

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides tourism, kinds of tourism, tourism attraction and traditional game.

2.1 Tourism

There are some definitions of tourism from several experts to support the opinion of the writer. Tourism is the entirety of the symptoms arising from travel and settlement of foreigners as well as providing a place to stay temporarily, provided that the stranger does not stay settled and does not earn income from temporary activities (Yoeti, 1996). It means that tourism is an activity undertaken by a person with the purpose of visiting a place in temporary time, not to earn for a living. There is also definition from Spillane (1982), tourism is an activity to visit some places with the purpose to get the sport or rest, to finish the duty, etc. Tourism is an activity that is done not only for fun but to rest, exercise or perform tasks by visiting several places.

Besides that, In Act No.10 of 2009 defines that tourism is all kinds of tourism activities which is supported the facilities and the service of the government, society, entrepreneur and regional government. It means that tourism are all activities that require infrastructure such as transportation, lodging, restaurants, gift shops, etc. that are facilitated by the government, society, entrepreneur and local government. Meanwhile, according to Marpaung and Bahar (2000), tourism is a journey that is done for a while which was held from one place to another, leaving its place, with a plan and with a view not to attempt or make a living in a visited place, but solely to enjoy the activities of a trip and recreation or to meet the diverse desires.

According to Mathieson and Wall (1982), tourism is the temporary movement of people to the destination outside their normal places of work and

residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs. It means that tourism is an activity that is done by leaving the origin place and visit other places in order to enjoy the facilities that have been provided such as tourism destinations and so on.

From the explanations above the writer concludes that tourism is an activity done by people to visit some places not to settle and earn a living with the aim to refreshing and enjoying the beautiful view of tourism destinations

Types of tourism, according to Pendit (1994a), there are eight types of tourism

1. Culture tourism is a journey undertaken on the basis of a desire to broaden outlook of life by making visits to other places or abroad, learn the state of the people, their customs, their way of life, their culture and art.
2. Health tourism is the journey of a person with the aim to exchange circumstances and the daily environment in which he lives to rest physically and spiritually.
3. The sport tourism is a tour that is visited by tourists with the purpose of exercising or deliberately intend to actively participate in the sport in a place or country.
4. Commercial tourism is a trip to visit a commercial exhibition, such as industrial exhibitions, trade shows and so on.
5. Industrial tourism, which is a trip undertaken by a group of students or college students to a complex or regional industry with the purpose to conduct a review or research.
6. Marine tourism is a tour related to water sports, such as coastal or marine lakes.
7. Nature tourism is a tour organized by a travel agent in particular by arranging tours to a place or area of nature reserves, protected park, forest , mountain and so on that sustainability is protected by law.

8. Honeymoon tourism is a trip undertaken by the newlyweds to honeymoon with special facilities and for the pleasure of traveling.

According to Yoeti (2002) a, there are three elements of tourism:

1. Tourism attraction including imagery imagined by tourists.
2. Facilities owned by tourism destinations, such as accommodation, food processing business, parking are, transportation, recreation and others.
3. The tourism destination is easy to reach.

In other opinion according to Pendit (1994) b, there are six elements involved in the tourism industry include the following:

1. Accommodation is a person's residence for a while during the vacation.
2. Catering and restaurant are the service industry in the field of food and beverage operations managed commercially.
3. Transportation Services is a service industry engaged in the field of land, sea and air transportation.
4. Tourism Attraction is tourist activities that can attract the attention of tourists or visitors.
5. Souvenirs is object used as reminiscences to be taken by tourists at the time of return to the place of origin.
6. Travel Agent is business entities service all the travel process from departure to return.

One of the most important elements in the tourism industry is the existence of a tourism attraction in a tourism destination. People will be interested in visiting the tourism destination if there is something that can be seen and something that can be played in a tourism destination. The thing that can attract tourists to visit a tourism destinations namely the presence of a tourism attraction.

2.2 Tourism Attraction

Tourism attraction is a form of all facilities and activities to attract visitors or tourists to come to a specific place (Marpaung, 2002). It means that tourism attraction is anything that has a special attraction that can attract the attention of tourists to visit an area. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 2009, tourism attractions is described as everything that has uniqueness, convenience, and value in the form of diversity of natural wealth, culture, and hand made products that become the target or tourist visit. Tourism attractions are all things related to tourism industry that has its own uniqueness, comfortable to see and the value of the diversity of natural wealth, culture, and products produced by human. According to Yoeti (2002) b, tourism attraction is anything that can attract tourists to visit in a tourism destination as follows:

1. Natural Attraction : Landscape, seascape, beaches, climate and other geographical features of the destinations.
2. Cultural Attraction : history and folklore, religion, art, special events and festivals
3. Social Attraction : the way of life, the resident populations, languages, opportunities, for social encounters
4. Building Attraction : building, historic, and modern architecture, monument, parks, gardens, marina etc.

Law No. 9 year 1990 about Tourism mentioned that the tourism attraction is something that became the target of tourism consisting of:

1. Tourism attraction created by God are natural state, flora and fauna.
2. The attractions of human works of tangible museums, historical relics, art and culture, agro tourism, recreational parks, and entertainment park complex.
3. The attractions of special interest, such as: hunting, mountain climbing, caves, industry and crafts, shopping areas, rivers, places of worship, places of pilgrimage and others.

2. 2. 1 Tourism Attraction in Palembang

There are some tourism attraction that can be enjoyed by tourists in Palembang start from nature, religious art, culinary, culture etc. According to Rendi (2015) there is one example of tourism attraction that came from culture. That is dul muluk. Dul muluk is a traditional theater or drama that develops in South Sumatra. Dul muluk told the Sriwijaya kingdom contains the value of education, morals, entertainment and traditional diversity and harmony in the region. The art of this performance begins from the poetry of Raja Ali Haji, a writer who once settled in Riau then spread to Palembang. Dul muluk usually staged at the big event. There is other attraction that came from a combination of culture as a characteristic of a region that can be used as tourism attraction and that can attract the attention of tourists to visit Palembang city is traditional game.

2.3 Traditinal Game

2.3.1 Definition of Traditional Game

Traditional game is an element of culture, traditional game can affect psychological development, natural and social life of the child. The traditional game is the result of cultural excavation in which contains a lot of educational value for game activities providing a sense of fun, happy and cheerful to whom play it (Sukirman, 2004). It means that traditional game is a game produced from the culture of society that can make us feel happy and cheerful when we play it. Traditional game also has educational value especially morale value. Traditional game, also known as folk game is a recreational activity that not only aims to entertain themselves, but also as a tool to maintain relationships and social comfort. A game has important values and traits in the development of daily life including in traditional games (Semiawan, 2008). It means that traditional game is folk game aimed to entertain and also traditional games can maintain social relationships because traditional game is usually played in group. The traditional game is a game full of values and noble norms that are useful for humans to understand and seek balance in the order of life. Therefore, the traditional game created by the ancestors of this nation was based on many considerations and calculations. This is because our ancestors have hope for values that are inserted

in each game can be implemented by people In every action consciously or without coercion. Besides that, traditional games also train us to move, using physical actively so that the body becomes healthy (Adi, 2009). It means that traditional game is a game that not only gives fun but indirectly by playing traditional games we already exercise because the traditional game makes the body move more.

According to Zaini (2011), traditional games can be interpreted as a fun activity which is done according to tradition, so as to give satisfaction to the perpetrators. The traditional game is a game known since ancient times and has elements, culture and tradition. The traditional game on generally has a high philosophical value and has a positive nature for the development of the humans personality. There are the examples of traditional games, as follows :

2.3.2 The Examples of Traditional Games

a. Cak Ingkling



Figure 2.1 *Cak ingkling*

Cak ingkling is a traditional game originating from Rome. In rome, the game called hopscotch which means hop (jump) and scotch (the lines inside the game). As time goes, the hopscotch game progresses to reach Indonesia, in

Indonesia the game is called cak ingkling. The tools used for the game are first a field to play cak ingkling, the second is the lumber or lime to create a line of cak ingkling. Figure 2.1 presents to show the field of cak ingkling.

They are the ways to play cak ingkling as follows:

1. Create a place to play cak ingkling. The first square line drawn horizontally earliest lined up third square, but in the fourth and fifth square depicted vertically aligned. The square is made above the sixth square, right square between the fourth and fifth. Then the last of the seventh and eighth rectangles is made exactly like the fourth rectangle and the fifth position is on the sixth square.
2. Once finished creating the lines, each player must choose or look for a split (oncak) to be thrown for example like a tile, rock, and so on.
3. All players do hompimpa, who play the game first. The first player to throw oncak (in the form of tile fragments in the box). When throwing it must not exceed the box provided if it exceed then declared void.
4. The first player jumps on one foot, from box one to six and then back again by picking up the one on the box with the one foot position still lifted.
5. After that, the player throws oncak up to box 2. If it comes out of the box 2, then the player is declared dead and replaced by the next player.
6. Likewise so on until all the boxes have been thrown with oncak. A rotation is performed if the oncak thrower passes the target or sees the two legs in the box 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and pauses and then jumps again in box 3 and stops box 2 to pick up on the box 1.
7. If the oncak is in box 2 then the player takes it in box 3, if the oncak is in the box of 4, 5 and 6 then the player takes it in the box A.
8. Then if all the box has been done and passed by the player, then the player can throw an oncak with the back of one of the box that is desired then the box will be his house then it can stop in the box as in box A. But, it is only

applied to players who win on the game. If all the boxes have been owned by the player then the game otherwise has been completed.

9. The winner is the player who has the most home from the boxes on the drawn box.

Benefits of playing cak ingkling

1. Cak ingkling can train the balance, because every player is required to jump every square with one foot only
2. Cak ingkling can train the agility and strength of the foot of the player because the foot that usually used to support the body weight is the right foot.
3. Cak ingkling can make players sweat and burn calories due to jump with one leg. When playing cak igkling, it means that we already exercise indirectly.
4. Cak ingkling can teach to sincerity, in the game there is always a win and lose.
5. Know the surrounding environment, because this game play outside the home.

b. Enggrang



Figure 2.2 *Enggrang*

Enggrang is one kind of art and eventually became a traditional Indonesian game under the influence of Chinese culture. Enggrang made simple by using two bamboo rods (more often use this material instead of wood) in length each about 2 meters as shown in Figure 2. 2. Then the height is about 50 cm from the base of the bamboo, bamboo hollowed out and then penetrated with a size of about 20-30 cm which serves as a footrest. Then become a tool in enggrang game. Bamboo that commonly used to play enggrang is bamboo smear or wulung, and very rarely wear bamboo petung or greater ori because it can break easily.

There are the ways to play enggrang as follows:

1. Each participant has a pair of enggrang, and be prepared to climb enggrang respectively.
2. Straighten up and slightly leaning forward.
3. Position stilts are not aligned. One foot stilts to be in front and one behind.
4. Start to set one foot on the ground followed by the other foot stilts.
5. Start walking in place and do not stop if not sure in a balanced position.
6. If you feel will fall, drop the foot between stilts. Try to play in a wide area.

Benefits of playing enggrang:

1. Train motor and train the focus not to fall at the time of playing enggrang.
2. Train the balance of the body when playing enggrang.
3. Train hard work, tenacity, and sportsmanship.
4. Develop emotional intelligence

c. Lompat Tali



Figure 2. 3 *Lompat tali*

Lompat tali (jump rope) is a game that uses a string composed of rubber bands. Lompat tali is a very popular game around the 70s to 80s. The equipment used in the jump rope game is very simple, that is rubber bands that are woven or strung up to reach the required size, usually about 3 to 4 meters as shown in Figure 2. 3. The jump rope player also requires an empty field as an arena to play jump rope (lompat tali).

There are the ways to play lompat tali as follows:

1. The players do a hompimpa or suit (rock, paper and scissor) to determine the two players who are the holders of the rope.
2. Both players who become holders of the rope do a suit (rock, paper and scissor) to determine who will get a turn to play first if there are players who failed to jump.
3. Both players are the holders of rubber straps and the players must jump one by one. The height of the rubber starting from the ankle, then up to the knees, thighs, to the waist. At these elevation stages, players must jump without touching the rubber strap. If there is a player who touches the rubber strap when it jumps, the play turn is over and he must replace the player holding the rope.
4. The position of the rubber strap raised to the chest, then chin, ears, crown, hand raised up with feet on tiptoe. At these elevation stages, players may touch the rubber strap when jumping, provided that the player can pass the rope and not get caught. Players are also allowed to use various movements to facilitate jumps as long as they do not use tools.
5. Players who fail to jump over the rubber strap must stop the game and replace the rope holder. If all height levels have been successfully completed by the players, the rubber strap is lowered and the game

starts from scratch. And so on until the players decide to end this game.

The benefits of playing Lompat tali (jump rope):

1. Train the courage to sharpen the ability to make decisions.
2. Make the players more sociable.
3. Build sportsmanship.

d. Congklak



Figure 2. 4 *Congklak*

Congklak is an Indonesian traditional game which comes from Arab. Congklak has many names in every region in Indonesia. The names are given according to where the people live and also depend on the culture of the region. The most general name is congklak. This game is also called congklak in Sumatra. In Java, this game is well-known as Congklak, Dakon, Dhakon or Dhakonnan. In Lampung, this game is called Dentuman lamban, the people who live in Sulawesi call congklak as Mokaotan, Maggaleceng, Aggacalang and Nogarata. There are the tools that use to play congklak. They are the board and the seeds as shown in

Figure 2. 4. The board to play this game is various. It depends on the region where the player live. For the children who live in village, usually they make holes by digging the earth. But for the children who live in the big city, they have a board of congklak which made of wood or plastic. If there are seven small holes, so the seeds are needed $7 \times 7 \times 2 = 78$ seeds, If there are nine small holes, so the seeds are needed $9 \times 9 \times 2 = 162$ seeds, If there are eleven small holes, sothe seeds are needed $11 \times 11 \times 2 = 242$ seeds. The seeds can be made of shells, plastics, marbles, stones, the fruit's seeds i.e tamarind seeds, kemiri, sawo and even corn kernels.

There are the ways to play congklak as follows:

1. Congklak needs two players. It is usually played by girls, but it is also possible played by boys, adults i.e man and woman as well.
2. The two players sit face to face in front of the tool which has been filled with the seeds numbered seven for each small hole. To initiate the game, the two players should determine who will be the first player. So they sut by using their three fingers i.e thumb, forefinger and little finger. After they get the winner, the winner can start to play first.
3. At the beginning, the player takes the seeds on her hand from one of hole of her part randomly. It can be from hole one, two, three, four, etc. the player runs the seeds one by one from one hole to the other till it can reach the big hole as the last journey. In this case, the player cannot fill the big hole with seeds which do not belong to her own side. If the last seed is fallen into the empty hole, the player will stop the game.
4. The second player will continue the game so the game will be done in such a way continuously. Actually the purpose of playing this game is to do mathematis to sharpen the brain.
5. This game will finish if all the seeds in the small holes are gathered in the big hole. In other words, there is nothing seed left in all small

holes. So, the player who collect the seeds as much as possible, she is the winner.

The benefits of playing congklak:

1. Train fine motor.
2. Learn to count.
3. Learn to understand the rules.
4. Learn to be patient.
5. Learn to be honest.

e. Pantak Lele



Figure 2. 5 *Pantak lele*

Pantak lele is one of traditional games in indonesia. Pantak lele is usually played by people in the village. Pantak lele is performed by children, teenagers and adults. The game is also performed by both men and women. This game is usually played in large areas and is being done in the yard or field. Pantak lele needs a place that big enough to throw a piece of wood and the value of pantak lele forward. The tools used to play pantak lele are the playground is about 20 x 20 meters and the required players are around 4-8 people, cylindrical timber with a length of 40-50 cm with a diameter of

approximately 2-4 cm and cylindrical wood with a length of 15-20 cm with a diameter of approximately 1.5-3 cm 1 piece and on the sidelines made a hole that extends to a size of 10 x 4 cm with a depth of 4 cm as shown in Figure 2.5.

There are the ways to play pantak lele as follows:

1. Short wooden sticks are placed across the hole on the edge of the field and using long wooden sticks to leverage the small wooden stick as far as possible.
2. If the wooden sticks prying caught by another player, then the player can get the prize but otherwise, if it hit or caught opponents, catfish peg child will be thrown to the parent (lever) in contact with the turn-out or replaced with another player.
3. The player must stand behind the line, the lever hit the short stick by propelling it into his own air.
4. The short stick is thrown back by the opponent and the player must be able to hit the short stick that thrown. Direct contact will get score.
5. The catfish child is put into the hole in the sleeping position and then strikes with a long stick until it bounces upwards and is struck as horizontally as possible.
6. If the hammer can do a perfect blow twice, the value multiplied twice. But if a child is caught pantak lele opponent then all the score generated is taken by the opposing team.
7. If during the game the child of the catfish is caught, then the opponent is captured by using two hands for a score of 10 and when captured using one hand earns a score of 50.
8. Scores are calculated according to the distance between the fallen litter boy and the initial hole and measured with a long stick.

The benefits of playing pantak lele:

1. Learn agility in hitting.
2. Train numeracy skills.
3. Creating happiness.

Traditional game typical of a region can support the tourism sector. Each region has its own characteristics and different customs. Cultural diversity is one of the basic capital to promote the tourism sector. To support the advancement of the tourism sector, one of them is by introducing the game culture to be used as artistic tourism when there are tourists who visit the city of Palembang. Musical play should be preserved as a tourism attraction in Palembang. Traditional games can be a special tourism attraction and uniqueness for tourists when visiting Palembang.