



The Existence of Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization in the Makassar Community of South Sulawesi

Jesika; Kun Setyaning Astuti

Department of Language and Art Education, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i5.4567>

Abstract

The existence of Gandrang Makassar in the era of modernization aims to see the social dynamics that occur in culture, especially the traditional musical instrument Gandrang. This research focuses on describing the existence or existence of Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization and the efforts made by the people of Makassar in Preserving Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization by using Sendjaja's theory. Based on the results of this study, it proves that the existence of gandrang in the era of modernization in Makassar society is still maintained as evidenced by the Makassar gandrang performance which is still carried out in every activity in society and the efforts made by the Makassar community in maintaining the existence of Makassar gandrang in the era of Modernization, namely through two ways, namely culture experience including Routine Training, Participating in activities) and the second way is culture knowledge including Utilization of Digitalization.

Keywords: *Existence; Modernization; Gandrang Makassar*

Introduction

Modernization basically includes the coexistence of traditional or premodern social transformation in terms of technology and social organization towards a stable economic and political model characteristic of western countries. The process of modernization covers all aspects of human life, therefore the process of transition from traditional society or premodern society to modern society experiences changes that occur when transitioning to modern society. This modernization has entered into people's lives as well as what happened to the people of South Sulawesi, people's lives have followed the times according to the current context. The entry of modernization has an influence on the arts, one of which is traditional music which is starting to be abandoned and no longer considered because music continues to develop and new genres are created along with technology.

In South Sulawesi, precisely in Makassar, there are various platforms for developing talents and interests, these platforms are studios formed by the people of Makassar itself. This container was formed with the aim of being a forum for education and appreciation of art with a variety of agenda items, one of which includes art classes which include traditional dance and music. But with the presence of the times, traditional music has also developed, one of which is the traditional musical instrument Gendang or

Gandrang Makassar. Gandrang is a percussion instrument typical of the Makassar community which became one of the musical instruments that has been played long before the independence of Indonesia, namely during the reign of the kingdom of Gowa, for the people of Makassar this gandrang has an aesthetic function related to social, moral and spiritual values, but the presence of modernization makes this traditional musical instrument now seem old-fashioned and out of trend.

Based on preliminary observations that have been made, it is found that the times have made this musical instrument experience development and less attractive to the younger generation, especially in the Makassar community, these observations are reinforced by the results of interviews conducted with one of the gandrang players (imam kurnia) who said: "Because now there are many modern musical instruments that make some people not interested in traditional musical instruments, for that Gandrang needs to be preserved so that in the future it can still be passed down to the next generation, especially in our area."

Gandrang players who join the arts field (studio) in the Makassar community must fight against the current of modernization and maintain the traditional musical instrument Gandrang so that it is not eroded by changing times. Based on this description, the author is interested in studying further the existence of Gandrang Makassar, therefore the author took the title "Existence of Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization in the Makassar Community of South Sulawesi". With this research, it is hoped that it will be able to produce scientific writing that educates the wider community, especially in Makassar, to be able to love and preserve traditional music in their own area so that the existence of Gandrang Makassar in the era of modernization continues to be maintained. The existence of Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization includes:

Gandrang Makassar

According to Koentjaraningrat (1990: 180) Culture is a whole system of ideas, actions, and human works in the context of community life that is made human by learning. South Sulawesi has a diversity of traditional music cultures, one of which is Makassar Drum or in Makassar language known as Gandrang Makassar, which is an original Makassar musical instrument. Gandrang is one of the musical instruments that has been played long before the independence of the Kingdom of Gowa. If we look at the use of gandrang in pakarena dance performances, which are thought to have been staged and reached the peak of their development in the 16th century, then gandrang may have been used at that time within the palace. Gandrang's music is combined with the sounds of traditional pui-pui and lute instruments.

Existence

According to Sjafirah and Prasanti (2016: 3-4), existence is defined as existence where the existence in question is an influence on our presence or absence. Existence actually refers to things that are concrete, individual and dynamic, this is because humans learn from their own experiences within the framework of facts and from their own experiences, not from the experiences of others. Related to the problem of cultural existence means the existence of a culture in a particular society, what is meant by existence in this study is Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization and see how the efforts of Makassar people in maintaining and preserving Gandrang in the Era of Modernization.

Modernization

According to R.G. Soekarjo (1982: 1) Modernization of a society is a transformation process, a change in society in all its aspects. The most important aspect in the modernization of a society is the change in production techniques from traditional ways to modern ways, which are accommodated in the notion of an industrial revolution. With the presence of modernization, it has a lot of influence on people's lives including art and culture and so on, for that cultural preservation is very important in today's modernization era.

According to Sendjaja (1994: 286) there are two ways that people, especially as the younger generation, can support cultural preservation and participate in maintaining local culture, namely: Culture Experience, Culture Experience which is a cultural preservation that is done by plunging directly into a cultural experience. For example, if the culture is in the form of dance, then the community is encouraged to learn and practice in mastering the dance, and what is performed every year in certain events or festivals. Thus local culture can always be preserved. And the second way is Culture Knowledge, Culture knowledge is cultural preservation carried out by creating an information center about culture that can be functionalized into many forms. The goal is as an educational medium or for the benefit of developing the culture itself and the potential of regional tourism. Thus, the younger generation can enrich their knowledge about their own culture.

Method

Research methods are scientific ways to obtain valid data with the aim of discovering, developing, and proving certain knowledge so that in turn it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems (Sugiyono, 2009: 6). Based on the data obtained, this research includes qualitative research with a case study approach. According to Lexy J. Moleong (2010: 6) qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods. Yin (1994) also reveals that case studies are a widely used strategy because investigators have little control over events, and when the focus is on contemporary phenomena in several real-life contexts. Researchers use qualitative research with a case study approach because with this approach researchers will be able to describe more in-depth about the existence of Gandrang Makassar in the modernization era that actually occurs in the field and the efforts made in preserving Gandrang in the modernization era.

Results and Discussion

1. The Existence of Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization in Makassar Society

Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, it is found that there is an impact caused by the modernization era on the existence of gandrang in the Makassar community where at first the Makassar Gandrang players must come from the descendants of the gandrang players' families who come from the original Makassar tribe and are only played in noble circles, but in the development of the times gandrang players in the community are free from the rules that apply above, because now gandrang players can be done by any individual who is interested and ready to learn is allowed to play Makassar gandrang. In addition, Gandrang Makassar performances no longer look at caste, all elements can watch and enjoy it, one of which is in various performances such as in weddings, the South Sulawesi Expo and other activities. Some things have also developed from the utilization and meaning of Gandrang Makassar where in the past Gandrang Makassar was identical to the sacred pakarena dance ritual with spiritual media but nowadays Gandrang music is not only enjoyed in the ritual of pakarena dance.

In addition, in this era of modernization, the existence of Gandrang art provides financial benefits for artists even in the community (sanggar) in Makassar society because the existence of Gandrang in the Modernization Era can be done in all circles, as said by Iman Kurnia: "Drum performances nowadays can be performed in all circles without any element of limitation in it, with this it has a positive impact especially for us drummers with the status of students, we get financial benefits so that these results can be said to be enough for living expenses and pocket money, besides that not only we as performers who benefit but profits are also obtained in our studio."



Figure 1. Gandrang in a wedding ceremony (Doc. Jesika:2022)

Gandrang Makassar is a percussion instrument that has lived and become the culture of the Makassar region for thousands of years. Gandrang is a work of art of the people of Makassar which contains values and philosophical meanings such as in marriage ceremonies, the philosophy of gandrang as a form of intimate relationship between husband and wife. This is what encourages people to always preserve the Makassar gandrang so that its existence is still maintained and preserved its authenticity in today's modernization era because Makassar gandrang is also the identity of the Makassar community. As the results of the interview with Miftahul Awal Rahman (as the head of the studio) stated: "The existence of the drum is still maintained because the drum is our identity in South Sulawesi." Seeing the changes that have occurred in Gandrang Makassar in this modernization era does not mean eliminating the philosophy, values contained in traditional musical instruments, forms, and ways of playing them.



Figure 2. Shape of Gandrang Makassar (Doc. Jesika: 2022)

In terms of the form of Makassar gandrang, it is not modified in accordance with the phenomenon of modernization in accordance with the tastes of modern society. This result is reinforced by an interview conducted with one of the drum players (Imam Kurnia) who stated that: "For gandrang musical instruments, it is still maintained and preserved even though some changes have occurred, it does not mean eliminating the philosophy, value and form of the Gandrang."

2. Efforts made by Makassar People in preserving Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization

Seeing the efforts made by the Makassar community in preserving Gandrang Makassar in the era of Modernization, the researcher conducted interviews with three informants, the first with Miftahul Awal Rahman who stated: "Gandrang art was indeed very attractive to people in the past but the current generation in the development of the times is less interested because now there is a lot of modern music that is more interesting, for that we as studio administrators continue to try and try to preserve this art so that this gandrang does not disappear, especially this gandrang as our identity as South Sulawesi people".

The efforts made by the people of Makassar in preserving Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization are in two ways according to the theory of Sendjaja, including Culture Experience and Culture Knowledge.

2.1 Culture Experience

Culture Experience is a cultural preservation that is carried out by plunging into a cultural experience. In this study associated with the theory of Sendjaja, the culture experience includes:

1. Exercise Routine

Performing routine exercises once a week, routine exercises are carried out by the people of Makassar in learning together to play traditional gandrang musical instruments with this exercise the people of Makassar can channel and develop their interests and talents in the arts, and will increase their love for regional musical instruments and strengthen family relationships within the community.



Figure 3. Gandrang Makassar Routine exercise (Doc. Jesika: 2022)

This routine exercise not only plays traditional musical instruments but knows the philosophy, and knows and applies the values contained in the Gandrang Makassar musical instrument.

2. Participate in Activities

Gandrang traditional musical instruments used to only be played when accompanying the pakarena dance but nowadays Gandrang art is also present in activities in the community such as welcoming guests or officials, inauguration events in the community, and so on. This is reinforced by the results of interviews with the people of Makassar (Kiki) who said that: "Gandrang musical instruments are currently still performed at events or activities in the community or other activities such as inauguration events in the community, weddings, and events organized by the cultural office where this activity is held every year and this musical instrument is also used in graduation events".

2.2 Culture Knowledge

Culture Knowledge is a cultural preservation that is carried out by creating an information center about culture that can be functionalized into many forms. The Culture Knowledge in this study, namely:

1. Utilization of Digitalization

Currently, people are very familiar with the digital world, especially young people, of course, all are almost familiar with the digital world such as social media. For this reason, the people of Makassar create accounts on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube and also create

official websites. This result is reinforced by an interview conducted with one of the gandrang players who stated: "We create social media accounts as a form of art preservation so that all the general public can see the art of South Sulawesi through cyberspace". Social media is used to introduce activities carried out in the community, one of which is art activities. The purpose of including arts activities in social media is to introduce to the wider community that the arts, especially drum instruments and other musical instruments, are still preserved and maintained so that in this second way, namely culture knowledge, the community can love traditional musical instruments in their own area, especially the people of Makassar.

Conclusion

The presence of modernization has an influence on traditional musical instruments, namely Gandrang Makassar, the impact affects social factors, cultural factors, and economic factors, this is due to the transformation process of a changing society in all its aspects. With the changes that occur in Gandrang Makassar in the Era of Modernization does not mean eliminating the philosophy, the values contained in traditional musical instruments, the form, and how to play it but with the presence of modernization makes the people of Makassar struggle to maintain and preserve Gandrang Makassar as the identity of the people of Makassar. Efforts to maintain and preserve Gandrang Makassar in Makassar society are carried out in two ways, namely culture experience and culture knowledge. The first way is Culture Experience including routine training which is done once a week, participating in activities to welcome guests or officials, inauguration events in the community, and so on and the second way is Culture Knowledge including the use of digitalization.

Reference

- Hernawati. (2017). *Eksistensi Musik Bambu di Era Modernisasi (Studi Kasus Di Desa Kolai Kecamatan Malua Kabupaten Enrekang)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makasar.
- Moleong, L.J. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya Mulyana.
- Raodah. (2019). Eksistensi dan Dinamika Pertunjukan Musik Tradisional Mandari di Kabupaten Polman Sulawesi Barat. *Jurnal Walasuji*. Volume 10/N2/12/2019.
- R.G. Soekarjo. (1982). *Modernisasi: Pengantar Sosiologi Pembangunan Negara-Negara sedang Berkembang*. Gramedia: Jakarta.
- Sendjaja, S. Djuarsa. (1994). *Teori Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka.
- Sjafirah, Nuryah & Prasanti (2016). *Penggunaan Media Komunikasi dalam eksistensi Budaya Lokal Bagi Komunitas Tanah Aksara*. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan komunikasi*.
- Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Yin, Robert K.(1994). *Case Study Research*. Thousand Oaks, London, New Kontemporer.Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).