

KATA PENGANTAR PATRAWIDYA DESEMBER 2018

Puji syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa karena perkenanNya. Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya D.I. Yogyakarta dapat menerbitkan hasil penelitian yang dikemas dalam jurnal *Patrawidya Seri Sejarah dan Budaya* Vol. 19 No. 3, Desember 2018. Jurnal *Patrawidya* edisi ini memuat beberapa artikel dalam bidang sejarah dan budaya. Artikel berasal dari kiriman berbagai lembaga penelitian dan perguruan tinggi .

Patrawidya edisi vol. 19 no. 3, Desember 2018 berisi 7 artikel. Nawiyanto, dkk. Mengawali edisi kali ini dengan ulasan yang sangat menarik tentang problematika pencemaran Sungai Brantas dan upaya penanggulangannya dalam perspektif sejarah. Imelda Yance mengupas tentang ritual menumbai, yakni sebuah tindakan membaca mantra atau pantun mantra oleh orang Petalangan (salah satu suku asli di Provinsi Riau) pada saat akan memanen madu dari pohon sialang. Siska Nurazizah Lestari dan Nara Setya Wiratama mengupas tentang sejarah sosial ekonomi pedagang Tionghwa di Lasem pada abad XIX – XX, yakni beralihnya komoditas dari opium ke batik. Reni Dikawati, dkk. membahas tentang peranan dan konsistensi pengajaran Kyai Ibrahim Tunggul Wulung dalam menyebarkan ajaran Kristen Kejawen di Tegalombo Pati pada abad ke-18. Herman Hendrik dan Bakti Utama mengupas tentang implementasi program Revitalisasi Desa Adat di Jawa Barat, khususnya di Desa Panjalu, Cimis, dan Kampung Dukuh, Garut.dalam kaitnnya dengan mekanisme pemberin bantuan dana untuk merevitalisasi bangunan adat. Panakajaya Hidayatullah mengupas tentang pengalaman religiusitas masyarakat Madura di Situbondo dalam pertunjukan teater tradisional “Drama Al Badar dan Tabbhuwan Wali Sanga, yang menurut beberapa pelaku melalui seni lebih bisa mendekatkan diri kepada Tuhan. Adapun La Usman membahas tentang fungsi rumah adat *Tangfa* di Kampung Skouw Sae, Distrik Muara Tami, Kota Jayapura, yang sering digunakan untuk melakukan kegiatan pewarisan pengetahuan. Fungsi dari kegiatan tersebut meliputi pewarisan pengetahuan kegiatan ekonomi, pengenalan perkawinan untuk pemenuhn kebutuhan reproduksi, pengenalan pembayaran kepala (denda), pengenalan kegiatan natal dan paskah, pengenalan kegiatan kunjungan keluarga ke wilayah Wutung, pengenalan peran kepemimpinan kampung, dan pengenalan pentingnya pendidikan formal. Ibarat pepatah “tiada gading yang tak retak”, penerbitan jurnal *Patrawidya Seri Sejarah dan Budaya* Vol. 19, No. 3, Desember 2018 ini masih ada kekurangannya. Namun begitu kami berharap semoga hasil terbitan ini dapat bermanfaat bagi yang membutuhkan. Terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu penerbitan buku ini. Selamat membaca

PATRAWIDYA

seri penerbitan penelitian sejarah dan budaya

– Pengantar Redaksi

– Daftar Isi

– Abstrak

Nawiyanto, IG Krisnadi, – Menyelamatkan Nadi Kehidupan: Pencemaran Sungai
Eko Crys Endrayadi, Brantas dan Penanggulangannya Dalam Perspektif Sejarah
Sri Ana Handayani, (hlm. 223-236)
Dewi Salindri, dan
Irma Kumalasari

Imelda Yance – Ritual *Menumbai* Orang Petalangan dalam Perspektif
Linguistik Antropologis (hlm. 237-252)

Siska Nurazizah Lestari – Dari Opium Hingga Batik : Lasem dalam “Kuasa” Tionghoa
Nara Setya Wiratama Abad XIX-XX (hlm. 253-270)

Reni Dikawati, – Peran Kiai Ibrahim Tunggul Wulung Sebagai Misionaris di
Sariyatun, Wardo Tegalombo, Pati, Pada Abad ke - 18: Perspektif Postkolonial
(hlm. 271-286)

Herman Hendrik, Bakti Utama – Implementasi Program Revitalisasi Desa Adat di
Provinsi Jawa Barat (hlm. 287-300)

Panakajaya Hidayatullah, – Pengalaman Relijiusitas Dalam Teater Tradisional
Masyarakat Madura di Situbondo (hlm. 301-320)

La Usman – Fungsi Rumah Adat *Tangfa* Komunitas Skouw Sae
(hlm. 321-330)

**SAVING THE VEIN OF LIFE:
POLLUTION OF BRANTAS RIVER AND ITS CONTROL IN A HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVE**

**Nawiyanto, IG Krisnadi, Eko Crys Endrayadi, Sri Ana Handayani,
Dewi Salindri, dan Irma Kumalasari**

Abstract

River has a vital role for life. Given the importance of the river for life, the existence of the river has attracted the interest of a number of researchers to raise it in historical writing. Historical studies of rivers tend to see the central role of rivers as the foundation of civilization and as a source of disasters in the form of flooding. There have not been many historical studies that highlight the rivers as an element of the environment that is dying. Therefore, this paper intends to examine the problem of Brantas River pollution and efforts to overcome it in a historical perspective. The Brantas River is used as the focus of the study with the consideration that this river is the largest and most important river in the East Java region, and the condition of the Brantas River branches, especially in the Surabaya city area, has been polluted. This paper aims at examining the sources that caused the growing pollution problem that occurred in the Brantas River and explaining the efforts that have been made to overcome the problem of Brantas River pollution.

Keywords: *Brantas river, pollution, control*

**HONEY-COLLECTING CHANTS RITUAL OF PETALANGAN PEOPLE IN
ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE**

Imelda Yance

Abstract

This study focused on the menumbai ritual performed by Petalangan People, one of the indigenous people in Riau Province. The study was conducted to describe the shape and meaning of the lexicon, function and cognition system of Petalangan People which is reflected in the ritual. The study was conducted with an anthropological linguistic approach and a qualitative-descriptive method. The findings obtained from the data analysis show that the ritual is recorded in a number of cultural lexicons such as word and word group, base and derivative words, denotative and connotative. The lexicon is an index and symbol in the cultural expression of Petalangan People both in the form of things, way of life and way of thinking. The ritual serves to ask for clues, to respect, to tell, to hypnotize, to persuade, to ask permission, to ask for protection, to ask for lies, to remind, to describe existence, to praise, to expel, to concentrate thoughts, to express desires, to say goodbye and to comfort. In general, all of these functions are productive and protective. The Petalangan cognition system is reflected in the ritual associated with religi, the occult, human and the environment.

Keywords: *honey-collecting chants ritual, Petalangan People, tradition of Riau indigenous people, anthropological linguistics*

**FROM OPIUM TO BATIK:
LASEM IN THE “POWER INFLUENCE” OF CHINESE XIX-XX CENTURIES**

Siska Nurazizah Lestari, Nara Setya Wiratama

Abstract

In the case of facing trade competition with Chinese citizens, Dutch citizens (vrijburgers) couldn't compete it, so they created feelings of displeasure. This situation made the VOC imposed restrictions on Chinese citizens. Meanwhile, Chinese expertise in the trade of opium caused the Chinese in Lasem to grow very rich in the nineteenth century. After the declining of opiate business, the Chinese resident Lasem back again focussed on batik business that has been long abandoned. Since the 19th century, Chinese craftsmen have the significant role in the production of a number of batik houses on the coast in Lasem. However, the social relations between employers and workers are poorly intertwined, because the labor rights are poorly fulfilled. This research is a qualitative research, and included in the study of socio-economic history, where the people of Lasem XIX to XX as the object. The historiographic objective to be achieved from this research is documenting the socio-economic history as the impact of the development of opium and batik business in Lasem in the XIX century up to the XX century.

Keywords: opium, batik, Lasem

**THE ROLE OF KIAI IBRAHIM TUNGGUL WULUNG AS A MISSIONARY IN
TEGALOMBO, PATI IN 18TH CENTURY : POSTCOLONIAL PERSPECTIVE**

Reni Dikawati, Sariyatun, Wardo

Abstract

The postcolonial perspective gives space to voice and retrace the efforts of marginalized local theology, uncovering the ideality that is expected by the individual (indigeneous) under the power relations of the authorities which were pre-discouraged by the colonial government. Postcolonial analysis in the contemporary era has become a space for negotiation which has implications for an awareness and critical mentality system in looking at the West and East dichotomy. This study aims to examine the role and consistency of the teaching of Kiai Ibrahim Tunggul Wulung in spreading the teachings of Kejawen Christianity, so that it becomes a form of identity negotiation in social structures under the colonial government. The findings show that the transfer of Christian teaching by Tunggul Wulung shows religious humanism and spirituality, balanced with asceticism and political awareness of self-determination, resistance to colonial repression, which implicitly displays the desire to live together in an atmosphere of democracy. The pattern of reasoning and mentality that identifies freedom of thought and the level of acceptance that leads to the formation of social identity as a provision for liberation from the authority of the government.

Keywords: postcolonial, Kiai Ibrahim Tunggul Wulung, Javanese Christianity

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ADAT VILLAGE REVITALIZATION PROGRAM IN WEST JAVA

Herman Hendrik, Bakti Utama

Abstract

Adat is a subject of many policies, e.g. social policy, natural resources policy, local government policy, and cultural policy. Accordingly, many studies have been conducted on adat in the context of certain policies. However, studies on adat in the context of cultural policy are still rare. The Ministry of Education and Culture has run a program named Adat Village Revitalization, aimed at revitalizing adat-related buildings and objects with the mechanism of cash transfer. This article discusses the implementation of that program in West Java Province, namely in Desa Panjalu (Regency of Ciamis) and Kampung Dukuh (Regency of Garut). The research for this article was conducted on August 2016. The method used is qualitative, with interview as a main technique of data collection. Based on the findings, this article argue that the Adat Village Revitalization Program, without ignoring the benefit gained by the recipient communities, has not answered the main problems faced by adat communities.

Keywords: *adat, adat village, cultural policy*

RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE IN MADURASE TRADITION THEATRE IN SITUBONDO

Panakajaya Hidayatullah

Abstract

This article is the result of anthropological research using ethnographic methods. Comprehensively highlight the issue of the religious experience of Madurese people in Situbondo in traditional theater performances: Drama Al Badar and Tabbhuwân Wali Sanga. The results of the study show that the religious experience of Madurese people through art can be closer to God. Evidenced by several experiences of art performers and spectators who interpret traditional theater art as part of their spiritual practice. Internalization of Islamic values to the Madurese people tends to be more easily accepted through traditional arts. Religion through traditional theater shows the tendency of traditional Islam, it can be said that cultural Islam, or Islam can be integral to local culture (syncretic). This religious experience can also be explained by the nature of traditional art that is able to present the 'liminal' event to the art performer and the audience. The 'liminal' event provides a complex, ambiguous, complicated experience, and opens up alternative possibilities and new perspectives in understanding the world and life. Through the religious experience presented by the 'liminal' event, the Madurese found the moment of their encounter with God.

Keywords: *religious experience, traditional theater, Madurese people, Situbondo*

TANGFA TRADITIONAL HOUSE FUNCTION COMMUNITY SKOUW SAE

La Usman

Abstract

Residents of the Skouw Sae village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City often carry out inheritance activities in traditional houses. The question to be answered regarding the title above is what are the functions of the activity. This study uses an anthropological approach using several techniques, namely: literature study, observation, interview. After all the required data collected then described, analyzed and interpreted, and drawn a conclusion The results of the study found that there are seven functions of the above activities. First, inheritance of knowledge of economic activities (moor, breeding, fishing, and hunting) to fulfill basic needs. Second, the introduction of marriage for the fulfillment of reproductive needs in order to sustain the lives of individuals, families, clans and communities. Third, the introduction of head payments (fines) from the husband's family to the wife's family to fulfill the body's comfort and well-being needs. Fourth, the introduction of Christmas and Easter activities to meet safety needs. Fifth, the introduction of family visit activities to the Wutung area to fulfill individual relaxation needs. Sixth, the introduction of the village leadership role to fulfill the needs of the movement. Third, the introduction of the importance of formal education to fulfill growth needs

Keywords: *function, traditional house, Skouw Sae community*

