist of several words, but can also consist of billions of words written in a text containing a long story (Sudardi, 2001: 4-5). Text consists of content and form and is abstract in nature, in philology text consists of spoken text and written text. Spoken text is text in the form of someone's utterances or delivery which is passed down from generation to generation and then written and printed, while written text is text that is handwritten directly and is called a script.

Text comes from the word text which means woven, text in philology is defined as a series of words that form a unified whole meaning. Text is a language expression that contains syntactic content, and pragmatics is a unit (Luxemburg et al, 1989:86). It can be interpreted that the text is a unit of language that has content and form in the form of spoken or written which is conveyed by the sender to the recipient in order to convey information. According to Bared, text means the content or content of a manuscript which is abstract and can only be imagined. The text consists of content in the form of ideas or messages that will be conveyed from the author to the reader, and the form means the story contained in the text that can be read and studied through various approaches through plot, character, style of language, and so on.

The science that studies texts is called textology, namely the science that investigates the history of the text of a work which among other things examines the incarnation and decline of the text of a literary work, its interpretation and understanding.

Manuscript:

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, manuscript has several meanings including; (a) Essays that are still handwritten, (b) Essays written by someone but not yet published (c) News materials (d) Drafts. In philology, text is a real primary source and can be a link between the past and the present, and can be a way to know the intellectual treasures and life history of a nation. Whereas in Arabic, the manuscript is called "Al-makhtutat" which is defined as "Al-kutub al-maktubah bil yad" which means a book produced by handwriting. Meanwhile in English, a manuscript is called a "manuscript" which is defined as "a book, a document or other composition written by hand" which means a book, document or other handwritten.

Manuscripts are objects of philological research, they are concrete objects or can be held. In philology, a manuscript is handwritten which contains expressions of thoughts and feelings as the result of works and cultural results in the past. The term manuscript outside the philological context of the manuscript to be published or reproduced does not use handwriting. In Indonesia there are several manuscript materials mentioned by Zoetmulder (Kalangwan, 1974) including; karas, a kind of board or slate that is thought to be used only temporarily, lontar leaves and dluwang leaves, namely Javanese paper made of wood, lontar leaves are usually used in Balinese and Lombok texts, and Batak texts usually use bark , bamboo and rattan. In the 18th and 19th centuries.

3. Philology and Other Sciences

Philological objects in the form of manuscripts and texts that are hundreds of years old, of course, require handling. In handling it requires other sciences that help in uncovering the contents of the manuscript and the text. The following are the sciences that help in philological research:

a. Linguistics

A philologist must be able to study written language, linguistics can be applied in the process of studying manuscripts and texts, linguistics is considered capable of solving scripted language problems. The branch of linguistics that assists in the study of texts includes (1) etymology, namely the study of the history or origin of words. With etymology, it will make it easier for researchers to understand difficult words due to the language of the manuscript which is quite ancient. (2) Sociolinguistics, which is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and people's behavior. With sociolinguistics, researchers will find it easier to express the socio-cultural conditions that exist in the manuscript. (3) Stylistics, namely linguistics that investigates literary language, especially language style.

b. Knowledge of Languages

A philologist must master languages, both the languages contained in the manuscripts and the languages that affect the contents of the manuscripts. Which languages usually influences the Nusantara script, namely Sanskrit, Arabic, Independent, Dutch, and Malay.

c. Paleography

Paleography is an investigation or study of ancient writings primarily based on the shape and development of the writing or letters themselves (Hermansoemantri, 2011: 57). The goal of paleography is to decipher ancient writings, since ancient writings are so difficult to read that they can help philologists.

d. Literature

In philological research, literature can be used as an auxiliary science to study the contents of manuscripts in the form of literary works. Archipelago manuscripts are usually in the form of prose works, which shows that literature is indispensable for studying manuscripts.

e. Religious Knowledge

Existing texts have been written hundreds or tens of years ago, this is certainly in line with the journey and development of religion that exists today. Knowledge of religions such as Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism is a provision in the handling of texts, especially those containing religion.

f. Cultural History

For a historical approach to texts, philologists need knowledge of cultural history, especially Indonesian texts which reveal a lot and contain Indonesian and foreign cultures.

4. Conservation as an Effort to Save Manuscripts

Manuscripts or ancient manuscripts are the result of cultural works made through simple media such as palm leaves, nipa leaves, papyrus, deluang, cloth, horns, rattan, bamboo, bark, and European paper, which contain history, folklore, saga, art culture, religion, traditional medicine, agriculture, laws, customs, etc., and is at least 50 years old. According to Law No. 43 of 2007 states that ancient manuscripts are all written documents that are not printed or not reproduced in other ways, both inside and outside the country owned by libraries in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Development and Development Agency Language formulates five main programs to realize the protection of language and literature, namely (1) mapping, (2) vitality studies, (3) conservation, (4) revitalization, and (5) language and literature registration.

a. Mapping is the first step in supporting literary protection measures in an effective and

systematic way.

Vitality study is a further step in protecting literature after literary mapping has been carried out. This study is intended to measure the extent to which oral literature is alive and well in a region. In general, that is to know the survival status of literature.

- b. Conservation is maintenance and protection of something on a regular basis to prevent damage and destruction by preserving, preserving and preserving (KBBI, 1996: 520). Manuscript conservation is carried out to save manuscripts whose condition is threatened with extinction due to age, activities in the form of documenting literary works in the form of handwriting using paper, palm leaves, bark, bamboo or bone as media. The purpose of implementing conservation is to obtain a complete manuscript description of the contents of the manuscript. Conservation in manuscripts is expected to save the information content contained in manuscripts, open and expand public access to manuscripts, and become reference material in developing science and technology from the contents of manuscripts.
- c. Revitalization is a way to maintain literature so that it continues to live in the midst of people's lives, the purpose of literary revitalization is to increase people's mastery of literature, revitalization has an important role in maintaining the authenticity of language and literature to keep it alive.
- d. Language and literature registration

The definition of conservation is the art of keeping something from being lost, wasted, and damaged or destroyed. Conservation can also be interpreted as the concept of processing of a place or space or object that is intended to maintain the cultural meaning contained therein so that it is well preserved. So within the scope of managing manuscripts it can be said that Conservation is an effort to protect, preserve and maintain manuscripts or in other words keep the manuscripts safe or safe from anything that can make them lost, damaged or wasted (Primadesi, 2012).

The purpose of manuscript conservation is to maintain the value and information contained in the manuscript, save the physical manuscript, speed up the discovery of information, and maintain the beauty and tidiness of library materials passed down from our ancestors. There are several steps taken in preserving the manuscript, including:

- a. Fumigation, namely the fumigation process to prevent, treat and sterilize manuscript materials. Treating means killing or killing all types of insects, germs, or the like that have attacked and damaged library materials, sterilizing means neutralizing conditions such as eliminating bad smells and arising from library materials, freshening the air or can cause disturbance or disease (Asaniyah, 2017)
- b. Transliteration, namely changing the type of writing, letter by letter from one alphabet to another (Baried, SB, SC Soeratno, Sutrisno Sawoe, 1985). The purpose of language transfer or transliteration is to introduce old manuscripts, so that they can be read and studied by all people, including researchers. This is because most people do not know or are no longer familiar with regional writings.
- c. Digitalization, namely one of the responsibilities that must be carried out by the next generation of the nation towards the treasures of the Indonesian nation's cultural heritage. Digitalization can be interpreted as an effort to maintain cultural and intellectual resources so that they are always passed on to the next generation.

5. Transfer Media Manuscript

The emergence of today's technological developments which have advantages in speed of accessing various things needed because they are oriented towards digital data and internet connections, it is felt that manuscripts as ancient objects need to be transferred so that they are preserved and immortalized and have greater benefits for the present and the future. The following are the stages of digital media transfer:

a. Collecting and selection of manuscripts

Manuscripts can be obtained from various sources, such as manuscripts that are still kept by individuals (the public) or manuscripts that have been officially stored in libraries or museums.

b. Check the physical condition of the manuscript

In philological studies, the science used to study the physical aspects of texts is called codicology. Through codicology we can find out the physical aspects of the manuscript such as the manuscript material, the size of the manuscript, the origin of the acquisition, the color of the ink used, the script and language and the physical condition of the manuscript.

c. Media transfer process

Scanning or photos of manuscript sheets that will be mediated, shooting is done with supporting tools such as cameras, lighting, lens hoods, tripods and monopods, backgrounds, reflector umbrellas, light stands, softboxes and other necessary tools.

d. Editing

Image editing is usually carried out by resizing, adjusting color density and contrast (color depth and contrast), cleaning certain areas if there are dirt stains or other influences from the results of the media transfer process.

e. File Compilation

This process is needed to combine the results at the editing stage into one file as needed, for example one file containing images of one complete manuscript.

f. Input metadata and upload digital files

Input metadata and upload digital files through digital library programs or digital data management systems, required to record each collection of digital files that have been produced.

g. Final correction stage

In this stage control is carried out to ensure that the media transfer material file is free from errors that might have been made in previous processes, this is done before the publication process.

h. Packaging and Publication

The process of uploading to media that can be easily accessed by anyone, packaging and publication must be done as well as possible so that those who access it can easily find the manuscripts they need. Media that provide various ancient manuscripts include: Nusantara Manuscript Society (Manassa), Archipelago Library Library (Khastara), Digital Repository of Endangered and Affected Manuscripts in Southeast Asia (DREAMSEA), Archipelago Manuscripts, Database of Southeast Asian Mushafs, Endangered Archives Programme (EAP), literature ministry of religion manuscripts.

With the transfer of manuscript media, it is hoped that the public, especially the younger generation, will be interested in continuing to preserve and utilize the knowledge contained in ancient manuscripts so that their existence is maintained.

CONCLUSION

Philology is the science of studying manuscripts and texts, philology does not only focus on studying texts but also studying the culture of a nation through texts. From philology we can find out the cultural background of a nation that creates a work, such as the relationship between the texts made and the belief system, customs, and various cultures that exist within that nation. In the study of philology, other sciences are also needed so that the goal is achieved, these sciences include linguistics, linguistics, literature, paleography, religious knowledge and cultural history.

The importance of studying ancient manuscripts is rarely paid attention to in the present

era, this is due to the development of modern technology which makes it easier for anyone to search for anything, in contrast to ancient times where people had to write down any information obtained and then enshrine it in sheets called manuscripts, then kept for personal consumption or given to others. Ancient manuscripts that are considered ancient keep knowledge related to today's life, but very few people know how important these relics are. Even today, the science of philology sounds foreign to the younger generation.

From these problems, the author feels that this problem is a social phenomenon that is happening, where the younger generation is too modern so they don't care about texts that are considered old-fashioned. With the preservation and transfer of manuscript media, it is hoped that the younger generation will be more interested in the existing heritage manuscripts and be able to explore their contents. The process of media transfer and the results that were successfully published can help anyone who needs ancient manuscripts in an easy way, only with digital media everyone can find and enjoy the legacy of this one ancestor.

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