

The Meaning and Values of Tradition Dedeng Rice Harvest as Local Cultural Defense in Timbang Jaya Village Langkat Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the cultural values of rice harvest dedeng in developing and maintaining the integrity of norms that are compatible with religion. Therefore, the culture that is in accordance with the community in the village of Timbang Jaya Langkat Regency is a cultural heritage deposited by the ancestors. This culture makes the basis for providing knowledge to the people in the village of Timbang Jaya to maintain the religious value of the community. The focus of this study includes the meaning contained in the rice harvest dedeng ritual that will provide knowledge, especially to young people so as not to leave the ritual. This study uses qualitative methods because it wants to get the appropriate data that occurs in the field. Data collection techniques are conducted by conducting interviews, and observation (observation). The results showed that most of the people of Timbang Jaya village of Langkat Regency were affected by the shift of cultural values that were considered incompatible with the present tradition.

Keywords: Meaning and Values, Tradition

INTRODUCTION

The meaning contained from the rice harvest dedeng will have a positive impact if the society is accepting in accordance with its trademark and culture and does not consider harvest dedeng as taboo. As a basis, we can take an important relationship between the community of rice harvest dedeng that can contribute to the values of mutual cooperation and kinship that is based on religious values. According to Spradley (1979) states that the meaning of a local wisdom of a tradition will provide the norms that are positive in distinguishing the good or not.

Therefore the tradition of rice harvest dedeng is one of local wisdom that has value and cultural meaning of Timbang Jaya village community. This illustrates the culture may shift if the people in the village do not value and meaning. Thus dedeng rice harvest is a cultural source that is in accordance with the character and characteristics of the community. Geertz (1974) and

Bourdieu (1977) such culture can change with time that can not be predicted because this is a social reality that must be faced.

Culture can be understood as a social process that produces influence to the society. While the facts of the cultural result created especially dedeng rice harvest not all receive from the culture. Tylor (in Pals, 2001) not all cultures develop in accordance with aspects of the development of the times. Though the cultural form is not all positive but also there are negative in accordance with progress in accordance with technological developments.

From the social culture dedeng rice harvest can illustrate the importance of value and cultural significance as a cultural heritage that can not be separated. This can make the difference between religious values and the new tradition that is developing today. Cultural changes can occur from our surroundings, different cultural understanding and the pros and cons between groups of people. Culture has influence contacts against other community groups (Haviland, 1988).

The meaning of rice harvest dedeng will produce some form of meaning:

- 1 Statement

From the statement of rice harvest dedeng, it is certain that the culture can distinguish which one is in accordance with the characteristics of the Timbang Jaya village community. Can be connected as a sign of gratitude to the creator so as to be grateful for the religious values created by the creator to always remember him.

- 2 Command

Every culture that we preserve can have meaning that can be used as a foundation in maintaining religious values on rice harvest dedeng is essentially the culture as the heir. With this, the people of Timbang Jaya village can think positively that with their religious values can anticipate a new tradition that can shift those values.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is a follow-up research of "The function of mantra on the Malay Langkat" conducted by Uniwati (2006). This research is based on the idea that the mantra on the Malay Langkat is one of the beliefs and beliefs that grow within the Malay Langkat community to obtain salvation and success. The mantra of the sea is one of the ethnic identities of Malay Langkat tribe that contains many signs. According to the meaning contained behind the signs can represent the construction of the reality of cultural values in the life of the Malay Langkat tribe. Therefore, the mantra of sea to be something interesting and important study of the semiotic aspect to be able to uncover the meaning behind the signs.

Abdullah (2007) in his study discussed the Peusijek Ceremony and the study data were obtained from various sources, including libraries, papers or the results of previous investigations. Library findings were confirmed with results from fieldwork and interviews with traditional and religious leaders in Acehese society, using unstructured interview questions. The results of his research indicate that peusijek is a cultural custom originating from outside the teachings of Islam, namely the Hindu culture, where culture and religion was developed before the arrival of Islam in Aceh nearly 800 years. The Acehese customary leaders assume

that peusijuek is not based on Islamic teachings and some consider that although peusijuek comes from Hindu culture, it has been Islamized by ancient clerics. Recent findings in the field found that there has been a change in the implementation of peusijuek ceremony along with the means or tools it uses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study population is the community in Timbang Jaya village, Langkat Regency. This research uses the qualitative method. Sugiyono (2011) proposed qualitative research method is a research method based on postpositivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where researchers used as a key instrument, sampling of data sources conducted purposively and snowball. Collecting techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is qualitative inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of generalization. So by interpreting the phenomenon that is happening than can be known what the beginning of the problem so that can be overcome by this method. In this research, researchers want to know the value and meaning of rice harvest dedeng that exist in Timbang Jaya village Langkat Regency.

RESULTS

In the rice harvest dedeng found about the use of God's asthma related to society and man viewed from the point of view of its creation. So the result of this discussion concerns the greatness of God and our sense of thanksgiving to him. And as a consequence man can maintain and connect with aspects of the value of life in Timbang Jaya people of Langkat Regency. And finally, they believe the creator who gives everything.

CONCLUSION

Culture can be maintained in accordance with the norms of religion that can provide changes to the community that can be used as a human mindset to describe the changes that occur in the meaning of rice harvest dedeng. And rice harvest dedeng is one form of culture that is in accordance with the values of religious norms that can educate them in developing their beliefs and religions. So that new traditions can be anticipated by doing new creations in improving their cultural traditions.

Cultural changes indirectly affect the trust of God in Timbang Jaya community Langkat Regency. There is a connection between local culture and religious norms in society. It can not be separated between culture and the religious norm in Langkat society life.

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