



ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF PANJI VILLAGE SHAKING TRADITION FOR PERFORMING ARTS COSTUME DESIGN IN SINGARAJA CITY

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ABSTRACT

The Megoak-goakan tradition is a tradition in the form of a traditional game originating from Panji Village, Buleleng Regency, Bali. This tradition has now developed into a performance art in the form of dance, and drama. The tradition of megoak-goakan was developed into a performing art for preservation efforts and introduced the tradition of Megoak-goakan to the younger generation. The tradition of gowing has values implicit in it and is conveyed through the performing arts to the audience. The value in the tradition of goak-goakan can also be conveyed through the costumes used. The selection of the right costume design can be an intermediary message to the audience. This study aims to analyze the values that exist in the tradition of rocking Panji Village to become the basis for designing costumes for the performing arts tradition of rocking in Singaraja City. This research is a qualitative research with the data in this study being primary and secondary data. The method of collecting this research data is in the form of observation, interviews and literature. The purpose of this study is to find value in the Megoak-goakan Tradition that can help in making costume designs for Megoak-goakan performing arts in Singaraja City.

Keywords: value, design, costume, gowing

INTRODUCTION

According to (Hasan et al., 2021), tradition can be terminologically interpreted as something that is created, practiced or believed. According to the Big Dictionary Indonesian tradition means hereditary customs (from ancestors) that are still carried out in society (Yuniarto et al., 2024). Indonesia has many traditions in each region (Awaludin et al., 2024). The Directorate General of Culture on kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id website stipulates 1728 Intangible Cultural Heritage in Indonesia including traditions. One of the traditions that exist in Indonesia, especially in Bali is the tradition of rocking (Leihitu et al., n.d.).

The tradition of goak-goakan is one of the ancestral legacies originating from Panji Village, Bali. This tradition of shaking has existed since the reign of Ki Barak Panji Sakti. This tradition continues to be passed on to the next generation until now and is still being carried out by the people of Panji Village (Subiyantoro et al., 2020). This tradition continues to be preserved by the people of Panji Village by carrying out the tradition of shaking regularly every year in Panji Village and in certain events (Rassers, 2013). The people of Panji Village made several efforts in preserving the tradition of goak-goakan such as using the tradition of goak-goakan in welcoming events, and several other events in Panji Village. The people of Panji Village also developed the tradition of shaking and shaking into a performance art that can be enjoyed by people outside Panji Village (Dibia et al., 2012).

Performing arts is one of the efforts made by the people of Panji Village to preserve the tradition of goak-goakan (Dharmadia et al., 2023). The traditional performance art of rocking is a work of art in the form of action or movement performed by more than 40 people at an event (Wahyono et al., 2020). The actions or movements performed in the traditional performing arts are drama, dance and traditional games. According to (Setyoko, 2021), broadly speaking, performing arts have 3 primary functions, namely as a means of ritual, as a personal expression which is generally in the form of personal entertainment, and as an aesthetic representation. Traditional performance art can enter into performances that serve as aesthetic representations featuring traditional dance movements, dramas and games (Nilu, 2024). Performing arts that perform dance, drama and traditional games such as traditional performance arts require supporting elements such as costumes to support their aesthetic value (Io, 2019).

The values in the tradition of shaking are very important in the design of costumes for the performing arts of the tradition of shaking to get maximum results and in accordance with function (Zhong et al., 2024). This study aims to analyze the values that exist in the tradition of goak-goakan so that it can be used as a basis in designing costumes for the performing arts of the tradition of goak-goakan. These values will be used as a reference and limitation in designing a costume performing arts tradition of rocking.

METHOD

The method used in analyzing the value that exists in the tradition of shaking Panji Village for performing arts costume design is using a type of qualitative research. This study has independent variables, namely values in the Megoak-goakan tradition and variables tied to costume design for performing arts in Singaraja City. The data collected in this study is in the form of primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study was obtained from field observations to Panji Village on March 23, 2023, and interviews with village heads from Panji Village, leaders of the Bala Goak Art community in Panji Village and Pejenengan Palace stakeholders in Panji Village. Secondary data in this study was obtained from literature in the form of books and journals. The qualitative approach in this study will describe the values that exist in the tradition of goak-goakan to be used as a basis in designing performing arts costumes in Singaraja City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Value is a pattern of attention in life, both individually and in groups (Adisubroto, 1993). According to the Great Dictionary Indonesian values mean traits (things) that are important or useful to humanity. According to Rokeach values are beliefs and as a benchmark that directs actions and ways of making decisions in dealing with something very specific. So, values can be summed up as important and useful things for individuals or groups that are used as beliefs or guidelines in making decisions.

According to Rokeach Value has several functions that are very important for human life, namely value functions as standard, value functions as general plans, value functions as motivational, value functions adjustment, value functions ego defensive, and value functions as knowledge and self-actualization. According to Rokeach value has several properties, namely value is durable, value as belief, value as a tool and end, value is explicit or implicit, value as a conception of something that is liked individually and socially.

The tradition of goak-goakan is an activity in the form of a traditional game created by Ki Barak Panji Sakti during his reign. According to the regent of Puri Pejenengan, A.A. Ngurah

Juhendra interviewed on March 19, 2023, Ki Barak Panji Sakti created this game to increase the morale of his troops called Pasek Petang Dasa or also called Laskar Taruna Goak in fighting the Blambangan Kingdom at that time. According to A.A Ngurah Juhendra, this game is inspired by the nature of crows around Ki Barak Panji Sakti. The nature of the crow in question is the nature of solidarity with its population. Ki Barak Panji Sakti also promises to give prizes to his troops who win this game. All players have got what they want, food-drink (boga), clothing, furniture (upaboga), including women for wives (pariboga) (Ardiawan, 2017). The efforts of Ki Barak Panji Sakti to raise the morale of his troops succeeded and made Ki Barak Panji Sakti and his troops able to conquer the Kingdom of Blambangan.

This traditional game created by Ki Barak Panji Sakti has become a tradition in Panji Village until now. The tradition of shaking is now routinely carried out every year, which is the day after the celebration of Nyepi or called ngembak geni day. The tradition of shaking on the day of ngembak geni is usually carried out in several places such as Pejenengan Palace, Panji Village field and in every banjar in Panji Village. The tradition of shaking is not only done during the day of ngembak geni. The tradition of goak-goakan is now starting to be played at several events such as welcoming events in Panji Village for special guests or on the basis of someone's request to fill in the event.

The history of the formation of the tradition of shaking originating from Panji Village contains several values. The values implied by the turbulent tradition that can be concluded are the existence of social values, cultural values, moral values, beauty values, and knowledge values. The following is an analysis of the values that exist in the tradition of rocking and its relationship with the design of performing arts costume design:

Social Values

According to (Waluya, 2007), social value is an award given by society to everything that is proven to have functional usefulness for common life. (Aisah, 2015) explained that social value is something that becomes a measure and assessment of whether or not an attitude is intended for social life. So, social value can be concluded as something that is believed to be useful for society and become a benchmark in making a decision. Based on its characteristics, social values can be divided into dominant values and internalized values. Dominant values can be seen from several things such as the number of people who adhere to a value, society has held the value for a long time, the high and low efforts of people to implement a value, the pride of people who implement a value.

The tradition of shaking that comes from Panji Village is included in the dominant social value. The tradition of goak-goakan is said to have dominant social value because it has a large number of adherents. According to sukasada.bulelengkab.go.id data, the number of KK (family cards) in Panji Village in 2017 was 2576. According to statistical data obtained on the panji-buleleng.desa.id website, on January 3, 2024, the total population or number of people in Panji Village is 9944 people. These data can prove that the tradition of goak-goakan is believed by many people, namely the population of Panji Village and does not include people outside Panji Village who participate in pursuing and like the tradition of goak-goakan.

The social value of the goak-goakan tradition is also included in the dominant social value because this tradition has developed for a long time, namely since the reign of Ki Barak Panji Sakti which is estimated to have reigned in 1660 and is still being implemented by the people of Panji Village until this research takes place in 2023. The third reason for the entry of the tradition of goak-goakan into matters of dominant social value is because of the high efforts of the Balinese people, especially the people of Panji Village in carrying out this goak-goakan tradition. The last

reason for the entry of the tradition of gobbling into the dominant social value is the pride of the person who carried out this goaring tradition. The enthusiasm of the people of Panji Village in carrying out the tradition of shaking can be seen from the many people who still play this traditional game created by Ki Barak Panji Sakti. The results of observations on March 23, 2023 at Puri Pejenengan Panji Village there were more than 40 people who joined to carry out the tradition of shaking and more than one hundred people participated in carrying out the tradition of shaking in the field of Panji Village. The pride of the people of Panji Village towards the tradition of goak-goakan is shown by the formation of a community containing the younger generation to continue to preserve and carry out the tradition of goak-goakan. The community that houses the younger generation is called the Bala Goak Art Community.

The social value obtained can be the basis and guideline in designing costumes for the performing arts tradition of rocking in Singaraja City. Design must consider social values that develop in society so that the design results do not deviate from existing social values and implied messages can reach the audience well. Things that must be considered in the design of traditional performing arts costumes in accordance with their social values are as follows:

Performing arts locations

The location of the traditional performing arts in this study is Singaraja City. Singaraja City is the capital of Buleleng Regency with an area of 27.89 square kilometers and a population of 90,800 people according to the website of the Buleleng Regency tourism office accessed on January 4, 2024. Singaraja City is known as the city of Education and is one of the cities with a destination for very high education according to the website of the education, youth and sports office of Buleleng Regency. Singaraja is included in the city in Indonesia which has two climates, namely dry climate and rainy climate. This data can be a guideline for designers in designing costumes for rocking traditions. The location of performing arts provides consideration of design forms such as the use of materials that are in accordance with the climate in Singaraja City, the area can indicate the large or small possibility of an event to be held in Singaraja City. The size and size of an event that is carried out can be a guideline in choosing the appropriate form of costume design such as the number of uses of accessories, the size of costumes along with accessories and the use of motifs that are in accordance with the event held.

Ethics and norms of society

The design of a fashion must pay attention to ethics and norms that apply in society. The designer must consider the ethical values and norms on which his design will be displayed. Singaraja City is the location where this research will be made. Singaraja City is included in the city in Bali and has the same ethical values and norms as those in Bali. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province, the most widely practiced religion in Bali is Hinduism with a total of 3,248,283 adherents on the website visited on January 4, 2024. This data can be a guideline for the code of ethics and norms that apply in Bali. The concept of Tri Hita Karana can be applied to a costume design of traditional performing arts rocking. The parts of Tri Hita Karana are parhyangan, pawongan, and palemahan. Parhyangan means man's relationship with God, pawongan means the relationship between man and fellow man and palemahan means man's relationship with the environment created by God.

The costume design of the performing arts tradition must consider the relationship of the design with the ethical value between man and God, for example with the form of clothing that pays attention to modesty. Costume design performing arts tradition must also consider the views of other humans by creating designs that do not imitate designs from other Balinese designers or designers outside Bali so that harmony between people occurs. Finally, the costume design of

traditional performing arts must consider the surrounding environment with the selection of fabrics and other fashion products that do not pollute the environment.

People's habits

The costume design of the rocking tradition must take into account the customs of the society where the costume will be displayed. The location of the traditional performance art display in this study is Singaraja City. Designers can consider the habits of the people of Singaraja City in making designs. A habit according to the Great Dictionary Indonesian is a pattern of making responses to certain situations that an individual learns and that he does repeatedly for the same thing. The habits in this study can be seen from the costumes that have been used before in the performance of traditional performing arts rocking. Designers must find patterns in each costume used so that the new design can be accepted by the community.

Target audience

The social value that must be taken into consideration in making a design is the needs of the audience. Choosing the right target audience will make it easier for designers to determine designs that are suitable for their audience. The target audience in the performing arts tradition of shaking in this study is the people of Singaraja City. According to Abraham Maslow, there are five levels of needs, namely physiological needs, security needs, affection needs, appreciation needs and self-actualization needs. These five needs can be a guideline in making designs that suit the needs of the audience, namely the people of Singaraja City.

Cultural Values

According to Koentjaraningrat, cultural value is a concept about something that exists in the mind of most of the people who are considered valuable, valuable, and important in life so that they become guidelines for life (Merdiyatna, 2022). The tradition of goak-goakan has cultural value because it is a valuable heritage for the people of Panji Village and important in the lives of the people of Panji Village because it has an implied meaning in it. The tradition of shaking was created to increase the enthusiasm of the soldiers of the Goak Taruna Army at that time, and that goal still applies today. The tradition of shaking raises the spirit of the people of Panji Village to be able to embrace each other and unite as one family from the same village. This value continues to be passed on to later generations in Panji Village.

The meaning of embracing or holding each other is symbolized in the costume of the tradition of shaking in Panji Village. This meaning can be seen in the shawl or cloth that is wrapped around the player's waist or goak in a game of shaking which on the remaining part of the cloth is held by the person behind it. This mutually held fabric hints to the community indirectly to hold each other. Family values and characteristics of this goak-goak-goakan tradition game can be taken into consideration in making costume designs as part of the design.

Moral Values

Morals in Poerwadarminta dictionary (Zaki et al., 2011) are certain generally accepted good and bad teachings regarding actions, attitudes, obligations; morals, ethics, morality. So, moral values are deeds, attitudes, obligations; morals, ethics and morals that are used as guidelines for individuals or groups in making decisions.

The tradition of goak-goakan has moral values that are used as guidelines in carrying out its activities. The purpose of the tradition of stirring illustrates the moral value in it. The attitude shown in the tradition of gobbling is not rude, guarding each other, and not having pornographic elements. These moral values can be used as guidelines in making costume designs for the performing arts. The costume design must have standard norms such as not containing sharp materials or shapes that will injure the player, and also not containing pornographic elements that show some body parts that should not be. Women's costume designs in traditional performing arts can be made to cover the curves of the body more such as the use of upper clothing pieces with the chest completely closed, and do not show the abdomen. Bottom clothing pieces can use fabric that covers the knees up. The picture below is a costume used by the people of Panji Village in displaying the traditional performance art of goak-goakan.



Figure 1 Performing Arts Tradition Stirring Up
Source : Bala Goak Art Community, 2019

The picture above shows the moral value of traditional performance art by shaking by wearing clothes that are in accordance with the prevailing manners and ethics.

The Value of Beauty

The traditional performance art of goak-goakan is an action from the people of Panji Village to show the tradition of goak-goakan in the form of dance, drama and traditional games. Traditional performances have the beauty of traditional dance, drama and games. The value of beauty in this study can mean aesthetic value. "Aesthetic" (aesthetis) comes from the Ancient Greek *aisthtis* which literally means 'feeling' and 'perception' (Junaedi, 2016). According to Deni Junaedi, aesthetic value can be seen from two points of view: expression and position (2016: 51). According to the Great Dictionary Indonesian expression is the expression or process of expressing (i.e. showing or expressing intentions, ideas, feelings, and so on). There are four expressions of aesthetic value, namely order, chaos, sublime, and perception. Order is the order or order of forming elements in aesthetic objects. Chaos in aesthetic value is capriciousness. Sublime in aesthetic value includes amazing things. Deception in the expression of aesthetic value is a trick, method or ruse used to attract the attention of the spectator. Another part of the aesthetic value is position. The position in question is the relationship between aesthetic values and other values.

The aesthetic value in the performing arts tradition encompasses expression and position. The traditional performing arts of shaking have regularity in the form of movements in the dance and script in the drama shown. Every movement in the dance and drama script has an implied

meaning that it wants to convey to the audience. One of the meanings in dance moves is the cohesiveness and content of the script that tells the story of Ki Barak Panji who created a goak-shake game that has the meaning of good spirit and cooperation. This value when translated into costume design will result in a design that portrays the spirit and cohesiveness, harmony and balance in every aspect of the design. The irregularity in the traditional performing arts of goak-goakan is in the traditional action game where the goaks move irregularly and without being controlled by scripts. This irregularity illustrates freedom of movement. This chaos value can be applied to a costume design in the form of a design that provides free space for members of the performing arts to move freely. The application of sublime costume design for traditional performance art can be in the form of unique design forms, the use of quality materials, the presence of motifs or accessories that stand out and become a point of interest for the audience. Deception in traditional performing arts costume design can be in the form of the use of unique dress tricks such as materials that can change shape or color so as to attract the attention of the audience.

Knowledge Value

The value of knowledge is important and useful for individuals and groups in the form of information that is known or realized. The tradition of goak-goakan has an information that can be conveyed through the performing arts to the audience. One of the information media that can be used is through the right costume. The selection of the right costume is based on good design. The design of a costume must be based on accurate information and data. The art of rocking performance has knowledge value in the form of historical information about the victory of Ki Barak Panji Sakti against the Blambangan Kingdom. This information can be conveyed through a design that describes the situation or the message behind the history. One example of how to illustrate this historical value is by using the color that characterizes Ki Barak Panji Sakti, namely red.

CONCLUSION

The tradition of goak-goakan is one of the ancestral heritages originating from Panji Village, Sukasada District, Buleleng Regency, Bali. This tradition of shaking has existed since the reign of Ki Barak Panji Sakti in 1660 AD and was created directly by Ki Barak Panji Sakti to increase the morale of his troops in fighting the Blambangan Kingdom. The people of Panji Village continue to strive to preserve this tradition so that it is not lost. Efforts made by the people of Panji Village in preserving the tradition of goak-goakan are by making a performance art in the form of dance, drama and traditional games.

The tradition of gowing has values that must be maintained and implicit in it. The values that exist in the tradition of shaking include social values, cultural values, moral values, beauty values and knowledge values. These values must remain in the performance of the goaring tradition and must be conveyed to the audience. One of the media that can be used in conveying value and meaning in the tradition of shaking is the media of clothing or costumes. The costume design must contain values in the tradition of gowing so that the message can be conveyed well to the audience.

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