
ANALYSIS ON SYMBOLISM OF MALANG MASK DANCE IN JAVANESE CULTURE

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ABSTRACT Malang Mask dance is an example of traditions in Java specially in Malang. It is interesting even to participate. This study has two significances for readers and students of language and literature faculty. Theoretically, the result of the study will give description about the meaning of symbols used in Malang Mask dance and useful information about cultural understanding, especially in Javanese culture.

Key Terms: Study, Symbol, Term, Javanese, Malang Mask

In our every day life, we make a contact with culture. According to Soekanto (1990:188), culture is complex which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. Culture are formed based on the local society and become a custom and tradition in the future. Culture is always related to language.

This research is conducted in order to answer the following questions:

What are the symbols of Malang Mask dance?

What are meanings of those symbolism of Malang Mask dance?

What causes of those symbolism used?

What functions of those symbolism?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Language

Language is defined as a means of communication in social life. Language is very important in human life because with language human can communicate each other.

Culture

Culture is everything humans perceive, know, think, value and feel is learned through participating in a cultural system.

Language and culture are connected with several other intricate and dynamic ways. The language is a product of the culture, and the culture is simultaneously shaped by how the language allows us to view it. The culture begins by giving a view point. Language give this idea oral expression which in turn gives response to the viewpoint.

Javanese Culture

Javanese culture is the culture of the Javanese ethnic group in Indonesia, part of the Indonesian culture. Javanese culture is centered in the Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java provinces of Indonesia.

Malang Culture

Topeng dance (topeng is Indonesian for "mask") is a dramatic form of Indonesian dance in which one or more mask-wearing, ornately-costumed performers interpret traditional narratives concerning fabled kings, heroes and myths, accompanied by gamelan music.

Symbols

Symbols is the object or something that suggest to something else that represents. In neat and logical fashion, Pierce (1966:35). Symbolic relationship may be entirely provincial, as when an unknow quantity in mathematics is represented by x or they may be so firmly established through custom as to approximate identity (Encyclopedia Americana vol. 26, 1988;16)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design describes what is involves the description recording, analysis and interpretation of condition that exist. It involves some of comparison of contrast and attempt to discover relation between existing non manipulated variables best (Mada 2004:22).

Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of the study are informants who are give an information about Malang Mask dance in Javanese culture and the object of the study are terms and symbols used on Malang Mask dance. Where of each traditional's

dance form in Indonesia in particular at Malang exist a lot of meaning of symbol that exist at in it. it will be focused on the meaning and it will be analyzed based on symbol.

Setting of the Study

To collect the accurate data, the researcher necessary to use some of instrumentations, those instrument are: documents, observations, and interviews.

Data collection

Procedure of data collecting of detailed descriptions of situations, events, people, interactions, and observed behaviour; direct quotations from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs, thoughts and quotations from documents correspondences and records.

Data analysis

Data analysis is very important in every observation and interview, because data analysis is the organized to rub with the data in design, category and the unity base analysis. The function of data analysis is to know the result of the interview.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSION

Research Finding

Javanese is friendly. It's to describe the Javanese people in every place especially in research finding. They always help the other people without they know. It one the Javanese culture also. When the other people meet them to observation their activities, they give the place and the information about their activities. As in Kedung Monggo village Pakisaji Malang and Art Centre (Dewan Kesenian Malang) in Pramuka street Malang they give place and information about Malang Mask Dance. In this research

finding, that every setting the basic character, meaning of symbol, cause and the function also same. The observation did on 1st 2013 until Juli 30th 2013.

Mask dance estimated show up about 20 century and expand during independence war. Mask Dance is the symbol for human characteristic, because a lot of mask model which described different situation, cry, laugh, shy, etc. There are 3 couple main characters well known name of Panji Asmoro Bangun with green color with Dewi Sekartaji have white color, second couple is Gunung Sari mask with white color and Dewi Ragil Kuning with yellow color, the third couple character Kelono Swandono and Bapang Joyo Sentiko who have red colors,

Each character have meaning which mark by they color, meaning of white purity, meaning green is prosperity, yellow is cleanliness and the last is red the meaning of fury, stubborn, cunning, and also the character which have long nose it is meaning of play boy.

In every performance Malang Mask Dance, each player has its own character according to the mask he wore, in this case a player should really be able to become the character of a mask. There is such a real dichotomy that can not be separated and a binary opposition in the Javanese belief that it is a unity. Young and old, bad and good, Bolo Tengen-Bolo Kiwo dramatic personae are in the works, the feel is very thick felt.

In the visualization of the costumes worn on stage there is a difference between the figures is wearing Irah-irahan/headgear and his assistant Demang Potrojoyo not wearing headgear. Another distinction is the costume attributes Irah-irahan Panji used and different ornaments on it with Irah-irahan used by the governor.

Description of The Research

Topeng dance (*topeng* is Indonesian for "mask") is a dramatic form of Indonesian dance in which one or more mask-wearing, ornately-costumed performers interpret traditional narratives concerning fabled kings, heroes and myths, accompanied by gamelan music.

Data Analysis

Malang is a city in East Java province, famous for its cool air. City and county is surrounded by four mountains, namely mount Arjuna in the north, Tengger Mountains in the east, Mount Kawi in the west, and mount Kelud in the south. Because the mountain is surrounded by some of the city of Malang has a good level of coolness. Mask dance is typical of Indonesian art that has existed since the time of the ancestors. Almost all regions in Indonesia has a history of performances using masks. In Java mask dance performances have been known since the year 762 Saka (840 M). This is described in the inscription Jaha and at that time the mask used as the primary means of worship and ritual performances known as Atapukan. Another term that is often used is the term racket, Manapel and Diapers. Of some of these terms are all leading to a sense that is meant to cover the face today can be equated with the word "mask."

Kedungmonggo as a village at the foot of Mount Kawi is a part of art and culture spread Malang mask dance. This is supported by geographic region Kedungmonggo relatively easily accessible by consumers arts masks dance because of its distance-Malang to Kepanjen only about 500 meters to the west. No doubt, this condition helps simplify the process of socialization results Malang is a unique art to the general public, particularly the residents of Malang.

The above conditions also supported externally with polished Hindu-Javanese culture constructs in locations around the Kedungmonggo village

considering the historical roots of the emergence of a ritual mask dance is the result of Hindu culture.

Symbols of Malang Mask dance

Visualization face on the mask is displayed showing the value of generality that sort positive-negative side of a character. For example, the dominant figure Sabrang country described as having a red face, have fangs, bulging eyes, thick eyebrows and a mustache, beard stubble. Sabrang public figure always positioned as an actor in the play antagonist properties. Unlike the Javanese royal figures. Panji and the accompanying illustrated with brightly colored faces (white and yellow), and green colors. Narrow eyes, *kucing anjlok* mustache (thin-greasy), *udan grimis* (drizzle).

Meaning of those Symbolism of Malang Mask Dance

Primary Colors

Mask which has a bright red color has a symbol of courage in him, even though he was a good knight and a knight who has an antagonistic role but has tremendous courage he will be played by a red mask. Which has a white mask has symbol of a purity, honesty and loyalty both to the husband, wife or sister. Examples the character which has a figure of a goddess loyalty is Dewi Sekartaji, she is faithful to her husband.

Yellow color is a symbol of pleasure and joy both antagonist and protagonist role provided he has a happy nature then he will have yellow faces. Example: a character named Guro Wongso. Green mask has a symbol that means peace or gratitude to god. The mask is mostly played by the role of the protagonist. Mask which has a black and blue color as a symbol of

judicious role in every staging Malang Mask dance. This role is usually played by an actor to the character of a mask like a king or leader.

Gold color has a symbol similar to the white color, they tend to be loyal. But gold color has properties loyal to the king or leader and the antagonist role..

Ornaments Carving

Antagonist

This can be seen from the figures carved ornaments that are the right and left side of the ear, this ornament using carvings shaped like a dragon, elephant and eagle.

Protagonist

The researcher found that the motifs is a protagonis figures are flowers and leaves. That are a symbol of unity and good nature, calm and courageous

Puna kawan / Abdi / serving

This figure is not marked with carved ornaments such as the antagonist and protagonist, but only marked with headgear / *udeng* they are used, who mask using *udeng* in their head is a symbol of a serving.

Cause of Symbolism Used by Malang Mask

Javanese dance and its discipline has different styles and philosophy compared to other Indonesian dance traditions. Unlike vigorous and expressive Balinese dance or cheerful and slightly sensual Sundanese dance, Javanese dance are commonly involving slow movements and graceful poses. Javanese dance have somewhat a meditative quality and tends to be more self-reflective, introspective and more oriented toward self-understanding. Javanese dance is usually associated with Wayang wong, and the palaces of

Yogyakarta and Surakarta due to the nature of dance being a pusaka or sacred heirloom from ancestors of the palace rulers.

Several dance is functioned as courtship or social dance, such as Ronggeng, Gandrung and Tayub, while others as celebratory dances such as Reog and Kuda Lumping. The movement of social dances, such as ronggeng and tayub are somewhat more vigorous and erotic, closely related to Sundanese Jaipongan. Because of this erotic nuances, this type of dance often gained shady reputation as the dance of the prostitutes. Other dance that famous and very popular in Malang called Malang Mask. It is become topic research in this paper.

Functions of Symbolism

Depend of symbolism of the offerings aim to provide safety in every staging Malang Mask also incantations in the makeup show also serves to show the audience that art to be displayed not just mere entertainment spectacle, but also a form of respect for the village guardian spirit.

Malang Mask is the result of a combination of Javanese culture Jawa tengahan (center of Java), and Jawa Kulonan (West Java), Jawa Timuran (East Java) and the last was Osing, so that the movement of the Topeng Malangan contain dynamic elements of wealth and ethnic music from Java, Madura and Bali. Malang Mask is a symbol for human nature, so many models of masks depicting different situations, cry, laugh, sad, embarrassed, and so on.

A mask tradition is also known in Malang, East Java. Usually, the Malang Mask is performed during public celebrations. The story of Topeng Malang is usually taken from the Panji cycle, which dated back to the era of Kediri Empire during the reign of Airlangga in 11th century.

Discussion

According to Oxford University press (2000:423) symbol is sign, mark, object that represent something and Pierce (1966:35) symbol is the object or something that suggest to something else that represent in neat and logical fashion. In this case Malang mask dance is an inherited traditional theatncal art performance.

In every story there is an unwritten message that states that the value of badness will certainly lose the value of kindness. One example is about the depiction of war is always won by the class warrior against warrior Sabrang.

Visualization face on the mask is displayed showing the value of generality that the positive side of the negative sort of a character. In the performing of Malang Mask dance, the researcher found a lot of positive things in it. Among contained a story about the wise counsel or advice to human life itself. Malang Mask dance is a pronunciation thank God because people has been given a reason to create a work of art that has value in the society. And also as a form of relationship between human, human and nature and human with God. So it is embodied in a work of art that Malang Mask dance

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.

Conclusion

Indonesian masked dance predates Hindu-Buddhist influences. Native Indonesian tribes still perform traditional masked-dances to represent nature, as the Hudoq dance of the Dayak people of Kalimantan or to represent ancestor spirits. With the arrival of Hinduism in the archipelago, the Ramayana and Mahabharata epics began to be performed in masked dance.

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Suggestion

From the explanation above, the researcher consider that this study is new at the Kanjuruhan University of Malang in the field especially English language. The researcher suggests that it can give a description as information to the reader about how is Symbolism of Malang Mask dance in Javanese culture.

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