

# “*Srinthil*” Tobacco Make a History Culture

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## ABSTRACT

This research is a study that explores the local wisdom of the Temanggung community in agriculture, education, and culture. In this case, the researcher focused his study on *srinthil* tobacco in relation to character education with the aim of (1) History of *srinthil* tobacco (2) The process of tobacco maintenance and (3) the character value contained in the tobacco growing process. In connection with the purpose of this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research. How to analyze the data using qualitative descriptions. Data attestation using *Triangulation Techniques*. The results of this study are (1) knowing a local wisdom of the community that grows side by side with the wisdom of the produce called prima donna tobacco, namely *Srinthil* tobacco (2) the process of selecting and caring for seedlings (3) the process of caring which is correlated with character education.

**Keywords:** *Temanggung, tobacco, Srinthil*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Culture is all the ideas and works of a living human being, which must be done by learning, and all the results of wisdom and work (Koentjaraningrat, 2004: 9). Many people say that the concept of culture is the result of the thoughts, works and works of people who love beauty. Culture is concerned with cultural provisions. This provision or institution describes the behavior of the people living in its culture. The behavior of living beings cannot be carried out in its own way, but there are foundations and patterns that confirm its intentions. Culture is also related to the traditions of the people. Society through culture has the aim of revealing patterns of behavior in life. Culture as the center point of a traditional society is divided into various forms that correspond to the traditions in their respective places. Such as port ceremonies, traditional ceremonies, *slametan*, and *merti desa*.

As a system, culture also has various elements. Cultural elements are divided into 7 as the main contents of culture, namely (1) language, (2) knowledge system, (3) social organization, (4) living equipment and technology system, (5) system livelihood, (6) religious system, (7) art. Of the seven elements above, it manifests three kinds of cultural phenomena, such as the opinion of the sociologist, JJ Honigmann, namely (1) ideas, (2) activities, and (3) artefacts (Koentjaraningrat, 1976).

Temanggung is a small district located in Central Java. Most of the area of temanggung district consists of rice fields. The majority of its citizens work as farmers. The most prominent produce of this city is tobacco, no wonder this city is called the city of tobacco. Tobacco has become a family for tobacco farmers in the Temanggung Area. A local wisdom that grows side by side with the wisdom of the produce called Tobacco. The most famous tobacco or it can be called a prima donna in terms of quality is *Srinthil* tobacco. From the word element, the naming of *Srinthil* tobacco comes from the words "Sri" and "Nginthil". It can be interpreted that "Sri" is the figure of a goddess who "Nginthil" or co-possesses the Tobacco plant. The type or type of *Srinthil* tobacco can be found when we set foot in the Legoksari Village area. Caring for tobacco, it's not like educating a child. In order to become a superior seedling, a farmer must prepare carefully and in detail in the selection of seeds. This type of tobacco cannot be made individually by a farmer. All matters related to *Srinthil* tobacco are a symbol of the sacrifice of parents educating a child with care, affection, and a form of endeavor to God Almighty.

The name *Srintil* may have been understood by many, especially people who are used to being in the world of development. But no farmer can be sure that his tobacco plants become *srintiles*. *Srintil* is a popular name for one type of quality tobacco in Temanggung Regency. Not all tobacco farmland in Temanggung appears as a type of *srintil* tobacco. Its existence is extremely rare, only in certain areas and thanks to local wisdom.

## 2. METHODS

The research used is qualitative research with descriptive methods to process data. According to Matthew there (Ghony, 2012:32), qualitative research is research that describes the uniqueness that exists in individuals, groups, communities or organizations in everyday life in a comprehensive, detailed, accountable manner. Qualitative research can help researchers to find new ideas, from which researchers can describe research results with stories or explanations that attract the reader's attention (Suwardi, 2006:15).

Descriptive method, Sudaryanto (1988:62) argues that he describes things based on facts. The results of this study are not in the form of numbers but in the form of words, discourses or stories. The data studied in this study are the beginning of the name of srinthil tobacco and its processing procedures, what ubarampe need to be grown, and what should be learned about srinthil tobacco. The source of the data is anything that is interesting in the study. The next source in qualitative research is also a source of data to complement the research results, namely documents and other data (Arikunto. 2002: 122).

In this study, researchers used primary data, namely data collected directly from data sources or informants. The research data used are descriptive data, which consists of words, images, and descriptions provided by informants. The data source of this study was obtained from informants, that is, people or data sources who responded to the views of the researcher or had conducted interviews. Informants can be selected using purposive sampling techniques. Purposive sampling technique is a technique of using samples that are relevant to the study. This technique can help researchers find data in a more convenient way. In this study, informants can be obtained from the elders or figures chosen to carry out the traditional procession.

The method or technique used in this study is the Triangulation technique. Triangulation is one of the techniques to validate data by comparing one data with another for checking or comparing data that has been collected by researchers (Moloeng, 2002: 178). Triangulation can be done by interview, observation, and documentation techniques.

Sugiyono (2015: 241) stated that the data validation method in this study used triangulation techniques. Triangulation techniques are data collection techniques by creating one of several data validation techniques and data sources. This technique uses different data to search for data from the same source.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *a. How to Make Good Quality of Tobacco*

Temanggung is a regency located between Mount Sindoro and Mount Sumbing. Temanggung is the district with the best quality tobacco producer in Indonesia. Supported by areas that are in the highlands and lowlands. Temanggung has three types of tobacco plants, namely kemloko 1, kemloko 2, and kemloko 3. The tobacco industry in Temanggung is also quite large as evidenced by the large number of large warehouses such as Gudang Garam and Djarum. However, we must know how tobacco processing in Temanggung from planting to ready to sell. tobacco processing process from planting to ready to sell Temanggung tobacco:

#### 1. Planting and Fertilizing

It starts from March. Farmers have started planting tobacco after the fields are ready. In this process farmers also apply tobacco fertilizer which is carried out before planting seeds and after planting seeds.

#### 2. Plant Care

When tobacco plants have begun to grow large and grow flowers, farmers do "munggeli" that is to remove tobacco flowers. The purpose of this treatment is so that tobacco plants can grow taller.

#### 3. Harvest

After plantings for about 3 months, the farmer begins to carry out the first harvest by taking the lowermost and slightly yellow leaves. Harvesting tobacco should be gradually from the bottom to the uppermost leaves. The process of harvesting the first leaf until the last leaf takes 4.5 months. Because in one tobacco stem is divided into several grids or tiers. Each level can affect its quality.

#### 4. Hardening

Temanggung people usually call "ngimbu" which is arranging or stacking tobacco leaves into one row. Usually farmers make a kind of shelf composed of bamboo which will later become a place for the accumulation of tobacco leaves in a parallel position. The duration of souring between 2-7 days depends on the quality and type of tobacco, as well as the desired color of the farmer. Before planting, usually tobacco leaves are tied first to form a piece.

#### 5. Sorting

Sorting in Temanggung is called "milihi" which is the activity of separating and sorting tobacco leaves. In the sorting, tobacco leaves are separated by color, namely between light yellow, lemon yellow, dark yellow, or blackish brown. Because it needs determination, sorting is often done by mothers.

#### 6. Rampage

Tobacco plowing is usually done by machine. However, there are still some who use manual staging. Plowing is the slicing of tobacco leaves into thin and long.

#### 7. Mixing Granulated Sugar

After the process of plowing, tobacco is mixed with granulated sugar to make the tobacco more flexible, thereby facilitating the rolling process. The ratio between sugar and tobacco is one quintal of tobacco with 10 kg of granulated sugar.

#### 8. Nganjang

The process of arranging tobacco on a rigen with a tapeh shape and connecting every one jajar. This is to facilitate the drying and rolling of tobacco. This process requires precision because there are special ways to be neatly organized.

#### 9. Drying

Drying processed tobacco. Temanggung people in drying still rely on sunlight. In drying should also be turned over to level the level of dryness of tobacco. Farmers should also pay attention to the weather because if the tobacco that is being dried in the sun is exposed to rainwater, it will rot, grow mold, and it is not worth selling.

#### 10. Condensation

In Temanggung it is usually called "Ngayem". After the tobacco is dry. In the afternoon it will be issued again in the open air for a night until it is deemed sufficient.

#### 11. Rolling

If the tobacco has been condensed and it is felt to be sufficient and not too hard. So this is where the rolling process takes place. that is, turning tobacco into rolls for easy packing.

#### 12. Packing

Farmers in Temanggung call "Momot" the process of arranging tobacco rolls and putting them in tobacco baskets. How to insert must also be precise by first arranging the banana fronds which will later be used as a cover and then inserted little by little the tobacco rolls. In one basket usually weighs 40-50 kilograms, with a basket weight of 6-7 kilograms. Tobacco in the form of baskets is ready for sale. These processes are a bit of a picture of tobacco processing. Although it is a little complicated, tobacco farmers and cultivators, especially in Temanggung, rely heavily on tobacco to support their lives.

### **b. Among Tebal**

Tebal Mbako was one of the events that day. The Tebal mbako is actually a ceremonial procession to start farmers sometimes planting tobacco so that it is "teba". Tobacco Tebalness should be combined with day and market share. A contest event was held on Monday. Based on Monday's analysis, 4 (four) later became 9 (nine). Of the two there are 13 (thirteen). The event started with reading a prayer together with the planting of 13 stems. This statement agrees with the statement of informant 01.

“As soon as tobacco grows, as soon as tobacco is planted. Guess what, there is a calculation that Monday is 4 pahing it is 9 when added up to 13. From there, 13 tobacco seeds are taken”



**Picture.1 Prosesi tebal mbako**

This event has the aim that if growing tobacco produces good tobacco, there will be more srinthil tobacco. Srinthil tobacco is a type of processed tobacco that people cannot consume as usual. Because it still smells good. Tobacco srinthil could not be created. Srinthil is included in tobacco *pulung* because tobacco cannot be made. But there are many types of tobacco that can become tobacco srinthil including gulp, ceblosan, protolan.

"Mbako srinthil" consists of two words, namely "sri" and "nginthil". It means the goddess Sri who Nginthil in the tobacco plant. However, Lamuk Gunung Manik's srinthil tobacco is still inferior in quality to Lamuk Legok's srinthil tobacco. Tobacco srinthil Lamuk Legok is better because in ancient times when "ndaru rigen" fell, it fell on Lamuk Legok. Therefore, the place where the "rigen" fell is called Lamuk Legok.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Tobacco has become a family for tobacco farmers in the Temanggung Area. A local wisdom that grows side by side with the wisdom of the produce called Tobacco. The most famous tobacco or it can be called a prima donna in terms of quality is Srinthil tobacco. From the word element, the naming of Srinthil tobacco comes from the words "Sri" and "Nginthil". It can be interpreted that "Sri" is the figure of a goddess who "Nginthil" or co-possesses the Tobacco plant. The type or type of Srinthil tobacco can be found when we set foot in the Legoksari Village area. Caring for tobacco, it's not like educating a child. In order to become a superior seedling, a farmer must prepare carefully and in detail in the selection of seeds. This type of tobacco cannot be made individually by a farmer. All matters related to Srinthil tobacco are a symbol of the sacrifice of parents educating a child with care, affection, and a form of endeavor to God Almighty.

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