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ACEH PEOPLE'S BEDTIME CHILDREN TRADITION: Values and Messages Contained in Dodaidi's Poetry

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ABSTRACT

Each region and tribe has its own traditions, just as in Aceh, there is a custom for people to put their children to sleep by singing Dodaidi poetry. In various literatures, it is explained that the custom of the people of Aceh to sing Dodaidi poetry is a legacy from their ancestors, which aims to teach Islamic religious values. In Muslim society it is believed that young children have good hearing and memory abilities, so various occasions, including when they sleep, are an opportunity to teach religious values. Based on this background, this research was conducted to analyze the values and messages contained in Dodaidi's poetry as a bedtime for children. To answer this goal, a scientific method was established in the form of a qualitative approach using a literature review research method. The object of this research is the Dodaidi poetry of the people of Aceh, Indonesia. The results of the study reveal that Islamic religious values are the main feature in Dodaidi's poetry, it contains deep messages for the life of the child as an adult, for example growing into a healthy and strong child so that he can defend his religion and country.

Keywords: Tradition, Bedtime, Values, Messages, Poetry

INTRODUCTION

Wisdom refers to good teachings so that in this case, every cultured ethnic group has a sense of pride in conveying the wisdom contained in their teachings or customs. Literature as a creative product is closely related to the socio-culture that is the background for its creation (Ismail, 2022). It was created not only for aesthetic or artistic purposes, or only for its own sake, but its artistic value is integrated with the socio-cultural values of the community, for example joining the economic, social, political, religious, historical and others.

Dodaidi is one of the customs of the Acehnese in putting their children to sleep. In this dodaidi activity, the mother recites poetry of praise to Allah SWT. and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad saw. This custom is a lullaby that is often sung by mothers to their children, both in the cradle and in the swing (Adira, 2023). In this case, Dodaidi,

which is one of the works of oral literature in Indonesia, certainly contains its own information. This information may be in the form of good teachings that we call local wisdom. This local wisdom needs to be recognized and studied for the better understanding and development of national character.

In Acehnese society, the life of a child in the early days after birth is always colored by character-forming Islamic poetry. These verses are sung by mothers when their babies are put to sleep in the swings until the babies fall into a deep sleep. In Acehnese culture, a baby is usually put to sleep in a swing that is placed in the same room as his father and mother.

THEORY

Local Wisdom

Local wisdom is a part of a culture that exist in a society that cannot be kept away from the community itself, local wisdom can be said as an existing value. Local wisdom in Indonesia has been proven to follow determine or play a role in the progress of society. Local Wisdom is a form of understanding that exists to regulate people's lives or what is commonly called local wisdom (Jannati, et al., 2020).

Local wisdom is a set of views on life, knowledge, and life strategies that are manifested in activities carried out by local communities, which are able to answer various problems in meeting their needs (Husna, et al., 2022). Local wisdom is the basic knowledge of life, obtained from experience or the truth of life, can be abstract or concrete, balanced with nature and the culture of a particular community group (Hartini, et al., 2021). Local wisdom can also be found, both in community groups and in individuals.

Acehnese People

Aceh is located in the westernmost of the Indonesian archipelago, to be precise at the northwestern tip of the island of Sumatra between 2-65° North latitude and 95-98° East longitude and is very strategically located on international shipping and flight routes. Its geographical position is: (1) North side is bordered by the Malacca Strait, (2) South side is bordered by North Sumatra Province, (3) West side is bordered by the Indonesian Ocean, and (4) East side is bordered by the Malacca Strait. The area of Aceh is 57,365.57

km² or 5,736,557 Ha. The entire area consists of forests, agricultural areas, grasslands, swamps, towns, villages, lakes, rivers, hills and mountains.

Dodaidi

Dodaidi is an oral tradition of lullaby in Aceh which is often sung by mothers to their children in cradles or swings (Alwi & Iqbal 2022). In the tradition of the Acehnese people, the life of a child in the early days of his birth is colored by the poems sung by his mother while in the swing. These poems are used to refine their feelings and manners. The poems usually contain educational advice. One of the most popular poems is Dodaidi (Pratiwy, 2021).

Poems that are sung when a child is about to enter the subconscious or fall asleep are not done without reason. According to doctors and psychologists, values and messages will be more easily transferred when a person's brain waves are in this condition. Likewise with Dodaidi. When swinging her child, the mother will recite Islamic poetry containing advice, history and morals of the prophets. Swinging children is therefore also a medium for instilling Islamic values (Werdiningsih, et al., 2022).

METHOD

Scientifically, this research uses a qualitative approach with the literature review method. Where the disclosure of phenomena is reviewed from a theoretical point of view. Meanwhile, the analytical method used is theoretical descriptive, namely expressing the meaning of phenomena based on theoretical arguments. The object of this research is the Dodaidi tradition in the people of Aceh, Indonesia. This study intends to reveal the meaning of the Dodaidi tradition and the poems used in the Dodaidi tradition. In this way knowledge/information about the philosophy of the Dodaidi tradition is obtained.

RESULTS

Dodaidi is known as the poem Peuayon Aneuk in Acehnese society. The term comes from the words “Ayon” which means “cradle” and “Aneuk” which means “child” (Rizki, 2020; Andriani, et al., 2020). Thus Peuayon Aneuk can be interpreted as chanting poetry to lull or lull children.

Dodaidi is not only a lullaby to send children to sleep, but also has certain other purposes for the people of Aceh. As a religious society, Aceh also uses songs as a medium

for religious education for children. Later several songs contain epics with the hopes and entreaties of mothers or fathers to their babies to take part in future holy wars. Of course this action is based on education and the character of the Islamic religion which wants every human being to be able to stand up for what is right. In addition, introducing Islamic religious education is an obligation for parents. The concept's main goal is to acquaint children with Allah and the teachings of Islam. That is why religious messages are always found in Dodaidi's songs.

Dodaidi's Poetry Written Meaning

Analysis can be seen from the earliest stanza. The first meaning, namely the desire of a mother for her child to grow well, is reflected in the sentence "bagah rayeuk banta seudang". Even though literally the word "rayeuk" means bigger, of course the meaning there is not that the child can be forced to grow up in such a way. Rayeuk here means more growing which is certainly more acceptable that a baby is expected to grow well, healthy and strong. A mother certainly wants her child to grow up to be an adult who is not lacking in anything, including health problems, intelligence, strength, and all kinds of things. The wish, hope, or prayer is chanted repeatedly in dodaidi when putting his child to sleep. Automatically, this wish, hope, or prayer is always repeated all the time. More precisely, every mother puts her baby to sleep.

The second meaning is mother's advice to fight to defend the country. Advice like this can be read from the sentence "yak meuprang enemy Nanggroe" which means let's fight the enemy of the country. Apart from that the sentence is more inviting with the word "yak" which means let's go which in this sense is as if the mother is participating in the war, the basic meaning of the sentence is mother's advice or advice to her child. In this case, the meaning of the sentence "yak meuprang musoh Nanggroe" is already meaningful as advice to her child from a mother to fight to defend the country from attacking enemies. This explains that the matter of defending the country is an important matter in human life. A child is expected to be a fighter for the country and defender of his religion, in this case, Islam.

In Islamic teachings, the issue of fighting does receive special attention. According to Islamic teachings, someone who dies in jihad will receive a very special reward (Muhlisin & Huda, 2022; Alkhotob, 2018). They will be rewarded with paradise in which there are all pleasures. If you refer to this, all people will compete to become warriors.

This is also felt by the mothers of the Acehnese people who want their children to fight and die in their struggle. Even if their child dies, according to people it is a sad thing, but the mother will still be happy because she has sent her child to heaven.

Dodaidi's Poetry Implicit Meaning

The implied meaning referred to in this study is about the teachings, or messages in the dodaidi tradition. In dodaidi's poetry, parents' advice to their children is implied. This is reflected from the first stanza to the third stanza. As explained at the beginning, dodaidi is basically advice from parents to their children and prayers and hopes for what their children will become in the future. Seeing this point, the three stanzas of this dodaidi show that. All three show how parents, in this case mothers, give advice and voice their hopes. Even though, in fact, the child does not yet understand or cannot understand this hope, the advice and hope is transformed into a rhythmic and seductive chant that is enough to make the listener (baby/child) sleepy so that they gradually fall asleep.

Dodaidi's Poetry Important Points

The affairs of expelling invaders and upholding Allah's religion are important points in every stanza in dodaidi. This shows that seeking the pleasure of Allah in carrying out all activities in the world is indeed an essential thing in the life of the people of Aceh. This also proves that worldly affairs are not more important than afterlife affairs.

Colonial affairs, for example, have indeed become a common enemy in the mindset of the Acehnese people. This is in accordance with what was said by Saputra (2019) that for the Acehnese, facing the invaders is an obligation. This obligation is collective, both men and women, as long as they are physically and mentally healthy and are deemed fit to fight.

The point of local wisdom in this case is that every aspect of Acehnese society is based on Islamic teachings and all human actions are for the sake of seeking God's grace. Even in every detail of life must be based on seeking God's grace. If we reflect on the dodaidi lines above, the struggle, which means the background of the invaders' attack, was a disaster. However, every Muslim is advised to remain patient if he is hit by a disaster. As Triasmoroadi (2018) said, that in these calamities we say, everything returns to God. Plus, if someone lunges at you, actually if you're careful, you won't fall. We'd say, Yes, sorry. I was not careful. But this is God's provision, this answer will keep us away from useless later regrets.

CONCLUSION

Dodaidi is a work of oral literature originating from Aceh. Based on its name, dodaidi comes from two words in the Acehnese language, namely doda and idi. Doda or peudoda which means swaying and idi or dodi which means swinging. Parents in Aceh like to chant dodaidi when they are putting their children to sleep on a swing or just in bed.

The meaning contained in dodaidi has three forms, namely the explicit, implied meaning, and important points. Interpretation is carried out at the level of written local wisdom by paying attention to words, sentences, or even paragraphs of literary works. The analysis in this section shows local wisdom at an explicit level. The implicit level can be done by expanding the work's point of view to knowledge about things that exist outside the text. Most likely at this level it will be known when the researcher knows the local knowledge in accordance with which the literary work originates. The interpretation of important points is carried out even deeper. This is because the hidden level is contained behind the words, sentences, or paragraphs to find out about it requires knowledge and deeper thought than the implied level.

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