

ABSTRAK

Reski Purnama Sari, 105261147220, thesis title: The Tradition of Enjoying Food for the Community of Bambalamotu Village, Pasangkayu Regency in the Perspective of Islamic Law. Family Law study program (Ahwal Syakhsiyah). Faculty of Islamic Religion, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. Supervisor I: Dr. Andi Satrianingsih, Lc., M.Th.I and supervisor II: Siti Risnawati Basri, Lc., M.Th.I

This research was carried out because the people of Bambalamotu Village believe that humans have crocodile twins, where they always carry out the tradition of throwing food away with the aim of preventing the crocodile twins from causing disturbances, disturbances related to supernatural things such as illness or possession.

From this research, two problems can be formulated, namely (1) how is the process of the tradition of bringing food to the people of Bambalamotu Village, Pasangkayu Regency (2) what is the Islamic perspective regarding the tradition of bringing food to the people of Bambalamotu Village?

The research methodology used is a qualitative descriptive method where the researcher will attempt to describe or depict events or facts that occurred with the data that has been obtained, using data collection techniques through observation. Interviews and documentation and went directly to the research location in Bambalamotu Village, Pasangkayu Regency. Apart from that, data collection was also taken from several books such as tafsir books, and also articles regarding the views of ulama to understand more about Islamic law.

Based on the research carried out, it can be concluded that the traditional process of cooking food is quite easy but takes quite a long time because the process of preparing food is cooked, such as sokko which consists of four types, namely red, black, yellow and white sokko, there is also roast chicken, Usually there is also wild boar as an addition, apart from that there are bananas and other complements. Then the container used usually uses a regular lopi and also uses a tray. Once everything is ready, before being swept away, there is a ritual of reading and reading first, then you will be swept away. From a legal perspective, according to the MUI and Nahdlatul Ulama, this tradition can be haram depending on the tradition, because haram law is not only about shirk but can also be because of tabzir, and if the haram law of tradition leads to shirk then it goes back to the intention of the implementer, because intention is related with belief, faith and monotheism. If the intention is to hope for something other than Allah, it can lead to something that is haram.

Keywords: Tradition, immersion in food, massorong, and Islamic law

ABSTRAK

Reski Purnama Sari, 105261147220, judul skripsi: *Tradisi Menghanyutkan Makanan Bagi Masyarakat Kelurahan Bambalamotu Kabupaten Pasangkayu Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam*. Program studi Hukum Keluarga (Ahwal Syakhsiyah). Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. Pembimbing I: Dr. Andi Satrianingsih, Lc., M.Th.I dan pembimbing II: Siti Risnawati Basri, Lc., M.Th.I

Dilakukannya penelitian ini adanya kepercayaan terhadap manusia memiliki kembar buaya yang mereka yakini dapat memberi gangguan yang berkaitan dengan hal-hal ghaib seperti kerasukan untuk itu mereka melakukan tradisi menghanyutkan makanan sedangkan menghanyutkan makanan secara cuma-cuma dapat masuk dalam *tabzir*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan agar mengetahui (1) bagaimana proses tradisi menghanyutkan makanan bagi masyarakat Kelurahan Bambalamotu Kabupaten Pasangkayu? (2) bagaimana perspektif Islam mengenai tradisi menghanyutkan masyarakat Kelurahan Bambalamotu?

Adapun metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan juga pendekatan berupa pendekatan hukum Islam dan sosiologi adapun pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi Selain itu, pengumpulan data juga mengambil dari beberapa kajian literatur seperti kajian fikih.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa proses dari tradisi menghanyutkan makanan cukup mudah tapi membutuhkan waktu yang cukup lama karena proses dari persiapan makanannya yang dimasak seperti *sokko* yang terdiri dari empat macam ada *sokko* merah, hitam, kuning, dan putih, ada juga ayam panggang, biasanya juga ada buras sebagai penambah, selain itu ada pisang dan pelengkap lainnya. Kemudian wadah yang digunakan biasa menggunakan *lopi* biasa juga menggunakan baki. Setelah semua siap sebelum dihanyutkan ada ritual *baca-baca* terlebih dahulu barulah dihanyutkan. Dari segi hukumnya menurut MUI Makassar dan Nahdlatul Ulama bahwa tradisi tersebut bisa jadi haram tergantung dari tradisinya, karena hukum haram bukan hanya tentang syirik tapi juga bisa jadi karena ada *tabzir*, dan jika hukum haramnya tradisi mengarah pada syirik maka kembali pada niat pelaksana, karena niat berkaitan dengan keyakinan, akidah dan tauhid. Jika niatnya mengharap sesuatu selain pada Allah maka bisa mengarah pada hal yang haram.

Kata Kunci: Tradisi, menghanyutkan makanan, massorong, dan hukum Islam