

Hikayat Pandawa: transmisi cerita Mahabharata dalam tradisi penyalinan naskah Melayu di Betawi pada abad ke-19 = Hikayat Pandawa: transmission of Mahabharata texts in the literary tradition of Batavia in the Nineteenth Century

Mamlahatun Buduroh

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK Penelitian ini membahas naskah Hikayat Pandawa koleksi Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia. Hikayat Pandawa berisi cerita Mahabharata bagian Adiparwa yang mengisahkan asal-usul keluarga bharata, Pandawa dan Kurawa. Naskah ini termasuk dalam kategori cerita wayang. Naskah disalin di Betawi pada abad ke-19. Penelitian terhadap Hikayat Pandawa dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode filologi dalam menghasilkan edisi teks dan pendekatan sosiologi sebagai dasar analisis isi teks. Edisi teks disajikan dengan menggunakan edisi kritis dan tinjauan naskah dilakukan untuk melihat situasi sosial masyarakat tempat penyalinan naskah berlangsung melalui perbandingan teks sejenis. Berdasarkan fisik naskah dan tinjauan isi, dapat diungkapkan bahwa Hikayat Pandawa disalin di Pecenongan. Selanjutnya, kajian dilakukan dengan membandingkan unsur daur hidup dalam isi cerita yang meliputi kelahiran, perkawinan, dan kematian. Berdasarkan perbandingan unsur cerita tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa Hikayat Pandawa merupakan cerita gubahan yang menampilkan unsur keindahan karya sastra Melayu yang dipengaruhi oleh ideologi Hindu-Budha dan Islam serta warna lokal Betawi.

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the Hikayat Pandawa collection of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. Hikayat Pandawa contains the story of the Mahabharata part of Adiparwa which tells the origin of the family of the bharata, Pandawa and Kurawa. This text belongs to the category of wayang stories. Manuscripts were copied in Betawi in the 19th century. Research on Hikayat Pandawa was carried out using the method of philology in producing text editions and sociological approaches as a basis for analyzing of text. The text editions are presented using critical editions and analysis of manuscripts conducted to look at the social situation of the community where the manuscript was copied through a comparison of similar texts. Based on the physical and analysis of the contents, it can be revealed that the Hikayat Pandawa was copied in Pecenongan. Furthermore, the study was conducted by comparing the elements of the life cycle of the story which included birth, marriage, and death. Based on the comparison of the elements of the story, it can be seen that Hikayat Pandawa is a composition of stories featuring elements of the beauty of Malay literature influenced by Hindu-Buddhist, Islamic ideologies and culture of Betawi.