

THE MEANING OF SYMBOLS IN MAPPACCI ON BUGIS BONE CULTURE (SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) Simbol yang terkandung dalam Mappacci sebagai tradisi dalam Budaya Bugis Bone, (2) Makna simbol yang terdapat dalam Mappacci sebagai tradisi dalam Budaya Bugis Bone . Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan data utama yang digunakan bersumber dari hasil wawancara Narasumber, sedangkan data sekunder adalah studi Pustaka yaitu melalui artikel, dokumen, jurnal, buku referensi, situs di internet terkait penelitian yang dilakukan. Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa simbol yang mempunyai makna dalam upacara pernikahan mappacci dalam budaya Bugis Bone. Makna simbolik yang terkandung dalam Mappacci sebagai berikut: 1) Bantal (Angkalungeng) adalah Simbol kemakmuran dan rasa hormat, 2) Sutra (Lipa' Sabbe) adalah simbol harga diri, konsistensi, dan ketekunan 3) Tunas Daun Pisang (Colli ' Daung) adalah simbol kehidupan yang berkelanjutan, 4) Daun Nangka (Daung Panasa) adalah simbol Kejujuran dan aspirasi, 5) Pacci (Daung Pacar) adalah simbol Kemurnian atau Kebersihan, 6) Lilin adalah simbol Cahaya, Hidup dengan Damai dan Harmonis, 7) Wadah Logam Ikatan Kuat, 8) Beras (Benno) adalah simbol berkembang dengan baik, mekar dan makmur, dan 9) Gula Merah dan Kelapa adalah simbol dari tanda kesenangan dan kebersamaan.

Kata Kunci: *Makna Simbol, Semiotika, Mappacci, Budaya Bugis Bone*

Abstract

This study aims to find out: (1) The symbols contained in the Mappacci as a tradition of Bugis Bone Culture, (2) The meaning of the symbols contained in the Mappacci as a tradition of Bugis Bone Culture. The research method used is qualitative research with the main data used sourced from the interview with the informant, while secondary data through articles, documents, journals, reference books, sites on the internet related to research conducted. The results showed that there was a meaningful symbol in the mappacci wedding ceremony in the Bugis Bone culture. Symbolic meaning contained in Mappacci of Bugis Bone, as follows : 1) Pillow (Angkalungeng) is a symbol

of prosperity and respect, 2) Silk (Lipa' Sabbe) is a symbol of Self-esteem, consistency, and perseverance 3) Banana Leaf Shoot (Colli' Daung) is a symbol of sustainable life, 4) Jackfruit Leaves (Daung Panasa) is a symbol of Honesty and aspiration, 5) Pacci (Daung Pacar) is a symbol of Purity or Cleanliness, 6) Candle is a symbol of Light, Live with peace and Harmony, 7) Metal Container Strong Bond, 8) Rice (Benno) is a symbol of Well developed, blooming and prospering, and 9) Brown Sugar and Coconut is a symbol of a sign of pleasure and togetherness.

Keywords:Symbols Meaning, Semiotic, Mappacci, Bugis Bone Culture.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that is used by everyone in everyday life to convey information and discussion to others. Language is a system of signs and symbols that produces sound and is a means of communication for all humans and contains feelings and thoughts so that it will be easier for us to understand what the person is going to say (Muhajir, 2018). Signs of a language can be defined by anyone in various formats. In semiotics, signifiers are forms that define an object. For example, if we pass on the highway, then the red light and all vehicles in the red light lane will stop, so we can infer from a red light when the red light turns on the sign will stop. This is how important the signs are for our lives both in society and in the environment, which we have just met. Signs are not just objects, they can be made with pronunciations, shapes or pictures. In this case, language cannot separated from culture because the language represents their country and has a strong relationship with the attitudes or behavior of groups of speakers of the language.

On the other hand, culture also has many signs that can be found around us. But, we don't know that every sign has a hidden meaning which when interpreted, sometimes every sign has its own meaning. So, we have to know the signs of every aspect of language as well as objects that we can feel with the naked eye. By knowing these signs, we will not misinterpret the meaning of those signs. Therefore, semiotics is a branch of linguistics that specifically studies signs that need to be explained and analyzed. Semiotics is the study of signs or symbols and the meanings contained therein. The concept of meaning is usually tied to a view or value of a particular teaching or thought as well as cultural perceptions that become the thinking of the community where the origin of the symbol was created. Semiotics is one of the sciences of cultural studies in which semiotics also examines how culture is the basis for the idea of meaning in a sign. Semiotics studies systems, rules, habits that allow for meaning (Kriyanto, 2007; Rijal, S., Syamsidar, Badollahi, Zainuddin, M., 2020). Semiotics theory according to Pierce is a sign or symbol that refers to an object that is similar to it, its existence is causal to the symbol or because of their stereotype bond. One of the studies and references in this study uses Charles Sanders Pierce's Semiotics theory which aims to find or interpret the meaning contained in objects and symbols. Based on its object, Pierce's Semiotic Study consists of icons, indexes, and symbols (Zoest, 1993).

Seen today, the younger generation no longer cares about culture, because young people regard it as an ancient tradition that must be abandoned and not worthy of being displayed in every wedding custom, and even the younger generation does not know the signs in marriage and so does its meaning. With the ignorance of today's young generation about the meaning of each sign in marriage makes it rarely done and mentioned. With less and less of the younger generation ignorant of the meaning of each wedding custom, it has resulted in the culture becoming less

visible. Culture is necessary, but if those habits keep us away from God, then leave those habits, because whatever we do in this world must be based on God's rules and give everything to God (Syarifuddin, S., Hasyim, I., & Firmansyah, 2022). In Bugis society, Mappacci is a cultural custom which is a form of ritual that is usually carried out the day before the wedding procession at night "or in Bugis language it is commonly called "tudang penni". This tradition contains many implied meanings as the Bugis people consider it "sennu -sennungeng ridecengnge" which means love and goodness.

As one of a series of marriage customs among the Bugis people, Mappacci is still very much attached to their customs and culture. Mappacci is interpreted as cleaning and purifying oneself from everything and bad things and as a symbol of a pure heart for the bride and groom before leaving their bachelor period and before entering the household ark which is also a night full of prayer (Najamuddin, 2018). There are many symbols contained in each series of Mappacci rituals, sometimes requiring deep understanding to understand the meaning contained therein, this can be seen in the equipment contained in the Mappacci ritual, especially in the wedding customs of the Bugis Bone community. For example henna leaves or commonly called "pacci" which is a symbol of purity and cleanliness. Holy means that the bride and groom are clean from all bad things and always get the grace of God Almighty in building their household. There are still many meanings of the symbols contained in the Mappacci Ritual, therefore, an in-depth analysis is needed regarding the meanings of the symbols in the Mappacci ritual (Najamuddin, 2018).

There are so many cultures in the world, every country has a different culture, every province, in one country has a different culture too. Indonesia is an archipelago that includes more than 17,000 islands inhabited by around 255 million people belonging to 300 ethnicities, a number that makes Indonesia the fourth place in terms of the country with the largest population in the world. These numbers also imply that there is a lot of diversity in Indonesia, everyone in one place or group has a different culture in their life. This means that each person gives up their own culture. Culture has characteristics of certain groups of people which are defined by everything from language, religion, social customs, cuisine and art. Culture is the identity of every person in Indonesia that needs to be protected. Indonesia is a cultural country with different religions, races, ethnicities, languages, traditions and ways of life with distinct patterns. In line with this, Tilaar (Casalba, 1963) states that Indonesia is blessed with a variety of special and distinctive cultures and is a source of pride for its people. Diverse culture is a very valuable asset for the community that owns it. Semiotics is a field of literature that comes from the Greek word "semeion" which means sign. In terminology, semiotics is defined as the study of various objects, and intercultural events are defined as signs.

In addition, according to Beny H. Hoed (2011) as his understanding, semiotics is a science that examines signs in people's lives. In the simple method, semiotics is the science of signs. Semiotics studies systems, rules that produce the meaning of signs. In Pierce's semiotic theory, there are three kinds of signs based on their objects, namely icons, indexes, and symbols. Icon is a bond between a sign and a similar object (for example: maps and portraits). An index is a sign that shows a natural bond between signs, and is directly related to reality (for example: smoke is a sign of fire). The symbol shows the natural relationship between the sign and its representation. Any relationship is based on the customs of the people. The English word symbol comes from the Greek word "symbolon" from the roots syn- (together) and ballein (to throw) so it has the exact meaning

of "to throw together" (Gale, 2008). It was originally used to describe two things, once part of a union, the parts that are broken, and reassembled to form the union again. The sense of symbols as figurative, nonliteral, hidden, or mystical meanings is a later, derived, or secondary meaning (Parmentier, 2015).

Symbols are the foundation of a culture. Symbols are objects, words or actions that represent something that is defined culturally and does not occur naturally. Everything they do throughout their lives is based and organized through cultural symbolism. Symbolism is when something represents an abstract idea or concept. Some examples of good symbols are objects, numbers, sounds, and colors. Culture relies on symbols. Culture includes instruments, clothing, ornaments, customs, institutions, beliefs, rituals, games, works of art, language, and so on. Each culture has its own symbols based on different experiences and views (Muhajir, Abdul, Rahman, Mohd, Anuar., 2013). Therefore, as an illustration, the meaning of a symbol is not instinctive or spontaneous. Members of culture need to understand symbols and sometimes re-analyze them. Symbol meanings can be modified by a variety of factors including popular usage, history, and contextual intent. Within the context of the context, the meaning of the symbol can change. The color red may mean attractiveness, affection or danger, but for the Chinese it is forbidden to carry or wear red objects at funerals because red in Chinese culture means happiness and red is used for happy occasions such as weddings or other celebrations.

Mappacci comes from the Bugis language, namely "paccing" which means clean, Mappaccing means cleaning. Symbolically in Bugis language this ritual is also commonly called "wenni Mapacci" because it is held at night. The implementation of the Mappacci ritual means that the two bride and groom are ready with a pure, clean and sincere heart to enter household life. The guests who will lay pacci leaves on the bride and groom are those who have honor, dignity and a good and happy home life. This means that the prospective bride and groom will receive the same fate or destiny in the future like people who put pacci in the palm of their hands.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This method was applied with the aim of knowing and describing the meaning of the Mappacci symbols in the Bugis Bone Wedding Culture. This research is descriptive because it is based on data or data sources. Thus, this study focuses on interviews, recording and writing conversations in collecting data. The data source is taken from the symbols contained in the Mappacci tradition in the Bugis Bone culture. Meanwhile, the data sources for this study were obtained from: (1) Main data was taken through interviewing a resource person, and writing information from the source about the symbols and meanings used in Mappacci in Bugis Bone Culture, (2) Secondary data was taken through documents such as, books, Journals, Internet, Megazines and notes.

The data collection techniques used were: (1) observing potential resource persons in Watampone City, Bone Regency; (2) interviewing resource persons; (3) recording and recording conversations; (4) copying the conversation. After all the data has been collected, the data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis using the Semiotics approach by Charles Sanders Pierce. The data were analyzed according to the following steps: (1) copying and Interpreting the conversation into readable form (Trip of interviews); (2) identify sentences in the interview transcripts that contain symbols and the meanings of Mappacci symbols in Bugis Bone

culture; (3) collect data and meaning symbols in Mappacci from Bugis Bone; (4) classify and explain the symbols and meanings contained in Mappacci.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The symbols contained in Mappacci as a wedding tradition in the Bugis Bone Culture.

In carrying out the Mappacci culture, tools were prepared, all of which carried a certain symbolic meaning. The equipment includes:

- 1) Silk (Lipa Sabbe). Silk is placed in layers of folded triangles on pillows arranged in 12 or 7 sheets;
- 2) Banana leaf shoots (Colli Daung). Banana leaf shoots are placed on layers of silk and pillows;
- 3) Jackfruit leaves (Pinasa leaves). 7 or 9 jackfruit leaves are also placed on the banana leaf.
- 4) Pacar leaves (Pacci) Pacci leaves are plants that have been finely ground, then stored in a pacci container.
- 5) Candle. Before candles, the ancient community used taebani, which comes from bees, as wax.
- 6) Rice (Benno). The rice used is rice that has been roasted until it blooms yellowish.
- 7) Metal Case. This container is made of metal which in Bugis language is called "Bekkeng" which means pacci container or place. This place is kept side by side with candles and also rice.
- 8) Incense. Incense is incense that is burned and spreads a pleasant smell.

The meaning of the symbols contained in Mappacci as a wedding tradition in Bugis Bone culture.

Mappacci has a symbolic meaning which means to purify oneself which is also a means to pass on sacred values to the bride and groom. In addition, Mappacci is also a symbol of the wishes, dreams or blessings of the parents and close family of the bride and groom so that their marriage will always receive God's grace in building a household, and the marriage will be strong for life in a strong physical and spiritual relationship. The main point of the Mappacci ritual is the giving of pacci by the designated guest, then one by one you will be asked to take some finely ground henna leaves or intact henna leaves depending on the person who will give the pacci. The guests who place pacci are those who have a high social status and a happy family life. This all means that the bride and groom will live happily ever after. The main thing is the purity of the heart of the bride, who enters the home ark in the morning and let go of the girl or youth (single) and so does the groom.

Table 1.

The meaning of symbols in Mappacci from Bugis Bone based on the Analysis of Charles Sanders Pierce's Semiotic Studies

No	Object	Semiotic Type			Mean
		Icon	Index	Symbol	
1.	Pillow (Angkalungeng)			□	Symbol of prosperity and respect

2.	Silk Sarong (Lipa' Sabbe)			<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-respect, consistency and perseverance
3.	Banana leaf shoots (Colli' Daung)			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sustainable living
4.	Jackfruit leaves (Leaf Panasa)			<input type="checkbox"/>	Honesty and aspiration
5.	Girlfriend Leaves (Pacci)			<input type="checkbox"/>	Purity or cleanliness
6.	Candle			<input type="checkbox"/>	Light, live in peace and harmony
7.	Metal Case			<input type="checkbox"/>	Strong bond
8.	Rice (Benno)			<input type="checkbox"/>	Well developed, blooming and prosperous
9.	Incense			<input type="checkbox"/>	Symbol of Prayer Bearer and Angel Summoner

1) Pillow (Angkalungeng)

A pillow is placed in front of the bride, which is a symbol of "prosperity". The pillow is called "Angkalungeng" in Bugis language. Pillows are made of cotton or cotton wrapped in cloth, and since the head is actually the most noble part of the human body, it is usually used as a pillow (palapi` ulu) while sleeping. Pillows also symbolize honor, nobility and dignity. It is called "Alebbireng" in Bugis language. Therefore, it is hoped that the bride and groom will always respect and appreciate each other. Respect for others is of course based on a polite soul that can foster respect for others. Respect and honor in family life usually consists of husband, wife and children.

2) Silk sarong (Lipa Sabbe)

Silk sarongs are woven sarongs that are used as body wraps or covers so that they symbolize the cover of the genitals or self-esteem for the Bugis Bone Community. Thus, it is hoped that the bride and groom will always maintain their dignity so as not to cause embarrassment (siri') in the community in the future. As well as silk sarongs also symbolize skill and perseverance because in making sarongs it must require patience, perseverance, thoroughness and skill. It is said that if a man is in favor of a neat or smooth weave, if the weaving is neat and good then the man's choice will fall on the girl.

There are seven to twelve silk sarong folded into a triangle is arranged on the pillow. The determination of the number of silk sarongs also needs to be adjusted to the family background of the bridal salon. The noble genealogical families (Andi, Puang, Besse`) offer twelve silk sarongs. These twelve mean "offspring" and it was expected that the bride and groom would have many offspring. Because of the saying, the more offspring you have, the more nutrition you have. On the other hand, ordinary families (non-aristocrats) usually wear seven silk sarongs. These seven parts mean "truth", in Bugis language means to aim properly, and "mattujui" means useful. According to the Bugis, the number seven is called "pitu" which means the number of days. In other words.

3) Banana leaf shoots (Colli Daung).

Banana leaves placed on the pillow, symbolize connecting or continuous life. Like the condition of a banana tree where leaves change from time to time, banana leaves that have not yet been dried, young leaves also appear to continue their life in Bugis called macolli. This is in line with the main purpose of marriage, which is to give birth or develop good offspring. While another character of banana is one banana tree, it is possible to be enjoyed by many people. Thus, the marriage expected by the bride and groom is useful and beneficial for many people.

4) Jackfruit leaves (Pinasa leaves)

Jackfruit leaves are placed on banana shoots, silk sarongs and pillows. The word "Panasa" is almost the same as the word "menasa" which means "noble ideals" which are then interpreted as prayers and noble dreams. In Bugis society it is customary to call it "mamenasa ri decengnge" which means wishing for goodness or virtue. While the jackfruit flower is called "lempu". if pronounced with the word lempu means honesty and trust. The jackfruit leaves are placed in layers on top of the banana shoots which are arranged to form a circle, totaling 12 layers or 9 layers. These 12 layers mean "high hopes", while the 9 layers mean "spirit for life or victory". Not a few Bugis people associate jackfruit leaves with the word ideal or hope. This means that after marriage, the bride and groom want to build a household in a state of abundant sustenance and live in peace and tranquility. The bride places her palms facing upwards just above the jackfruit leaves, symbolizing a prayer request for blessings.

5) Pacci

Paccior commonly known as henna is a plant or henna leaf that has been mashed. After being mashed, the pacci is stored in a container made of metal which is a symbol of harmony in family life and social life which is the main ingredient of the Mapaacci tradition. Pacci is a symbol of clean and holy. Meaning, pacci This is a symbol that means cleaning and purifying the bride and groom from bad things and with the hope that in building a household the bride and groom will get grace from God Almighty. Giving Pacci also has a meaning as preparation and self-cleaning of the bride and groom physically and mentally before starting a new household.

6) Candle

Candles are lighting fixtures used in the dark. In the past, before the existence of kerosene and electricity, and when people were not familiar with candles, they had them, *Tebani* comes from bees that are used as wax. Bees always live side by side in prosperity and do not interfere with each other. Bees are also very beneficial for human life, that is, bees can produce medicine with their honey. In the Bugis language honey is usually called "cani" and "cening" which means sweet. With the hope that the bride and groom will always have sweet hearts and souls and establish a peaceful and harmonious relationship like bees. Candles are placed near rice (Benno) and pacci containers. Candles are also a symbol of lighting. In the Bugis language it is also called "sulo mattappa". With prayer, hopefully the bride and groom will always get guidance from Allah SWT. Another meaning is that in the future the bride and groom can become a light for the community and hopefully can provide light on the path that will be traversed.

7) Rice (Benno)

Benno is rice that has been roasted until it turns yellowish. Rice that has been fried until dry and blooms symbolizes wishful thinking and dreams. Just like Benno, it is hoped that this bride and groom will be clean, honest and bloom well. This rice is placed near the pacci place and

scattered scattered towards the bride and groom when finished putting the pacci in the hands of the bride and groom, the intention is to spread the rice to the two brides so that the bride and groom can develop properly. In addition, the bride and groom are expected to develop and develop based on love , peace and prosperity when building a household ark someday.

8) Metal container

This metal container is used as a container for what is known in the Bugis language as "bekkeng" which means container. This metal container is placed together with candles and rice which is a symbol as two people who unite to form a strong and sturdy bond. This pacci container carries the meaning where a husband and wife remain united, live together in prosperity and are united in building their respective family ties.

9) Incense

In the myth of the Bugis Bone culture there are several levels in the world, and the earth is Mother Earth. Incense is a symbol of prayer and caller. Incense here has several meanings, such as being carried by its smoke to the highest levels of the heavens, and its fragrance has the meaning of calling angels to come down and participate in prayer.

CONCLUSION

There are nine symbols contained in Mappacci in the Bugis Bone culture, as follows: 1) Pillow (Angkalungeng); 2) Silk Sarong (Lipa' Sabbe); 3) Banana Leaf Shoots (Colli' Daung); 4) Jackfruit Leaves (Daung Panasa); 5) Girlfriend Leaves (Pacci); 6) Candles; 7) Metal Container; 8) Rice (Benno); 9) Incense. There are nine Meaningful Symbols found in Mappacci on Bugis Bone culture, as follows: 1) Pillow (Angkalungeng) is a symbol of prosperity and respect; 2) Silk Sarong (Lipa' Sabbe) is self-respect, consistency, and perseverance; 3) Banana leaf shoots (Colli' Daung) are sustainable life; 4) Jackfruit Leaf (Daung Panasa) is Honesty and Aspiration; 5) Leaves of Girlfriend (Pacci) is Purity or cleanliness; 6) Candles are light and live in peace and harmony; 7) Metal Case is a strong bond; 8) Rice (Benno) is a growing, blooming and prosperous well; 9) Incense Is a symbol of bringing prayer and summoning angels.

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