Symbolization of Meaning of Singgi’ Tedongin Traditional Ceremony “Merauk Tongkonan Rambu Tuka’ ” at Tana Toraja

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Abstract: In Toraja language, there are two kinds of utterances: daily speech and formal speech which both are used in different contexts. This research aims to see how the meaning of the symbols included in Singgi’Tedong in traditional ceremony of ordination of traditional house (Merauk Tongkonan) conducted in Tana Toraja. This study implemented a qualitative method using a literature semiotic approach by analyzing the use of a system of signs or codes to generate interpretation of the meaning of utterances. Analysis phase was done to identify image of the meaning of the symbol of ritual speech of each word uttered from the opening, the content, and the closing ceremony. Meaning of the symbols of Singgi’Tedong in Traditional Ceremony Merauk Rambu Tuka’ was to invoke a blessing from God, so that the family could establish close relationships; and explain a position, status, employment, education, or lineage. The objective of this paper is to provide a structure of science in the development of local knowledge in the area of Tana Toraja generally; to enrich understanding of the use of symbolization in interaction of cultural observers; to be conservation and preservation efforts of ritual speech like Singgi’as oral literature of Tana Toraja region through the establishment of an art gallery; to be as a rule of teaching materials for education stakeholders in the development of theory in the field of oral literature specifically in Toraja.

Keywords: Utterances ofRitual Singgi’, Symbol, Traditional Ceremony Rambu Tuka’, symbolization, tongkonan

1. Introduction

The belles lettres emerges in the midst of general public to be enjoyed by the public or readers of literature itself. When enjoying the work, then, the reader requires knowledge of literature that a work can be interpreted properly. In other words, without the knowledge of the literature, the meaning of a belles lettres is somewhat minimal.

All belles lettres created are the result of thought or the imagination of an author either taken directly from life itself and got from the reality of life in a wider community. From the imagination of the authors, some belles lettres have been written or spoken into a literature that could be used as reading material as well as become a motivation for readers after understanding the meaning of a belles lettres that has been read. Therefore, it is necessary to develop quality and ability to be aware of cultural values as well as extensions of citizens to have a responsibility to take part in the nation-building.

Society and culture are a system that could not be separated, because no culture does not develop in a society. In contrast, there are no people who do not have culture because without culture there is no a meaningful life. Society is a place and culture is the content.

Identified from the type of literature, there are kinds of it: oral and written literature. According to Supirian Sandi Utama (1991: 1), "Oral literature is a literature that covers the literary expression of citizens in a culture that is spread from generation to generation orally (mouth to mouth)". Sulastin Suwirso (1985) contends that written literature is literature that uses a medium of writing or literal. From both definitions above, it can be concluded that the difference between oral and written literature, in terms of media used. Another difference is in terms of oral literature which the authors can not be known from where and by whom it is delivered, while written literature can be determined who is the author. In addition, in terms of upgrading, oral literature has many versions, for example Landorundun story, it has many versions of each person telling it. Apart from it, oral literature with same title could be different when it is delivered by different people. While written literature has a single version that is unchanged from the initial version of itself.

Furthermore, Singgi’ is a part of a regional oral literature that still shows its existence in Toraja today. This happens because of the high level of public demand for Singgi’ itself, specifically, either is Rambu Tuka’ or Rambu Solo. Similarly, there are several oral literature investigated in some areas in Toraja such as Dondi’, Badong, Lone, and many more. Singgi’ is the only one area of oral literature in Toraja. The oral literature varies regarding to its context, because each oral literature in Toraja has its own context.

For the people of Toraja, Singgi’ is not only as oral literature uttered randomly by others but also uttered by native speakers of Singgi’ that is considered sacred and could only be spoken in certain events. If viewed from various perspectives, then we will find Singgi’ as an oral literature that has various meaning and values of life. The perspective is as terms of objectives, benefits, and their local wisdom.

Singgi’ is well off and valuable, then it should become our responsibility to preserve the culture. A few steps can be taken to preserve Singgi’ include: making a paper about Singgi’ as a medium for the readers to learn and understand the meaning in the words used in Singgi’Merauk Tongkonan; encouraging community of participation to determine the form of words used in Singgi’Merauk Tongkonan. Both are the main foundation in maintaining Singgi’as belonging to Toraja culture. It is, therefore, expected Singgi can be

Volume 5 Issue 12, December 2016

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Paper ID: ART20163851
DOI: 10.21275/ART20163851
2036
maintained by the owner himself as an icon, identity, and values that should be protected.

Both elements will be the object of study in this study that will look at the words used in SinggidiTedong Meranak Tongkonan from semiotic viewpoint. The understanding of the meaning implicit in SinggidiTedong Meranak Tongkonan is expected not only to be understood by the listeners. As a result, Torajanese can maintain its own identity as belonging to a unique local culture and is only in the world. Therefore, the authors are interested to study further about the meaning of SinggidiTedong in ceremony Meranak Tongkonan at Rambu Tuku.

Review of Literature

Definition of Literature

The bellestrasse is the result of man's work both verbal and non-verbal (writing) which uses language as a medium. Words in Indonesian literature come from Sanskrit. Therefore, the literature can be interpreted as a means to teach, user guide, instruction books, and teaching.

Sumardjo and Sumaini (1997) found out that a definition of literature is language arts. That is the birth of a bellestrasse is to be enjoyed by readers. To be able to enjoy a bellestrasse in earnest and well needs knowledge of the literature. Furthermore, Sugihastuti (2007) states that the bellestrasse is the medium used by the authors to express their ideas and experiences. The role of literature as a medium to connect the author's thoughts conveyed to the reader.

Based on the description that is previously put forward by experts, it can be concluded that the literature is the result of human creative work in the form of oral and written language covered beautifully.

Features of Oral Literature of Toraja

Sadi Hutomo (in Baan 2014: 9) identified characteristics of oral literature as follows: 1) The spread via word of mouth, 2) Birth of a society that is still the character of the village, 3) Describing the characteristics of the culture of a community, 4) Unknown, who is the author, because it belongs altogether, 5) poetic pattern, orderly and repetitive, 6) not concerned with facts and truth, more concerned with the fantasy aspect that is not accepted by modern society, 7) consisting of various versions, 8) language uses the style of spoken language, contains dialects sometimes pronounced incompletely.

Merauk Tongkonan Concept

Basic communion of Toraja is family relationssymbolized by Tongkonan. Basic Tongkonan is that every married couple should build their own house, which its descent is protected. Through Tongkonan, Toraja people easily declare his identity.

Kombong (1974) contended Tongkonan is not just a traditional house, a place where people discuss or implement componental custom. Nor is it just a big family house where people maintain the alliance of relatives. Tongkonan covers both aspects of above. So that, Kombong determined that Tongkonan can not be equated with the term "house" or "home clan", as it is widely used outside researchers of Toraja.

He asserts, first and foremost function is to foster pa'rapuan partnership, "Raya" is a family based on cognition, either vertically or horizontally. Horizontal concerning descent (baru'). Tongkonan also serves as a center of tradition, places of Tongkonan fellowship to discuss indigenous issues.

Rumpa (in Kombong 1974) investigated about Tongkonan and its role, dividing Tongkonan based on function as a center of tradition. Those are: 1) Tongkonan layuk, noble tongkonan the tip of leadership, 2) Tongkonan Patalo child astongkonan descent of tongkonan layuk, 3) tongkonan pasio'alkat that iscontrol of implementation of provisions of aluk and customs, 4) tongkonan pebelian, tongkonan helping which accompaniestongkonan located on top, 5) tongkonan patulak, tongkonan assisting specific tasks, 6) tongkonanbulo dia'pa', ie Tongkonan for the free, all people.

Similarly, ma'atulai raran (Merauk) is the highest form of a thanksgiving ceremony in Toraja culture. Merauk can also be regarded as a ceremonial execution of promise (Pasalu Kale) or (SuruKale). In a ceremony of merauk tongkonan, there are three types of healthy and fat animals for sacrifice: chicken, pork, and buffalo.

Furthermore, Torajanese order known as foursocial strata (Tana'), as follows: 1) Tana'Bulaan (golden strata), 2) Tana'Bassi (iron strata), 3) Tana'Karurung (strong wood strata), 4) Tana'kua-kua (nutrified wood strata).

Tana(strata) which merauk ceremony or ma'atulai raran could be conducted is Tana'Bulaan and Tana'Bassi. In Tana' Karurung and Tana' Kua-kua, they barely hear expression of Merauk or hold it, but both are as support in the ceremony.

The series of Merauk ceremony as follows: the first day is called Manombon which means preparing for all the needs used at the peak of the ceremony. The second day is called Ma'atarampak, in the event of Ma'atarampuk, it heavily loads with activities. From morning until evening called Ma'belo which means adorning the courtyard of the ceremony. After all, the family gatheresinbatu'iri (tongkonan) to perform a show called Ma'rengong didi or ma'sossoonrengee', the event is full of wisdom and sacred. Each family member is givenan opportunity to express any mistakes or omissions ever he intervenes to nature, environment, good fellow creatures either it is intentional or unintentional. If in the family there is one person that his apology has not been accepted, then, it may postpone the ceremony. The event is identical to philosophy called time of repentance. Conversely, when all the family or surrounding residents have forgiven or prayed one another, the peak of the third day ceremony can be performed. The third day is called allonawhich means peak of ceremony or sacrificial ceremony. The event starts at 24:00 in dawn and begins with masomba telesoevent. The event is held by indigenous elders (toninaga). In the event, massombo tedong. They pray for nature and environment and everything in it
which is a gift of God that it is utilized by humans. When the sun is rising, it is held as a prayer of slaughtering the animals (pemala) by ritualist. After the event of Mangrak Telodong (slaughter the buffalo), it is then Masampam Tedong, Masampam Bai and Masampam Manuk. After that, it is held an event called Mo'sanduk Ada' that distributes meat of the animal to the surrounding residents were laid out related to the each social stratum. The last of the series of the third day (Allona) called Mapassakke. In this part, the family prays for the whole family which attend or not, may God keep uniting the family through their prayer, to pray for the family or surrounding community in shades of joy that God still bestows strength and comfort in order to change grief into eternal joy.

Semiotics approach
Atar Semi (1993: 108) states "semiotic approach is an approach that is from an assumption that the belleslettre is a reality that is present or represented to the reader that it contains some communicative potential marked by symbols of language which is artistic and dramatic."

Definition of Semiotics Approach
Belleslettre in the view of semiotic system has its own form of sign or code symbol. Symbol or code in literature can be called aesthetic potentially provided in a communication. The code is a sign that has many interpretations. In this case the theory used as a literary approach to the assessment of the above is the semiotic approach.

According to Rahmat Djoko Pradopo (2012: 119), "Semiotics (semiotic) is the science of signs". Considering that the social phenomenon is a semiotic sign. It studies the systems of rules and conventions that allow the signs to have meaning. Sign has two aspects: signer and signified. Sign is a formal form that marks something called signer, while signified is something that is marked by the signer that is the meaning.

The sign is not only kind, but there are some based on the relationship between the signer and its signified. Kinds of main sign are icon, index and symbol. Icon is indicating that there is natural relationship between the signer and its signified. An index is a sign that shows the causal relationship between the signer and its signified. Symbol is a sign that shows that there is no natural relationship between the signer and its signified, it is arbitrary relationship.

It should be noted in the research literature with a semiotic approach, a sign of index is the most requested, in the form of signs that show a causal relationship.

Definition of Singgi'
Gasong (2013: 23) stated that Singgi is one of the belleslettre of Toraja comprising either compliment or praise to the creator and to the people according to their position or social status. Meanwhile, Lebang (2011: 11) argued that Singgi's a poem always consisting of eight syllables in sentence parallel. Frequent, it is a flattery to individuals or specific groups. A number of years ago before Torajan knew a religion, the Torajandid not call "God", they call it Puang.

Matua as the Creator, Dewataskeeper, To membalPuang or spirits of ancestors who had become a god as ruler and took notice of motion and gave a blessing to mankind mainly their descendants that still exist in the world, it is believed Aluk Todolo.

The characteristics of Singgi' (Gasong 2013: 23) are: 1) Singgi' with panegyric, hope in God, advice and flattery to man. 2) the expression of Singgi' adapted to one's social position and status in society. 3) the expression with a loud voice and high tones.

Functions of Singgi'
Here did we describe the function of Singgi'in general is as follows: a) to describe the family relationship with the person who comes to the late (dead), b) to explain one's position either as To makaka, the rich, the descendants of Puang, ma'dika, Parengge', c) to describe one's courage in defending his territory, d) to explain the family symbol of custom homes, in terms of customs and ancestral from the Tongkonan.

Types of Singgi'
Generally, Singgi' is divided into two kinds: Singgi' Tau and Singgi' Kesu. Singgi' Tau is a poem that describes the life of a person mentioned in Singgi'. Singgi' Kesu is a poem that expresses an intricacies of tongkonan mentioned in Singgi'.

Singgi'Tau has a different meaning from other Singgi'. Singgi'tau also contains a lot of symbolizations such as Simbolong Manik (beautiful woman). In Singgi'Tau, it is found several symbolizations that are often used by Tominaisin flatteringly Tau (people). As usual, Tedong (buffalo) is symbolized as if it has qualities and personality as Tau (people) who can speak and feel pain.

Definition of expression
Sudaryat (2009: 89) shows that the expression is a combination of words that form a new meaning to the word which is not essentially forming. Another name is idiomatic expression. Based on the meaning of its constituent elements, one of the expression is the full expression (full idiom). Full expression (full idiom) in the form of words or phrases whose meaning is not reflected in its elements.

Based on the words that form it, the expression can be divided into seven types. Firstly, it is expression with body parts. The expression with body part is something that is done by using parts of the body. Secondly, it is expression with the senses. The expression of the sense is beautiful expression after seeing something. The next is expression with color. Expression with color is expression that appears with the word and color but different meaning. After that, it is expression with the names of other objects. This objects are those that use natural objects, but meaning differs them. Then, its expression of plant parts. The expression with plant parts is an expression which uses words from the plant but creates different meaning. Sixth, expression with the name of the beast. The expression is an expression with the animal's name using the name of the beast, but the meaning is different. The last is expression with words that indicate numbers. Iterlaimans expression using numbers with different meaning.
3. Method

Type of approach used in this study is a qualitative research. Taylor and Bogdan (in Moleong, 1989: 15) states that a descriptive qualitative data, in the form of words spoken or written about human behavior can be observed. Furthermore, Suwarni Arikunto (2002: 107) contends that data source is from which the data subject is obtained. Data Sources of this study consist of two parts: (1) Data gained from the DVD recording, then make it in text form. (2) Data obtained from informants. Informants are residents who are in Lembang Isong Kalau/Buntu) who has knowledge of Singgi/Tedong Merauk Tongkonan on Rambu Tuka, namely Mark Dero/Lapi (age 43, occupation as Tominau, and male) and Barholomew Paritrak (age 40, cultural observer, and male).

The types of data in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data in this study is the text of Singgi during a ceremony at Merauk Tongkonan at Rambu Tuka. While secondary data in this study is all books that has reference to the topic.

Techniques of data collection used in the study are interview and technical documentation. Some procedures of data analysis technique are applied by the author in this study. Firstly, it is to identify meaning Singgi/Tedong in Merauk Tongkonan ceremony at Rambu Tuka. The second is to analyze and describe the meaning of Singgi/Tedong in Merauk Tongkonan ceremony at Rambu Tuka. The next is to describe the results of the study.

4. Result and Discussion

After identifying the data that comprise the meaning of the expression of Singgi/Tedong is obtained from various sources, then the data can be analyzed as follows:

1. Sikutana sangke’deran, sikuan sangiangkar. Saratu’ sangke’deran, sangsa’bu sangtiaangkar.
   Meaning of the expression in bold in the data above is an agreement mutually established to the customary ritual of massing tengan by the whole family. Saratu’ means one hundred, Sangke’deran means simultaneously stand, Sangsa’bu means a thousand, and Sangtiaangkar means simultaneously rising, so that it is concluded that the overall meaning of the expression is collective agreement.

   The bold expression above means the buffalo that continuously proliferates. Tedong means buffalo, tangsu’pik anakna means not diminishing his son, tanggilende’ means not stumble, and kalungkuniga means nails, so it is concluded that the overall meaning of the expression is a flawless perfectly buffalo.

   The given bold expression is the order or sequence of buffalo as a symbol of advising, inviting, and escorting another, which in this case is symbolized as an invitation to all the family to perform traditional rituals associated with ritual Singgi/Tedong. Sokko’-Sokko’ means buffalo with both horns curving down and ending on the neckwhichis understood by Torajans as symbolization of humility, napadolo means to be on the front row, taranu means buffalo with long horns, and the horns curving upward in the understanding of Torajans symbolizes courage, napari tangnaga means to be in the middle, Pampang means big enough buffalo in understanding Torajans symbolizes greatness, and urramba solana means to banish the buffalo more in this terms is a family of families, so it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the sentence above is inviting and encouraging another to carry out the ritual.

   The meaning of three phrases in bold in the data above is the selection of the buffalo that is considered the best buffalo to hold the event. Tedong means buffalo, dipleli means ancient, Langsa’ means olive, ditonno’ bua kayu tasak means marked like picking ripe fruit. The term is used as a symbol by looking at the daily Torajans that if the olive harvest or other fruits, always pick the fruit that was ripe, deemed fit for consumption, while ma’palisu karua means buffalo that had a vortex complete sign around the body, that is on the muzzles have two pieces (1 left and 1 right), the leg joints with two things (one left and one right), the ears have two pieces (one left and one right), and buttocks of two (one left and one right), so it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the phrase is a perfect buffalo.

5. Iamo tedong tangmate anakna,tangmessala turianga, tangsirenden kalungkuniga.
   The bold phrase above means a high degree and position of buffalo according to the public’s understanding in Toraja, the buffalo had a vortex complete of buffalo as described in the data number 5 above. Tangmessala means not wrong, and turianga means degrees or position. As a result, the overall meaning of the phrase is irreproachable buffalo.

6. Matiana tinde tedong, koton lola’na to ma’rapu tallang. Passilo-silo keuntron’a, pokinanann paktiana untiro lempolinna.
   The provided phrases in bold above mean the eyes of the buffalo symbolized as whole views and attention to illuminate and prosper family. Koton means round and small objectand lola’ means bracelets made of gold and jewel around it. In sum, the sentence above is about a whole attention.

7. Talinganna tinde tedong, kandeun dulangga toma’rapu tallang. Karopi’na to diponene, timba-timba tang pa’perangginnin, digente’ pa’peallingng, to tang urrangngi to mareko langkan, to tang peallingngi to maromba manuk-manuk.
   Meaning of bold phrase above is ears of buffalo symbolized as words or wise statements which are a deal and symbolize dignity of entire family in the tongkonan. Kandeun dulangga means legged plate used in the party offerings to the gods, to tang urrangngi means someone who does not hear, and to mareko langkan means people
who is noisy like a raven. Raven in the understanding of Torajansese classified as bad bird, not only the black color, but also its habit to grab or steal chicks or eggs. So that, the whole meaning is the wise words.

8. Isiina tiinde tedong, lolai lola’na to ma’rapu tallang, sara’ka’ bulanaa to ma’kaponan ao’, susuk lokkonana rara’ polita puya.

The bold phrases above is a row of buffalo teeth considered as pretty women in family. Lolai lola’means jewel bracelet clucking, sara’ka’ bulaaan means golden comb, and susuk lokkon means bodkin. Bracelet, comb, and the bun are the tools that are often used by women to apply makeup and beautifying themselves. Therefore, the phrases are identified as a woman who is a member of the family of the tongkonan.

9. Lilema tiinde tedong, pesingle bulanaa to ma’rapu tallang. Pesanduk bulu’na to limbong, kara kayunna to masakan.

The provided bold phrases mean buffalo tongue symbolized as traditional server and authorities in conducting the rituals associated with custom Singgi’ tedong. Pesangle bulaan, pesanduk, and kara kayu lve meaning a stirrer means for stirring the food (mainly rice) will be served. Thus, the overall meaning of the phrase is stakeholders who will lead or present in the customary ritual in Singgi’ tedong.

10. Illoonga tiinde tedong, lola’ tiibangkona to ma’rapu tallang. Tiboango undaka’ kande to mai rookku pua anna to’do ma’pu’ rokko manggapi’na padang, nara’nggi neken to kengkong anna tundui manggando langgangan Puang nasuladani massamayang rekke Tu Kaabanan.

The meaning of the bold phrases is buffalo nose symbolized as a product from the family used to perform rituals related to custom of Singgi’ tedong. Lola’tiibangkona means a flexible bracelet, to’do ma’pu’ means the product, and Rokko manggapi’na padang means downstream of the ground. Hence, the meaning of the phrase is a livelihood of the entire family.

11. Usukka tiinde tedong, takinan gayangna to ma’rapu tallang. La’bo’ penainna to ma’kaponan ao, pareena to barani bassi ma’matu du, tibo bongang kadakena.

The meaning of the bold phrase is buffalo ribs symbolized as a hereditary family weapons. Takinan gayangna means a creese, la’bo’ penainna means magic short machete, and pareena to barani means appliance or utensil of the brave. Usuk (ribs) of the buffalo symbolized as a weapon because its shape resembles a weapon, and also ribs of a buffalo are a part of the buffalo body from all parts of the very hard body symbolizing courage. Thus, it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the phrase is the daredevil of the family.

12. Tumabangga tiinde tedong, kandu’ bulanaa to ma’rapu tallang, yaduku pare taliu bulina, pa’daunon lise’ liso sanda karupa, segu’ na’ to diponenek, tonlong ponno issinna, nenne’ lempun lumpa-lumpana, ditadon au buda, diben tau kamban.

The given bold data aboveindicates a big buffalo belly symbolized as property that is owned jointly by family members which is it used to perform rituals in custom of Singgi’ tedong. Kandu’bulaaan means sack of gold, pa’daunon lise’ means a type of grass or rice plant, liso sanda karupa means eight complete vortex found on the body of a buffalo, tonlong ponno issinna means always full, and nenne’ lempun lumpa-lumpana means fumes that are always abundant. Due to the explanation, the sentence above means a property that flows from all the family.


The provided bold phrase means spleen buffalo symbolized as customary woven clothof family. Sarita meansTorajansese original customary woven clothed at the greatness ritual of Torajansese. As a result of the explanation, the overall meaning of the sentence above is a reflection of the custom of greatness of Torajansese.


The phrase means heart of buffalo symbolized wealth used to prospera lot of people. Sanggeran bulanaan means goldengrindstone, and pindan pa’buaranna to buda means plate used for custom of ma’bua’tor people. So, the meaning of the sentence is wealth family and tongkonan.

15. Babu tiinde tedong, gisung bulanaa to ma’rapu tallang. Sunde kapu’ bulanaa to ma’ kaponan ao, sunde bumbunganna to ma’ tongkonan.

The meaning of the bold phrase is the heart of the buffalo symbolizing a rotation of kinship in the family and tongkonan. Gising bulaan means goldengisung, sunde kapu’bulaan means a place of sirih lime, sunde bumbungan means golden whey place. Thus, meaning of the phrase is an inner relationship between the whole family and tongkonan.

16. Tambin tenena tiinde tedong, peruru bulanaa to ma’rapu tallang. Kalimbu’ bu’ tangsore-sorena to ma’kaponan ao, karopok minangana neken, tumbuan pindanna tona’aka.

The bold phrase meansbuffalo bladder symbolized as everlasting springs. Peruru bulaan means gold found, kalimbubu’ means narrow springs, tang sore-sore means never dry, and tumbuan pindan means the dish of choice. Therefore, the overall meaning of the sentence is the eternal main source of livelihood, natural resource, and the lifeblood of the family.

17. Galingga tiinde tedong, doke pondoak bulanaa to ma’rapu tallang. Doke bassinna to ma’kaponan ao, pekali matoto’na tau massa’ ma’lumbangan dalilak.

The bold phrase means the mooring pole of buffalo tie symbolized as the spearhead and the expectations of society and family. Doke pondoak bulaan means golden spear, doke bassi means iron spear, and pekali Matoto’ means digger / crowbar strong, so it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the phrase is a strong spearhead the expectations tongkonan and society.

18. Lalikonna tiinde tedong, balubonna to ma’rapu tallang. Lo’ko’ tangkaukumana tondok, tengeananna lembang.

The meaning of the bold phrase above islayered food bags after being chewed by buffalo symbolized as a jug of water throughout the family. Balubu means a jug of water or wine given to the nobility, and lo’ko’ tangkaukumana means a durable hole or cave. So, the whole meaning of the sentence is the honor of the family.


Volume 5 Issue 12, December 2016
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Paper ID: ART20163851
DOI: 10.21275/ART20163851
2040
The bold data above mean buffalo lungs as symbolized as selection for sacrifice of the family. Sepu’bulaan means golden wickerwork container, kandaurae maawi means solid jewelry, and tuman maawi solid sacrificial animals. As a result, the overall meaning of the sentence is a sacrifice by family obtained from the best results.

20. Kalangkungna tinde tedong, suke salappa bulaan to ma’rapu tallang. La mengkanu ‘ku lan tongkonan, la ungkanu ‘ku’ to kadake, la untodo to sangga’bu rompo bayana, kedenni taula untesse tondok, to rompo poka’ lempong, la umpassararaka rara buku.

The bold expression above means buffalo nail symbolized as a security guard, the family unit and tongkonan. Suke salappa means selepa/bamboo (place of ingredients for betel), la untodo to sangga’bu rompo bayana means a person that will hold people who have a thousand spleen guards (evil heart), tau la untesse tondok means people who want to destroy country, and la umpassararaka rara buku means that someone will separate family relationships. So that the meaning of the sentence is a hero that maintains the sovereignty of the family, tongkonan and land.

21. Lenteke tinde tedong, eran bulaan to ma’rapu tallang. La napoleon karinggankomi tau buda, la umpentengkan manda’ rokkona tongkonan, la naporarnu komi sanggaliirilanna tau kamban, lampentengkan mana’pa sanda maelona.

The meaning on bold phrase is the foot of the buffalo symbolizing the hope that the family could take a look at tongkonan and land. Eran bulaan means golden staircase, and napoleon karinggangan komi tau buda used as a light step by many people. Finally, it is concluded that the sentence means mouthpiece for the community.

22. Bułuna tinde tedong, darun bulaan to ma’rapu tallang. Te mai to manaring mandasi pokana pondan, to pangke’ umpida’ tessena tondok, pandarsar satita to lamban, pantoloan maa’ tangnay tu’pi’na.

The meaning of bold phrase is the buffalo fur symbolized as a kinship access between the family, tongkonan and land. Darun bulaan means golden needles. The needle used for sewing or linking or connecting two surfaces of the fabric or the like to be a part of the whole. Thus, it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the phrase is standing of brotherhood and kinship access between the family, tongkonan and land.


The above phrase means louse of buffalo symbolizing a helper to love people in need. Bu’tan bulaan means grains of gold and na poba’tan tomai to tangda’ applied as a source of blessing for people who are starving. As a result, the overall meaning of the phrase is to be generous is expected by many people.


Meaning of the phrase in bold in the data above are lice eggs of buffalo symbolized as jewelry owned by the family and tongkonan. Bu’buk bulaan means gold powderand nasulurun bead jewelry katana means guard of the jewelry. Due to the explanation, the sentence above means heirlooms that reflect the dignity of the family and tongkonan.

25. Balulangan tinde tedong, lotong boko’na to ma’rapu tallang. Ten to pareana urringing batu melolin, untunan tuan rondon, urrenda ru’pakna tondok.

The bold phrase means buffalo skin symbolized as the bastion of the family. Lotong boko’ means a stocky and black backs, urringing batu melolin means retaining stone rolled away, untunan tuan rondon means builders of cliff landslides, and urrenda ru’pakna tondok means challenging the collapse of the country. Hence, the meaning is tongkonan and land guard of the integrity.

26. Tandukna tinde tedong, ten to gayang bulaan to ma’rapu tallang. Doke rara’na to ma’kapanon ao, la tumanan doke rara’ lan tongkonan, la patipau’ laka to ma’ina ula’ balu.

The bold phrase means a buffalo horn symbolized as a weapon to fight. Gayang bulaan means goldencreeese, doke rara’ means heritage spear and to ma’ina ula’ balu means people like a snake. So, the meaning of the phrase is a weapon to fight the bad guys.

27. Kale’ke’na tinde tedong, ponto lola’na to ma’rapu tallang.

Meaning of bold phrase is hook of buffalo symbolizing the unity bracelet that binds all the family in tongkonan the place for implementing a ritual Singgi’ tedong. Ponto means bracelets and lola’ means fancy bracelet with jewel around it. As a result, the meaning of the phrase is a strong unity of the whole family.

28. Lao’na tinde tedong, dandanan baka bulaan to ma’rapu tallang.

The bold phrase means buffalo vertebrae symbolized as content of tongkonan of the family, a place of a ritual where Singgi’ tedong is held. Dandanan baka bulaan means row of a large golden basket. Result in the explanation is tongkonan content with heirlooms and other valuables.

29. Ulonga tinde tedong, renden bulaan to ma’rapu tallang.

The meaning of bold phrase is buffalo ties symbolized as drawer of family. Renden bulaan means golden guide. Then, the meaning was a whole interactive power of tongkonan and land.

30. Iko’na tinde tedong, kandaurae salombe’na to ma’rapu tallang.

Meaning of the phrase in bold of the data above is buffalo tail symbolized the family jewelry that dangle length up sweeping the ground. Kandaurae means customary jewelry of Toraja commonly identified with women, salombe’ means long to the ground. Generally, it means beautiful woman with long hair who are part of the family.

31. Kamarokna tinde tedong, pantu’ukan bulaan to ma’rapu tallang.

The phrase in bold above means is symbolized by muzzle buffalo symbolized mortar of family, a place to grind the rough become smooth. Pantu’ukan bulaan means golden mortar, which the mortar is used to crush rough seasoning become smooth. Finally, it can be concluded that the overall meaning of the phrase is a subtle speech from the family and tongkonan.

32. Tambukna tinde tedong, peruru manik bulaan to ma’rapu tallang.

Volume 5 Issue 12, December 2016
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Paper ID: ART20163851
DOI: 10.21275/ART20163851
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The meaning of the bold phrase is that intestinal buffalo reflect the frank and sincere attitude of the family in tongkonan, a place to perform rituals of Singgiti'edong. Peruru (collectors); from the root word ruru = pick) and manik bulan means golden necklace. So, the overall meaning of the phrase is the honesty and sincerity of the whole family.

33. Inde tedongna laki tau, inde kadende' kanae' sangkian laki tau. Gori-gori kalungkungna, eran bulan lenteke, to lambu'buku lampama, sarita liko'na. The meaning of the bold phrase means the wealth of the honest of the family. To lambu'buku means an honest person, and buku lampama means jewelry that they have. So, the whole meaning is a treasure belongs to the family obtained by the result of hard work coupled with honesty and sincerity.

34. Taba' lako tedongna nenek manturingi, simanna' lako todolo kapuanganan karambaw. Inde tedong melo tanda to ma paisu sirenden, inang alukna nenekmu, sangka' tana' turangmu, diria' bassi matalan, ditobok doke matadi', dirauk kabombongan rara', la disonglo' langgangan Puang Matua Ambe', la disonglo' langgangan Puang Yeu pela' bak, anna lako Puang Penis Masallo. The meaning of bold phrase is the sacrificial buffalo slaughtered by using a sharp tool. Diria' bassi Matalan means slices with a sharpened metal (machetes or knives), ditobok doke Matadi' means stabbed with pointed spears, and dirauk kabombongan rara' means stabbed speads which firstly as a burnt offering to God. Finally, the whole meaning of the above sentence is slaughtering sacrificial animals (buffalo) by means of slaughtering by praying a prayer to the Almighty.

35. Iamo nenek dipaola rara matusak, iamo to dipolopak-lopak mata lise'na, dipobuku-buku matoto'na. The given bold data means that can be used as the ancestor of the royal line that is the precedent. Nenek dipaola rara matusak means ancestors deigneded from royal blood, dipolopak - lopak mata lise'na means pupils made for patching, and dipobuku-buku matoto'na means bones used as power. Thus, the overall meaning of the phrase is the nobles are shown as a role model or example.

5. Conclusion

After identifying and analyzing the data which are the expressions of the Singgiti'edong in merauftongkongan ceremony on rambutuka' are:
1) Strengthening the family can establish close relationships with one another.
2) Describing the position, status, occupation, education, and lineage, so people who attended the party are honored and appreciated.

References


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Volume 5 Issue 12, December 2016

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Paper ID: ART20163851
DOI: 10.21275/ART20163851
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