

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian yang berjudul “*Upacara Adat Babantant Kampongk Dalam Masyarakat Dayak Laur, 1998-2005*”, ini beranjak dari sebuah keprihatinan akan budaya Dayak Laur yang dari hari ke hari semakin dilupakan dan bahkan hampir punah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan awal kemunculan Upacara Adat Babantant, dinamika, makna dan sejauh mana fungsinya bagi masyarakat Dayak Laur. Lebih dari itu, untuk mencari kausalitas munculnya ketegangan budaya sebagai bentuk transformasi budaya dalam masyarakat Dayak Laur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan sumber lisan dan metode wawancara. Sehubungan dengan hal di atas, sebagai data-data pendukung menggunakan sumber tertulis seperti buku, laporan penelitian dan majalah. Sementara dalam upaya untuk memahami masyarakat Laur dan Upacara Adat Babantant menggunakan teori Stuart Hall tentang bagaimana masyarakat mempertahankan identitas budaya.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, upacara adat babantant merupakan bentuk wujud masyarakat Dayak Laur untuk mengaktualisasi diri kepada adat istiadat, leluhur dan Sang Penciptanya Sangiang Duwato (Tuhan). Upacara Adat Babantant merupakan upacara *topas laman* (bersih kampung), sebagai upaya memperoleh jalan keselamatan. Selain itu, dengan melaksanakan Upacara Adat Babantant diyakini akan mendatangkan berkah, terutama di bidang pertanian serta untuk menghindari berbagai musibah. Namun demikian dalam perkembangannya, Upacara Adat Babantant telah mengalami transformasi budaya yang signifikan.

Kata kunci: Upacara Adat Babantant Kampongk, masyarakat Dayak Laur

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This thesis entitled “*Babantant Kampongk* Traditional Ceremony in Dayak Laur Community, 1998-2005” was inspired from a concern toward the retrogression of the culture of Dayak Laur. This thesis aims to described the origin of *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony, its dynamics, essence and function toward the people of Dayak Laur. In addition, it also wants to seek the causality of the emergence of cultural tension as the form of cultural transformation in Dayak Laur community.

This thesis used non-verbal source as well as interview as the research method. Written sources such as books, research reports as well as relevant magazines were also used as supportive data. Meanwhile, in order to comprehend Dayak Laur community and *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony the writer used Stuart Hall’s theory on how a certain society defended its cultural identity.

The results of the thesis showed that *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony was the entity of Dayak Laur community to manifest their self to the tradition, ancestors, and The Creator *Sangiang Duwato* (God). *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony was *topas laman* (house cleaning) ceremony as an effort to achieve the path of salvation. Moreover, by celebrating *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony, it was believed that it will bring in the grace, mainly in agriculture as well as avoiding the community from the catastrophe. However, as time goes by *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony had undergone significant cultural transformation.

Keywords: *Babantant Kampongk* traditional ceremony, Dayak Laur society.