

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Museum

2.1.1 Definition of Museum

According to International Council of Museum (2007:1) museum is a public nonprofit and permanent institution which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage for education, study, and enjoyment. Similarly, the Peraturan Perundang-Undangan RI (2014: 31) states that museum is a nonprofit institution which preserves the material collections and communicates them to public.

The Museum and Library Services Act (2010) adds and describes the museum is the nonprofit public or private institution which involves professional staff to take care of the tangible objects kept and exhibit them to public (as cited in Dilenburg, 2011:1). In addition, Schouten (1990:726) says that museum is a building where people keep and exhibit the historical objects, such as historical heritage, science and ancient objects (as cited in Suryono: 2011).

Meanwhile, Satari (1992:2) says that museum does not have to be nonprofit public or private institution as long as it has function to preserve and pass on the culture by collecting, taking care, owning, exhibiting, and communicating to public (as cited in Suryono:2011). In addition, the American Alliance of Museum (2011:1) states that the museum is an institution that gives unique contribution to the public by collecting, preserving, and interpreting things in the world (as cited in Dilenburg, 2011:1).

2.1.2 Function of Museum

It is stated in the definition of the museum about the general function of museum which is to collect and to preserve. Besides, some institutions and experts have shared their opinions about the functions of museum. Based on International

Council of Museum (2001:1), there are 9 functions of a museum (as cited in Barus, 2011:20). They are :

1. Collecting and securing natural and cultural heritage.
2. Documenting and scientific researching.
3. Conserving and preserving.
4. Deploying and equalizing science to law.
5. Recognizing and appreciating of the arts.
6. Introducing the cultures among regionals and nations.
7. Visualizing of natural and cultural heritage.
8. Reflecting the growth of human civilization.
9. Generating a sense of devoted and grateful to the Almighty God.

The ideas stated by International Council of Museum (2001:1) is in line with the ideas said by Reyes (n.d:1). He says that there are 5 functions of museum. They are to collect, to organize (or classify), to display, to instruct its audience, and to project a sense of the nation. On the other hand, PP RI No.19/1995 divides the function of the museum into two big parts, museum as preserving place and museum as the source of information (as cited in Sajid, 2015:2).

1. Museum as preserving place

As the place where the heritage objects are kept and preserved, a museum needs to do some activities. The activities are as followed :

- a. Storage, it includes the activity of collecting the heritage objects to be the museum's collections, recording the collections, numbering systems, and arranging the collections.
- b. Treatment, it includes the activity of preventing and overcoming the damage of the collections.
- c. Security, it includes the activity of protecting the collections from the disruption and destruction caused by the human or the nature.

2. Museum as the source of information

Museum is not only becoming a place where the heritage objects are kept and preserved, but also a place where we can get the information of those heritage objects as well as the story behind each heritage object. As the place of source information, a museum needs to do this following activities:

- a. Research, it is done to develop the national culture, knowledge, and technology.
- b. Presentation, it is done to show the collections to public which still pay attention to the aspects of preserving and securing.

Similarly, Suratmin (2000:1) shares the same opinion with PP RI No.19/1995 that museum has functions as the place where information and knowledge are. In addition, Suratmin (2000:1) adds two functions of museum. They are :

1. Museum as a place for recreation

Museum as the place where heritage object are kept and preserved is the part of tourism, which is heritage tourism. Therefore, museum is one of the place that can be visited for recreation, especially for the historians and people who love historical objects. In addition, the collections, heritage objects, in museum with their esthetic value, beauty, and uniqueness have become the healing for people who love historical object and the escape from people's bustles.

2. Museum as a place for truth education

Museum as a place for truth education means that museum has function to educate people from various backgrounds. The educating system in museum is different from schools or universities since museum does not only educate a group of university students, but also people with different educational and intelligent background, nations, as well as their views of life.

In addition, Balaputra Dewa Museum (2016:1) has stated some functions that a museum should have. They are :

1. Collecting, nursing, and preserving cultural and scientific objects.
2. Selecting and conserving regional cultural and scientific objects to fill the museum.
3. Showing the recreative and educative exhibition toward the cultural and scientific objects.
4. Supervising and founding to the public about the cultural and scientific objects.
5. Doing the research and publishing the result of the research toward the cultural and scientific objects, both regional and national.

Furthermore, RPP RI Chapter VIII/57 about museum (2013:30) states that the collection, building, as well as the environment of the museum can be used with the purpose of the education, the development of talents and interests, the development of creativity and innovation as well as personal's or group's pleasure. In addition, the activities which involve the collection, building, as well as the environment of the museum need to have the approval from the curator.

2.1.3 Facility in Museum

Museum is not only a place where the heritage objects are kept. It is also the part of tourism destination where facilities are needed in order to fulfill the tourists' satisfactions. Yoeti (2003:56) shares the definition of tourism facility. Tourism facility is all things which can fulfill the tourists' needs during their visit so that they can feel comfortable and follow all the activities done by that tourism place (as cited in Sulistiyana, 2015). The facilities in one tourism destination can be different to other destinations. It has some requirements to be completed. Generally, museum has some requirements too for its facilities

Suryono (2011:8) says about the 7 requirements of the facilities that a museum must have. A museum must have a work office for its curator or the head of museum, administrative staff, and library. A museum must also have collections

room which is arranged and managed in certain method. Besides, a museum must have permanent and temporary showrooms, laboratory, and photo-shoot and audio-visual studios. In addition, a museum must be completed with room lighting, space education and the facilities for the art lovers and recreation.

In addition, Depdikbud (1999/2000) says that a museum must have facilities that related to both the good for the collections and the visitors, such as vitrin, AC, security (CCTV), good lighting, trash bin etc (as cited in Dukulang, 2014). Every museum might have different facilities from one to other. The facilities are created based on the needs of a museum as well as the visitors, such as auditorium, clinic, worship place, toilet, etc. (Museum Geology Bandung, 2016:1). Furthermore, Ginting (2010:54) adds that in order to make the guests' feel comfortable the facilities must fulfill several characteristics, such as security, clean and well-arranged areas, good parking area, loading area, and accessibility.

2.2 Wedding Reception

People lived in this world want to have a strong bond between a man and a woman to create new relationship, called family. This strong bond can be created through wedding. According to UU RI No.1 1974 (1974:1), wedding is a inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as a husband and a wife with the aim to have happy and eternal family (household) based on the belief to the one and only God. Furthermore, Miller (1985) says that wedding is a relationship between a man and a woman which is known by their social environment (as cited in Hasni, 2012:1).

Based on Miller's explanation about the wedding's definition, we can conclude that a wedding needs to be published so that the wedding will be known by the bride's and the groom's social environment. Therefore, publicity is needed. This publicity can be in form of ceremony. Commonly, the ceremony in wedding is called reception. According to Budiman (2014:4) reception is a meeting held for the banquet in order to celebrate the excitement, either in the form of marriage or other.

Yonas (2014:1) divides the kinds of wedding reception into two kinds, modern and traditional wedding receptions. There are some differences between the modern and traditional wedding receptions. These differences include the rundown of the wedding, the cloths used, the entertainment, and the theme. In modern wedding reception, the groom and brides are free to set the theme of their wedding. On the other hand, the theme used in the traditional wedding reception is related to the culture of the groom's and the bride's origin. Besides, the clothes used in the traditional wedding reception are usually the traditional cloths for both the groom and the bride. The enterainment shown is traditional dances, traditional music performance, etc.

Furthermore, Semarang Wedding (2013:1) shares the ten important things in wedding reception. They are place, catering, cloth, make up, decorating, entertainment, photo and video, invitation and souvenir, wedding cake (usually in modern and specific wedding reception), and special effect including lightning, sound system, etc. In addition, Donna (2008) adds that in wedding reception, besides those ten important things mentioned by Semarang Wedding, there must be flower, wedding car, supporting event (wedding gallery for pre-wedding photos, wedding toast, etc), supporting team (pagar bagus/ayu, bridesman, flower girl, etc) and others (as cited in Saeful, 2010). In addition, Granadi Wedding (2011:1) adds about the things that should be present in a place for wedding reception, both inside and outside the building. They are make up room, outdoor space, AC, sound system, welcoming tables, toilet , generator, stage, chairs, parking area, and security.

2.2.1 Time of Wedding Reception

People have their own rights of choosing the time when their wedding reception will be held. It can be one day among the seven days in a week. People who will choose the day must have their own consideration of choosing that day. However, in Palembang, people usually hold their wedding reception on holidays,

such as Saturday and Sunday. According to Anjani (2015:1) people will mostly choose Saturday and Sunday for their wedding reception.

There is at least one reason why wedding reception is usually held on holidays like Anjani says. Choosing the time for holding wedding reception must think and consider about the guests' availabilities to attend the wedding reception (Kurnia, 2015:1). The wedding reception is held to share the joy and happiness of having new family for the newlyweds (Budiman, 2014:4). Relatives, friends, neighbors, etc. are considered as guests' which the bride and groom will share the joy and happiness. Monday to Friday are the busiest time for most of people, especially those who are working. Therefore, Saturday and Sunday can be the chosen days for holding wedding reception.