
ADAT NARRATIVES, RITUAL AND COMMUNITY CIVILIZATION

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The portrayal of Balinese as a religious community with many ceremonies, inheriting high artistic talent, is responded critically as a romantic picture as in the tourist guide books. Changes that occurred in Balinese society due to colonialism, Indonesian independence and tourism often loosed of attention. The criticism actually ignores the historical reality that communities in Bali have the power to shift cultural forms that are present along with the presence of a wave of civilizations that once influenced the Balinese people.

Through an ethnographic study of indigenous narratives and practices in large ceremonies held by the Bali Aga community in the village of Tenganan Pegringsingan, this paper intends to show some cultural forms and practices that can be interpreted as community strategies to respond to influences that come from outside. Customs, ceremonies and other cultural forms are narrated as something that occupies such a high, important and sacred position in the community as a strategy to align with cultural or ideological forms that come from outside. Inherited and practiced such a strategy serves to care for sociality and shape the style of society that is considered ideal. Doctrines, ideologies and cultural forms from the outside are transformed into new forms that ideologically fit to the environment and type of the community idealized.

Keywords: Custom, narration, ceremony, civilization, sacred, tactics, transformation

The Preserve of Larungan Ritual in Suryabahari Village, Pakuhaji District, Tangerang Regency, BANTEN

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This study discusses the efforts to Larungan ritual preserve, carried out by the Suryabahari fishing community. By using the concepts of ritual, oral tradition, and performance studies, this research examines the social context and the dynamics of the lives of complex fishing communities, especially those relating to beliefs, myths, and sacred symbols that they believe in. This research attempts to show various aspects that contribute to Larungan ritual preserving. The five aspects are: (1) believe in/religion, (2) customer role, (3) funding management, (4) myth and narrative accident, and (5) Larungan ritual procession itself. The five are intertwined and mutually reinforcing each other. In addition, a comparison between the Larungan ritual at Suryabahari was carried out in a similar ritual in four other coastal villages in Banten, the ritual has various forms of change, such as being objectified
as being merely a festival for the sake of tourism, or even extinct altogether, each of which had different qualities and complexities.

Keywords: ritual preserve, fishing community, larungan, Banten

Inculturation in Tensions Between Tradition and Religion: Case Study of the Silek Tiger Case in Painan, West Sumatra

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Oral traditions including rituals, need to be seen in two related matters, namely first, the environment which is the context of the existence of tradition and the second is the community of owners and supporters of the tradition living and developing. If all things are harmoniously then certain oral traditions can live and develop, but if there is one factor such as religion that turns out to be incompatible with other norms, the traditional life will experience problems. From the various findings that have been carried out in the Oral Tradition Studies, it appears religion and tradition although there are various exceptions, but in general it can run harmoniously with certain adjustments and management from the traditional owner community. Silek, is a martial art originating from the Minangkabau culture. In its development, silek is an oral tradition learned in the surau after learning to recite the Qur’an. The expression alam takambang manjadi manuruiik teacher alua jo patuik uses the raso jo pareso, adaik basandi syarak, syarak basandi kitabullah reflects that there has been an adjustment between old beliefs with Islam which only entered around the 17th century. This paper will try to express the values of spiritual inculturation which is a unification of old values that are in harmony with Islamic beliefs and practices that can be present together in the spirit of the silek tiger through a unity of the soul of the raso. This research aims to find special utterances from the rituals of initiation of the silek harimau whose patterns show spiritual inculturation that preserves the oral tradition of silek tiger in the present times.

Keywords: Inculturation, spirituality, oral traditions, silek harimau, Minangkabau

Oral Tradition: The Samin People’s Moral Dilemma on Wayang Art Performance

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Some Saminism followers, known as Sedulur Sikep, like to watch wayang art performance. However, on the other hand, the wayang arts performance visually displays many scenes of war that are contrary to the local wisdom of Saminism anti-violence. The problem of this research is how to develop wayang arts performance in the Samin community? This study has three objectives: First describing the Samin people’s art concept. Secondly, explaining the dilemma of Samin’s moral thought of wayang arts performance. Third, formulating a strategy for developing wayang arts performance for Samin people. This research uses a qualitative approach, namely by conducting in-depth interviews with community leaders Samin. Meanwhile, in the data analysis used the theory of moral development by Lawrence Kohlberg (1927-1987). The results of the study show that for Samin people the choice of wayang arts performance is the only alternative arts because no other arts are considered capable of conveying moral teachings in their environment. In the dilemma of Samin’s moral teachings on wayang arts performance, Samin people are more