

Birth Weton and Dimensions of Hexagon Fraud Theory in Detecting Financial Fraud Households in Jombang Regency

Farrin Diah Renatha

Universitas Islam Kadiri

*Email: farrindiahren@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The divorce rate in Jombang Regency is still quite high. According to the Jombang Regency Religious Court records, throughout 2023 there were 2,342 couples who divorced. The majority of divorces were due to lawsuits, aka filed by the wife, and not a few causes of divorce were economic factors. The inability of families to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, and children's education can trigger conflict between husband and wife. This study aims to determine whether the fraud hexagon theory is a factor that encourages fraud in household finances and to determine whether husbands or wives with their respective personal weton and weton as a couple have a tendency to commit fraud in the household. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques in this study are observation and open interviews. The data analysis technique used is a by analyzing data in the form of explanations. The results of the study indicate that the fraud hexagon theory consisting of pressure, opportunity, rationalization, ability, arrogance, collusion shows a significant effect on detecting financial fraud in households. The influence of personal weton and match weton calculations shows no significant effect on the tendency to commit financial fraud in households.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the densely populated countries and a country rich in islands. One of them is the island of Java, one of the traditions of the Javanese people is in terms of marriage. Javanese people consider marriage to be sacred and not just involving two people but involving two families and communities, so they do many traditions that must be passed in marriage. One tradition that is still carried out by the Javanese people is the tradition of calculating the weton between the prospective husband and wife.

The tradition of calculating the weton carried out in the village is a tradition to see the compatibility between the prospective husband and wife. Compatibility here means that the marriage will be happy, will have abundant sustenance, will not divorce or have arguments that will lead to divorce and will not cause bad things to his family or to himself. If the weton between the two has been calculated and finds a good number, then it can be continued to the level of marriage, while if the number is not good, in this village there are certain ways so that there is no bad luck in his married life.

Quoted from the daily page radarjombang.jawapos, divorce cases in Jombang Regency are very concerning. From January to December 2022, there were 3,171 couples who filed for divorce to the PA. The most cases of divorce were sued or filed by the wife, as many as 2,402 cases, while 769 cases of divorce were filed by the husband. In general, several factors that make couples file for divorce are economic factors. These economic problems arise due to financial fraud carried out by each party, such as a lack of mutual trust in financial matters,

betraying mutually agreed financial commitments, and a lack of financial transparency. Financial fraud that triggers economic problems ultimately has an impact on the inability to meet daily operational costs, the unfulfillment of each other's expectations and family goals.

This study develops from Shelly Laravida's (2023) research entitled "Is There Fraud in Households?". The novelty of this study is that it uses six dimensions in the hexagon fraud theory, while Laravida's study only uses the triangle fraud theory. This study involves the birth dates of husband and wife and informants are not only married couples but also widows and widowers who divorce due to economic factors. Because so far research on the hexagon fraud theory and fraudulent actions has mostly been the behavior of CEOs in public companies or leaders in government organizations, while in households it has not been widely studied. In fact, the phenomenon of divorce due to economic factors as a representation of fraud in Indonesia is relatively high (Idris, 2016). Based on the problems above, the researcher is interested in researching: Birth Dates and Dimensions of Hexagon Fraud Theory in Detecting Financial Fraud in Households.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Teori Postmodern

Basically, the theory of postmodernism or known by the abbreviation "POSMO" is a strong reaction to the modern world. The theory of postmodernism, for example, states that in modern society, a person will gradually lose their individuality, independence, self-concept, or identity. This postmodern theory itself is actually a form of criticism of the previous theory, namely the modern theory that refers to the modern era. The criticism exists because it is no longer the same as the reality of society.

Hexagon Fraud Theory

The fraud hexagon theory was developed by Vousinas in 2019, called the S.C.C.O.R.E Model, namely pressure (stimulus), capability (capability), collusion (collusion), opportunity (opportunity), rationalization (rationalization), and ego. The new component in the fraud hexagon theory is the collusion component. According to Vousinas, collusion is a collaboration carried out by several parties, either by a group of individuals with parties outside the organization, or between employees within the organization. As a result, this dishonest environment will continue to grow and become an organizational culture that is difficult to eliminate. Vousinas also explained that someone with a persuasive personality will find it easier to invite their environment to commit fraud. Collusion can also be done by utilizing the abilities they have to take someone else's position (Kusumosari, 2020).

Weton

Weton is the sum of the numbers (neptu) between the general calendar day and the Javanese market day. Neptu is the number above each day, both the general calendar day and the Javanese market day. Pasaran is the term for a day in the Javanese calendar which consists of five days, namely pahing, pon, wage, kliwon and legi. Weton is intended as a prediction of a person's fate in their married life. If you find good results, then the fate of your marriage is also good, while if it is not good, it is hoped that you will always pray to God so that your married life remains good. The tradition of calculating weton carried out in the

village is a tradition carried out to see the compatibility between prospective husband and wife. Compatibility here means that the marriage will be happy, will have abundant sustenance, will not divorce or have arguments that will lead to divorce.

METHODS

Qualitative research method with descriptive analysis approach. Informants in this study were families, residents, and relatives in Kayen Village, Bandarkedungmulyo District, Jombang Regency. Which involved widows and widowers who experienced divorce due to economic factors. Data collection techniques with interviews and observations. Interactive data analysis using the Miles and Hubberman model (Sugiyono, 2016), namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, drawing credible and reliable conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Yesam Dimensions of Hexagon Fraud Theory in Household Fraud

a. Stimulus

Family aspects be one aspect that is included in the pressure indicator, family pressure here is intended as pressure regarding external burdens such as in-laws. Based on the answers from the informants, it can be concluded that the results of this study state that one of the factors is external pressure.

See as conveyed by informant Seva who was under pressure from his in-laws and had debts.

Seva: "Yes, how can I be a son-in-law, it is common for in-laws to have some assets if there are demands from their in-laws" Environmental aspects are also included in the factors that trigger fraud. From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that 9 informants said that the environment they experienced had a culture of showing off so that it could trigger fraud. But the opposite is true for informant Wahyu when asked about environmental factors and said:

Wahyu : " There is nothing like that"

Wahyu said that in the home, family, or friendship environment there is no culture of showing off or going all out. Lifestyle aspect. This means that lifestyle demands are pressures presented by the environment or people closest to them, according to the results of interviews conducted by researchers if there are lifestyle demands, the informant feels pressured and there is no sense of self-confidence, so that they always justify any means to be said to be quite capable. For example, as expressed by informant Seva who said that her partner has a high lifestyle.

Seva: "No, but if it's a wife, yes"

Seva also said that in her environment there is still a culture of showing off, moreover informant Seva said that there is pressure from in-laws and has debts. This does not rule out the possibility of the informant's partner committing fraud in household finances to fulfill his lifestyle. Based on several opinions, the researcher draws the conclusion that pressure is an encouragement that comes from himself or the surrounding environment that forces the husband/wife to commit fraud because of the many expectations and demands placed on him.

b. Opportunity

Weakness control and inspection. The weak aspect of control and inspection is included in one of the aspects in the opportunity indicator. The interview process conducted by the researcher showed that the weak control and inspection carried out by the informant to the partner or vice versa has the potential to be a factor for fraudulent acts. This weakness is not wasted by the informant or the partner to commit fraud because they feel they are given more space to commit financial fraud in the household.

For example, as expressed by informants Wahyu and Luna.

Wahyu: "Never supervised my financial management, because how can we explain it. I hold my own salary, he holds his own salary, so it's up to him."

Luna: "Rarely, almost never supervises"

Trust aspect. This trust aspect is also included in one of the aspects in the opportunity indicator. From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it shows that an attitude of being too trusting of finances towards a partner is a factor in committing fraud.

For example, as expressed by informants Ajeng, Iis, Luluk, Randi, Seva, Wahyu.

Ajeng : "Yes I know and I don't have a problem"

Iis : "Yes, I allow it"

Luluk: "Yes, I allow access"

Randi: "Yes, I know everything"

Seva: "Yes, I know everything"

Wahyu: "Yes"

They stated that they fully trust their partners when the researcher asked whether their partners know the ATM PIN, and whether they would allow the ATM in the informant's name to be held by their respective partners. Informant Seva even stated that her partner did not really question things about financial income and expenses. The researcher can conclude that when a relationship is full of trust, there will be indications of financial fraud, because the perpetrator feels safe when doing it. Based on several opinions, the researcher also concluded that opportunity is an opportunity that arises intentionally or unintentionally that allows a husband/wife to commit financial fraud in a household.

c. Rationalization

Justifying. This justification means that the informant has an argument that what he did was not a fraud. After being interviewed by the researcher, there were two answers from the informant stating that committing fraud was based on the assumption that other people did the same thing. For example, as expressed by informant Randi and informant Bobi.

Randi: "Yes, in my opinion, it's not just husbands who secretly save money for extra snacks or coffee, of course wives also have the possibility of saving money secretly, whether for shopping for family needs or skincare. As long as it's even, that's fine."

Bobo: "That's fine, but my wife might also always say something, no matter what."

As for the justification that what is done is not a fraud as long as it has a clear reason and use and is in accordance with mutual agreement. For example, as expressed by informant Luna and informant Wahyu.

Luna: "I think it's okay, as long as the use is clear, such as for additional shopping money, for additional money to buy food outside. Because we don't know what emergency situation will happen later."

Wahyu: "I think it's okay as long as there is a valid reason that is accepted by the husband and wife."

Based on the interview, it can be concluded that rationalization is self-justification for wrong behavior (cheating) by a husband/wife by presenting reasons that are reasonable or socially acceptable.

d. Capability

Capability is a very important factor causing fraud because the informant has the ability to commit fraud. According to the interview results, if the informant has an educational background or work in the field of Economics, Management, Business, and Accounting (EMBA), the potential for committing fraud is greater. As expressed by the informant Wahyu who said that he has an educational background and work in the field of EMBA.

Wahyu: "Once, I often spent my salary just to do private karaoke with my friends."

As for the confession from informant Luluk, who also has an educational background and work in the EMBA field but did not commit fraud.

Luluk: "I've never cheated, I've never even thought about doing it."

Based on the interview, it can be concluded that individual ability is the ability that the informant has to carry out fraudulent acts without being detected.

e. Arrogance

The aspect of arrogance is a factor that causes fraud which is also very important because the informant has a character of minimal conscience as a superior behavior over the rights they have or there is a big-headed character owned by the informant or partner. According to the interview results, the more selfish or arrogant the husband or wife is, the higher the potential for fraud. For example, as expressed by informants Ahmad, Ajeng, Bobi, and Puji, they have similar answers, namely "We are both equally selfish"

As for the argument from informants Luluk, Seva, Wahyu, they are not selfish, but their partners are.

Luluk: "My husband is a bit selfish"

Seva : "My wife is selfish"

Wahyu : "My ex-wife is selfish"

PeThe researcher concluded that cheating can be based on a person's selfish and arrogant nature. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that arrogance is an arrogant and selfish attitude shown by a husband/wife who feels that he/she is the greatest and most powerful compared to other people.

f. Collusion

Collusion is a fraudulent or compact agreement made by two or more people. This collaboration can trigger opportunities for financial fraud in the household for the benefit of certain parties. According to the results of the interview, fraud will be easier to occur if there is collusion with a third party to do it. As expressed by informant Bobi and informant Wahyu.

Bobi: "Once, there was an event with friends where we had to 'buy' a companion, the reason we worked together was so that the wife wouldn't know and wouldn't think "where does he get the money to be able to join the event and 'buy'."

Wahyu: "Never in the family circle, but definitely in the friendship circle"

Wahyu: "In terms of snacks and hobbies, the reason why we have to work together is so that when my wife asks her friends, they can help condition the situation."

The researcher concluded that collusion is an internal and external factor, namely the intention to commit fraud and then requiring cooperation with other parties in carrying out the intention.

2. The Influence of Personal Weton and Matchmaking Weton on Household Fraud

Other factors outside of diamond fraud to commit fraud in the household, in this study the researcher stated that there are other factors from the perspective of society, namely the personal weton factor in committing fraud in the household. In the view of Javanese society, weton is still believed to be able to influence every activity and life of a person, each weton has a different meaning that can show how a person's character, behavior, fate and others.

Informan Ahmad in an interview said that he has a weton Rabu Pon, where Wednesday has a neptu of 7 and the Pon market has a neptu of 7 which when added up to 14 is included in the Lakune Mbulan element. It is said that based on the Javanese Primbon, people born on Rabu Pon have a hard-working, frugal, great thinker nature, and are loyal to their partners. Lakune Mbulan is the character of someone who has a neptu weton of 14. People with neptu 14 are believed to have a character that can provide solutions for many people and are often used as role models by many people.

Informan Ajeng in an interview mentioned having a weton Selasa Pon, where Tuesday has a neptu of 3 and the Pon market has a neptu of 7 which when added up to 10 is included in the Pendhito Mbangun Tek element. Quoted from the Javanese Primbon Book, people born on Tuesday Pon have bad traits. Like to exaggerate problems that occur around them and people born on Tuesday Pon tend to be less intelligent. Although less intelligent and like to exaggerate problems, the owners of the Tuesday Pon weton tend to be loyal. Meanwhile, people with a neptu of 10 or often called Pendhito Mbangun Tek are believed to have a character who likes to advise, but does not like to accept or listen to advice or suggestions from others.

Informan Bobi in an interview said that he was born on Friday Legi, where Friday has a neptu of 6 and the Legi market has a neptu of 5 which when added up to 11 is included in the Lakune Setan element. Based on the Javanese Primbon book, people born on Friday Legi often feel disappointed as if they continue to feel lacking. In addition, people born on Friday Legi have a firm stance on what they believe to be the truth. While people with a neptu of 11 who are often referred to as Lakune Setan are believed to have a character that cannot be used as a leader because they are fickle and also do not have a leader's soul.

Informan Iis in an interview mentioned having a weton Tuesday Legi, where Tuesday has a neptu of 3 and the Legi market has a neptu of 5 which when added up to 8 then includes the Lakune Geni element. The meaning of the weton Tuesday Legi is believed to have a quiet and good-minded character, the nature of people born on Tuesday is often

believed to tend to be wasteful, like to lie, not easy to get along with and get bored quickly with work. While people with neptu 8 include the Lakune Geni element, people who have neptu 8 are believed to have a character who likes to suppress feelings, like a small ember that will later grow bigger and can burn humans.

Informan Luluk in an interview mentioned having a weton Rabu Pahing, where Wednesday has a neptu of 7 and the Pahing market has a neptu of 9 which when added up to 16 is included in the Lakune Bumi element. According to the Javanese Primbon, people born on Rabu Pahing have a stubborn nature and like to be flattered, people born on Rabu Pahing weton tend to be associated with arrogance, do not want to be rivaled and do not want to lose to others. While people with a neptu of 16 who are often called Lakune Bumi have a character that is easy to manage and also protective, making people with a neptu of 16 very suitable to be a leader.

Informan Luna in an interview mentioned having a weton Kamis Legi, where Thursday has a neptu of 8 and the Legi market has a neptu of 5 which when added up to 13 is included in the Lakune Lintang element. Based on the Javanese Primbon book, people born on the weton Kamis Legi have a hostile character and have a disrespectful nature, but on the other hand people born on Kamis Legi have high intelligence. People with a neptu of 13 or called the Lakune Lintang element are believed to have extraordinary charm, but are not suitable to be leaders.

Informan Puji in an interview said that having a weton Minggu Legi, where Sunday has a neptu of 5 and the Legi market has a neptu of 5 which if added up to 10 then includes the Pendhito Mbangun Tek element. Based on the Javanese Primbon book, people born on Minggu Legi have many advantages but they tend not to be able to use these advantages as opportunities. The meaning of the weton Minggu Legi is also related to the nature of forgetting things easily. People born on Minggu Legi are also believed to have a tendency to cheat. People with a neptu of 10 or often referred to as the Pendhito Mbangun Tek element are believed to have a character who likes to advise, but does not like to accept or listen to advice or suggestions from others.

Informan Randi mentioned in an interview that he was born on the weton Kamis Legi, where Thursday has a neptu of 8 and Pasaran Legi has a neptu of 5 which when added together becomes 13 or often called the Lakune Lintang element. Weton Kamis Legi has a very emotional basic character, likes to get angry, likes to argue and be stubborn and even doesn't like being ordered around by others. Weton Kamis Legi also has advantages, namely that the person is generous, likes to help people in trouble and is loyal. People with a neptu of 13 or often called the Lakune Lintang element are believed to have extraordinary charm but are not suitable to be leaders.

Informan Seva in an interview said that having a Friday Pahing weton, where Friday has a neptu of 6 and the Pahing market has a neptu of 9 which if added up to 15 then includes the Lakune Geni element. People born on Friday Pahing have good traits, namely they are often known to be easy to get along with, generous, and like to help people in trouble. In addition, Friday Pahing weton is also an independent, loyal, and gentle person. Friday Pahing weton also has negative traits in him, such as being stubborn and easily disappointed. If Friday Pahing weton feels disappointed with someone, they will find it difficult to forgive the mistakes that have been made by that person. People with a neptu

of 15 or called the Lakune Geni element are believed to have a character that is identical to revenge and anger.

Informan Wahyu in an interview mentioned having a weton Rabu Pahing, where Wednesday has a neptu of 7 and the Pahing market has a neptu of 9 which if added up to 16 then includes the Lakune Bumi element. According to the Javanese Primbon, people born on Wednesday Pahing have a stubborn nature and like to be flattered, arrogant and tend not to want to be rivaled or not to lose to others. However, on the other hand, he also easily makes new friends. People who have a neptu of 16 or are often referred to as the Lakune Bumi element are believed to have a character that is easy to manage and also protective, making people with this neptu very suitable to be a leader.

Informan Ahmad said that he had a weton Rabu Pon and Minggu Pahing where the total number of the weton was 28 which means according to the weton book it means 'Pegat'. In the Javanese weton book 'Pegat' means that they will often encounter household problems in the future, starting from economic problems, power, to infidelity which will result in divorce (pegatan) between them. This could have happened from the beginning of the marriage until the end, the high conflict is what can eventually lead to divorce.

After the researcher conducted an interview, the researcher can conclude that Informant Ahmad and his partner could divorce due to economic factors, which began with dishonesty about income and expenses and the couple's reduced concern for household financial management, thus creating a negative perspective in each person's mind. As conveyed by the informant

"... because how do we explain it. I get my own salary, he gets his own salary so it's up to him."

Especially since 10 years since the informant was married, he said that

"... but for 10 years my ex-wife has never complained or asked for a monthly allowance for her needs, so I think it's fine."

Even though it may seem like a small problem, it can lead to divorce later on.

Informant Ajeng admitted in an interview that she had a weton of Tuesday Pon and her ex-husband had a weton of Sunday Wage. After the researcher calculated their weton, it totaled 19, this also included the meeting of 'Pegat'. According to the Javanese primbon book, 'Pegat' has a meaning that can be said to be not good. The informant and her partner stated that the divorce was due to economic factors which tended to be caused by social factors and an extravagant lifestyle.

When the researcher conducted an interview, the researcher concluded that the informant was very open and trusted his partner in terms of household income and expenditure, and admitted that his partner always supervised all of his household financial management. The informant said

"He's always watching, even if it's not certain, I'll be the one to let you know that we've spent this much of the month doing anything and everything, I'll explain."

However, the informant's partner is less open about finances and personal problems, so according to the researcher, the informant's partner feels burdened. Because the informant's family has a high lifestyle and has an environment that still has a culture of showing off, especially the informant's family environment. So there are often arguments

about the informant's unfulfilled expectations of the partner's abilities, so the informant's partner chooses to have an affair and results in divorce.

Informan Bobi during the interview said that he has a weton Juma Legi and his partner has a weton Sabtu Wage. When the researcher added up all their weton neptu, it totaled 24, which means in the Javanese Primbon book, they meet 'Padu'. According to the Javanese Primbon book, weton mate meet 24 must be watched out for, because it is often said that household life with weton meet 24 is not easy. Couples with meet 'Padu' means that they will likely often experience small quarrels that do not lead to separation or divorce. However, couples with weton mate meet 24 must of course remain careful, because quarrels can make the household less harmonious so that it is also possible that it can lead to separation or divorce.

Afterh the researcher conducted an interview with the informant, the researcher can conclude that there is an indication of divorce due to economic factors although it is not the main factor. This informant works as an entrepreneur where the lifestyle is high class, moreover the family environment and circle of friends are still thick with the culture of showing off. The informant also said that his partner rarely monitors the management of his personal finances or business finances, because the informant is also not open with his partner in terms of expenses and income. He said that the reason for cheating was because he felt it was not enough if his partner managed the finances, as conveyed

"Different people are different, for me, I feel like I don't have enough money if I give it to my wife, so sometimes I sneak it in for events with friends."

Informan is also someone who justifies cheating in the form of slipping income for his own needs and feels that perhaps his partner does it too.

"By the way, maybe the wife has also had it, even though she always talks about everything." After conducting the interview, the researcher was able to conclude that the lack of openness of the informants and the partners who do not supervise or tend not to care about household finances can result in frequent small ongoing arguments.

Informan Iis in an interview said that she had a weton Sabtu Pon while her ex-husband had a weton Selasa Legi, when the researcher calculated all the neptu dates, the total of 24 'Padu' dates was the same as the number of Informant Bobi and her partner. In the interview, the informant said that the reason for the divorce was because they often fought over economic problems. She works as a teacher, the informant felt that her husband often committed frauds that were still in the trivial category. The informant really trusted her partner and was open about financial problems to her partner, but the informant's partner often used that trust as an opportunity to commit fraud, so that there were often fights so that the informant decided to choose to divorce.

Informan Luluk mentioned in an interview that he has a weton Rabu Pahing, while his partner has a weton Minggu Pon. Where if the total is 28 which means meeting 'Pegat'. For the result of the weton match meeting 28 is one of the calculation results that is considered less good. In the Javanese primbon, the result of the weton calculation meeting 28 refers to the term 'Pegat' (divorce).

Afterh conducted an interview with the informant, the researcher concluded that the informant had never committed financial fraud in the household, but his partner did not provide a living in accordance with his obligations as head of the household, this was conveyed as

".... during my marriage I never held my husband's salary, I never even received a monthly allowance. I was given some but it was not even 20% of my husband's salary, and even then I could count on my fingers for the past 10 years."

This could be a trigger for arguments in the household of the informant and his partner, resulting in divorce.

Informan Luna mentioned in an interview that having a Thursday Legi weton and his partner having a Monday Kliwon weton, which if added up has a total of 25 which means meeting 'Sujanan'. In Javanese beliefs, a weton jodoh totaling 25 is actually not allowed to carry out a marriage. Sujanan means quarrel, according to the Javanese Primbon, a couple who has a neptu total of 25 will get a lot of bad luck in their household. Many Javanese elders usually advise couples with a weton jodoh 25 to separate. Because, instead of bringing good luck, this weton is feared to be a source of disaster in their future household life.

It is said that a weton marriage with a neptu number of 25 will experience bad economic conditions, their respective characters, third people and so on. According to the research informant, it is normal for financial fraud to occur if it has a clear and correct goal, as mentioned in the interview

"I think it's okay, as long as the use is clear, such as for additional shopping money, for additional money to buy food outside. Because we don't know what emergency situation will happen later."

Informan admitted in an interview that the factor of his divorce was due to economic factors, but that was not the main factor of the problem. However, there was a factor of pressure from the environment that made them often have continuous disagreements. In addition, the entry of a third person was the main factor in the divorce at that time.

Informan Puji mentioned in his interview that he has a weton Minggu Legi while his partner has a weton Senin Wage, which if added up, the weton totals 18 or can be called the 'Pegat' meeting. According to the Javanese primbon, couples with a total weton of 18 are predicted to face difficulties in living a harmonious household life. It is feared that in their household various problems will arise that disrupt harmony and can even lead to rifts or separation. However, the primbon is still a prediction. This means that couples who have a weton of 18 who want to get married are still welcome, with the note that it is better to adjust their character with their partner and both are committed to maintaining household harmony.

After researchers conducted interviews with informants, researchers were able to conclude that informants justified the occurrence of financial fraud in households if there were several things that were not fulfilled. The motivation for informants to commit fraud was the non-compliance of informants' expectations in household life, this was conveyed

"Because there are needs that I think are not being met, for example before I got married I never missed a treatment every month. But after I got married I was not given a budget for treatment, so sometimes I steal a little bit of my husband's money."

Therefore, due to their mental unpreparedness for marriage and their lack of commitment, their marriage only lasts for 5 years.

Informan Randi in an interview said that he had a Thursday Legi weton while his ex-wife had a Monday Wage weton. The sum of the husband and wife's weton is 21, namely the meeting of 'Soulmates'. According to the Javanese Primbon book, the 21 soulmate

weton means that fortune will continue to flow to this couple after marriage. In addition, as soulmates, they will accept each other and love each other. Various small problems that arise can be overcome together. So, their household life will run harmoniously and peacefully, until death separates them. The informant made it natural for his partner to commit fraud, this was conveyed

"By the way, in my opinion, it's not just husbands who secretly save money for extra snacks or coffee, of course wives also have the possibility of saving money secretly, whether for shopping for family needs or skincare. As long as it breaks even, that's fine."

However, behind the peaceful household of the informant, the test lies in the pressure of the couple's family environment which is still very thick with the culture of showing off, the informant feels unable to meet the expectations and equate his partner's social status with other families.

Informant Seva, in his interview, said that he had the weton Friday Pahing while his partner had the weton Se.nin Pon. The sum of their weton jodoh is 26 which means meeting 'Pesthi'. According to the Javanese primbon, 'Pesthi' is a prediction that the couple may have the potential to be soulmates. However, in their journey of married life, they may face various challenges and obstacles. Even so, they are believed to be able to overcome all problems and obstacles that arise, so that their household can still run harmoniously, although not always in perfect condition.

However, even though their weton got a good calculation, their marriage age was only 3 years of marriage. This is due to the social gap between the informant, the informant's family, and the couple's family. The informant admitted that he could not reach a proper position and was not appreciated as a head of the household should be, and finally chose to end it.

Informant Wahyu mentioned in an interview that having a weton Rabu Pahing and a partner having a weton Jum'at Legi, which if added together will get a neptu of 27 or can be called a 'Pegat' meeting. As discussed above, if the weton of a match meets 'Pegat' it is better to avoid it. Meanwhile, it has also been mentioned that the calculation of the weton of a match meets 24 has a bad meaning. The number 27 is obtained from the result of adding the neptu of the groom and bride. According to Javanese Primbon records, the result of the weton calculation totaling 27 refers to "Pegat". Ending with "pegat" which in Indonesian means divorce. Before meeting the divorce, a couple with a weton totaling 27 will encounter many conflicts in their household life since the beginning of marriage. Many conflicts that do not find a solution eventually lead to divorce.

After conducting interviews with informants, researchers can conclude that informants very often slip money into things they shouldn't, this was stated by the informant in the interview

"I put money aside for karaoke which is what I do most often."

"Once, I often spent my salary just to do private karaoke with my friends."

Even the informant had often colluded with his friends to work together to cover this up. This was conveyed by the informant in an interview, namely

"In terms of snacks and hobbies, the reason why we have to work together is so that when my wife asks her friends, they can help condition the situation."

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the interviews and analysis described in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. PeApplication of the 6 dimensions of the Hexagon Fraud Theory in detecting fraudulent acts in the household:
 - a. *Stimulus*, namely the encouragement that comes from oneself or the surrounding environment that forces someone to commit fraud because of the many expectations and demands placed on him, so that he always justifies any means to commit fraud.
 - b. *Opportunity*, researchers also concluded that opportunity is an opportunity that arises intentionally or unintentionally which allows someone to commit financial fraud in the household.
 - c. *Rationalization*, researchers concluded that rationalization is a self-justification for wrong behavior (fraud) by someone by presenting a reasonable or socially acceptable reason.
 - d. *Capability*, it can be concluded that individual ability is the ability possessed by the informant to carry out fraudulent acts without being detected.
 - e. *Arrogance*, based on the explanation in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that arrogance is an arrogant and egotistical attitude shown by someone who feels that he is the greatest and most powerful compared to other people.
 - f. *Collusion*, Researchers concluded that collusion is an internal and external factor, namely the intention to commit fraud and then requiring cooperation with other parties in carrying out their intentions.
2. Not all weton calculations can be said to be correct, there are also good weton calculations but still end in divorce and encounter problems in the household. However, there are still quite a lot of people who believe in the weton calculation of marriage, especially in East Java and Central Java, but currently very few young people believe in weton calculations. This is because of how many matchmaking cases in Java have been calculated accurately the neptu/weton of the two brides will be lucky. But in reality after marriage, the household is destroyed and ends in divorce. If luck and bad luck can be calculated based on the neptu/weton primbon, then only Javanese people will be successful in this world and no disaster will befall the Javanese tribe. Weton calculations may have an influence, but many other things can have a greater influence.

REFERENCES

- Alifa, Rana, and Mia Ika Rahmawati. 2022. "Analisis Teori Hexagon Fraud Sebagai Pendeteksi Financial Statement Fraud." *Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA)* 11(6): 1–25.
- Anggraeni, N K M. 2023. "Pengaruh Fraud Hexagon Theory Terhadap Kecurangan Dalam Pengelolaan Dana Pada Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (Lpd) (Studi Kasus" : 788–99. <https://repo.undiksha.ac.id/id/eprint/16427%0Ahttps://repo.undiksha.ac.id/16427/9/1917051121-LAMPIRAN.pdf>.
- Gultom, Amalia Syahfitri. 2023. "Pengaruh Fraud Hexagon Theory Terhadap Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2017-2021 Skripsi Oleh : Amalia Syahfitri Gultom Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Medan Area Medan Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Skripsi Oleh : Amalia Syahfitri Gult."
- Jarir Idris. 2016. "Dinamika Keharmonisan Keluarga Dalam Prespektif Weton Jawa." : 1–23.

- Kusumosari, Larassanti. 2020. "Analisis Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan Melalui Fraud Hexagon Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2014-2018." *Universitas Negeri Semarang*: 1–243.
- Octani, Jihan, Anda Dwiharyadi, and Dedy Djefris. 2021. "Analisis Pengaruh Fraud Hexagon Terhadap Fraudulent Financial Reporting Pada Perusahaan Sektor Keuangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Selama Tahun 2017-2020." *Jabei* 1(1): 36–49. <https://akuntansi.pnp.ac.id/jabei>.
- Puspagita, Ayu, Wahyu Chilyatunnisa', and Budi Tri Santosa. 2022. "Analisis Postmodern Lyotard: Perubahan Identitas John Dalam Naskah I Am Number Four Lyotard's Postmodern Analysis: The Change in John's Identity in the Manuscript I Am Number Four." 5: 552–64.
- Ramadhani, Yulaika. 2017. "Kecurangan Keuangan Sama Seriusnya Dengan Perselingkuhan." *Tirto.id*. <https://tirto.id/kecurangan-keuangan-sama-seriusnya-dengan-perselingkuhan-czRt>.
- RW, Achmad. 2023. "2.402 Istri Di Jombang Gugat Cerai Suami, Faktor Ekonomi Paling Dominan." *Radat Jombang*
- Saputra, Romi. 2021. "Implementasi Paradigma Postmodernisme Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Di Indonesia Serta Kritik Terhadapnya." *Jurnal Kajian dan Pengembangan Umat* 4(1): 67–76.
- Setyono, Didi, Eko Hariyanto, Sri Wahyuni, and Bima Cinintya Pratama. 2023. "Penggunaan Fraud Hexagon Dalam Mendeteksi Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan." *Owner* 7(2): 1036–48.
- Miftahul Jannah, Vika Andreas, Andreas Rasuli, M.. 2021. "Pendekatan Vouisnas Fraud Hexagon Model Dalam Mendeteksi Kecurangan Pelaporan Keuangan." *Studi Akuntansi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 4(1): 1–16.