

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ „ГОЦЕ ДЕЛЧЕВ“ - ШТИП
ФИЛОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

UDC 81
UDC 82
UDC 008



ISSN: 2545-3998
DOI: 10.46763/palim

ПАЛИМПСЕСТ

МЕЃУНАРОДНО СПИСАНИЕ ЗА ЛИНГВИСТИЧКИ,
КНИЖЕВНИ И КУЛТУРОЛОШКИ ИСТРАЖУВАЊА

PALIMPSEST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LINGUISTIC,
LITERARY AND CULTURAL RESEARCH

PALMK, VOL 9, NO 17, STIP, 2024

ГОД. IX, БР. 17
ШТИП, 2024

VOL. IX, NO 17
STIP, 2024

ПАЛИМПСЕСТ

Меѓународно списание за лингвистички, книжевни
и културолошки истражувања

PALIMPSEST

International Journal for Linguistic, Literary
and Cultural Research

Год. 9, Бр. 17
Штип, 2024

Vol. 9, No 17
Stip, 2024

PALMK, VOL 9, NO 17, STIP, 2024

DOI:

ПАЛИМПСЕСТ

Меѓународно списание за лингвистички, книжевни
и културолошки истражувања

ИЗДАВА

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“, Филолошки факултет, Штип

ГЛАВЕН И ОДГОВОРЕН УРЕДНИК

Ранко Младеноски

УРЕДУВАЧКИ ОДБОР

Виктор Фридман, Универзитет во Чикаго, САД
Толе Белчев, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“, Македонија
Нина Даскаловска, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“, Македонија
Ала Шешкен, Универзитет Ломоносов, Руска Федерација
Олга Панкина, НВО Македонски културен центар, Руска Федерација
Астрид Симоне Хлубик, Универзитет „Крал Михаил I“, Романија
Алина Андреа Драгоеску Урлика, Универзитет „Крал Михаил I“, Романија
Сунчана Туксар, Универзитет „Јурај Добрила“ во Пула, Хрватска
Саша Војковиќ, Универзитет во Загреб, Хрватска
Шандор Чегледи, Универзитет во Панонија, Унгарија
Ева Бус, Универзитет во Панонија, Унгарија
Хусејин Озбај, Универзитет Гази, Република Турција
Озтурк Емироглу, Универзитет во Варшава, Полска
Елена Дараданова, Универзитет „Св. Климент Охридски“, Република Бугарија
Ина Христова, Универзитет „Св. Климент Охридски“, Република Бугарија
Џозеф Пониах, Национален институт за технологија, Индија
Сатхарај Венкатесан, Национален институт за технологија, Индија
Петар Пенда, Универзитет во Бања Лука, Босна и Херцеговина
Данило Капасо, Универзитет во Бања Лука, Босна и Херцеговина
Мета Лах, Универзитет во Љубљана, Република Словенија
Намита Субиото, Универзитет во Љубљана, Република Словенија
Ана Пеличер-Санчез, Универзитет во Нотингам, Велика Британија
Мајкл Грини, Универзитет во Нотингам, Велика Британија
Татјана Гурин, Универзитет во Нови Сад, Република Србија
Диана Поповиќ, Универзитет во Нови Сад, Република Србија
Жан Пол Мејер, Универзитет во Стразбур, Република Франција
Жан Марк Веркруз, Универзитет во Артуа, Република Франција
Регула Бусин, Швајцарија
Натале Фиорето, Универзитет во Перуца, Италија
Оливер Хербст, Универзитет во Вурцбург, Германија
Шахинда Езат, Универзитет во Каиро, Египет
Џулијан Чен, Универзитет Куртин, Австралија

PALIMPSEST

International Journal for Linguistic, Literary
and Cultural Research

PUBLISHED BY

Goce Delchev University, Faculty of Philology, Stip

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Ranko Mladenoski

EDITORIAL BOARD

Victor Friedman, University of Chicago, USA
Tole Belcev, Goce Delchev University, Macedonia
Nina Daskalovska, Goce Delchev University, Macedonia
Alla Sheshken, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation
Olga Pankina, NGO Macedonian Cultural Centre, Russian Federation
Astrid Simone Hlubik, King Michael I University, Romania
Alina Andreea Dragoescu Urlica, King Michael I University, Romania
Sunčana Tuksar, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia
Saša Vojković, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Sándor Czeglédi, University of Pannonia, Hungary
Éva Bús, University of Pannonia, Hungary
Husejin Ozbaj, GAZI University, Republic of Turkey
Öztürk Emiroğlu, University of Warsaw, Poland
Elena Daradanova, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Republic of Bulgaria
Ina Hristova, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Republic of Bulgaria
Joseph Ponniah, National Institute of Technology, India
Sathyaraj Venkatesan, National Institute of Technology, India
Petar Penda, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Danilo Capasso, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Meta Lah, University of Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia
Namita Subiotto, University of Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia
Ana Pellicer Sanchez, The University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
Michael Greaney, Lancaster University, United Kingdom
Tatjana Durin, University of Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
Diana Popovic, University of Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
Jean-Paul Meyer, University of Strasbourg, French Republic
Jean-Marc Vercruysse, Artois University, French Republic
Regula Busin, Switzerland
Natale Fioretto, University of Perugia, Italy
Oliver Herbst, University of Wurzburg, Germany
Chahinda Ezzat, Cairo University, Egypt
Julian Chen, Curtin University, Australia

РЕДАКЦИСКИ СОВЕТ

Луси Караниколова-Чочоровска
Толе Белчев
Нина Даскаловска
Билјана Ивановска
Светлана Јакимовска
Марија Леонтиќ
Јована Караникиќ Јосимовска
Натка Јанкова-Алаѓозовска

ЈАЗИЧНО УРЕДУВАЊЕ

Ранко Младеноски (македонски јазик)
Весна Продановска (англиски јазик)
Толе Белчев (руски јазик)
Билјана Ивановска (германски јазик)
Марија Леонтиќ (турски јазик)
Светлана Јакимовска (француски јазик)
Јована Караникиќ Јосимовска (италијански јазик)

ТЕХНИЧКИ УРЕДНИК

Славе Димитров

АДРЕСА

ПАЛИМПСЕСТ
РЕДАКЦИСКИ СОВЕТ
Филолошки факултет
ул. „Крсте Мисирков“ бр. 10-А
п. фах 201
МК-2000 Штип

<http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index/PAL>

Меѓународното научно списание „Палимпсест“ излегува двапати годишно во печатена и во електронска форма на посебна веб-страница на веб-порталот на Универзитетот „Гоце Делчев“ во Штип: <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/PAL>. Трудовите во списанието се објавуваат на следните јазици: македонски јазик, англиски јазик, германски јазик, француски јазик, руски јазик, турски јазик и италијански јазик.
Трудовите се рецензираат.

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Lusi Karanikolova-Chochovska
Tole Belcev
Nina Daskalovska
Biljana Ivanovska
Svetlana Jakimovska
Marija Leontik
Jovana Karanikik Josimovska
Natka Jankova-Alagjovska

LANGUAGE EDITORS

Ranko Mladenoski (Macedonian language)
Vesna Prodanovska (English language)
Tole Belcev (Russian language)
Biljana Ivanovska (German language)
Marija Leontik (Turkish language)
Svetlana Jakimovska (French language)
Jovana Karanikik Josimovska (Italian language)

TECHNICAL EDITOR

Slave Dimitrov

ADDRESS

PALIMPSEST
EDITORIAL COUNCIL
Faculty of Philology
Krstev Misirkov 10-A
P.O. Box 201
MK-2000, Stip

<http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index/PAL>

The International Scientific Journal “Palimpsest” is issued twice a year in printed form and online at the following website of the web portal of Goce Delcev University in Stip: <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/PAL>
Papers can be submitted and published in the following languages: Macedonian, English, German, French, Russian, Turkish and Italian language.
All papers are peer-reviewed.

СОДРЖИНА / TABLE OF CONTENTS

11 ПРЕДГОВОР

Ранко Младеноски, главен и одговорен уредник на „Палимпсест“

FOREWORD

Ranko Mladenoski, Editor in Chief of “Palimpsest”

ЈАЗИК / LANGUAGE

15 Ana Arsovska, Liljana Mitkovska

MIDDLE DIATHESIS MARKING IN ENGLISH: EVIDENCE FROM MACEDONIAN TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS

27 Enrico Caniglia

CATEGORIE PER NARRARE. UN’ANALISI DELLA PARABOLA DEL BUON SAMARITANO

Enrico Caniglia

CATEGORIES FOR STORYTELLING. AN ANALYSIS OF THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

35 Виолета Јанушева

РОДОВО ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЕН ЈАЗИК ВО МАКЕДОНСКИТЕ ОГЛАСИ ЗА ВРАБОТУВАЊЕ

Violeta Janusheva

GENDER SENSITIVE LANGUAGE IN THE MACEDONIAN JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

47 Jeta Hamzai, Brikena Xhaferi

INVESTIGATING THE HIGH FREQUENCY AND MORPHOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY OF VERB AND ADJECTIVE COMPOUNDS IN LEGAL ENGLISH CORPUS

57 Катерина Видова

УПОТРЕБА НА АНГЛИЗМИТЕ И НА ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМИТЕ НАМЕСТО МАКЕДОНСКАТА ЛЕКСИКА ВО ПЕЧАТЕНИТЕ МЕДИУМИ

Katerina Vidova

THE USE OF ANGLICISMS AND INTERNATIONALISMS VS. MACEDONIAN LEXEMES IN PRINTED MEDIA

69 Gzim Xhaferri, Biljana Ivanovska

DIE ROLLE UND DIE FUNKTION DER DISKURSMARKER AM BEISPIEL EINES YOUTUBE-INTERVIEWS

Gzim Xhaferri, Biljana Ivanovska

THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF DISCOURSE MARKERS: EXAMPLES FROM A YOUTUBE INTERVIEW

- 79 Milote Sadiku, Sadije Rexhepi**
REALISIERUNGEN EMOTIVER SPRACHE IN FACEBOOK-KOMMENTAREN
Milote Sadiku, Sadije Rexhepi
REALIZATIONS OF EMOTIVE LANGUAGE IN FACEBOOK COMMENTS

КНИЖЕВНОСТ / LITERATURE

- 93 Славчо Ковилоски**
МАКЕДОНСКАТА КНИЖЕВНА КРИТИКА ОД XIX ВЕК ЗА ДЕЛОТО НА ГРИГОР ПРЛИЧЕВ
Slavcho Koviloski
MACEDONIAN LITERARY CRITICISM FROM THE 19TH CENTURY OF THE WORK OF GRIGOR PRILICHEV

- 103 Refide Şahin**
KUZEY MAKEDONYA'DA YAYIN YAPAN TÜRK ÇOCUK DERGİSİ "BAHÇE"DEKİ MAKEDON YAZARLARIN ESERLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR BAKIŞ
Refide Sahin
REVIEW OF THE WORKS OF MACEDONIAN AUTHORS IN THE TURKISH CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE "BAHÇE" PUBLISHED IN NORTH MACEDONIA

- 113 Dëfrim Saliu, Avdi Visoka**
LA RÉCEPTION DE CAMUS EN MACÉDOINE
Dëfrim Saliu, Avdi Visoka
THE RECEPTION OF CAMUS IN MACEDONIA

КУЛТУРА / CULTURE

- 125 Nurhayati Harahap, Dwi Widayati, Emma Marsella, Arwina Sufika, Latifah Yusri Nasution, Putri Rahmadeni Sembiring**
ILLUMINATION AND LITERATURE IN ANCIENT KARO SCRIPTURES FOR SOUVENIR PRODUCT DESIGN: REVITALIZATION OF KARO LOCAL WISDOM
- 135 Pınar Ülgen**
ORTA ÇAĞ AVRUPASINDA KADIN MANASTIRLARINDA KADINLARIN VARLIK MÜCADELESİ
Pınar Ülgen
WOMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IN WOMEN'S MONASTERIES IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

145 Лидија Ковачева
ЕЛЕМЕНТАРНОТО ТОЛКУВАЊЕ НА КОСМОСОТ КАЈ
ПРЕТСОКРАТОВЦИТЕ
Lidija Kovacheva
ELEMENTARY INTERPRETATION OF THE COSMOS BY PRE-SOCRATICS

157 Екатерина Намичева-Тодоровска, Петар Намичев
АРХИТЕКТОНСКАТА ПРОДУКЦИЈА НА АРХИТЕКТОТ БОРИС ДУТОВ
ВО ПЕРИОДОТ ОД 1921 ДО 1940 ГОДИНА ВО ГРАДОТ СКОПЈЕ
Ekaterina Namicheva-Todorovska, Petar Namichev
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTION OF ARCHITECT BORIS DUTOV IN
THE PERIOD OF 1921-1940 IN THE CITY OF SKOPJE

МЕТОДИКА НА НАСТАВАТА / TEACHING METHODOLOGY

169 Nina Daskalovska, Adrijana Hadzi-Nikolova, Natka Jankova Aladjozovska
FOREIGN LANGUAGE LISTENING ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL AND
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

181 Kamran Akhtar Siddiqui
EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES FOR UNDERGRADUATES IN LEARNING
ESSAY WRITING ONLINE DURING THE PANDEMIC: A CASE STUDY

191 Igor Rižnar
CHATGPT USAGE: A LINGUIST'S PERSPECTIVE

201 Mariya Leontik, Duygu Çağma
TÜRKÇE DİL BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİMİNDE ÇAĞDAŞ TÜRK ŞİİRİNİN
KULLANILMASI
Marija Leontik, Dujgu Cagma
TEACHING TURKISH GRAMMAR BY USING CONTEMPORARY TURKISH
POETRY TEXTS

213 Pirah Aliyev
HALK EDEBİYATI ÖĞRETİMİNDE ÖĞRENCİLERİN KAZANDIKLARI
DEĞERLER VE BECERİLER
Pirah Alijev
VALUES AND SKILLS GAINED BY STUDENTS IN TEACHING FOLK
LITERATURE

225 Ema Kristo, Jonida Bushi (Gjuzi)
WIRTSCHAFTSDEUTSCH IM GERMANISTIK-STUDIUM: CURRICULUM-
ENTWICKLUNG UND EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE STUDIENINHALTE
Ema Kristo, Jonida Bushi (Gjuzi)
BUSINESS GERMAN IN GERMAN STUDIES PROGRAM: CURRICULUM
DESIGN AND INTRODUCTION TO STUDY CONTENT

ПРИКАЗИ / BOOK REVIEWS

- 239 Трајче Стамески**
ЗА НЕКОЛКУ ОСОБЕНОСТИ НА РАСКАЗИТЕ ВО „СКАРБО“ НА
ЈАДРАНКА ВЛАДОВА
Trajce Stameski
ABOUT SEVERAL FEATURES OF THE SHORT STORIES IN “SKARBO” BY
JADRANKA VLADOVA

- 253 Иса Спахиу, Зарије Нуредини**
„ЕГЗИСТЕНЦИЈАЛИЗМОТ ВО РОМАНИТЕ НА ЖАН-ПОЛ САРТР“ ОД
ДЕФРИМ САЛИУ
Isa Spahiu, Zarije Nuredini
“THE EXISTENTIALISM IN THE NOVELS OF JEAN-PAUL SARTRE” BY
DËFRIM SALIU

257 ДОДАТОК / APPENDIX

ПОВИК ЗА ОБЈАВУВАЊЕ ТРУДОВИ
ВО МЕЃУНАРОДНОТО НАУЧНО СПИСАНИЕ „ПАЛИМПСЕСТ“

CALL FOR PAPERS
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL “PALIMPSEST”

**ILLUMINATION AND LITERATURE IN ANCIENT KARO
SCRIPTURES FOR SOUVENIR PRODUCT DESIGN:
REVITALIZATION OF KARO LOCAL WISDOM**

Nurhayati Harahap

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
nurhayati1@usu.ac.id

Dwi Widayati

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
dwiwidayati@usu.ac.id

Emma Marsella

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
emma.marsella@usu.ac.id

Arwina Sufika

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
winasufika@gmail.com

Latifah Yusri Nasution

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
latifahyusrinasution@usu.ac.id

Putri Rahmadeni Sembiring

University of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
putrisembiring2512@gmail.com

Abstract: Karo illumination and script are the local wisdom of the Karo ethnic group contained in ancient Karo manuscripts, which can be used to design souvenir products as an effort to revitalize local wisdom and grow the creative economy in Karo. The aim of the research is to collect Karo illuminations and characters, then design them into attractive images to be used as typical Karo souvenir designs. The theory used is philological theory with a qualitative descriptive method. Research data collection was carried out by tracing the existence of ancient Karo manuscripts to museums where the manuscripts were stored and certain individuals who were thought to have collections of ancient Karo manuscripts. Next, various types of illumination and Karo script are described. The results of the research are a description of the ancient Karo manuscripts and a classification of the illumination and script of the ancient Karo manuscripts, which consists of: (1) Based on the shape of the illumination of the ancient Karo manuscripts, there are King Solomon's footprints, tupak salah Sipitu-pitu, etc. 2) based on the type of Karo script; nineteen types. In an effort to revitalize Karo illumination and script, which contain the philosophy of life

of the Karo tribe, this illumination is designed with attractive images and is embedded in souvenirs from the Karo area.

Keywords: *philology; revitalization; ancient manuscripts; illumination; scripts; souvenir.*

1. Introduction

There are many cultural relics of the past in Indonesia, one of which is ancient manuscripts. Ancient manuscripts are writings in the form of books written by our predecessors, which contain culture, customs, literature, medicine, and various information about the lives of the people who own the manuscripts. In North Sumatra, there are many ancient manuscripts, including the ancient Karo manuscript. The ancient Karo manuscript is a manuscript produced by the Karo ethnic community and written in Karo language and script. The Karo ethnic group is one of the original ethnic groups in Karo Regency, North Sumatra.

Geographically, Karo Regency is located between 2,500–3,190 North Latitude and 97,550–98,380 East Longitude, with an area of 2,127.25 km², or 2.97 percent of the area of North Sumatra Province. Karo Regency is located in the Bukit Barisan range, and most of its area is highland. Two active volcanoes are located in this region, making it prone to volcanic earthquakes.

The Karo Regency area is at an altitude of 200–1,500 m above sea level. To the north, it borders Langkat Regency and Deli Serdang Regency; to the south, Dairi Regency and Samosir Regency; to the east, Deli Serdang Regency and Simalungun Regency; and to the west, Nang Groe Aceh Darussalam Province.

Karo Regency is one of the districts in North Sumatra Province. The capital of Karo Regency is Kabanjahe, with an area of 44.65 km². The largest sub-district in Karo district is Mardinding sub-district, with an area percentage of 12.56%. Meanwhile, the smallest sub-district in Karo district is Berastagi, with an area percentage of 1.43% (Karo Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2021).

The science used to study the contents of ancient Karo manuscripts is philology. Baried et al. (1994) state that philology is a science that reveals past information contained in written materials left over from the past with the hope that there will be values or cultural results from the past that are needed in today's life. In the Karo ancient manuscript, like other ethnic ancient manuscripts, there are illuminations and script. Illumination is a text framer that not only functions to beautify but also relates to the content of the text it frames (Folsom, 1990). In line with this opinion, according to Morey (in Bland, 1969:16), illumination is an art that emphasizes beautifying an object rather than clarifying or explaining the contents of a text. The illuminations in the ancient Karo manuscripts, which are the object of this research, come in various types and shapes that can be used as designs for typical Karo cultural souvenirs.

Apart from illumination, script is also found in the ancient Karo manuscript, namely the Karo script. Script is a visual symbolization system printed on written media in the form of paper, wood, bamboo, leaves, stone, metal, or other media.

These visual symbols are employed to express or translate expressive elements from spoken language into written language, based on mutually agreed-upon provisions understood by its users. Karo script represents one of the ancient scripts in the archipelago, employed to appreciate the expressive elements in the Karo language, recognized, agreed upon, understood, and jointly used by its users, namely the Karo community. Due to this characteristic, it is referred to as the Karo script (Sembiring, 2012:1-2).

The term “souvenir” originates from the French word “souvenir,” meaning “to remember.” The word souvenir is then translated into English, which can be interpreted as a reminder of a particular object. The objects in question are places, events, and certain people or figures. A souvenir can bring back memories of places, events, and times for the owner of the souvenir (Peters, 2011). According to Nurnitasari (2009:144) souvenirs are objects that are identical to an area or a particular event; their shape is usually small, concise, and has artistic value.

The life of the Karo people in the ancient Karo manuscripts needs to be revitalized in various aspects, one of which is in various forms of souvenirs. This research is also useful for introducing Karo culture, illumination, and Karo script in ancient Karo manuscripts. Examples of illumination and script in ancient Karo manuscripts are as follows:



Figure 1. Illumination in the ancient Karo manuscript
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection

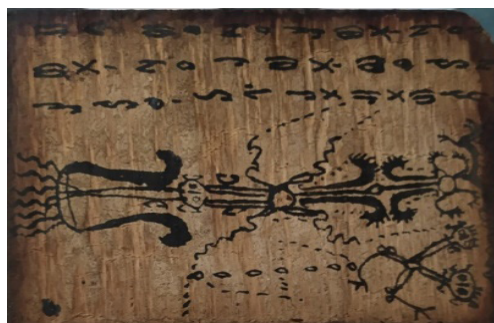


Figure 2. Illumination and Karo script
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection

2. Literature Review

Philology comes from the Greek words “philos,” which means “love,” and “logos,” which means “word.” In the word philology, these two words form the meaning of “love of words” or “love of speaking.” This meaning later developed into “happy learning” or “happy culture” (Lubis, 2006). In line with this opinion, Baried et al. (1994) state that philology is a science that uncovers past information contained in written materials left over from the past with the hope that there will be values or cultural results from the past that are needed in today’s life. In line with that, Harahap (2021) states that philology is a scientific discipline that examines old manuscripts as objects for study, both the content of the manuscripts and texts because they contain various information about past lives that is considered still relevant to be developed and applied today, as well as the manuscript material and related materials using methods appropriate to the circumstances of the manuscript.

Old manuscripts are decorated with beautiful images called illuminations. Illumination is a text framer that not only functions to beautify but also relates to the content of the text it frames (Folsom, 1990). Even more clearly, according to Mu’jizah (2009:11), illumination is a special term in manuscript science (codicology) to refer to images in manuscripts, which was originally used in connection with gold gilding on several manuscript pages to achieve beauty.

Script is a visual symbolization system printed on written media in the form of paper, wood, bamboo, leaves, stone, metal, or other media. These visual symbols are then used to express or translate expressive elements from spoken language into written language. With conditions agreed to and mutually understood by its users (Sembiring, 2012:1). Karo script is one of the ancient scripts in the archipelago, which is used to appreciate the expressive elements in Karo language. Which is recognized, agreed upon, understood, and used jointly by its users, namely the Karo community. Because of this, it is called the Karo script.

This research is related to several previous studies that examined illumination in ancient manuscripts. The following are the studies that form the literature review for this research. Sulaiman and Henry’s (2019) article entitled *Revitalizing Illumination Designs on Ancient Javanese Manuscripts at the Radya Pustaka Museum in Surakarta* discusses the revitalization of illumination of ancient Javanese manuscripts into digital vector form. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The results of the research discuss the existence of ancient Javanese manuscripts in Surakarta, identification of illumination designs, motif elements in illuminations, and the process of creating vectors and developing alternative digital vector illuminations found in ancient Javanese manuscripts.

Basa (2019), with the title *Development of Creative Industries from the Illumination of Ancient Pariangan Manuscripts: Study of Batik Motifs in Pariangan, West Sumatra*. This research uses a case study method. The object of this research is the illumination found in ancient manuscripts in Pariangan. The results of the research are motifs developed from illumination and products in the form of batik shirts, prayer mats, etc. inspired by the illumination motifs of the Pariangan manuscript.

The Proceedings article (Pramono et al., 2019) with the title “Creating Batik Motifs from Minangkabau Manuscript Illumination” concludes that efforts to apply manuscripts as a product of the past are still very limited. The preservation of manuscripts still focuses on physical preservation. Meanwhile, illumination in a manuscript is still considered by some philologists to be mere manuscript decoration. In fact, as a cultural product, illumination is a symbol of civilization. This article explains efforts to create batik motifs from Minangkabau script illuminations.

3. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach because the aim is to collect data in the form of words and images, not numbers. This data was obtained from interviews, field notes, photos, videotapes, personal documents, notes or memos, and other official documents (Moleong, 2009:11). Apart from that, the aim of research is to explore, discover, reveal, and explain the meaning or significance of the research object in depth. Qualitative research is also to reveal empirical facts objectively and scientifically based on logic, science, procedures, methodology, and strong theory. The object of research is an ancient Karo manuscript that contains illuminations and script that will be used as a design for souvenir products.

Data collection in this research was done by tracing the existence of ancient Karo manuscripts. The search was carried out by visiting museums where manuscripts were stored and certain individuals who were thought to have collections of ancient Karo manuscripts. This method can be compared to snowball sampling. The manuscripts found were then inventoried so that various types of illumination and Karo script characters were recorded. Next, an in-depth understanding of Karo manuscript illumination was carried out by various competent parties, including traditional leaders and illumination experts.

Data analysis in this research was done using two methods, namely:

Script description, namely describing the manuscripts that become research data in accordance with Harahap (2021: 176–177). The specifics outlined in the manuscript description in general are: a. manuscript number; b. manuscript title; c. manuscript thickness; d. manuscript writing; e. manuscript storage place; f. origin of manuscript; g. manuscript condition; h. manuscript age; i. manuscript status; j. copyright infringement; and k. manuscript contents.

The next step is to describe the illumination contained in the manuscript in two ways, namely:

- 1) Copying the illumination and types of characters in the ancient Karo manuscript.
- 2) Group them based on the type of illumination and script contained in the ancient Karo manuscripts.

After the tabulation and grouping of illumination have been completed, the next step is presenting the data, namely:

- 1) Arranging the ancient Karo script into a word that means the local wisdom of the Karo people.
- 2) Design results in illumination and Karo ancient script, which is embedded in souvenir products.

4. Findings

From the results of the research, several illuminations and Karo scripts were found in ancient Karo manuscripts located in the Karo Heritage Museum, Berastagi. The physical condition of the ancient manuscripts is still good. A manuscript description provides a general overview of the manuscript's condition. According to Harahap (2021:176–177), the specifics outlined in the manuscript description generally include: a. manuscript number; b. manuscript title; c. manuscript thickness; d. manuscript writing; e. manuscript storage place; f. origin of manuscript; g. manuscript condition; h. manuscript age; i. manuscript status; j. copier identification; and k. manuscript contents. The following is a description of the ancient Karo manuscript, which is stored at the Karo Heritage Museum, Berastagi.

Table 1. Description of Ancient Karo Manuscripts

No	Manuscript Description	Information
1	Manuscript number	Manuscript 1 (numbering by researcher)
2	Manuscript title	<i>Pedah Ni Rajah Ni Pursamburaan Ta Ma Inun</i>
3	Manuscript thickness	The thickness of the manuscript is adjusted to the number of manuscript pages of 66 pages
4	Manuscript writing	Manuscript 1 is written using the Karo script
5	Manuscript storage	Karo Heritage Museum, Berastagi
6	Origin of manuscript	Karo
7	Manuscript condition	The condition of the manuscript is good, there are no holes, and the writing of the manuscript can be read but the ink is faded. The physical condition of the manuscript is not good, several pages of the manuscript cannot be read clearly because the ink has faded, 4 pages of the manuscript are blank.
8	Manuscript age	There is no information about the year of writing, either in the manuscript text or in the manuscript colophon
9	Manuscript status	Belongs to the Karo Heritage Museum, Berastagi
10	Copy identity	There is no information, either in the manuscript text or in the manuscript colophon
11	Contents of the script	Tells about <i>the body</i> as a weapon and the science of being immune or killing yourself, which is usually called self <i>-fence</i>

In accordance with what was stated in the introduction, the ancient Karo manuscripts contain illuminations, in addition to characters that are arranged into words and sentences with meaning. This means that the discourse conveyed in the ancient Karo manuscripts is supported by images called illuminations. Sometimes

these images are compositions of characters woven into words or even sentences. The following are the illuminations contained in the ancient Karo manuscripts:

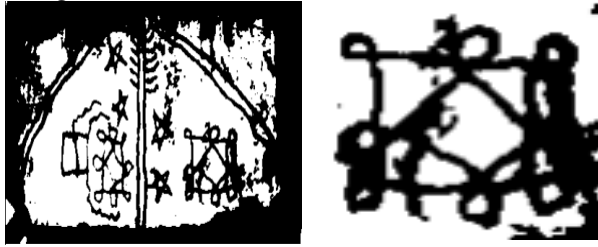


Figure 3. Illumination of the King Sulaiman Site
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection



Figure 4. Tumpak Salah Silima -lima
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection

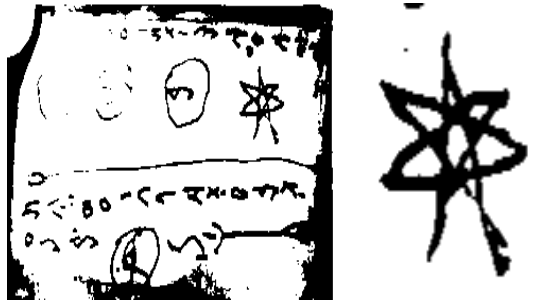


Figure 5. Tupak Salah Sipitu-pitu
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection

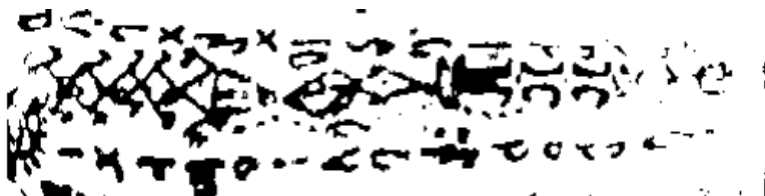





















Figure 6. Dragging
Source: Documentation from the Karo Heritage Museum collection

In the ancient Karo manuscript, there is not only illumination but also 19 types of Karo script: yaitu ha/a, ka, mba/ba, pa, na, wa, ga, ja, da, ra, ma, ta, sa, ya, nga, la, i, u, and ca. This Karo script also has the potential to be used as a souvenir design by combining it into words that represent Karo culture.

The nineteen types of characters in the ancient Karo manuscript are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Scripts in Ancient Karo Manuscripts

No.	Karo script in the ancient Karo script	Be read
1		Ha/a
2		Ka
3		Mba/ba
4		Pa
5		Na
6		Wa
7		Ga
8		Ja
9		Da
10		Ra
11		Ma
12		Ta
13		Sa
14		Ya
15		Nga
16		La
17		I
18		U
19		Ca

Karo script can be combined into a word that has the meaning of Karo cultural identity. For example, writing *merga silima* using Karo script as in the following writing.



Figure 7. *Merga Silima* reading text written in Karo script

The example of the text above is read as *merga silima*, written using Karo script. One of the fundamental elements in the Karo social structure is the *merga silima*, namely, a type of clan that is divided into sub-clans.

After tabulating and grouping several illuminations contained in ancient Karo manuscripts, the next step is to select illuminations characteristic of Karo culture to be used as souvenir designs. The result is the illumination of the ancient Karo manuscripts, namely *King Solomon's footprints*, *tupak salah sipitu-pitu*, *tumpak salah silima-lima*, *pengret-ret*, *panai*, and other illuminations typical of the local wisdom of Karo culture in the ancient Karo manuscripts. These illuminations and scripts from the ancient Karo manuscripts are then designed into souvenirs such as wallets, wall decorations, t-shirts, and tote bags.

The example of the text above is read as *merga silima*, written using Karo script. One of the fundamental elements in the Karo social structure is the *merga silima*, a type of clan that is divided into sub-clans.

5. Conclusion

One of the efforts to revitalize local Karo wisdom is through the illumination and script found in ancient Karo manuscripts by transforming them into souvenir designs. This initiative is also connected to Berastagi, where many ancient Karo manuscripts are stored. Berastagi is a tourist destination frequently visited by local tourists, city residents, and foreign tourists who often come to purchase souvenirs. Therefore, the creation of typical Karo souvenirs designed from the illuminations and script in ancient Karo manuscripts is an effort to revitalize local Karo wisdom and utilize Karo culture to boost the creative economy in the Karo tourist area of Berastagi.

References

- Baried, S. B. (1994). *Pengantar Teori Filologi (Introduction to Philological Theory)*. Badan Penelitian dan Publikasi Fakultas (BPPF) Seksi Filologi, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Basa, I. M. (2019). Development of Creative Industries from the Illumination of Ancient Pariangan Manuscripts: Study of Pariangan Batik Motifs, West Sumatra. *Manuscripta*, 9(2), 1–18.
- Bland, D. (1969). *A History of Book Illustration : the Illuminated Manuscript and the Printed Book*. Faber and Faber Limited.
- Folsom, R. (1990). *The Calligraphers Dictionary*. Thames and Hudson.
- Harahap, N. (2021). *Filologi Nusantara: Pengantar ke Arah Penelitian Filologi (Archipelago Philology: An Introduction to Philological Research)*. Kencana.
- Karo Regency Central Statistics Agenc. (2021). *Karo Regency in Numbers*. BPS Karo Regency.

- Lubis, N. (2006). *Teori, Metode Penelitian Filologi (Theory, Philological Research Methods)*. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Publish.
- Moleong, L. J. (2009). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Research Methodology)*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Kramadibrata, D. (2009). *Mu'jizah, Iluminasi dalam Surat-surat Melayu Abad ke-18 dan ke-19 (Illuminations in 18th and 19th Century Malay Letters)*. KPG-EFEQ-Pusat Bahasa-KITL.
- Nurnitasari, A. and Nurnitasari, S. (2009). *Menjadi Pengusaha Setelah Di-PHK (Becoming an Entrepreneur After Being Layoff)*. Indonesia Tera.
- Peters, K. (2011). Negotiating the 'Place' and 'Placement' of Banal Tourist Souvenirs in the Home. *Tourism Geographies*, 13(22), 234–256.
- Pramono, P., Bahren, B, Hidayat H. N., Wasana, W. & Syahrani, A. (2019). Creating Batik from Minangkabau Manuscript Illumination. *Proceeding of the 2nd International Conference on Local Wisdom*, 1–8.
- Sembiring, B. P. (2012). *Aksara Karo: Sebuah Sumbangan untuk Budaya Karo (Karo Script: A Contribution to Karo Culture)*. Sapo Prints.
- Sulaiman, A. M. and Sulaiman, H. B. (2019). Revitalisasi Desain Iluminasi Naskah Jawa Kuno di Museum Radya Pustaka Surakarta (Revitalization of the Illumination Design of Ancient Javanese Manuscripts at the Radya Pustaka Museum, Surakarta). *ANDHARUPA*, 5(2), 1–11.

ГОД. IX
БР. 17

ПАЛИМПСЕСТ

PALIMPSEST

VOL. IX
NO 17