



SEMIOTIC OF INDIGENOUS FASHION AT ANGGRUK YALI TRIBE IN YAHUKIMO PAPUA

*Napius Kogoya, Manase Halitopo

*STKIP Abdi Wacana Wamena Papua. Jalan Yos Sudarso, Wamena 99511, Papua Indonesia

Corresponding author: napiuskogoya93@gmail.com/ manasehalitopo11@gmail.com

Abstract

Yali Anggruk tribe is one of the many ethnic groups in Papua, Indonesia. Every cloth has meaning and the meaning in the sign is called semiotics. The purpose of this article is to recognize the semiotic meaning of the form and size in the Yali Anggruk tribe. The researcher took the data from the elders who have grown up and the stakeholders in Yali Anggruk tribe. This research was done by using qualitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher did the observation, interview, dan documentation. While in the analyzing the data, the researcher did the data condensation, data display, dan verifying. However, the result shows that there are some traditional fashions used only by men such as pork fang (wam aek), rattan (sabeab), water gourd (humi), spear (sehen), arrow and arch (sehen, sehen anggen), traditional bag (sum), brachate (sehene), and some are also used by women such as bracelet (sehene), traditional hat (meyom oruk), traditional bag (sum). On the other side, the women traditional fashions are necklace (enedemange), traditional skirt (kembalek), bracelet (sehene) and traditional bag (sum).

Keywords: Yali Anggruk Fashion, Semiotic

INTRODUCTION

Semiotic is a sign that indicates something else. The meanings of signs in people's lives are diverse as proposed by pratiwi & sholilah in Wiwil Nofrizul Saputri, (2023). In human life, it deals with signal for intentional e.g. nodding, winking, glancing, looking, nudging, kicking, and head tilting. Human's movement understands as meaning. Briefly, human movement is a part of semiotic.

Semiotics studies signs or symbols and their meanings. sign or symbols of various origins as cited by Situmorang in Kiki Devita Sari (2023). Semiotics is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics is the study not only refers to the signs in

everyday conversation, but also everything that refer to other forms such as words, images, sounds, gestures and objects.

In addition, semiotic is one of the theories of language. It refers to study of signs and language, particularly in part of language or the other system of communication. As cited by Situmorang in Kiki Devita Sari (2023), Semiotics is also often seen as having an important anthropological dimension, and every culture phenomenon can be studied as communication. For example, in daily life communication such as traffic signs, emoji in texting language applies emoticon in electrician or social media communication, logos and brands used by international communication.



Clothing can be powerful to show the sovereignty and culture's group as indicated by Svensson (1991) that the role of clothing as a mean of communicating identity.

However, the fashion related to human life traditional and modern one. The fashion style or creatively designed dress, jewelry, footwear, handbag, etc., that is popular at a particular time. As cited by Barnard in Khairunnisa, (2014) fashion is also described as a tool to construct, practice, and comprehend social relation. Most people (especially of the younger generation) follow this particular fashion trend. However, as it influences peoples at mass level and society as whole, it has some influence on society, which could be positive as well as negative.

This research was conducted based on the preference of the semiotics approach of traditional fashion in Yali tribe through signs of symbolism of various and shapes, so that the sign is a form of value construction built by indigenous peoples in Yali Anggruk tribe.

Therefore, the researcher conducted this research with the title: "An Analysis Semiotic of Indigenous Fashion in Ninia Yali Tribe Yahukimo Papua" because he is interested and no body wrote about it.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative study as cited by Moleong in Christi Agustin Malaikosa, (2020). This research is using descriptive method because the data collected in this research is in the form of images and words.

The subject of this research is traditional costumes. Meanwhile, the object of research is the symbolic of traditional costumes from Yali tribe.

Data collection in this research was carried out though 1). Observation is usually defined as systematic observation and recording of the

phenomena being investigated (Sutrisno, 1987: 160). 2). Interview is done to answers the research objectives. Interviews were conducted by researchers, especially with traditional leaders and everyone who are connected with this research. 3). Documentation, this technique is carried out by observing and studying documentation in the form of notes and writings from books. Observations were made by taking photographic images.

The researcher used the step of analyzing the qualitative data as noted by Mile, Huberman and Saldana in Halitopo (2020). 1). Data condensation. It refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical materials. 2). Data display, it is deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cell are analytic activities. 3). Verifying Conclusion, after collected, reduced, and displayed the data, the researcher drawn the conclusion based on the results of the research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The development of indigenous fashion is not only merely to protect the body but it is also developed by the culture needs. In Yali Tribe, the traditional fashion is used from thing such tree, tree bark, birds, features birds, water gourd, to create their jewelry and clothes. However, men and women have different kinds of fashion and jewelry used.



MEN'S TRADITIONAL FASHION

Table 1. Men's Traditional Fashion

No.	Men's Fashion	Traditional Yali Language
1.	Traditional Hat	Meyom Oruk
2.	Pork Fang	Wam Aek
3.	Rattan	Sabeab
4.	Water gourd	Humi
5.	Spear	Sehen
6.	Traditional Bag	Sum
7.	Bracelet	Sehene
8.	Arrow and Arch	Sehen, Sehen anggen

Picture 1. Men's Traditional Fashion



Spear (Sehen)

The spare (Sehen) is made from special tree name "pir". The size of the spare (Sehen) is about 3 cm. the spare (Sehen) is used as a weapon for war, hunting, and as a culture events.

Water Gourd (Humi)

The water gourd (Humi) is used as clothes for man. The water gourd (Humi) is made for man to cover his genitals. This cloth is used after grilling, remove its seeds, and blow-dry. The water gourd (Humi) with the 1-meter is used for

the culture events. while, the one with the less then 1 meter is used for his daily activities.

The Cane Work of Rattan (Sabeab)

The cane work of rattan (Sabeab) is made from dry rattan and is used to cover their body after using the water gourd (Humi). The rattan (Sabeab) is only used by men and only used for the culture events. It is made depend on the man's body size.

Traditional Bag (Sum)

The traditional bag (Sum) is also used for men but with the small size. The size of the bag is around 1-3 cm on the top, 2,5 to 3 cm for the long, and 5 cm at the bottom. It is made by the tree bark of nenduum tree and nawa tree. This traditional bag is used to carry cigarettes, pork, money, etc.

Pork Fang (Wam Aek)

The pork fang (Wam Aek) is used only for man. this fork fang is used by hanging in the medial crus nose after it is hollowed out between two sides. The pork fang is used to scare enemies around him. It is used for war and culture events. It is mostly used by the tribal chief.

Bracelet (Sehene)

Bracelet (Sehene) is a jewelry of man. every man always uses it in his hands. It is made of rattan rope (tikil). It has three basic colors namely black, brown, and white. It is weaved with mixed colors and it is weaved with the size of hands between 6-7 cm.

Arrow (Sehen) and Arc (Sehen Anggen)

The Arrow (Sehen) and Arc (Sehen Anggen) is used as a weapon to kill enemies and to hunting. This arrow is about 1,5 meters to 2 meters. The arrow is made of the trunk tree of Geledak. However, there are two types of arcs used. The one with the 2 meters is used for war and the one with 1 meter is used for hunting. The arrow (Sehen) and arc (Sehen Anggen) are always with



man wherever they go, they live and whatever they do. It is always with them.

Tradition hat (Meyom Oruk)

The traditional hat (Meyom Oruk) is used in the head as the leader of the group of people. It is made with different kinds of birds such as paradise bird, cassowary feathers bird, and parrot birds. The traditional hat (Meyon Oruk) is a jewelry of a man. This traditional hat is used when they have culture events and war.

WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL FASHION

Table 1. Women's Traditional Fashion

No.	Women's Fashion	Traditional Yali Language
1.	Traditional Hat	Meyom Oruk
2.	Necklace	Enedemangge
3.	Traditional Skirt	Kembalek
4.	Traditional Bag	Sum
5.	Bracelet	Sehene

Picture 2. Women's Traditional Fashion



Traditional Hat (Meyom Oruk)

The traditional hat (Meyom Oruk) is also designed and used for woman but the shape, the color, and the size are different with the man's traditional hat (Meyom Oruk). It is only design with the feathers of birds such chicken birds and parrot birds. It is used when they have culture events.

Necklace (Enedemangge)

Necklace (Hulumbak) is made from grass which is planted by people besides the farm It is picked and dried in the sun's light. After drying it, they knit it into the circle and use it in the necklace.

Traditional skirt (Kembalek)

The traditional skirt (Kembalek) is made from a kind of Mesiang grass. It is grown around the fish field pond. The kind of mesiang grass is dried and plaited using a rope. after plaiting, they used it as their traditional skirt.

Traditional Bag (Sum)

The Traditional bag (Sum) is made from the tree bark of nenduum tree and nawa tree. the size of the traditional bag is bigger than the man's traditional bag. It could carry child, foot, vegetables, wooden tree, etc. This traditional bag has two basic colors, they are brown and light brown.

Bracelet (Sehene)

Bracelet (Sehene) is a jewelry of women. every woman always uses it in her hands. It is made of rattan rope (tikil). It has three basic colors namely black, brown, and white. It is weaved with mixed colors and it is weaved with the size of hands between 6-7 cm.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to classify the semiotics fashion at Yali Anggruk tribe. The sign shows that there are some different meaning and function used in Yali Anggruk tribe. All in all, the fashions only used by men such as by



men such as pork fang (wam aek), rattan (sabeab), water gourd (humi), spear (sehen), arrow and arch (sehen, sehen anggen), traditional bag (sum) and some are also used by women such as bracelet (sehene), traditional hat (meyom oruk), traditional bag (sum). On the other side, the women traditional fashions are necklace (enedemangge), traditional skirt (kembalek), bracelet (sehene) and traditional bag (sum).

Wiwil Nofrizul Saputri, M. I. (2023). *Symbols of Power in Traditional Arabic Dress: A Semiotic Study of Charles Sanders Peirce*. Journal of Language and Literature, 137-148

REFERENCES

Christi Agustin Malaikosa, L. 1. (2020). *Teaching English at Junior High School in Indonesian Rural Area: The Implementation of Scientific Approach*. *Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesustraan, dan Budaya*, 206-2017.

Halitopo, M. (2020). *Implementasi Merdeka Belajar Dalam Buku Teks Bahasa Inggris untuk SMK*. *Implementasi Merdeka belajar Berdasarkan Ajaran Tamansiswa*, 1-8.

Kiki Devita Sari, A. P. (2023, Maret-April 2023). *Semiotic Analysis of Batik in Riau Islands*. *Journal on Education*, 05, 1-12.

Khairunnisa, E. (2014). *A Semiotic Analysis of Fashion Dominaton through Signs in Music Video*. *A Semiotic Analysis of Fashion Dominaton through Signs in Music Video*, 41-55.

Svensson, T G. 1991. *Clothing in the Arctic: A Means of Protection, a Statement of Identity*. *Arctic*, [e-journal] 45 (1), 62-73.

Sutrisno Hadi, 1987. *Research Methodology*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.



NATIONAL SEMINAR OF PBI

NSPBI 2024

Promoting Learner Autonomy in a Technology-Enhanced Language Learning Environment