

# Sketch of Life Philosophy Thoughts in the Story of Fishermen and Turtles Storybook on the Reliefs of Borobudur Temple

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## Abstract

Historical and cultural Values in Borobudur temple its splendor always amazes other nations. relief temple in Indonesian culture about fable-style stories or animal stories .in total there are 2,672 reliefs which are divided into categories of decorative and narrative reliefs .research purposes to prove the existence of poststructuralism constructualism thinking. Which is contained in the relief of Borobudur temple through the book of stories of fishermen and sea turtles. The hypothesis that was carried out was by reading a relief book of borobudur temple animal stories in the story of a fisherman and a sea turtle. Data collection with The technique of identifying the storybook of fishermen and their relevance to a history full of meaning with the theory of poststructuralism of Michel Foucault in a thought that uses genealogical and archaeological approaches .the results of this study show that the concept of discourse that is the direction of human life without their own linkage between knowledge , power and truth

**Keywords:** English translation. philosophical thinking, reliefs of Borobudur temple, storybook

## 1. Introduction

The storybook of the story of fishermen and sea turtles in the reliefs of Borobudur temple, gives us an idea that the lessons in the philosophy of life have existed since ancient times. About the meaning of kindness, kindness, and respect for others embodied by the story of fishermen and sea turtles. The life of the ancient people, especially the Javanese people, has carried out various social activities seen in the reliefs of Borobudur temple because of Wibhangga, panel one that describes the atmosphere of the market, buying and selling and offering the goods they have. In various activities in the fulfillment of the needs of life. Reliefs depicting the story of fishermen and sea turtles. The shape of the relief is told in a children's storybook in a fabled fairy tale, so that children are able to understand and learn about the meaning of life through fairy tales read by adults, because those early childhood children are not yet able to read, so they only understand symbols and images. Reliefs of fishermen and traders at Borobudur Temple (kemedikbud). The government's efforts to preserve national culture, local culture, and culture of foreign origin that existed in Indonesia before Indonesia became independent in 1945 were all Indonesian culture. The various cultures in Indonesia and examples of Indonesian cultural diversity are mottoes that are firmly held by the Indonesian nation. The motto illustrates that, although the Indonesian nation has a variety of cultures, ethnic groups, races, tribes, religions but this nation still holds tight to unity. The characteristics of Indonesian cultural diversity include many known by foreign people, for example, the reliefs of Borobudur temple which is a nature reserve. The existence of Borobudur temple is also a wonder of the world. Cultural diversity such as Borobudur temple which has been for centuries from time to time. The community environment around Borobudur temple and also the Indonesian nation as a whole as a generation that inherits the acculturation between the cultures of the past and present. That a meaningful life that contains the value of truth, justice, and power is formed in the reliefs of Borobudur temple. In the book the story of a fisherman and a sea turtle in the relief of the animal story of Borobudur temple, it aims to counteract the rapid flow of information into Indonesia both through electronic media and print. It is something that must be accepted by the Indonesian nation towards the current behavior and attitudes of the nation, both social, political, economic, and cultural behavior.

Therefore, to counteract or overcome the negative currents of foreign cultures, it is necessary to educate children as early as possible.

## 2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research with literature studies. Qualitative research, namely research presents findings in a descriptive way, which cannot be achieved by means of quantification (Rahmah et al., 2021; Grace & Alawiyah, 2020; Widha et al., 2021; Grace et al., 2021; Gustaman et al., 2021). The study of literature is a strand English translation. activities related to the method of collecting library data, reading, recording, and processing research (Rahmah et al., 2021; Marufah et al., 2021; Ardinata et al., 2022; Yuliarta & Grace, 2021). The data used as a reference in this study are primary and secondary data through non-human data sources in the form of documents consisting of books and scientific journals. Data analysis is a very important part of research activities. Researchers collect data, organize and analyze data to achieve predetermined research goals. Data analysis is closely related to the Steps of previous research activities. The data analysis method to be used is largely determined by the problems faced and the goals to be achieved by the research. Data analysis methods also affect data collection techniques and measurement of variables studied in the field. In this article, the author draws a book entitled "The Story of a Fisherman and a Sea Turtle in relief of animal stories at Borobudur Temple" which was taken from the Banyumas Regency Regional Library Archives Office in collaboration with the Education and Culture Office of Central Java province in 2005. The reason why the author chose this title and method is to invite children to get to know the history and culture of Indonesia in the form of Borobudur Temple. Borobudur temple has many diverse reliefs and is included in the wonders of the world and includes the heritage of ancient times with more than 1000 years of aftermath. Another uniqueness of Borobudur temple is the temple relief which is based on information from the Borobudur conservation center site, this temple has 1,460 relief panels and 1212 decorative or decoration reliefs. The relief has kamandatu and raphadatu levels. Another uniqueness is that Borobudur temple is a relic of the Syailendra dynasty of the 7th to 8th centuries and is a place of Buddhist worship. These uniquenesses are the attraction of this historical site, no wonder many foreign and domestic tourists visit Borobudur Temple.

## 3. Result and Discussion

According to the KBBI, philosophies or philosophies are knowledge and investigations with reason regarding the nature of everything that exists, its causes, origins, and laws. Philosophy is also defined as a theory that underlies the realm of the mind or an activity and science that insinuates logic, aesthetics, metaphysics, and epistemology. A storybook is a book that tells or describes how an event happened or an essay that recounts the experiences, deeds or sufferings of people, events and so on (both those that really happened and just fiction. Fable is a fictional story played by animals, but capable of depicting the disposition and behavior of humans in general. This fictional story uses animals as substitutes for humans. But the character of the animal in the fable is depicted as if it has human-like traits and abilities. Thoughts and knowledge about philosophy, the meaning of reliefs in Borobudur temple, the existence of truth English translation. in the reliefs of Borobudur temple which is very simple but has a point of view on the philosophy of life which is related to constructing knowledge philosophically, in accordance with the thoughts of empiricism, intuitionism, and the scientific method. Why in the discussion to explore the content of my mother's story the story of fishermen and sea turtles contained in the reliefs of Borobudur temple. To explore the knowledge of the existence of a philosophy of life. We will discuss the methods used. To relate the relationship to the way we gain knowledge and how the book can justify the relationship between the two. Epistemology is one of the fundamental branches of philosophy that specifically epistemology deals with the character, source and validity of knowledge. All concepts about human life theories about the universe and even affirmations about everyday events make a justification of rationality(justification). Thus, the question of epistemology underlies the entire exploration of other philosophies. The term epistemology comes from the Greek word episteme=knowledgeand logical means the word, the thought of science. Thus literally episteme means knowledge as an intellectual attempt to " put something in its proper position". In addition to the word "episteme" for the word "knowledge" in Greek is also used the word gnoisis, the term epistemology in history was once also called gnoseology. Some philosophical studies that make critical and analytical analysis of the theoretical basics of knowledge, epistromy are also sometimes called the theory of knowledge Epistemology as a branch of philosophical science is not enough to simply give a description or exposure to how the human process of knowing something happens, but we apat make provisions which are wrong and which are correct based on epistemic norms. As for the methods for obtaining knowledge Empiricism Empiricism is a philosophical doctrine that emphasizes the role of experience in acquiring knowledge and downplays the role of reason. Rationalism Rationalism is the view that we know what we think and that reason has the ability to express ourselves with oneself, or that knowledge is gained by comparing ideas with ideas. Criticalism In the perspective of criticalism, our knowledge of all external relaitas is only an appearance, that is, the view only has the world. Intuitionism Intuitionism is an understanding that emphasizes the

absence of knowledge or evidence of the character of certain ideas. Scientific Method The Ilmiah method is commonly used in the field of natural knowledge or science. The scientific method seeks to combine empirical experience (observation) and reason in acquiring knowledge or solving problems that are being faced. English translation.

The relationship between the story of a fisherman and a sea turtle can be described philosophically. The philosophy that reveals exists, its causes, origins, and laws can explain in this story. There is a fisherman who goes to find a livelihood for himself and his family. Every fisherman will sacrifice himself to be able to make his beloved family happy, so that one day on a dark night the fishermen spread their nets into the ocean. But what happens to fishermen only receives annoyance and fatigue. The jarring he distributed could not catch the fish that would be served to the family. Until finally the fishermen returned to meet their families and unexpectedly an accident happened to the fishermen. The ship crashed into a rock wall that made the ship a glassware. The fishermen were thrown into the sea and all wanted to save themselves. But they tried their best but the result could not be used as hope. When they made their efforts to make themselves happy they were helped by a good sea turtle until they reached the sea or beach. The philosophical value in this story is that an effort to help our fellow creatures must be accompanied by a sincere and selfless feeling, even if our soul and body are sacrificed for the survival of what we help, without expecting compensation from those we help. In the reliefs of the animal story of Borobudur temple the story of a fisherman and a sea turtle we can find a strong figure and a weak figure who can be distinguished in several attitudes. The figure of the weak, the kind, the ingenious, the lazy, and the arrogant. As for the strong, it can be divided into several attitudes, namely benevolent, clever, stupid, deceptive, and oppressive attitudes.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The conclusion that can be drawn in the results of the study is the existence of philosophical thoughts on the story of a fisherman and a sea turtle in the reliefs of Borobudur temple. Then the main character in the fable story is an animal. The main character in this story is a turtle who has a weak but strong body, which can be used as a clue and as an afterthought that, giving help to someone with a self-serving tampa, if necessary, his soul and body are sacrificed for the survival of a person who is helped without expecting compensation for the services of the person he helped.

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