

The Existence of Among Among Lahiran in Jorong Sungai Lambai Nagari Lubuk Gadang Selatan District South Solok Province West Sumatra

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the existence of Among-among birth in Jorong Sungai Lambai, Lubuk Gadang Selatan, South Solok Regency. The purpose of this study is to find out how the existence of the Among-among tradition and also the procedures for implementing the Among-among tradition in the Lambai River area. The theories used in this study are existentialism and structural functional theories. The existence of Among-among tradition in the community so that it can survive until now in the midst of modern society. The method used is qualitative research with an ethnographic approach. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, literature studies, and documentation. . The findings in this study are that the Lambai River community carries out the Among-among tradition of birth with an uncomplicated process, the conditions in its implementation are so easy to find around their residence. The existence of this tradition is very meaningful for the community for further survival.

Keywords: *Existence, Tradition, Among-among birth*

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INTRODUCTION

South Solok is a regency located in the southern part of West Sumatra Province, not far from Mount Kerinci. This district was officially divided from Solok Regency in 2004, covering an area of 3,345.20 km. South Solok Regency has 7 sub-districts and 39 villages. One of them is the South Lubuk Gadang Nagari, especially the Lambai River area. The Lambai River area is an area that has many Javanese transmigrant residents so that there are Javanese ethnicities. Lambai River area is one of the Nagari in Sangir District, South Solok Regency, West Sumatra Province which has various forms of culture, arts, customs, traditions, language and historical heritage. The community still upholds the ancestral culture of its ancestors, this is evidenced by the holding of various forms of cultural activities such as traditional ceremonies or certain traditions that are still carried out by the nagari Sungai Lambai community.

Sungai Lambai has several traditions that are still often carried out by the community, these traditions are highly valued for their existence, one of which is the among-among tradition that still exists from the past until now. According to Imron Rosyadi (in Maria Uti Utari, 2011: 13).

Cultural and legal recognition is required for the existence of an object that is both concrete and abstract. Cultural recognition is the acknowledgment by the community of something because its existence is reliable or convincing and is needed.

Among-among itself comes from the word 'pemomong', meaning the one who 'ngemong' or the one who nurtures. The nurturer here is god, some interpret it as an angel of god, or a subtle spirit that is believed to live together in every human being. However, the existence of the among-among tradition is the original tradition brought from Java to Jorong Sungai Lambai without any Minang people intervening or being influenced by other cultures.

Among-among lahiran is a form of ceremony performed from generation to generation in Jorong Sungai Lambai. Among-among lahiran can only be found after someone gives birth. Interestingly, among-among lahiran can be seen in a ceremony that is only attended by small children. But not only in terms of children, the uniqueness can also be seen in the existence of this among-among can develop in the Minang community, while this tradition is indeed the original tradition brought from Java to Sungai Lambai. This tradition has several stages in its implementation from the mother giving birth to the baby. The first step is to read prayers with the children and distribute the dishes prepared by the host.

In brief, it can be described that the among-among tradition is a thanksgiving in which there is a meal together carried out by a group of small children. The way of eating is also unique, in the food dish that will be served there are white rice, red and white porridge, yellow noodles, urap, boiled eggs cut in half, peyek and red crackers placed on top (tampah) with arranged in such a way. After all the children have gathered and there is a little speech and prayer from the parents of the child who has a celebration. Then the children surround the food so that the dishes that have been provided are eaten, there are also those who can take the food home after eating together is finished.

Existence can be interpreted to create some form of pleasant symbol, but not only expresses the aspect of beauty, but behind it there is a good intention that is personal, social and other functions. (Hadi 2003:88). The existence in question is not a place where an object is located, but the word existence contains an understanding of the existence of an activity continuously carried out, so that the activity runs smoothly. As found in the Among-among tradition.

METHOD

The method used in this research is qualitative research method. The object of this research is the community involved in the existence of Among-among Lahiran in Jorong Sungai Lambai, Sangir District, South Solok Regency. This research was conducted in Jorong Sungai Lambai which is a Jorong located in Nagari Lubuk Gadang Selatan, Sangir District,

South Solok Regency, West Sumatra Province. Primary data in this study is data obtained by the author while in the field in the form of information from related parties consisting of people involved in the existence of Among-among Lahiran, traditional leaders, community leaders and institutions that act as a source of data from the existence of Among-among Lahiran. According to Maleong (2001: 157) is a source of data obtained through written documents, archives and others in agencies related to research. Secondary data in this study is data obtained from literature studies in the form of books, journals, theses, theses, related to researcher case studies to provide information or complementary data. This study uses several techniques in data collection, these techniques include; Field Observation, Interview, Documentation. The data analysis technique in this research includes several stages; Data Reduction, Data Presentation and Conclusion Drawing.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

History of Among-Among in Nagari Sungai Lambai Javanese is one of the tribes in Indonesia that originated from the island of Java and has a different language and culture from other tribes in Indonesia. The Javanese community does not only exist on the island of Java but there are those who live on the island of Sumatra. The movement of Javanese people to Sumatra Island was due to the opening of large-scale plantations by the Dutch in the region. The Dutch brought in Javanese people as migrants who were employed on the plantations. Most of them came from Central Java (dormauli, 3: 2010).

Talking about the history of Among-among in the Sungai Lambai area is of course the same as the history of among-among in the Java area. Because among-among was originally a Javanese tradition. Why did the among-among tradition reach the Lambai River area? Of course the question will arise, but this tradition arrived in Nagara Sungai Lambai not spared from the transmigration program of Javanese people to the West Sumatra area. The emergence of the Among-among lahiran tradition in the Lambai River area dates back to the arrival of the Javanese ethnic community to the Lambai River area in 1960. However, the arrival of Javanese ethnic in the Lambai River area began with the opening of plantations in the South Solok Regency area by the Dutch colonial government. The plantations included tea, coffee and quinine. Therefore, it also enriched the cultural treasures in South Solok Regency. The arrival of the Javanese community to the Lambai River area also brought their original culture, especially the Among-Among birth tradition. But even though they are rooted in different cultural clumps, both Minangkabau culture and Javanese culture have developed complementary without causing social conflict.

Culture becomes a system of concepts that are inherited and expressed in symbolic forms with which humans communicate, preserve, and develop their knowledge about life and attitudes in life. One of them is the tradition passed down by the ancestors of the Javanese tribe, namely the Among-among lahiran tradition. Among-among lahiran is a tradition of thanksgiving carried out afterThe tradition of Among-among lahiran has existed in the Lambai River area from the time of the ancestors. The ancestors passed down the tradition of Among-among lahiran from generation to generation to their children and grandchildren so that the tradition of Among-among lahiran emerged as a tradition that must still be lived

in the Lambai River area, Sangir District, South Solok Regency. The tradition of Among-among lahiran until now is still being carried out in Sungai Lambai village, especially the Javanese people really require it when they have offspring, it is required because the Javanese people believe that after doing Among-among Lahiran, their offspring will be protected from disease (disability / paralysis). Some people do not believe this. As a result of not carrying out Among-among lahiran, the people who do not believe in it get a disaster, namely disease (paralysis) in newborn children. This implementation is a form of their gratitude to God Almighty for the gifts he gave. a mother gives birth which has become a characteristic of the Javanese tribe.

Form of Implementation of Among-Among Lahiran

Javanese people in their daily lives cannot be separated from ceremonies, both those related to the life cycle and those related to natural phenomena and important events. According to Suseno (2001:86-87) Javanese society is a society that strongly believes in the supernatural and practices it in various traditional ceremonies.

That the tradition of Among-among Lahiran has existed since the ancestors were alive and carried out from generation to generation, so that until now in its implementation it is only continuing both related to the procedure for carrying out the ceremony and the intention of its purpose.

The implementation of the Among-among lahiran tradition is carried out directly the day after the baby is born. Then the family concerned will come to the house of the person who will hold the among-among lahiran to prepare the food that will be served. The ingredients that need to be prepared consist of yellow noodles, vegetables, rice, eggs, crackers, coconut and so on. Then the family of the baby invites the children to attend the event. Then the host gives a few remarks to the guests present that this event is carried out to express gratitude to God Almighty for the birth of a baby. After saying a few things from the host's side, then a traditional leader or cleric will lead the prayer. In the past, before the prayer, incense or fragrances were burned, as the Javanese believe that angels love fragrant smells.

Among-among can be held the day after a mother gives birth. Meanwhile, the place to hold the ceremony is usually the home of each resident who will carry out the among-among tradition. For all the necessary food ingredients, it is very easy to find in the Lambai River area, therefore the implementation of among-among can be held as soon as possible, the affordability of materials that are easy to get makes it easier to implement among-among.

There are several food requirements that must be prepared in carrying out the among-among tradition, the requirements are not burdensome for the host, many of the materials needed come from community plantations, such as plants including coconuts, papaya shoots, and so on. Some of the food and ingredients required are as follows:

1. Urap



Gambar 1. Bentuk urap dalam tradisi among-among

Urap is one of the staple foods in the implementation of among among lahiran. Urap is mandatory in the among-among tradition because it has a very important meaning.

2. Telur



Gambar 2. Bentuk dari telur ayam

In the among-among tradition there are also chicken eggs, as a side dish when served. The eggs used are free of any chicken eggs, depending on the needs required by the host who is carrying out the among-among tradition. Eggs are easy to obtain, and the process is quick, not taking a long time.

3. **Mie Kuning**



Gambar 3. Bentuk dari mie kuning

The among-among tradition is usually complemented with additional dishes such as yellow noodles, as children mostly like noodle dishes.

4. **Nasi**



Gambar 4. Bentuk dari nasi putih

Rice is basically the staple food of Indonesian society, people feel not full when they have not eaten rice, but in the among-among tradition rice also has a meaning.

5. **Peyek**



Gambar 5. Bentuk dari peyek

Peyek is a complementary dish in the menu provided by the host, so that all kinds of food are complete, such as savory and salty, so that they complement each other to be enjoyed. Peyek is also very easy to make and can also be found at the nearest stall or market.

6. Bubur merah putih



Gambar 6. Bentuk dari bubur merah putih

In Indonesia, food is not only a hunger reliever, but also a form of culture that is closely related to traditions in the community. One of them is in the tradition of the Javanese community, red and white porridge which is a mandatory snack in gratitude for welcoming the birth of a baby.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research that has been carried out regarding "The existence of Among-among lahiran in the Lambai River area, South Solok Regency" can be concluded that:

1. The tradition of Among-among Lahiran is still often carried out by the people of Sungai Lambai, South Solok Regency according to what has been determined, but in its implementation there is a slight difference between among-among in the past and among-among Lahiran which is now carried out, we can see in the form of food such as in Java having complete food while Among-among Lahiran in Sungai Lambai only has several kinds of food. However, for the people of Nagari Sungai Lambai, these changes do not change the meaning of the among-among. The equipment and the process of implementing among-among lahiran have a noble meaning. Among-among Lahiran as a whole has the meaning of togetherness, simplicity, kinship and sharing. In it there are many lessons for the community such as caregivers, simplicity and so on. In addition, among-among Lahiran also has values that are beneficial for survival while living in the world. As well as religious and spiritual values which are basic values for humans related to obedience to God Almighty. Social and cultural values are also no less important for the community, both of which are a mirror of the human self.

2. The people of Sungai Lambai view the among-among Lahiran tradition as part of their lives. The community strongly believes that the existence of this tradition will make people better in the future and can be avoided from danger. However, the people of Sungai Lambai also believe that if there are Javanese people who do not carry out will be afflicted with disease (paralysis) in their children. Among-among lahiran is very existent in the Javanese community in the Lambai River area of South Solok Regency.

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