

THE TRADITION OF CARBITE CANON AS A POTENTIAL TOURISM DESTINATION BASED ON HISTORY OF THE CITY OF PONTIANAK WEST KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide information about the Karbit Cannon as a historical-based tourist destination in Pontianak City, West Kalimantan. This research uses descriptive narrative, namely historical writing that has a framework of thinking that is outlined in the form of descriptive narrative, historically methodological research must use historical methods in obtaining data. concrete regarding the data used. the historical method, namely Heuristics, is an activity to collect historical sources, Criticism (verification) examines whether the sources are genuine, both in form and content, Interpretation, to determine the meaning and interrelationships of verified facts, Histography, presentation of the results of the synthesis obtained in the form of a historical story. The result of this research is that the history of the carbide cannon came from the iron cannon used by Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie as a tool to mark the area that will be used as an Islamic kingdom (sultanate) which is part of the history of the city of Pontianak. Karbit cannon tradition is part of the history of the city of Pontianak, a historical-based tourist destination located on the outskirts of the Kapuas river which is held during the month of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, which has a historical story where at the time of Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie is the Sultan of the Pontianak Sultanate. three oral stories say that Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie sounds a cannon to ward off disturbances from supernatural creatures, the Pontianak ghost (kuntilanak), a disturbance that comes from humans in the form of Chinese pirates, fires an iron cannon (Setimbol Cannon) as a tool to mark the territory that will be made an Islamic kingdom (sultanate). After successfully expelling all these disturbances, Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie was finally able to resume building the sultanate which is now named Pontianak City. Karbit Cannon Festival Due to the uniqueness of this cannon, the Pontianak Government took the initiative to promote it as a cultural and historical tourism object by making a Cannon Festival on the banks of the Kapuas river

Keywords: Karbit Cannon, History and Culture-based Tourism, Pontianak West Kalimantan

INTRODUCTION

Pontianak is the capital city of West Kalimantan province. It is located on the equator and stretches the Kapuas river as a potential river tourism sight. The youngest Pontianak Sultanate in West Kalimantan. The Sultanate in Pontianak is known as the Qadariah Sultanate, considering the foundational foundation of the Kadariah dynasty (Syafaruddin Usman 19:2016). According to the Pontianak oral tradition, the origin of the word kuntilanak which is located in the Batulayang river, the Kapuas River and the Landak River has been inhabited by the kuntilanak ghost, which if we can see from Pontianak history that the Kuntilanak ghost is a term for Chinese pirates who were expelled by Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie who fired a cannon at the Chinese pirate Hassanudin (in Alfitrah Iqbal 2014: 23). This form of duplication of respect is made an

activity which is now a Pontianak city tradition when welcoming the month of Ramadan and 1 Shawwal at the carbide cannon festival, which is an annual routine agenda which is a historical-based destination for the city of Pontianak, West Kalimantan.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, it is descriptive narrative, namely historical writing which has a framework of thinking that is outlined in the form of descriptive narrative, historically methodological research must use historical methods in obtaining data. concrete things regarding the data used. historical methods, namely:

1. Heuristics, is the activity of collecting historical sources;
2. Verification critique examines whether the sources are genuine, both in form and content;
3. Interpretation, to determine the meaning and interrelationship of verified facts;
4. Hystography, the presentation of the synthesis results obtained in the form of a historical story (Daliman 2002: 2009).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The history of the carbide cannon came from the iron cannon used by Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie as a tool to mark the area that will be used as an Islamic kingdom (sultanate) which is part of the history of the city of Pontianak. Karbit cannon tradition is part of the history of the city of Pontianak, a historical-based tourist destination located on the outskirts of the Kapuas river which is held during the month of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, which has a historical story where at the time of Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie is the Sultan of the Pontianak Sultanate.

The cannon to ward off disturbances from the supernatural creatures of Pontianak ghosts (kuntilanak), disturbances originating from humans in the form of Chinese pirates, fires iron cannons (Setimbol Cannon) as a tool to mark the territory that will be made into an Islamic kingdom (sultanate).). After successfully expelling all these disturbances, Sultan Sy. was finally able to resume building the sultanate which is now called Pontianak

AlkadrieCity

The founder of the sultanate was Syarif Abdurahman Alkadrie, son of Sayyid Hussein Alkadrie, a great scholar of Sayyid descent and a broadcaster of Islam. As a capable and handsome young man, Syarif Abdurahman Alkadrie showed his great talent and ambition. His youth was full of adventures, making voyages to Siak, Sri Indrapura and Palembang, conducting pepper trading activities in the Banjarmasin area, waging war against French ships in Pasir in Banjarmasin's territory and also defeating Chinese Jungles. Then at dawn on Wednesday, 14 Rajab 1185 H or October 23, 1771, Abdurrahman's group entered the waters of the confluence of the Kapuas and Hedgehog rivers and fired at plow or pirate cannons (History of the Karbit Cannon). At 08.00 WIB in the morning, the group landed in one of these areas, the group landed on one of the Kapuas riverside areas not far from the mouth of the Landak river. They started cutting down and clearing trees and building a surau which is now the Jami Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie mosque. And at that time also prepared a residential area. This settlement later became the Sultan's palace of Qadriah Pontianak Syafaruddin (in Purwana, 2016: 27)

Karbit Cannon Tradition in Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Carbide

Cannon is a form of folk game from the city of Pontianak which is always played by the people along the Kapuas river. It is a form of respect for the sultan Syarif Abdurahman Alkadrie to expel Chinese pirates who use iron cannons instead of duplicating carbide cannons. This carbide cannon is played by the people of Pontianak which is an annual routine event to commemorate Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr. Carbide cannon wood is made from coconut tree trunks and areca nut trees. In the 70s and 80s, they were replaced with various types of wood, namely mabang wood, meranti, laban, nibung. The manufacturing process is by splitting the logs into two equal parts, both of which are chiseled to form a semi-circle arch. After that, the two sides of the

part are united tightly. If there are gaps or cavities in the wood, it is closed using zinc, burlap sacks, wood fiber, rubber tires in the car. Around the painted cannon, ornaments are given to beautify the shape of the carbide cannon itself. The manufacturing process of a single carbide cannon varies. Depending on the type of wood, the size of the wood.

The carbide cannon rod has a diameter of 80 CM at the base, 60 CM at the end. The length of the cannon also depends on the tools used. The tree trunks that have been made are usually stored by soaking them in ditches that empties into the banks of the Kapuas River. Another goal is to kill insects that eat wood. The location for soaking the logs is not far from the location where the cannon stage is prepared and lit. The lifting of the logs is usually carried out during high tide. To facilitate the process of sounding the Karbit cannon, it is placed on the stage to play the Karbit cannon, specially made in the form of a stage. Facing the river with a height of about 4-7 cm from the surface of the Kapuas river. The area of the stage is adjusted to the number of cannon tree trunks. Most of the stage is also decorated in such a way and in such a festive way.

Equipped with various lights. How to play the carbide cannon is to clean the cavity of the cannon rod. Rinse it with river water. Don't forget to open the drain hole, there is the bottom of the cannon trunk tree. So that the remaining carbide water can be completely wasted. Close the hole under the base of the cannon rod, then put water (3-5 buckets) into the cannon cavity through the top cavity. Carbide input (3 -5 ounces). Then close the top hole using a folded paper (newspaper) that has been wetted. Wait about 10-15 minutes to wait for the reaction between water and carbide. Prepare a wooden stick whose ends have been given a cloth. Then dipped in kerosene, then light the fire at the end. Take Position on the left side at the rear of the base of the cannon. Should be lifted up as far as possible. To avoid the carbide reaction from the cannon tree trunk. Turn off the light bulbs around the stage, avoiding the bulbs being blown off by the bang. Count 1,2,3 quickly unfold the paper (newspaper) with the top hole and immediately ignite the fire in the hole and make a duar sound (Ahmad Asma 45: 2014).

The carbide cannon is made of a single bamboo stick, but over time, the use of areca nut trees, coconut trees, and wood logs has changed. Although using wood that is no longer used, meranti wood and mabang wood are the wood chosen as the main materials for making the Carbide Cannon with a weight that can reach 500 kilograms. The wood that has been selected to be used as a Carbide Cannon is then dredged in the middle and lubricated to make it water and sound proof. After being dredged and lubricated, the wood is put back together using rattan which is tightly wound along the body of the wood. To prolong the life of the wood and to get rid of termites, the wood is then soaked in the Kapuas river for several nights. In order to attract the attention of the people who see it, the wood which has a length of about four to seven meters with a diameter of up to 50 centimeters is also painted in colorful colors and some are wrapped in cloth with various motifs. The ready-to-use cannon is then filled with about three to five ounces of carbide and then ignited by being ignited by a torch (Alfitrah Tawakal et al 2018: 4).

When he wanted to open an area to become a Sultanate, Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie and his entourage received many disturbances, both from humans and supernatural beings. The disturbance that comes from humans is in the form of Chinese pirates, while the disturbance that comes from supernatural beings in the form of a ghost pontianak (kuntilanak), which is then expelled by Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie by firing an iron cannon (Setimbol Cannon). After successfully expelling all these disturbances, Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie was finally able to resume building the sultanate which is now named Pontianak City. The cannon used by Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie as a weapon to attack Chinese pirates and kuntilanak ghosts (Nunik esti, 2009: 21). The carbide cannon festival is a potential historical-based destination in the city of Pontianak that must be preserved which is part of the history of the city of Pontianak.

CONCLUSION

That Sultan Sy. Abdurrahman Alkadrie was finally able to resume building the sultanate which is now called Pontianak City. The cannon used by Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie as a weapon

to attack Chinese pirates and kuntilanak ghosts (Nunik esti, 2009: 21). The carbide cannon festival is a potential historical-based destination in the city of Pontianak that must be preserved which is part of the history of the city of Pontianak

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