

Sociology Study of the Lyrics of “Manyongot” The Creation of Zulhasan in Oral Tradition of Malay Tanjung Balai

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ABSTRACT: Sociology study on literary works is the objective and sciences study concerning to human, social and the process of social in society. Sociology of literature studies about the way of growth and development of society. The speed of social life can be seen through various creation of literature in society. A creation of literature contains of expressing, feeling, thinking, and also several events experienced by rhymist. Not only prosa, fiction, and drama are categorized as genre of literature, lyric is also the genre of literature creation. The statement above is justified because the lyric in song is also poetry. The creation of literature is not only to express the idea but also write society experience in author's creation. The lyric in song “Manyongot” tell about the form of local wisdom culture of Malay in Tanjung Balai. Tanjung Balai is a heterogenic city consists of Batakese, Mandailing, Nias and Minang but characterized as Malay in daily activity. The activity of Manyongot can be a proven how crucial the relationship between the creation of literature and society.

Keywords: literature of sociology, Manyongot, Malay culture, lyric, local wisdom

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I. INTRODUCTION

The creation of literature is a result by man creation include a high beautiful value because all forms of literature creation is made based on pure heart and thinking or on the other words, literature creation is the reflection of author's heart. To find the meaning of literature creation needs much consideration in determining the purpose of literature creation, in other words the creation of literature is the possibility of world. If the reader faces the literature creation so the reader will face the possibility interpretation.

The creation of literature as society reflection in a period can be reputed as the document of cultural social; even the element of imagination can not be released because it is impossible to author able to image if there is no realistic background. The creation of literature is also being a media to convey the idea of authors. Max Adereth in one of his creation talking about literature engaged which show the involvement between literature and man of letters in politics ideology^[6].

Therefore, the creation of literature divided into 3 kinds; poetry, prose and drama. These three kinds of literature creation have different form, but all of them have the similarity which cannot be separated, they have a deeper meaning inside, so it is not clear if it only see in plain view. The plain view means the way to get the meaning of literature creation without referring to the theory of literature or literature approach.

One of the approach will be discussed in this study is the sociology of literature approach. The sociology of literature is a branch of reflective literature as the reflection literature research. This research is interested by several researchers who want to see literature as a reflection of social life^[8]. The opinion above gives the meaning that the sociology of literature is a “Mirror” describe the social life. Sociology approach emphasizes the study about relationship between sociology and literature on both side influenced.

Therefore, to get the meaning of literature creation must use and refer to the approach, for example if we want to cut something; we must use a cutter not transportation. This study tries to analyze the tradition of Tanjung Balai Culture in the lyric of “Manyongot”. The phenomenon of cultural social in that lyric gives an inspiration to the author that this tradition can be introduced to wider society. Thus, the author will discuss the lyric “Manyongot” with sociology approach.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Sociology of Literature

The sociology of literature is the objective and sciences study concerning to human in society, social and process of social. Sociology studies about the growth and development of society with learning the social institutions and the problem of economy, religion, law, etc^[7].

The opinion of Atar Sami describes sociology study which is not different with extrinsic elements of literature creation. Literature creation wants to relate literature creation, the existence of literature creation and the role of literature creation to social reality^[5]. Wolf^[3] gave the definition that sociology is a discipline without form, badly defined, consisting of empiricist study and several observations to general theory which each of discipline only has the similarity in social relation.

Generalization from various opinions about sociology above, sociology is study about literature creation in the relation of social culture influence in the story of literature creation. Sociology study has 3 classifications^[7]:

- a. The sociology of Author, it discusses the social science, political ideology, and etc related to the status of Author.
- b. The sociology of literature creation, it discusses about the purpose and advice of literature creation to convey.
- c. The literature of sociology, it discusses about the reader and their social influence to society.

According to Lauren & Swingewood, there are 3 perspectives related to sociology of literature, they are:

- a. The research views literature creation as a social document contain the reflection of situation in the period of literature created.
- b. The research informs that literature is as a Mirror to social situation of Authors.
- c. The research describes a literature is a manifestation of history and condition of social culture.

The object study of sociology of literature is as follows:

- a. The social Context of Author
The social context of letters has a relation with social position of writers in society and its relation to the reading public. In these key areas are including social factors that can affect his literary work. Therefore, which is mainly studied is as follows
 - How do the writers get their livelihoods; whether it is receiving support from the guardian or of society directly or duplicate work.
 - Professionalism in the authorship; the extent to which writers regard their work as a profession.
 - Communities are designated by the writers. In this case, the relation between the writers and the community is very important because it is often found that the kind of society intended that determine the form and content of their literary works^[1].
- b. Literature as Mirror of Society
Literature is as a mirror of society, namely the extent to which literature is regarded as reflecting the state of the society. The word "mirror" here can lead to a vague, and therefore often misunderstood and misused. In this connection, especially the need to get the attention is.
 - Letters may be said to be representative of the population at the time it was written, because many of the features people who appear in literary works that are no longer valid at the time it was written.
 - Nature "different from the other" a writer often influence the selection and the appearance of social facts in his work. Literary genre is often a social attitude of a particular group and not the social attitudes across society.
 - Literature is trying to show the state of society that hair-splitting may not be believed or accepted as a mirror of society. Vice versa, the literary works not at all meant to describe accurately the state of society may still be trusted as a material to determine the state of society. Social views must be considered when literary writers will be assessed as a mirror of society^[1].
- c. Social Function of Literature
Sociological approach seeks to answer questions like, "How much literary value related to social values?" And "How much literary value influenced social value?" There are three things that must be considered.
 - The angle of view which considers that the literature is equal to the work of the pastor or prophet. In this view, it is also included the view that literature should serve as a reformer.
 - Another viewpoint considers that literature served as a mere entertainer. In this case the notions of art for art, for example, it makes no difference to an attempt to popularize merchandise in order to become a best seller.
 - The angle of view compromise as illustrated literature should be taught in an entertaining way^[1].

When linked with the literature, there are three approaches; First, the social context of the author. This is related to the social poet in society and its relation to the reading public. In this subject including the social factors that can affect the author as an individual and to influence the content of his literary work. It is especially careful in this approach are: (a) how is the author obtained the means (b) the extent to which the author considers his work as a profession and (c) society is intended by the author. Second, the literature is as a mirror of society. It is especially careful in this approach are (a) the extent to which the personal nature of the authors

affecting public image to be conveyed (c) the extent to which the literary genre that used by the author can represent the whole community. The third is the social function of literature. In this connection, there are three areas of concern; (a) the extent to which literature can serve as perombak people (b) the extent to which the author only serves as an entertainer only and (c) the extent to which synthesis occurs between possible points a and b above ^[1].

In the epistemology, it can be said to be impossible to build sociology of literature in general which includes the proposed approach. Recognize the concept of community will be different from one another. In a novel study "Sang Pemimpi" by Andrea Hirata is the concept of sociology of literature used literature as a mirror of society approach. It is used to explain the extent to which the author can represent and describe the entire community in his work.

2.2 Literature In The Perspective Of Sociology Of Literature

As an approach to understand and assess the literature by considering the social aspects (social), then in the perspective of sociology of literature, literature is no longer regarded as something autonomous, as strukturalisme view. The existence of literary works, thus always to be understood in relation to aspects of society. Literature is considered as one of the socio-cultural phenomenon, a product of society. Authors, as creators of literary works are community members. In creating literary works, of course he also can not be separated from the society in which they live, so that what is described in the literature was often a representation of reality that is happening in society. Likewise, readers who enjoy literature, readers also a member of the community, with a number of aspects and socio-cultural background, politic, and a psychologist who worked influential in selecting readings and interpret the works they read.

Starting from this, then in the perspective of sociology of literature, literary works, among others, can be viewed as a product of society, as a means redefine (representation) of reality in society. Literature can also be a document from the reality of social, cultural, political and in society at a particular time. In addition, the literature can also be a means to convey the values of the community or a particular ideology on the reader. In fact, the literature is also very likely to be a tool against inhumanity or injustice by proclaiming the humanist values. The description which has many variants of sociology of literature in the next chapter, will explain the various perspectives of sociology of literature in view of the existence of a literary work.

Sociology of literature can observe literature at least through three perspectives. First, the perspective of literary texts, it means that researchers analyzed as a reflection of people's lives and vice versa. Second, biographical perspective, the researchers analyzed the author. This perspective will be in touch with the life history of an author and social background. Third, receptive perspective, the research analyzed public acceptance of literary texts ^[2].

Ian Watt ^[1] formulated sociological approach literature in three ways:

- Context authors. These writers are associated with social position in society and its relation to the reading public.
- Literature as a reflection of society, the extent to which literature can be considered to reflect the state of society.
- The social function of literature, in this case analyzed how far the value of literature relating to social value, and to what extent the value of literature is influenced by social values, and how far the literature can also serve as a comforter and as well as education for the community readers.

2.3 Song Lyrics As Literary Genre

Lyric has two meanings: (1) literary works (poems) that contain the outpouring of personal feeling, (2) is an arrangement of a song ^[4]. In using the lyrics of a poet or a songwriter it must be really good at word processing. Words have meaning song sound rhythmic variety. Song (singing) is the creation of art and the relationship of art sound and language arts, as a work of art involves a melodic sound and timbre of the singer. From the above opinion, it can be concluded that the song is a combination of art artwork, art sound and poetic language, brief language and there was a rhythm to the sound of a coherent and choice of words are metaphors (imaginative) and engaging melodies and sound artist.

Genre (French) comes from the root word genus (Latin), has three terms, namely: attitude, sorts and types. In the literature used is the third term. The term of kinds is to designate the primary classification, while the genre is used to designate the next classification to then be divided into species. The main classification used in Indonesia was originally performed by Aristotle ^[5] in his book, Poetics. Basically Aristotle distinguished three classifications, namely: (a) classification by means of representation, consisting of prose and poetry, (b) classification by object representations, such as tragedy, comedy, and romance, and (c) classification by representasi characteristics of poetic, such as epic, lyric, and dramatic ^[5]. Poetry is the wording on each row there is a pattern of rhyme (poetry) certain. In a poem, it has the structure of the shape and structure of meaning. From the explanation above it can be concluded that, poetry is a form of pronunciation that takes into account

the aspects of sounds in it that reveals the imaginative experience, emotional and intellectual poets drawn from individual and social life. A song is essentially the same with poetry, because both are existed to the same features that are both structural forms and structures of meaning.

The lyrics are formed from the resulting language of communication between composer and the public audience of the song as written discourse, as conveyed by the media wrote the album art can also as an oral discourse through tapes. The lyrics are an expression of his inner man about something good that has been seen, heard or experienced. The lyrics have in common with rhyme but only in the lyrics also have specificity for pouring reinforced ideas through song lyrics with melodies and rhythms that are tailored to the type of song lyrics and timbre of the singer.

Poetry (lyrics) is one genre of literature. Conventionally, poetry can be defined as speech that is bound by a line, verse and rhythm. Poetry is the thinking which is musical. The poet in creating sound tuneful poetry thinks like music to his poetry by using sound orchestration. Moreover, poetry is also a concrete way of human thinking and artistic in emotional language and rhythmic^[9]. So, poetry is an expression of thoughts that evoke feelings, stimulate the imagination of the five senses in a rhythmic composition. It can be said that the elements of the poem in the form of emotion, imagination, thoughts, ideas, tones, sounds, rhythm, the impression of the senses, the arrangement of figures of speech, and so on. The sound is one element of poetry. The sound is closely related to the song. The lyrics of a song can be said to be poetic, because it is able to evoke a feeling, attracting attention, pose a clear response and induce compassion. In a song instead of just showing feelings as evidence mood but also can describe the experience of the authors.

III. METHODOLOGY

Research method is the way of work to understand the target object. The procedure in this analysis uses sociology method, first is analyzing the element of literature creation constructor. The analysis focuses on every word that builds the meaning of lyric "Manyongot", because intrinsically, the analysis of literature creation with every approach may not forget the intrinsic analysis. After the intrinsic elements are described, it is related to the problem in using sociology theory. For example, the relation between inter-individu and the society view to the object discussion or its position in society.

IV. DISCUSSION

Lyrics "Manyonggot"

Ibarat garam dilaut

Bagulut gulut awak takojut

Badan kurus merayu-rayu

Barubat kedoktor, dukun, tak lalu

Semua sudaro batarombo

Mambuat ubat basamo-samo

Datang ompot babaleh-baleh

Inilah adat ditanjung bale

Baleh bapulut di hias kan

Tolur marawal dipacakkan

Boras kuning ditaburkan

Aer ronjis di porcikkan

Kumpul sudaro dan jiran-jiran

Baleh pun dijunjungan

Biar samangat balek ka badan

Ini tradisi jaman ka jaman

Jangan lupo kaen palekat

Korno itu satu syarat

Yg disonggot biar copat sehat

Barulah namonya sampurna ubat

Songgot manyonggot

Manyonggot yg tarsonggot

Songgot manyonggot

Didolukan nenek kepot

The existences of human beings in the process of development of his mind can not be separated from the language. This is based on the position of the language as a support for the actualization of idea and human behavior. Then it can be said that the emergence and development of language is a sign of the emergence of a culture. Saussure in his Course in *General Linguistics* said that language is a system of signs that express ideas, thoughts, feelings, objects or actions of a marker to mark recipient. This can be compared with the system of writing, symbolic ceremonies, gestures, and so forth. However, according to Saussure language is a system of signs that the most important of all sign systems.

As a system of signs, language is a tool of human communication that is used to interact. Language is used by humans as a tool for ideas through communication activities. Language also accompanies the human thought process to understand the outside of world both effectively and imaginatively.

In a view of its function, language has three functions ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. Ideational function serves as a tool abstraction experience. Interpersonal function language is closely related to the interaction between individuals in daily life. While, textual function is a tool to construct or compose a text. Referring to the ideational function (abstraction experience) language is used as a means of expression for example in the soul of literary works. Language in literary works has special properties that are different. The specialty in many emerging is literary language interpretations. One piece of literature that has many interpretations is poetry.

Poetry as a part in a literary work is basically a means of expression of someone from his inner nature. Embodiment expression through poetry author further facilitated through language that aims to impress and emotive atmosphere certain to influence the feelings / thoughts lovers of poetry. Moelioni ^[4] concluded that the poem has elements such as emotions, imagination, thought, idea, tone, rhythm, the impression of the senses, the wording, the words figuratively, density and feeling author of all these things revealed in media language. On the development, the poetic language of art is appreciated by means of one song in music Art music which was originally the activity to process the tone and rhythm to produce a harmonious sound composition (instrumental) requires language media to convey ideas and concepts. So this is underlying the presence of the lyrics in a song. The languages of lyrics in a song are actually not much different from the language of poetry. This is in accordance with the understanding the lyrics of the songs by Semi ^[7] which said, "The lyrics are short poems that express the emotions". But with the development of a string of lyrics is no longer just the team to express feelings, ideas, and thoughts alone but can show a series of experiences that a person either directly by the author or other people's experiences recounted.

In terms of aesthetic function (poetry) in the lyrics of the song, there is domination t sound at *dilaut, takojut, palekat, sehat, ubat, manyonggot, tarsonggot, manyonggot dan kepot*. Pronounce *n* on the word *hiaskan, dipacakkan, ditaburkan, porcikkan, jiran-jiran, dijunjungkan, ka badan, ka jaman*.

The song's lyrics describe the habits of the people in the town Tanjungbalai manyonggot. Tradisi tradition which is a form of local wisdom of the city to Tanjungbalai was contained in the lyrics:

Semua sudaro batarombo
Mambuat ubat basamo-samo
Datang ompot babaleh-baleh
Inilah adat ditanjung bale

The language used is the Malay Tanjungbalai more dominant dialect O vowel sounds different to wither mostly use e taling e pepet. Here is the translation in the English language in song fragments above:

Semua sudaro bataromo (All the brothers told)
Membuat ubat basamo-samo (Make drugs together)
Datang ompot babaleh-baleh (Coming suddenly brings hall)
Inilah adat ditanjung bale (This is customary in Tanjungbalai)

The language in the song lyrics has rules that there are elements of emotive poetry through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining certain impression such as poetry, song lyrics languages are also quick-solid. This is due to the lyrics of the song has undergone a process of compaction of meaning and creativity election diction of the poet.

4.1 Socio-Cultural Background Contained In The Lyrics Of "Manyonggot"

A work of literature that has the characteristics of fictitious can not be separated from social and cultural decoration. Sociologists' literature looked only as a document of socio-cultural literature. Background displayed can be education, employment, language, housing, customs, and way of looking at something (a perspective of life), religion and so forth. Certain regions have characteristics that characterize the area.

The city of Tanjung Balai is one of the cities in the province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. Its area is 60.52 km² and a population of 154 445 inhabitants. The city is located on the edge of the Asahan River, the longest river in North Sumatra. The distance from Medan approximately 186 KM, or about a 5 hour drive vehicle. Residents of Tanjung Balai Asahan geographically are Malays but they have a clan for almost half of the urban population Tanjung Balai is Bataknese. They are Bataknese but live with Malay custom. Sibolga language dialects are similar, but not similar Minang language. Only the suffix A sentence ends with the sound of O, eg:

Ondak kemano kau? (Where will you go?).

Mo lah kito pogi malaut malam ni (Let us go to the sea tonight).

Nan gilo malalak sajo karojo kau? (You always hang out)

Based on the *de facto*, the resident of Tanjung Balai has long been inhabited by the population divided into two major group namely the people are descendant of Malay and and others are Bataknese. The descendants of Batak society that formerly inhabited since Tanjung Balai are Muslim majority. So do not be surprised if the average resident of Tanjung Balai own clan but few who know and understand the ins and outs of his clan used. The origin of the Batak people in Tanjung Balai is a derivative of Batak kings in the area around the Simalungun, Toba Samosir. In a piece of history of the kings in Simalungun and Batak Toba and Samosir descendants eventually spread to many regions around North Sumatra. Even one instance Batak king named Sinaga migrated to Asahan area. Malay traditions that characterize the special culture in Tanjungbalai are into socio-cultural background in the lyrics of the song "Manyonggot".

4.2 Indigenous Habit

The lyrics "Manyonggot" is a snippet of the implementation of the customs in the town of Tanjung Balai. This term comes in the unknow place of where the first but this tradition has lasted throughout the ages, even execution into a form of local wisdom Tanjung Balai city. "Manyonggot" in the Malay language means *Upah-upah* (congratulation). The tradition of *Upah-upah* fresh flour is commonly done in the Malay society weddings. "Manyonggot" almost the same as 'upah-upah' in terms of the procedures for implementation, but the implementation is very different backgrounds. The implementation of the "Manyonggot" is only done when someone who has been sick and greatly feared by the entire family. "Manyonggot" is also done if just one family safe from harm such as accidents and so forth. In the lyrics of the song "Manyonggot" we can find such information.

Ibarat garam dilaut (Like the salt in the sea)

Bagulut gulut awak takojut (Together we were surprised)

Badan kurus merayu-rayu (Thin body is so depressing)

Barubat kedoktor, dukun, tak lalu (Went to the doctor, to the shaman in vain)

Semua sudaro batarombo (All the brothers to compromise)

Mambuat ubat basamo-samo (Make medicine together)

Datang ompot babaleh-baleh (Suddenly come hall)

Inilah adat ditanjung bale (This is customary in Tanjung Balai)

The implementation of the "Manyonggot" is so interesting, because the people who will be treated don't know that he will be Upah-upah, because this is in secret by the family. When people are in treated are surprised with the event created for their family then according to the ancestors, the event will make it heal. At the time of implementation of the 'manyonggot' has to be proof of the existence of the 'manyonggot' is *Balai*.

Balai is also called the place for birdlime, it is very important for Malay society. Its presence in any ceremonies can not be abandoned and an honor and pride for those receiving or giving a *Balai*. *Balai* is made from wood with four legs and a level there are 3 or 7 and each level contains of yellow birdlime as a symbol of fertility and glory. At the top level of the hall usually put grilled chicken as a symbol of sacrifice or core (grated coconut cooked in palm sugar). Each level of the hall laid eggs wrapped in oil paper that has been decorated and stemmed sticks, then dipacakkan to sticky hall. Then Balai is placed in the middle chamber that beautifies the scenery.

Baleh bapulut di hias kan (Balai with birdlime becomes furnish)

Tolur marawal dipacakkan (Eggs wrapped in oil paper inserted)

Boras kuning ditaburkan (Yellow rice sown)

Aer ronjis di porcikkan (The water in the splash)

Kumpul sudaro dan jiran-jiran (Gathered relatives and neighbors)

Baleh pun dijunjungkan (*Balai is upheld*)

Biar samangat balek ka badan (Let healthy and always the spirit)

Ini tradisi jaman ka jaman (This tradition throughout the ages)

After the person who will be treated is surprised because *Balai* came suddenly in front of him, then *Balai* is pulled up to the head while saying "One, two, three, four, five, seven back in spirit to the body", glove was inserted into the body. According to the oral tradition of communities that suggested that a *batik* cloth often call with fabric adhesive to the mandatory give to the person who will be treated in order to health fast.

4.3 The Value of Education

Education value is something very important in daily life. Each creation of literature can not be separated from the garnish value into the message implicit and explicit. The educational value of it can be viewed from various aspects, either in the value of religious education, moral education value, educational value customs / cultural, social and educational value. In the lyrics of this song educational value can be found in the lyrics, which reads:

Songgot manyonggot

Didolukan nenek kepot

In the lyrics, which is read “*Didolukan nenek kepot*” in Indonesian it means 'putting parents first'. In this tradition the role of parents become a fundamental role in society. The advice of parents is a direction that actually obeyed by the young people in Tanjung Balai. Attitude prefers to the older people is showed in the lyrics.

V. CONCLUSION

From the discussion, authors can find various aspects of the study of literature in the sociological approach, including:

- Socio-cultural background of the lyric "Manyonggot" is told in various aspects, be it education, religion, language customs, as well as jobs. Of all these aspects, giving a sense that social life is very obedient to the customs and teaches their offspring to menghormata norms that have been agreed in customary rules. Besides traditional culture that has the characteristics demanded are many challenges to be given enlightenment, to become the custom that respect the customs and cultures accept modernization.
- Approach sociology of literature shows the close links between people with different traditions that they do.

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