

Traditional Chian-Cui Games as a Manifestation of Local Cultural Tourism for the Meranti Islands Community

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Abstract. Indonesia is a large country with islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke, making Indonesia the largest archipelagic country globally. As a sizeable multicultural country, there are various kinds of culture and traditional games in it. One of them is the conventional Chian-Cui game. Chian-Cui is one of the conventional games typical of the Meranti Islands Long Strait, where this game is a water war game that involves many creations and people. Chian-Cui is a water war game often played during Chinese New Year celebrations for the Selatpanjang Chinese community. This article aims to reveal and introduce traditional games typical of the Meranti Islands. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach, where the data obtained in the field are then documented and described in the form of a qualitative descriptive narrative. The results obtained in this study include the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands can add to the atmosphere of excitement and entertainment for the community in celebrating the Chinese New Year. Furthermore, the conventional Chian-Cui game can increase local and foreign tourists every year. When entering the Chinese New Year celebration, many local and foreign tourists visit Selatpanjang. Furthermore, the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands can be a manifestation of the introduction of the local culture of the Selatpanjang community, especially the Chinese community and the Meranti Archipelago Malay community.

Key words: traditional games, chian-cui, local cultural tourism.

How to Cite: Nofrizal, D., Setijono, H., Setyawati, H., Nasuka, N., Rambe, E. L., Rahmad, H. A., Khoiri, M. (2021). Traditional Chian-Cui Games as a Manifestation of Local Cultural Tourism for the Meranti Islands Community. *ISET: International Conference on Science, Education and Technology*, 7(1), 98-100.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country consisting of islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke, making Indonesia the largest archipelagic country globally. As a sizeable multicultural country, there are various kinds of culture and traditional games in it. One of them is the conventional Chian-Cui game. Chian-Cui. It is one of the conventional games typical of the Meranti Islands Long Strait. Long Strait is one of the Frontier, Outermost and Innermost regions. The geographical location of this region provides many benefits to the local community. The Long Strait area is close to neighbouring countries, directly adjacent to Singapore and Malaysia. It will be fascinating if the geographical conditions can be appropriately utilized, including exploring various regional potentials through the cultural heritage owned through the traditional. Chian-Cui game. Chian-Cui is a water war game often played during Chinese New Year celebrations for the Selatpanjang Chinese community. This game is one of the valuable cultural heritage for the

people in the Meranti Islands area.

Therefore, maintaining and preserving local culture is a must for every community, including the people of Selatpanjang. (Kurniati, 2016) explained that traditional games are game activities that grow and develop in certain areas, loaded with cultural values and values of community life and are taught from one generation to the next. The decline of traditional games did not use written or recorded script but verbally and direct examples to generations that were then disseminated. (Haris, 2015). revealed that classic games are a symbol of knowledge spread orally and have a moral message and benefits. Classic games cannot be separated from previous generations. Traditional games are one of the important activities as a means of learning for children in the past. Traditional games cannot be left missing. The existence of conventional games must always be maintained.

METHODS

In this study, the author uses a qualitative descriptive method, where the researcher collects

data in the field, which is then narrated in descriptive form. The primary data that the researcher got was obtained from primary sources, namely researchers who directly observed or witnessed the events that were written down. Meanwhile, secondary information is obtained from secondary sources. Namely, researchers report the results of observations and interviews with other resource persons who are competent in problems or related to the information to be extracted, which then data is collected and concluded. Data obtained from observations and interviews were analyzed and supported to explain the study results. (Bungin, 2016). Meanwhile, according to (Sugiyono 2018.) Qualitative research is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or features of social influences that cannot be defined, measured or described through a quantitative approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At first, the Chinese New Year celebrations in Selatpanjang were only regularly celebrated by the Chinese, just like in other areas. At this Chinese New Year celebration, the Selatpanjang Chinese community takes advantage of the Lunar New Year momentum as a forum to gather with family members, so that ethnic Chinese who are outside Selatpanjang can feel the Chinese New Year atmosphere in their hometown. One of the activities carried out by the Chinese community in the celebration of the Chinese New Year is to go around in the afternoon in the city of Selatpanjang by using a rickshaw which is traditional transportation in Selatpanjang to see their hometown with their family. This activity becomes a routine for the Chinese community every year during the Chinese New Year celebration. This activity is carried out for six days starting from the first day of the Chinese New Year celebration. (Effendi, 2014). Along with the development of the Chinese New Year celebrations in Selatpanjang, there have been changes from other regions, which is unique in the Chinese New Year celebrations in Selatpanjang, namely the water war games carried out by the Chinese community. Long before the Chinese community played it, this water war game had been played by local children in Selatpanjang in their daily activities. In this game, the children were flushing each other by shooting and pouring the water towards the

opponent, resulting in an incident. The resistance between one group and another. This game continues every day during free time for local children in Selatpanjang, over time The water war game played by a group of children from the Selatpanjang Malay community has also begun to be of interest to the children of the Chinese community in Selatpanjang, but they do not use water instead of foam spray. It is the same form of play, only the ammunition used is different. Malay children use water to splash their opponents, while Chinese children use foam spray in battle. With this water war game, it is in the spotlight for traders in Selatpanjang to sell water guns, especially entering the Chinese New Year celebration time, because there are many immigrants from outside Selatpanjang to visit families who are there, especially for those who are married and bring their children to visit. Holiday enjoying the atmosphere of Chinese New Year celebrations in Selatpanjang. So that many of the children of the Chinese community were wet during the implementation of welcoming this Chinese New Year celebration became entertainment for them in playing this game, especially for those who had not seen each other for a long time. The habit of playing this game is one form of the emergence of a new game for the Chinese community in Selatpanjang because this game takes place continuously when it enters the turn of the year for the Chinese community. Because, the interest of the Chinese community, especially young people, in playing this game has led to innovations for the Chinese community, especially the youth, to provide new creations to activities that are often carried out by the Chinese community at every Chinese New Year celebration, namely when travelling around the city using a motorized tricycle with family. They assume that the routine of just walking around the city is tiresome because there is no excitement and a sense of intimacy. For this reason, the Chinese youth formed a new game carried out while travelling around the city using a motorized tricycle. They attacked each other by using various types of ammunition, such as foam spray and plastic bags filled with water to create excitement during activities around the city. This water war game was also enlivened by the local community, especially the Malay community. The Chinese and Malay ethnicities mingled in a friendly atmosphere. Most Malays do not ride motorized rickshaws, but an attack from the side of the road or sell bagged ammunition filled with water that has been wrapped in plastic so that the

Chinese New Year celebrations in Selatpanjang look more lively than before. The results obtained in this study include the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands can add to the atmosphere of excitement and entertainment for the community in celebrating the Chinese New Year. Furthermore, the traditional Chian-Cui game can increase local and foreign tourists every year. When entering the Chinese New Year celebration, many local and foreign tourists visit Selatpanjang. Furthermore, the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands can be a manifestation of the introduction of the local culture of the Selatpanjang community, especially the Chinese community and the Meranti Archipelago Malay community.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the research, the author can conclude the Water War Game (Chuan-Chui) during the Chinese New Year Celebration in Selatpanjang. The authors draw the following conclusions: Chinese New Year is a Chinese New Year's Day, on Chinese New Year Celebration there are fifteen days (Cap Goh Meh) as the day of implementation in celebrating the Lunar New Year celebrations with various ceremonial rituals and traditions carried out by the beliefs of the Chinese community, the participants were enlivened with traditional arts such as Baronsai (lion dance), Liang Long (dragon dance) and Tatung. The birth of Chian-Cui (water war) began with an innovation made by Chinese youths to provide new creations when welcoming the Chinese New Year Celebration in Selatpanjang. Started from a game using foam spray and turned into the water, which was carried out for six days in a row using a motorized tricycle. The water war game (Chian-Cui) in Selatpanjang develops every year. It can be proven by the increasing number of foreign and foreign tourists who attend the Chinese New Year Celebration in Selatpanjang. This development is inseparable from the efforts of the community and local government in preserving and promoting it to various regions. For this traditional game, the government conceptualizes it as well as possible so that the

implementation process is neatly and carefully packaged. In the water war game (Chian-Cui), some values are contained, such as the value of solidarity and togetherness between layers of society, at the time of the water war game at the Chinese New Year Celebration, all levels of society in Selatpanjang, from ethnic Chinese, Malay, Javanese, Bugis mingle with the atmosphere. Familiar. In addition, there is also a beauty value in this water game because of its uniqueness that can distinguish it from Chinese New Year celebrations in other areas, namely the people throwing each other by riding a motorized tricycle as a traditional Selatpanjang vehicle. The influence of the water war game (Chian-Cui) is considerable in enlivening the Chinese New Year Celebration in Selatpanjang, especially in attracting tourists because of its uniqueness that will not be found in other areas. The existence of a water war that can bring thousands of tourists to Selatpanjang is an essential factor in improving the people's economy in Selatpanjang. The water war game (Chian-Cui) is very influential for the social community in Selatpanjang, both from a positive and a negative side. However, in this study, it can be concluded that the positive impact outweighs the negative impact, so the water war game should be preserved.

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