

The Pattern of Inheriting Expertise in the Aligo Nasheed Group

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Abstract. Nasheed music is a type of music that is rich in Islamic values conveyed through its lyrics. One of the nasheed groups in Makassar City is the Aligo nasheed group. This group has been active for approximately 16 years and is influential in Makassar City. This research aims to gain an understanding of the cultural inheritance process within the Aligo nasheed group, using the Cavalli Sforza and Feldman cultural inheritance framework and qualitative methods. The research findings indicate that there is a cultural inheritance process in the learning activities conducted by the Aligo nasheed group. This inheritance process occurs horizontally among group members during weekly practice sessions. The exchange of information and nasheed knowledge takes place during these group practice sessions.

Keywords: Nasheed; Aligo; Cultural Inheritance

INTRODUCTION

Music as one of the branches of art, is believed to have been present in human life. It is recorded that music has been around since ancient times, specifically during prehistoric times. This can be seen from the discovery of flutes made from animal bones found during the medieval times (Leaf, 2006, pp. 13-19). Music has since evolved to accompany the existence of human beings up to the present day. The functions of music have also changed and expanded in various aspects of societal life. Alan P. Merriam (Merriam, 1963, pp. 219–226) proposed that there are at least 10 functions of music that have developed up to the present time. These functions are as follows: 1) Emotional expression, 2) Aesthetic appreciation, 3) Entertainment, 4) Communication, 5) Symbolic representation, 6) Bodily response, 7) Social institution validation, 8) Normative functions, 9) Cultural continuity, and 10) Social integration. Nasheed music is one type of music that entered and developed in Indonesia around the 1980s (Gulo et al., 2019, p. 851). The lyrics performed in nasheed music contain Islamic values. Nasheed is a melody that is typically Islamic in nature and contains words of advice, stories of prophets, praises of Allah, and other related aspects of Islam (Yanti, 2016). Nasheed music, in general, also contains verses that are rich in Islamic values. The verses can also tell the stories of prophets and other examples, as well as convey messages of goodness to the listeners (Wiharja, 2021, p. 18). In the understanding of society, nasheed is a type of

singing that is usually Islamic in nature and contains words of advice, stories of prophets, praises of Allah, and similar themes (Satria et al., 2017, p. 230).

The development of nasyid music then expanded throughout the country, including in Makassar City, South Sulawesi. Nasheed groups continued to grow until 2019. During that period, nasheed groups emerged at various educational levels, from junior high schools to universities, and even among the general public. Nasheed events and festivals were organized for both nasheed groups and enthusiasts. However, since 2019, the presence of nasheed groups has declined. One of the key factors contributing to the existence of these nasheed groups is the cultural inheritance process. Cultural inheritance is the transfer of knowledge that occurs between two parties. This process plays a crucial role in the existence of nasheed groups. Without a proper and guided cultural inheritance process, nasheed groups are at risk of extinction, which may ultimately lead to the threat of nasheed music becoming extinct in Makassar city.

The Aligo nasheed group is one of the nasheed groups in Makassar city. This nasheed group was originally established in Belopa, then took part as one of the nasheed groups in Makassar city. The group has been established since February 13, 2007. The Aligo nasheed group has been established for approximately 16 years. The existence of the Aligo nasheed group as one of the nasheed groups in Makassar city is one indication of the success of the group in the process of cultural inheritance in the nasheed

group. The success of the cultural inheritance process that occurred in the Aligo nasheed group then attracted the author's interest to research the phenomenon.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method. The qualitative research method is used to conduct in-depth exploration due to the need to study a specific group or population, identify variables that are not easily measurable, or listen to faint and soft voices (Cresswell, 2013, p. 63). The research approach used in this study is a case study approach. This approach is employed to answer questions about the cultural inheritance process within the Aligo nasheed group. The Cavalli-Sforza and Feldman inheritance theories will examine the cultural inheritance process. Data collection for this research is conducted through interviews. The research participant in this study is Fahmi Syam, the manager of the group and a member of the Aligo nasheed group.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nasheed Music

The origins of nasheed music are believed to be closely related to the event of the Prophet Muhammad's migration (hijrah). The migration of Prophet Muhammad was then welcomed by the Muslims in the city of Madinah by reciting the verses of Thola'al Badru Alaina (Yanti, 2016). Gradually, nasheed music became known when the Palestinian people used it as a medium to fight for their homeland's independence (Poetra, 2004, p. 17). Nasheed music then spread to Malaysia after a study group from Malaysia, Darul Arqam, established a nasheed group named Nada Murni, which performed nasheed music without musical accompaniment. The influence of nasheed from Palestine and Malaysia was nurtured in Indonesia as an expression of empathy after witnessing the struggles of the Palestinian people for their country's independence, as mentioned in an interview with Hendra Abu Hafiz (Poetra, 2004, pp. 17–18).

Nasheed Music Division

According to Ari from GSP in Astuti (Astuti, 2008, p. 37), nasheed music is divided into three types: Acapella, Haroki, and Percussion. The Acapella nasheed is a type of nasheed music that does not use any musical instruments in its performance. Banoe (Pono Banoe, 2003, p. 17) states that Acapella is a vocal

harmony without musical accompaniment. The voices produced are divided into several parts: the lead vocal, voice 1 (baritone), voice 2 (tenor), bass, and percussion/beatbox. The lead vocal carries the lyrics, voices 1 and 2 create harmony/melodic instrument-like sounds, the bass voice fills the bass instrument part, and the percussion and beatbox provide rhythmic elements. The songs performed are usually in a pop rhythm with nasheed lyrics that invite listeners to always be devout, do-good deeds, and praise/send blessings to the Prophet. Nasheed Haroki is a type of nasheed music whose song lyrics have a martian and firm nuance. The lyrics voice the struggle. Finally, Percussion nasheed is a type of nasheed that is presented using complete percussion instruments. Now, the genre and presentation of nasheed are increasingly diverse, with or without the accompaniment of musical instruments, even so, Acapella nasheed still has its own fans.

Cultural Inheritance

The existence or presence of a culture in society is inseparable from cultural inheritance. Generally, cultural inheritance is the process of transferring a culture across generations through existing channels of inheritance. Cultural inheritance is part of the educational process, where individuals can learn and acquire knowledge and skills that will contribute to their future personalities (Makulua, 2021, p. 100). This inheritance aims to prepare the next generation to continue the knowledge inherited from the culture. The ongoing and continuous practice of cultural inheritance between generations is expected to prevent the extinction of that culture. Cavalli Sforza and Feldman in (Berry, J. W., Poortinga, Y. H., Segall, M. H., & Dasen, 1999, p. 32) suggest three types of inheritance: vertical, horizontal, and oblique. Vertical inheritance is the biological transmission of culture from older generations to younger generations. Culture is inherited biologically through family relationships, from parents to children. Secondly, horizontal inheritance is a form of inheritance that occurs between individuals of the same age or generation, either within primary groups or secondary groups. Lastly, oblique inheritance is the process of cultural inheritance from adults and institutions.

Cultural Inheritance of Nasheed Aligo group

The Aligo nasheed group initially consisted of 6 members, namely Fahmi (vocals),

Hasrin (beatbox), Zulkifli (tenor), Ilham Haruna (baritone), Ardin (tenor 2), Baso Aksan (bass), and Harianto Ismail (baritone 2) until now the Aligo nasheed group has experienced personnel changes since its establishment in 2007 7 times. Today, the nasheed Aligo group consists of Hisham (*Lead Vocal*), Aksha (bass), Fadli (baritone), Zaky (tenor), and Irshanul (*beatbox*). Currently, the nasheed group Aligo is a member of Achord Entertainment.

The Aligo nasheed group was initially formed by several students preparing for a performing arts show at school. The show they presented was nasheed. The group that was formed from this school performance activity later became the precursor to the formation of the Aligo nasheed group.

In general, nasheed groups learn music and singing through self-study or with the guidance of a nasheed coach. For groups that develop their skills through self-study, they usually use audio recordings in the form of cassettes/MP3s played repeatedly during the learning process. While the songs from the cassette/MP3 are playing, the nasheed members then study their respective parts in the song.

Nasheed groups that learn nasheed with a coach will receive training and guidance from the coach. The coach usually has excellent musical knowledge in terms of vocal arrangement and has experience in nasheed singing or is a member of a nasheed group as well. At the initial formation, the knowledge and singing abilities of the Aligo nasheed group members were different and varied. Some members had dominant nasheed skills, while others were still very limited.

The Aligo nasheed group, in their journey, then developed their nasheed skills. All members of the group carry out this skill development. Nasheed learning takes place within the scope of the Aligo nasheed group. Nasheed learning is done among the members during group rehearsals. Members with better musical and nasheed skills will share their knowledge during rehearsals with other members. The Aligo nasheed group members will correct each other if there are mistakes during rehearsals. Furthermore, senior members of the Aligo nasheed group have previously acted as coaches, but this lasted only a short time. Until now, the Aligo nasheed group has developed their nasheed skills through mutual learning among the group members. The exchange of information and musical knowledge takes place during collective rehearsals. All of these efforts are solely aimed at

improving the skills of the Aligo nasheed group members so that their performances on stage can achieve the desired results. The learning sources for the Aligo nasheed group have become increasingly diverse. In addition to using cassette tapes or CD recordings from other nasheed groups, the Aligo nasheed group now also utilizes YouTube as one of their learning sources. Aligo nasheed group rehearsals are conducted at least once a week. These rehearsals are carried out with the pattern of sharing nasheed knowledge among the members, aiming to improve the musical abilities of the Aligo nasheed group. The Aligo nasheed group follows a horizontal inheritance system in their cultural transmission. This can be seen in their nasheed learning pattern, which occurs within the group during rehearsals. Information and knowledge are exchanged among the members. Cavalli Sforza and Feldman state that horizontal inheritance occurs within the peer group, which is evident in the Aligo nasheed group. The cultural transmission occurs during their collective rehearsals, which occur once a week. These rehearsals aim to strengthen musical abilities, particularly in nasheed, among the members and involve mutual teaching within the group. However, the inheritance through nasheed learning by senior members of the Aligo nasheed group is not categorized as diagonal inheritance since it is not carried out by adults or institutional entities that train the Aligo nasheed group.

CONCLUSION

The Aligo nasheed group is a nasheed group that was established in 2007 in Belopa. Initially, it had 6 members. Over time, the Aligo nasheed group has undergone 7 personnel changes and now has 5 members. The cultural transmission within the Aligo nasheed group follows a horizontal inheritance pattern, occurring among the members themselves. This cultural transmission takes place during joint rehearsals of the Aligo nasheed group. The exchange of information and knowledge occurs among the members during these collective rehearsals. The group rehearses together once a week. However, the guidance provided by senior members of the Aligo nasheed group is not categorized as diagonal inheritance, as adults or institutions do not conduct it but rather within the extended family of the Aligo nasheed group.

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