

THE CONDITION OF GOWA-TALLO KINGDOM BEFORE AND DURING KARAENG PATTINGALLOANG'S ERA

Hamka Hasan

Sastra Inggris, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
hamkahasan024@gmail.com

Muhammad Basri D.

Sastra Inggris, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
muhamammadbasri.dalle@umi.ac.id

Emma Bazergan

Sastra Inggris, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
bazerganemma@yahoo.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi Kerajaan Gowa-Tallo sebelum zaman Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang seperti perekonomian, pengetahuan, perdagangan, dan hubungan dengan kerajaan atau negara pada masa itu. Permasalahan kedua yang ingin diketahui oleh penelitian ini adalah kondisi pada masa Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang yang tidak seperti sebelum-sebelumnya terdapat perbaikan-perbaikan yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan observasi langsung di Museum Karaeng Pattingalloang di Somba Opu, Gowa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mempermudah data yang terkumpul menjadi informasi yang mudah dipahami sehingga penelitian ini sesuai dengan hasil penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa sebelum dan pada masa Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang terdapat beberapa perbedaan yang spesifik seperti bentuk kerajaan, relasi, pengetahuan,

Kata kunci: *Sebelum dan pada masa Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang*

Abstract

This study aimed to know about the condition of the Gowa-Tallo Kingdom before Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang's era such as the economy, knowledge, trading, and relation to the kingdoms or countries at that time. The second problem that this study aimed to know was the condition during Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang's era that not like before his era there were improvements found in this study. This study used observation directly in the Museum of Karaeng Pattingalloang in Somba Opu, Gowa. The study used the descriptive qualitative method to ease the collected data into information that was easy to understand and so this study was appropriate to the results of this study found that before and during Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang's era there were some specific differences such as the form of the kingdom, relation, knowledge, and economy are better or in stable condition, moreover at his era was the golden era of this Kingdom.

Keywords: Before and during Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang

INTRODUCTION

The formation of the Gowa-Tallo Kingdom originated from the policy of the King of Gowa Tunatangkalopi which divided the two kingdoms. Partly handed over to his eldest son named Batara Gowa and part of it was handed over to his youngest son called Karaeng Loe ri Sero. One day dispute arose between the two princes. Therefore, Karaeng Tunatangkalopi is worried that the dispute could lead to civil war In the Kingdom of Gowa, therefore the kingdom was divided into Kingdom of Gowa and Kingdom of Tallo (Najamuddin, 2007; Rijal, S., Syamsidar, Badollahi, Zainuddin, M. 2020). Gowa Kingdom and Tallo Kingdom are twin Kingdoms that exist in South Sulawesi whose existence is recorded in the pages of history Indonesia. The kingdoms of Gowa and Tallo are growing rapidly as kingdoms that are prosperous, organized and strong, The trade policy adopted by the Gowa-Tallo Kingdom is trade with an open system. That is, Bandar Makassar is basically open to people trade and shipping for all nations. Makassar City accepts all the traders from anywhere from all over the world (Hafid, 2017; Syarifuddin, S. (2017). In the seventeenth century, the name of a researcher from the realm of Gowa, Makassar, was recorded, whose name flew in the archipelago as well as in Europe. He was Karaeng Pattingalloang, who became Mangkubumi of The Realm of Gowa. His name is very long I Mangadacinna Daeng I Ba'le Karaeng Pattingalloang Sultan Mahmud Tumenanga ri Bontobiraeng, however also called Karaeng Pattingalloang (Zainuddin, Syam, 2007).

Karaeng Pattingalloang was known as the "Father of Awakening" during his tenure in government. According to Denys Lombard, one of the leading researchers of Southeast Asian culture, Karaeng Pattingalloang was the Prime Minister and main adviser to Sultan Malikussaid (1639-1653), whose reign more or less coincided with the golden age of the sultanate. Karaeng Pattingalloang mastered at least 3 popular languages of his time namely Spanish, Latin and Portuguese. He fulfill his keen interest in the field of science, Karaeng Pattingalloang built a private library, with a collection of various books, European atlases and globes. He is also recorded as having ordered a telescope created by Galileo Galilei, which came seven years after ordering. To fulfill his interest in science, Karaeng Pattingalloang built a private library, with a collection of various books, European atlases and globes. He is also noted for ordering a telescope made by Galileo Galilei, which came seven years after the order. His considerations on building the Realm of Gowa as an impressive sea domain, in fact not all things can be figured it out. Yet, he needed to take advantage of the wellsprings of the Europeans' solidarity. Seeing the accomplishments that have been accomplished by Karaeng Pattingalloang in his time, can surely be an inspiration for present and people in the future to turn into the replacement of Karaeng Pattingalloang in this advanced century (Zainuddin, Syam, 2007; Muhajir, 2018). The writers has interest in Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang because of his intelligence and his contribution to society of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom recorded in its history of cultivating literacy and his interest of the seek of knowledge with foreigners which resulted a well-known and wide-spread trading activity for which the Gowa-Tallo Kingdom in the past becomes sophisticated (Syarifuddin, S., Hasyim, I., & Firmansyah, 2022). For this reason, the writer decided a title A History of Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang in Gowa -Tallo kingdom.

METHOD

The researchers used a descriptive qualitative method for this research. Descriptive qualitative methods attempt to understand and explain the meaning of human behavioral interaction events from the author's perspective in a particular situation. The study using

qualitative research aimed to gain insight into the object of study and develop conceptual sensitivity to the problem at hand, interpret reality and develop an understanding of one or more phenomena of variable grounds in the context of grounded theory (Arikunto, 2008) Encountered research was a researcher's tool when collecting data, and according to Arikunto in a previous edition, it was a researcher's tool or device when collecting data to facilitate and improve the researcher's work. As a result, in a sense, it's more accurate, more complete, and more systematic, so it's easy to understand. The instrument used by the writers, in this case, the main instrument and the supporting instrument. The main instrument was the guideline for the previous data document, while the supporting instrument was a comparison between various references that are obtained.

The observation of this study was directly in the Museum of Karaeng Pattingalloang in Somba Opu, Gowa. The indicators of this study found the condition before Karaeng Pattingalloang's era was still many civil wars between Gowa and Tallo Kingdom which made the society of these two kingdoms suffer. They can not improve the others aspects but only focus on how to win the war and hurting each other. This civil war also made the kingdom was left behind than others kingdom they only had a good armament and the people of the kingdom can not improve about the social things. The other indicator was before his era Gowa and Tallo Kingdom was still left behind in education and technology which made the kingdom can not develop their economy. The indicators of another problem statement are when during Karaeng Pattingalloang's era these two kingdoms finally find peace between them which made the condition become better and better. This condition also was supported by the existence of Karaeng Pattingalloang. When the time of the reign of Karaeng Pattingalloang the most of the aspects in the kingdom were in better condition one of example in economy, the port of the kingdom start to get crowder and crowder by the foreigner and became the center of trading in Nusantara at that time.

FINDINGS

The condition of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom Before Karaeng Pattingalloang Era

In this study, the researcher took how was the condition of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom before Karaeng Pattingalloang era. The Gowa-Tallo Kingdom was formed (1445) but before this kingdom was formed, there was only Gowa Kingdom. In the past Gowa Kingdom was divided by The Sixth King because of the conflict between his sons who want to take the throne of the King. So since then The Tallo Kingdom was formed, but that divided failed to make peace of both kingdoms and then the war between them continued. After years of war, Tallo Kingdom was defeated by Gowa Kingdom under the leadership of Karaeng Tumapakrisik Kallonna, or The Ninth King of Gowa Kingdom. He made an agreement to unite these two kingdoms and it ended the war and the Gowa-Tallo Kingdom was formed. After the unification between these two kingdoms some aspects of the kingdom were better such as port of the kingdom, because when this kingdom was divided the port or gate from the sea was in the territory of Tallo kingdom. Years of this formation as Gowa-Tallo Kingdom, the kingdom slowly but surely were going to succeed. Until when the reign of Sultan Alauddin and his *Mangkubumi* Sultan Awalul Islam Karaeng Katangka decide to let the foreign to do trading in Gowa-Tallo kingdom. This decision was a good movement to kingdom because when it was applying, port of Somba Opu in Gowa-Tallo kingdom visited by a lot of foreign trader which made the kingdom famous among

foreigners and local traders. It was also the moment of Gowa-Tallo kingdom was going to their top of success.

The condition of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom During Karaeng Pattingalloang Era

Karaeng Pattingalloang was born approximately in August 1600 in the year 1009 H with the name I Mangadacinna. He was growing up as a youth in the international trade atmosphere in Makassar, he hangs out a lot with various ethnic groups and countries. Because of mingling with the foreign he was able to speak their languages and since then he was interested of the world. After he was mature, he was chosen as the next King of Tallo Kingdom and indirectly he also became *Mangkubumi*, or prime minister of Gowa Kingdom. He accompanied Sultan Malikussaid Karaeng Lakiung to lead The Gowa-Tallo Kingdom. Under the leadership of Karaeng Lakiung and Karaeng Pattingalloang, Gowa-Tallo Kingdom becomes the greatest maritime in that era. The port of the kingdom was becoming more and more crowded because not only the native people came but also the foreigner. It can not be apart from Karaeng Pattingalloang who could speak a lot of foreign language so it can easy to deal with them and also made this kingdom famous until Europe reached the golden era of the kingdom.

The other thing that made Karaeng Pattingalloang famous at that time was, that he was a really open-minded person, especially in something new he was always curious. In Europe, he was known as a scholar far away from Asia. Moreover, there was a famous scientist made a special map. At that map, there was an illustration of Karaeng Pattingalloang on the top of the corner of the map. In that illustration, Karaeng Pattingalloang was measuring the distance of Sulawesi from The North Pole. He also ordered to Joan Bleau the biggest globe that he had ever made, and he also got a present from The King of England the most sophisticated telescope named "Galilean Frospective Glass" or known as Telescope Galileo. All of his collections he kept it in his private library, not only the three things above but he also collected other things, such as books, cannon guns, and eccetra. All these things were one of factors that made Karaeng Pattingalloang famous and also succeed bring the kingdom into the golden era.

DISCUSSION

The Condition of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom Before Karaeng Pattingalloang Era

According to Gowa Lontara, there were four kings that had become the leader of the Gowa kingdom ; Batara guru, Tau ni Bunoa ri Tatali, (The name shown is unknown and he is Batara Guru's brother), Ratu Sapu or Maradjai, and Karaeng Katangka. Before the Gowa kingdom was formed there were 9 districts or called *Kasuwiyang*, these countries are *Tombolo*, *Lakiung*, *Samata*, *Parang-parang*, *Data*, *Agang Je'ne*, *Bisei*, *Kalling*, and *Sero*, each of it was headed by a ruler who was the Little King. Until there was a moment when these 9 little kingdoms had a quarrel and made them fall into war. There was called *Paccalayya* had dreamed that there will be a person who will come from the sky and lead this kingdom. So *Paccalayya* invites these little kingdoms to hold a negotiation and tell about his dream, In that negotiation, they pray to God to actualize the dream. This incident occurred in 1320 (Results of the Seminar Looking for Gowa's Anniversary) with the appointment of *Tumanurung* as King of Gowa, the position of the nine minor kings underwent a change, their sovereignty in their respective regions and was under the government of *Tumanurung Bainea* as the First King of Gowa with the title *Karaeng* (King). *Sombaya Ri Gowa*. The little king was only *Kasuwiyang Salapanga* (Nine Servants), then this institution changed to *Bate Salapang* (Nine Flag Holders). After years of living in peace, Gowa

kingdom finally found a problem. This happened when the Sixth king of Gowa Karaeng Tunatangkalopi had two sons Batara Guru and Karaeng Loe Ri Sero who want to continue to lead the Gowa kingdom. The conflict between his two sons made him to divide the Gowa kingdom, he divide the area of the kingdom, Batara Gowa who handed over the Gallarang area of the Gowa kingdom, namely: *Gallarang Pecele kang*, *Gallarang Pattallassang*, *Gallarang Bontomanai* (east side), *Gallarang Bontomanai* (west side), *Gallarang Kuncio* and *Gallarang Mangasa*, he became The Seventh King of Gowa kingdom.

Meanwhile, his younger brother, Karaeng Loe ri Sero, founded a new kingdom called the Tallo Kingdom with the following areas: *Gallarang Saumata*, *Gallarang Panampu*, *Gallarang Moncong* and *Gallarang Parangloe*. Karaeng Loe ri Sero then became The First King of Tallo Kingdom. Even after this division the conflict was not ended, the civil war between these two kingdoms continued even though the king was replaced by the next generation the war can not stop. After years of war, the Tallo kingdom was defeated by the Gowa kingdom. This happened when Gowa kingdom led by Karaeng Tumapakrisik Kallona or The Ninth King of Gowa. He won the war with Tallo kingdom and expand the territory of the kingdom. He also made an agreement with Tallo kingdom that says "There is only one citizen and two Kings" which means all of the people of Gowa and Tallo kingdom is one and there are two kings. So the king of Tallo become the prime minister of Gowa kingdom. The unification of Gowa-Tallo kingdom was the best way to improve all of the aspects of the kingdom because the territory of the Tallo kingdom has a good port for trading. Since then Gowa-Tallo kingdom starts to expand another kingdom, Karaeng Tumapakrisik Kallona succeeds to conquer almost all of the kingdoms in Sulawesi Selatan. This makes Gowa-Tallo kingdom famous around the Nusantara. This kingdom becomes the center of trading in the east of Nusantara because of its territorial position.

The success of Gowa-Tallo kingdom as a center of trading in the east of Nusantara continues from generation to generation. In 1605 Dato Ribandang spread Islam in Gowa-Tallo kingdom when The Fourteenth King of Gowa I Mangngerangi Daeng Manrabbia and his prime minister or, *Mangkubumi* I Mallingkaang Daeng Nyonri Karaeng Katangka (Karaeng Pattingalloang's father) also convert to Islam. When this era the kingdom is beginning to reach success because the port of the kingdom is visited by foreigners from Europe and middle east Asia. There were a lot of visitors because in Gowa-Tallo kingdom was the place of the trader from Maluku that have a lot of sources of ingredients things. This was the start of the success of the Gowa-Tallo kingdom.

The condition of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom During Karaeng Pattingalloang Era

The full name of Karaeng Pattingalloang is I Mangandacinna Daeng Sitaba Sultan Mahmud Abdullah Karaeng Pattingalloang with the title Tumenanga Ributta Biraeng. He was born in 1600M in Tallo kingdom, his father was a king at that time. His father name is I Mallingkaang Daeng Nyonri Karaeng Katangka Karaeng Ujung his title Tumenanga Ripapang Batunna he also have an Islamic title Sultan Awalul Islam same like Karaeng Pattingalloang. His father also as a *Mangkubumi* of Gowa Kingdom, and I Mangngerangi Daeng Manrabbia with the title Tumenanga Ripapang Batunna, and Islamic title is Sultan Alauddin as the Fourteenth King of Gowa. The condition of Gowa-Tallo kingdom when Karaeng Pattingalloang is still a teenager it was the moment when this king was going to reach the success. It can be approved when Karaeng Pattingalloang grew up mingling with foreign traders because at that time Gowa-Tallo kingdom was becoming a central port for the east area of Nusantara. So it makes Karaeng

Pattingalloang can learn about the foreign language and try to communicate with them. Karaeng Pattingalloang was so eloquent to speak with the foreign language, in the past, there were a lot of foreigners that came to Gowa-Tallo kingdom and meet Karaeng Pattingalloang. They heard when Karaeng Pattingalloang spoke foreign language he sounds like a native speaker, and if you heard him speak without seeing his face you will think that he was a foreigner.

All of that because of the effort that Karaeng Pattingalloang had been through. Besides the throne legacy from his father, there was another legacy that came from his father which is intelligence, his father was a smart person too. When he became the King of Tallo kingdom and *Mangkubumi* of Gowa kingdom, he was really good at military things such as foundry and made it become a cannonball, the fire gun, a fort to defend the kingdom either from land or water, and he expert to build a warship by learning it from Europe, China, and Melayu who lived in the kingdom. At that time exporting military things abroad was running well during his reign. The last, Karaeng Pattingalloang's father was really good at diplomacy either with the local kingdom or from another country or kingdom. When Karaeng Pattingalloang became the King of Tallo kingdom and *Mangkubumi* of Gowa kingdom all of the legacies from his father is continued by him. Same to his father he was known as a good diplomatist even a little bit better thanks to his ability to speak foreign and not only that he was also able to speak a local language from another kingdom in Nusantara, so he easier to build a relationship with them and only with the foreigner. Recorded that when Karaeng Pattingalloang's time of reign, he made a lot of relations such as from abroad; King of England, Kaslitia's King in Spain, King of Portugal, a young King of Mesoliputan in India, a famous Mufti from Arabia and governor from Spain. While from local kingdoms he made a relationship with the Mataram kingdom, Maluku, and Aceh kingdom. All of that relationships made Karaeng Pattingalloang's name well-known in Europe, Asia, and also Nusantara.

The best duo that Gowa-Tallo had ever had when Karaeng Pattingalloang as a *Mangkubumi* and I Mannuntungi Daeng Mattola Karaeng Lakiung Sultan Malikussaid who run the kingdom as leader. At this time of their reign, they brought this kingdom to reach the golden era of kingdom by continuing their predecessor. What did their father build or start they continue it well and also they added some improvements to it. Every aspect of the kingdom was in a good condition thanks to them. The trading, the port, and the condition of citizens all were perfectly handled by them. At the top of success, the territory of this kingdom almost comprised the east area of Nusantara like the picture shown beside, the area of the kingdom from west reached the east part of Kalimantan island, in south reached area of Bima, NTT and in Sulawesi island almost all of the part of the island start from the south to the north and some area from the southeast. This can be reached due to an excellent execution from their leader that can maintain the kingdom as a center of trading, even less they make it bigger than before. This also made Karaeng Pattingalloang famous as a good leader and a good companion for Sultan Malikussaid as well. This is also can be a lesson for the governments nowadays on how to be a good leader for the citizens. Also during the reign of Karaeng Pattingalloangda and Sultan Alauddin this kingdom was surrounded by a strong fort in which there were a number of wooden buildings, a king's palace, a masjid, a warehouse, and a market. During his reign also several types of export products such as military equipment, textile products, clothing dyes, candles, and some objects made of metal. In addition, agricultural and plantation products such as rice, pepper, nutmeg, and perfume products as well as some wood crafts were produced and exported to Malacca, Sulu,

Philippines, and Pattaya Siam (now Thailand). The intelligence of Karaeng Pattingalloang also made him a successful trader and made the economy of the kingdom was improved.

There was a lot more values that why Karaeng Pattingalloang was well-known at that time. Another reason was, that Joan Blaeu, a famous cartographer from Europe, was astonished. he got an order for a 157 to 160-inch diameter Globe from someone far away in Asia. He was amazed that he had only ever made 26-inch diameter globes for Queen Christina of Sweden and Prince Hans-Adam II of Lichtenstein. It took 7 years for the globe to arrive in the kingdom of Gowa-Tallo, based on the details of the calendar, it is the largest globe ever made at his workplace. The globe is engraved with a poem written by Joost van den Vondel, the famous Dutch poet for Karaeng Pattingalloang that says: "This globe is presented to the great scholar Karaeng Pattingalloang, whose brain is always exploring worlds that are too small for him". Ordering this globe made him good at applying maps and also made him know the absolute position of the kingdom with this knowledge he taught marines of the kingdom. Even after ordering Globe he still ordered big maps which at that time map was sacred documents of the country. He was ordering this because he wanted to strengthen the maritime of Gowa-Tallo kingdom. During his reign, the first binoculars or telescopes of Galileo landed in the kingdom of Gowa-Tallo. Galileo's telescope was the most sophisticated of its time, namely in the mid-16th century. Karaeng Pattingalloang got this telescope from the King of England in 1652, and used it to study outer space such as observing astronomical objects, the position of stars at night and with these observations, he succeeded in teaching sailors in the kingdom how to determine their position on voyages in the middle of the ocean. All of his technological stuff was saved in the private room of his library. Until the end of Sultan Alauddin and Karaeng Pattingalloang time of reign, all of the conditions in Gowa-Tallo kingdom were stable and it was continued by their child that is also well-known in history that is Sultan Hasanuddin and Karaeng Karunrung. Even after Karaeng Pattingalloang die, 11 years after his death in 1665M, published a work by Joan Blaeu, entitled Atlas Malor.

The work is very important in the science of cartography, because it contains more than 6000 pages of text and approximately 300 maps from various parts of the world. In one of the maps in the Atlas of Malor, there is a figure of Karaeng Pattingalloang who is illustrated measuring the distance from the Eastern hemisphere while in the western hemisphere there is the figure of Gerardus Mercator, a Belgian scientist (1512-1594), and is the father of modern cartography in the world at that time. As you can see beside, there are two person in each atlas that is shown by the picture. On the top right of the picture is the illustrate of Karaeng Pattingalloang he was aglined with Gerardus Mercator the father of modern cartography (on the top left of picture). It is also as another prove how famous he was with his intelligence and his curiosity of seeking knowledge and also the newest technology all over the world. There are a lot of information about Karaeng Pattingalloang from foreign sources, there some article sourced the noted of European people's Journey when they visited Gowa-Tallo kingdom and they saw a lot of sophisticated things that is coveted by scientist at that time. Karaeng Karunrung (Karaeng Pattingalloang's son) shown the visitor his father stuff in his father library. That was the great Karaeng Pattingalloang during his in leading Gowa-Tallo kingdom.

CONCLUSION

Before Gowa-Tallo Kingdom was formed this kingdom was only one kingdom that was Gowa kingdom. Gowa kingdom at that time led by the sixth king and his sons want to become king, so to avoid the chaos he divided the kingdom into two kingdoms that is Gowa kingdom and Tallo kingdom. Instead of getting peace this decision made a civil war between them but then Gowa kingdom won the war and made peace between them. The unification of Gowa-Tallo Kingdom was a great thing because from there this kingdom started to reach success. The trading in this kingdom was so crowded and there were a lot of foreign traders this also made this kingdom famous as a center of trading at that time. The kingdom reached the golden era when this kingdom was led by Sultan Malikussaid and Sultan Mahmud Karaeng Pattingalloang. Karaeng Pattingalloang as a prime minister or *Mangkubumi*, succeeded in impressing the foreign trader or the king from abroad because of his intelligence. He was really good at many things such as technology and diplomacy. He collected telescopes, globes, books, and maps in his library and for diplomacy he can speak many foreign languages so he can easily deal with another country or kingdom.

REFERENCES

- Attoriolog. (2019). Tumanurung Bainea dan Berdirinya Kerajaan Gowa (Tumanurung Bainea and The Establishment of Gowa Kingdom).
<https://attoriolong.com/2019/10/tumanurung-bainea-dan-berdirinya-kerajaan-gowa>
- Aulia M, Najamuddin, Bahri. (2020). *I Mangadacinna Daeng Sitaba Sultan Mahmud Syah Karaeng Pattingngalloang: Raja, Mangkubumi dan Ilmuwan Abad XVII*. (I Mangadacinna Daeng Sitaba Sultan Mahmud Syah Karaeng Pattingngalloang: King, Prime Minister and Scientist of the XVII Century) Makassar: Attoriolog Jurnal Pemikiran Kesenjaraan dan Pendidikan Sejarah.
- Arikunto. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian (Research Methodology)*. Yogyakarta: Bina Aksara.
- Basang D. (1985). *Catatan Harian Raja-raja Gowa dan Tallok (Diary of the Kings of Gowa and Tallok)*. Ujung pandang: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Sulawesi selatan.
- Detik. (2021). Sejarah dan Pengertian (History and Defenition).
<https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/sejarah-dan-pengertiannya-menurut-para-ahli-apa-saja>
- Farid, Z. A. (1999). *Kebudayaan Sulawesi Selatan*. (Sulawesi Selatan Cultural) Makassar: CV Sosial Politic Genius.
- Gunawan. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Research Qualitative Method)*. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara
- Gowakab. (2019). Sejarah Kabupaten Gowa (The History of Gowa).
<http://gowakab.go.id/sejarah-kabupaten-gowa>
- Hafid, R. (2017). *Empat Peristiwa Penting di Sulawesi Selatan (Four Important Events in Sulawesi Selatan)*. Makassar: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya.
- Kemendikbud. (2020). Salokoa, Salah Satu Peninggalan (One Of The Legacy From)
Tumanurung Bainea ri taka bassia.
<https://kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/ditwdb/salokoa-salah-satu-benda-bawaan-dari-tumanurung-bainea-ri-taka-bassia-gowa>

- Limpo, S. Y. (1995). *Profil Sejarah Budaya dan Pariwisata Gowa (Gowa's Cultural History and Tourism Profile)*. Gowa: Pemerintah Daerah Gowa.
- Mattulada. (1991). *Menyusuri Jejak Kehadiran Makassar dalam Sejarah (Exploring The Trace of The Presence of Makassar in History)*. Makassar: Bhakti Baru Berita Utama.
- Muhajir. (2018) The Values of Maccera Tappareng Ceremony In Buginese Society at Wajo Regency (Local Culture Analysis). *Tamaddun: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya*. Vol. 17, No. 2, p.20-25.
- Najamuddin, Z. T. (2007). *Rakyat Gowa Menentang Penjajah (The People of Gowa Againts Colonialist)*. Makassar: Pustaka Refleksi.
- Patunru. (1967). *Sedjarah Gowa*. Jajasan Kebudayaan (Cultural Foundation) Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan dan Tenggara.
- Patunru. (1983). *Sejarah Gowa*. Yayasan Kebudayaan Sulawesi Selatan.
- Paeni. M. (1995). *Sejarah Kebudayaan Sulawesi (The Cultural History of Sulawesi)*. Direktorat Jendral Kebudayaan.
- Patunru, A. R. (1983). *Sejarah Gowa (The History of Gowa)*. Ujung Pandang : Yayasan Kebudayaan Sulawesi Selatan.
- Rijal, S., Syamsidar, Badollahi, Muh Zainuddin (2020) Assongka Bala: Interpretation of Value Systems in Handling Disease Outbreaks in the Bugis-Makassar Society. *Journal La Sociale*. Vol. 1, No. 2, p1-9
- Syarifuddin, Salmia., Hasyim, I., and Firmansyah (2022) Local Wisdom in South Sulawesi's Folklores. *ELite Journal: International Journal of Education, Language, and Literature*. Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 193-200.
- Syarifuddin, Salmia (2017) Character values in Harun Yahya's Fable 'Long-Legged Storks'. *International Journal of English Research*. Vol. 3, No. 5, p.61-63.
- Zainuddin T, Syam M. 2007. *Karaeng Pattingalloang : Raja Tallo Karaeng Pattingalloang : The King of Tallo)*. Makassar: Pustaka Refleksi.