

The Conservative Role of Aboriginal Wind of Instruments

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Abstract

Australia is used as one of the countries that overshadow the Australian continent. Civilization from the Australian continent itself emerged with the initial presence of the British arrival to Australia in the form of decolonization. This is what causes cultural acculturation to experience continuity in it. However, the main issue is whether there is a return to the original culture that is maintained by the Aboriginal Tribes as the original tribes that inhabit the Australian continent to be passed on to their generations. Apparently, the original culture is contained in a wind instrument called the Didgeridoo. Didgeridoo is used as a musical instrument that has a conservative role in relaxation for its listeners. In fact, this wind instrument has also been declared the oldest musical instrument from Australia which has a long estimate of the beginning of its civilization. This is what makes it a point in historical value with outstanding usefulness values in the use of Didgeridoo which is associated with the past to the modernized era in order to preserve the musical instrument by holding an exhibition in it to introduce and show how to play it for many people which listening it.

PENDAHULUAN

Australia is the only country that belongs to the Australian continent. The location of the Australian continent is very close to the state of Indonesia so that its civilization has also experienced an impact in the colonialization and imperialization of the West. Western nations are referred to mainly in the arrival of the British on the Australian continent. The British carried out a lot of cultural acculturation from the Aboriginal Tribe with the innate cultural elements of the British Nation. This is due to the level of renewal that the British applied to Australia to make it a place for their decolonization. Apparently, not all of these cultures experienced local cultural acculturation.

According to Koetjaraningrat, (2015) which explains that cultural acculturation has led to the formation of social processes caused by the continuous erosion of time. With the change of time that resulted in the mixing of cultures which in the end became part of the acceptance of other cultural elements with one of them from the foreign culture. This has resulted in a process of cultural acculturation that can be reprocessed into a single cultural unit that undergoes a new application. However, it is possible that the whole culture will be created by acculturating that culture. Some cultures are also still a solid pillar in maintaining the original culture that was brought from the heirs. From this, it becomes a preservation in maintaining the original culture. Acculturation of culture and indigenous culture is still a cultural inheritance that is embedded in people's lives. Both in morals, science, art and various other things that are included in the elements of cultural life. However, it is possible that the use of the art of music will also become part of the scope again in the original culture (Ribawati, 2022).

Art Music referred to by Dr. (Banoë, 2013) which explains that music is part of one of the branches of art whose discussion is with the determination of patterns that facilitate the thinking and understanding of a person in playing it. This is based on the history of the art of music contained in the mythology of the Greek Gods, especially the Goddess Muse who became the forerunner in the

application of the art of music. However, in terms of the original culture that is correlated with the art of music, it becomes the main reference in the role of the traditional musical instruments of the Aboriginal Tribe.

METODE

In historiography of this research, the researcher uses qualitative research methods derived from literature studies. The literature studies are taken from primary and secondary sources of books, articles, previous research journals, etc. Because, according (Sukmadinata, 2009) which states that the concept of a qualitative research method is based on the combined results of an object to be studied by the researcher (Sugiyono, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction of Didgeridoo

The Didgeridoo is a traditional musical instrument originating from the Aboriginal Tribe in Australia. Another term for "Didgeridoo" is called Yidaki which originated as part of a typical musical instrument from Australia. For its own form, the Didgeridoo is a wind instrument used by the Australians which has a large shape with a length like the trunk of an elephant. The raw material in its manufacture comes from wood, especially from the trunk of the eucalyptus tree. The trunk of this eucalyptus tree has a cavity from the middle due to the feeding of termites to create a cavity (hole) from the middle of the eucalyptus tree trunk (Hengky, 2021). Due to the existence of the hollow part, the craftsman will smooth it or give the closing mats by giving picture decorations in the middle cavity of the tree trunk. Located from the Aboriginal tribes who inhabit the northern part of the Australian region, the "Didgeridoo" itself is considered the oldest musical instrument in the world that has been used for around 40,000 years. Regarding the original form itself, it is likened to a long pipe whose surface is slightly curved for a place to blow air instantly to blow it. The length of this "Didgeridoo" has a range of 1-2 meters and there is even a length that reaches a range of 3 meters.

The uniqueness contained in "Didgeridoo" can be found from the ownership of the instrument which only has 1 basic note when playing it. This 1 basic note is obtained from the size of the long/short build of the didgeridoo itself. Then, the instruments that are removed from this instrument have a fairly large range of timbre. Even the meaning of making the didgeridoo itself is symbolized by a form of strengthening the interaction of humans with nature created by God Almighty.

The History of Didgeridoo Inventions

Regarding the history of the discovery of the Didgeridoo itself, it has been juxtaposed with the indigenous people who overshadow the Australian Nation, namely the Aboriginal Tribe. The Didgeridoo is closely related to the Aboriginal mythological symbolism of the Yurlungur rainbow serpent. Participation in the game of the musical instrument is similar to the ritual execution of the corroboree by encouraging it to enter the "trance" section. Actually, the Didgeridoo as a wind instrument that has the nature of traditionality to be carried out in the ritual practice of the totem religious ritual which is entering the trance period itself. The naming done by Europeans means "black" or another meaning, namely "local trumpeter". It is known as the name "Yadaki" which is taken from the ethnic name of "Yedaki" but apparently, the naming is different from each other in the indigenous people of mainland Australia to name this musical instrument with the names yolngu, jinan, kakutyu, meyalai, et (Gischa, 2022).

In the 20th century, Western musicians have started to activate the application in the didgeridoo to be part of their instruments but one musician has made the creation with the very popular English dance "Didgeridoo". The musician is named the Aphex Twin. From here, musicians

began to compete in applying the use of the didgeridoo itself to be used as a musical instrument and from the other side there were also many scientific publications in introducing the musical instrument.

Until the late 20th century itself, Western musicians had been doing experimental musicals with a mix of didgeridoo. The musicians are named Sophie Lacaze with Jamiroquai. Jamiroquai has added instrumental music from this didgeridoo musical instrument played by Wallis Buchanan as an escort for his career in music in the song "Deeper Underground" which became one of the soundtracks in the 1998 film *Godzilla* but one of the songs that is famous for its distinctive sound. The musical instrument is contained in a song entitled "When You Gonna Learn" which is a collaboration with jazz music performed by Jamiroquai himself.

The Meaning of Didgeridoo

Instantly a world with empty times, the existence of divine beings called "Vanjina". Their dream of the world with that era to be created reviving. However, as soon as this world came back to life, this Vanjina too was gone on earth but transformed himself into a spirit that lives in spirit life. Because, Vanjina is gone on this earth, so that people do not grieve with her, then a decrease is given in the form of gifts to those who feel abandoned by her with a wind instrument called the didgeridoo. The result of the buzzing instantly blowing the didgeridoo has brought us into an atmosphere that is in a special room such as a corridor or a window that signifies the arrival of the Vanjina coming and returning to earth to visit humans or vice versa, namely people who visit the Vanjina to come and approach they. However, it is the meaning in this "dream time" that gives rise to the mythology of reviving the world with a change in consciousness - an awareness that specializes in the game that invites the player with the listener (NUR DHUHA ESOF, 2019). Aboriginal people have introduced the didgeridoo as a form of spreading and supporting the Vanjina. In fact, entrusted from the didgeridoo itself is assistance in the form of a bridge that connects the gaps that exist in the world with the times you dream of. So, there are also the many words spoken by all the elders of the Aboriginal Tribe which stated that Didgeridoo as a magician who issued his own power then as soon as he spoke then let us listen to him so that the magical voice issued from the didgeridoo will touch many people are careful to listen to it by carrying out the summons as a form of remembrance of the inheritances that have a worldly and spiritual nature that must be carried out by us side by side with one another.

The Role of Using Didgeridoo

Regarding the role in the use of the Didgeridoo, it has a role that begins with the word "reputedly". The didgeridoo has a disposition to calm his listeners for relaxation and then expulsion of various diseases and can even eliminate all forms of stress faced by his listeners. This is evidenced by the presence of vibrations from the instrument as it plays the didgeridoo. However, in this modernization era, the role of using the didgeridoo itself has been played by many musicians, especially those who dominate in electronic musical players. Music - music "Beatbox" that feels loved by many people also adopted the didgeridoo as a musical accompaniment. With the accompaniment of this musical instrument, Beatbox music has made changes with the refinement of musical music and even an enrichment of the atmosphere in the sound of the music released from the vocals. A doctor who is a representative of the University of Zurich in Switzerland who said that this instrument brings a game in hearing that makes good in one's health, training in the respiratory tract from the top, strengthening the pulses that beat in the heart, strengthening the systems of the heart. circulation in the human nerves then the elimination of snoring in a person while they are asleep (Wikipedia, 2019). As for today, Didgeridoo has been performed in many performances in Australia. One of them was in a performance organized by the Australian Consulate General from the Australian National Museum in Makassar in the Yidaki: Didjeridu and the sound of Australia performance which was accompanied by togetherness from the Australian Embassy in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta. The exhibition is based on a performance for the celebration of NADOIC Week which will be held in 2021 which has the aim of honoring the services of ancestors in the form of culture, history with the achievements of the Australian Indigenous people themselves.

How to Play the Didgeridoo

To play it, the use of the tongue, lips with the oral cavity also becomes an important role in playing the instrument. It is even added with various forms of reinforcement in the form of human breathing which can change the significance of the coloring in the production of the sound timbre of Didgeridoo. There are 2 possibilities in the genre of the genre that was removed from the Didgeridoo musical instrument game, which as the first is a meditative genre – trance with the second genre, namely rhythmic action (NUR DHUHA ES00F, 2019)

The genre of meditative trance relies more on self-talk. However, it is different from the rhythmic action genre which is more skilled in relying on breathing exercises that have a rhythmic pattern because the breathing that is carried out needs organic development into the body to form a continuous rhythmic breathing pattern. This is what makes the breathing technique famous for being used as several types of breathing techniques and also if it is linked again with Didgeridoo then the ideology of rhythm is formed by the combination of "breath + voice + rhythm" (Decorexro, 2020).

Because it takes a lot of breathing in the Didgeridoo blowing, even a beginner feels like they have difficulty playing it. So, to avoid all forms of negativity in the difficulty of playing this didgeridoo, it is necessary to strengthen breathing by using breathing techniques from one's diaphragm. The application in the use of continuous breathing techniques by drawing in air reserves until the cheeks swell so that when the inhalation ends, the ecstasy from this air supply will be achieved deeply from the inhalation with the nose. The ecstasy of sound in playing instruments in this instrument is known as "basing" or other names with brass instruments. From the lips themselves, they will vibrate with the pronunciation of "fr" or "tpruu". Then, during the game in blowing the didgeridoo, the sound can increase or decrease by clamping or loosening the lips so that the supply of air can be adjusted.

Closing

Australia has kept one of the original crocodiles in the form of a traditional musical instrument. This traditional musical instrument is found in the didgeridoo which is the oldest musical instrument estimated at 40,000 years ago regarding the origin of civilization (Siboro, 2018). However, this didgeridoo itself has a long and large shape that resembles an elephant's trunk. In fact, the use of the didgeridoo itself is an accompaniment of Australian religious spiritual practices. This spiritual practice is also found in totem performances that are entering the existing trance periods. In addition, with the existence in the 20th century, Western musicians began to adopt the didgeridoo as one of the instrumental music, which, like Jamiroquai musicians, is one whose song is famous for the peculiarity of the sound of the instrument in a song entitled "When You Gonna Learn" which is a collaboration with jazz music (Santana, 2016).

The origin of the Didgeridoo itself is closely related to the existence of a divine being called Vanjina. As soon as Vanjina died on earth and her body became a living spirit in the spiritual world, she also left a legacy in the form of gifts to those who felt left out in the form of a didgeridoo. By playing this instrument, it can be said that you can get closer to facing the presence of Vanjina or in the form of gaps between people who miss Vanjina's presence. The role of Didgeridoo itself is in the form of relaxation for the listeners, the expulsion of various diseases by relieving the stress experienced by a person. However, in the modern era, Didgeridoo's role is closely related to being a part of the instrumental music of electronic music players. This is evidenced by the existence of a performance organized by the Australian Consulate General from the Australian National Museum in Makassar in the Yidaki: Didjeridu and the sound of Australia performance which is accompanied by togetherness from the Australian Embassy towards the celebration of NADOIC week which will be held in 2021 in the form of respect. services from ancestors in the form of culture, history with achievements from Indigenous Australians (Koumoulas, 2019).

In playing the didgeridoo itself, it relies more on the use of the tongue, lips with the oral cavity and forms of variation in diaphragmatic breathing techniques. The 2 possible genres that are removed from this musical instrument are the meditative genre – trance with rhythmic action. The meditative-trance genre is more based on talking to oneself while the rhythmic action genre is more

based on breathing exercises that have a rhythmic pattern because the breathing that is done needs organic development into the body to form a continuous rhythmic breathing pattern.

CONCLUSION

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