

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Reserch

Indonesia is an archipelago country that has more than 1,700 islands with abundant natural wealth from Sabang to Merauke. In the natural beauty of Indonesia is considered to be nothing that can challenge in any country of the world. Almost all the natural charm there is in Indonesia on the land to the sea. Thus it is no wonder that many foreign tourists who are willing to come all the way to Indonesia to enjoy the natural beauty of Indonesia. Besides the beauty presented turned out in such beauty there are many hidden things that are rarely known such as flora, fauna and culture of its very exotic.

So many things for identity of nation, for example with understand culture, appreciative of history journey and protect of archaeological remain. Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined by everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Culture comes from latin colere language that is manage or work on.

A culture is a way of life of a group of people--the behaviors, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next. Culture is symbolic communication. Some of its symbols include a group's skills, knowledge, attitudes, values, and motives. The meanings of the symbols are learned and deliberately perpetuated in a

society through its institutions. Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievement of human groups, including their embodiments in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional ideas and especially their attached values; culture systems may, on the one hand, be considered as products of action, on the other hand, as conditioning influences upon further action. Culture is the sum of total of the learned behavior of a group of people that are generally considered to be the tradition of that people and are transmitted from generation to generation. Culture is a collective programming of the mind that distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another. life, human and culture can not separated, for example when a people or group communication with other people or group but they are different culture, they will try to understand and study about that culture.

The character of culture is abstract, complex and wide. Koentjaraningrat (1982:8-9) said that “culture as the whole idea and human work that must be familiarized with learning, along with the whole result of his mind and work it”

The writer is chooses *Kasepuhan* kingdom because *Kasepuhan* kingdom is a symbol of culture in Cirebon. *Kasepuhan* kingdom is the largest palace in Cirebon and well maintained compared to other kingdom. As for the meaning in every nook and architecture of the kingdom is also known as the most historic. *Kasepuhan* kingdom has a museum that can be quite complete

and contain heirlooms and paintings of the royal collection. The front page of this kingdom surrounded by red brick walls and there is a marquee there in. Of the many collections, there is one of a collection of sacred namely Singa Barong train. This train is no longer used and is only issued to each 1 Syawal bath. The location of the building *Kasepuhan kingdom* leads from north to south or north-facing, because the palaces of Java are all facing the North that its mean facing the magnet of the world, meaning that the king expects strength.

*Kasepuhan* kingdom strengthen their evidence that ever happened in the town of Cirebon acculturation. Acculturation is happening is certainly not just occur between Sunda Javanese culture to culture, but also with the various cultures of the world, such as China, India, Arab, and European. shades of acculturation felt when The gate was apparently resembles a temple in Bali, carved doors European-style, Siti fence Hingilnya of Chinese ceramics, and the wall surrounding the kingdom made of red bricks typical Javanese architecture, is another proof of the acculturation focuses on a process by which culture is transmitted from one generation to the next. We learn the culture, not inherited. Culture is transmitted through the learning process, not through genes. . This is *Kasepuhan* in kingdom. People who are in the neighborhood kingdom are taught to study foreign cultures. Because as we all know that the city of Cirebon, a city that formed due to the mixing of cultures.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to taking the title of the research “Analysis of Ten Brandes theory toward to *Kasepuhan* kingdom in Cirebon, West Java diachronically ”

This study is chooses culture because the writer is interested in studying culture and literature. By reading culture work auotomaticlly we can develop our knowledge and science. After reading and observation *Kasepuhan* kingdom in Cirebon, west Java, the writer can give some information that Indonesia has many diverse history and culture, for example *Kasepuhan* kingdom, because from understand our culture we can love human character, misteryor massage of life that may ot hate some else.

## **B. Scope Of The Problem**

In this research, The writer tries to analyze a problem about “ Analysis of Ten Brandes theory toward to *Kasepuhan* kingdom in Cirebon, West Java diachronically ”

## **C. The Question of the Research**

Based on the background of the research which has been explained above, there are some questions in the following :

1. What Ten Brandes theories which exist in the development of *Kasepuhan* kingdom in Cirebon ,West Java diachronically ?

2. How are those Ten Brandes theory implemented in *Kasepuhan* kingdom developments either those implementations still exist or have been reduced by environmental developments diachroically ?
3. What Ten Brandes Theories which exist the most ?

#### **D. The Objective of the Research**

A research should have an objective to be achieved through its research. The objective here is as the answer of the particular question in statment of the problem. In here, there are three objectives to be achieved in this research. They are stated as follow :

1. To know the Ten Brandes theories which exist in the *Kasepuhan* kingdom diachronically
2. To know whether those Ten Brandes theories are implemented or not in the *Kasepuhan* Kingdom diachronically
3. To find out those Ten Brandes theoris which exist the most

#### **E. The Significance of the Research**

The significance of the research in this paper are describe below :

1. For the Writer

The writer can get more knowledge in the research from *Kasepuhan* kingdom with use Ten Brandes theory.the writer hopes this paper can be useful to enrich the knowlage of culture and historical itself.

The writer can get experience in compare the knowledge that had been obtain in the school ( STBA – JIA ) with the her research.

## 2. For the readers

This paper is expected can give some information to readers about culture in Cirebon expacially *Kasepuhan* kingdom to understanding diachronic at *Kasepuhan* kingdom which use Ten Brandes theory and give contribution to large body of knowledge an it is hopes to be useful for the readers especially the students of STBA – JIA who want to make the next research about culture as references.

## F. The Systematic of the Paper

To present this scientific paper into good editing composition, the systematic of the writing have to arrange well. Thus the writer decodes to divide this writing in to five chapters as follow :

Chapter I is Introduction. It explain about The Background of the research, Scope of the Problem, The Question of the Research, The Objective of the Research, The Signicance of of the Research, and The Systematic of the Paper.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description which consist some theories taken from many references to support the research such as the definition of culture, diachronically, Cirebon city and *Kasepuhan* kingdom.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research which present about setting of the research, subject of the research, object of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV is Research findings and discussions that expnation about the data description, the data analysis and interpretation, and discussion throught the research.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter contains about the writer summary and conclution from analysis of Ten Brandes theory toward to *Kasepuhan* kingdom in Cirebon, west java diachronically and make some suggestion related to the object of the research.