

OFFERINGS DANCE AS A MEDIUM OF SOCIALIZING RELIGIOUS VALUES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, GANJURAN, YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

The offering dance also known as standard dance is a religious or ritual ceremony comprising freedom of creation. Therefore, this study aims to identify the offering dance as a means of socializing religious values in the Catholic Church, Ganjuran, Yogyakarta. This is a qualitative research with anthropological and art approaches. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documents. The obtained data were analyzed through data reduction, presentation, and verification procedures. Furthermore, the triangulation of data sources, methods, and theories was used to determine their validity. The values of religiosity associated with offering dance used the Bouman's analysis to determine the values considered sacred by the community. These values are used as guidelines and further analyzed based on Macleaver's socialization analysis, which is a process that individuals go through to learn the norms, values, roles, and all other requirements needed to enable effective participation in social life. The results showed that the offering dance used as a means of socialization comprises educational, tolerance, moral education, culture, aesthetics, and social solidarity values. In addition, the findings also showed that the offering dance has been passed down from generation to generation with symbols capable of indirectly affecting the condition of the congregation and society.

Keywords: Offerings Dance, Socialization, and Religious Values.

INTRODUCTION

Changes in arts are influenced by various factors, such as education, social, economy, politics, religion, and culture. According to Suciningsih (2012), the arrival of Indians, Arabs, Africans, and Europeans led to the introduction of various cultural dances on the island of Java. One of the new dance steps created due to religiosity in the Catholic Church, located in Ganjuran, Yogyakarta is the "Offering Dance" which has undergone many changes from elements of motion, costumes, make-up, to floor patterns.

This is a new dance type, which acts as the basic concept of classical Javanese dance developed in accordance with the conditions of the times, where the movements have been given new Indonesian elements and a more modern style. The associated offering dance that comes from the 1950s and above is categorized as relatively young, therefore those born after the development of the traditional dance have witnessed various forms of change (Nalan, 1996: 11). This offering dance is called an art field, with freedom in creation. It means that this dance is not standard, rather it is a special religious ritual.

The offering dance has been around since 1992 and was created at the request of Pastor Romo Utomo (1929-2020). The pastor expected a traditional dance to indicate gratitude, which was included in the Liturgy of the Great Kirab Procession of the Most Holy Sacrament and functioned as a religious ceremony dance or ritual. Until now, the Offering Dance presentation was part of a series of procedures standardized in the Liturgy of the Great Sacred Sacrament Procession of the Catholic Church in Sumbermulyo Village, Bambanglipuro, Bantul, Yogyakarta. According to Macleaver (2013), socialization is a process through which individuals learn the norms, values, roles, and all other requirements needed to enable effective social life participation.

It comprises various societal benefits for individuals and society. For individuals, it functions as a guide for learning to know, adapting to their environment, and planting good values, norms, and social structures from one generation to another within the community. Meanwhile, for society, it preserves, disseminates, passes down values, norms and beliefs. In this learning process, individuals are opportune to know the real social and physical environment. Furthermore, there is an adaptation in the socialization process, which enables them to adapt to the environment comprising regulatory rules or norms. This means that people that enter the environment need to adjust to the applicable rules with the ability to bind every individual in society (Khairuddin, 1985). Based on the literature above, it is concluded that socialization is a process comprising a community's culture, with interactions between individuals to determine their behavior. Therefore, it helps the environment determine the system of life, economy, and