
**WO WA DANCE : WAR DANCE OF PLOLY VILLAGE (PELERI)
MAKIAN ISLAND DISTRICT**Rustam Hasim ¹ Daud Hasim ² Rasty Amalia ³^{1,2,3.} Khairun UniversityEmail: rustamhasim@unkhair.ac.id**Abstract**

The Makian tribe is one of the tribes originating from the North Maluku Islands region, especially those inhabiting Makian Island, which is located southwest of Halmahera Island. This tribe has a unique cultural wealth, including language, customs, and traditional arts such as dance and music. Wo Wa Dance is performed by men and has a dashing, firm, and spirited movement, often equipped with attributes such as spears, shields, swords, or traditional weapons. According to Legend, Wo-Wa Dance is a dance used to conquer the rebellion carried out by Kapita Takome (warlord) in the Sulamadaha region. Kapita Takome and his followers showed their disloyal attitude and declared war on the Ternate Sultanate. To overcome the rebellion, troops were sent from Makian Island led by Kapita Peleri (Ploly).

Keywords: Wo Wa Dance, fighting spirit, courage and Suku Makian

INTRODUCTION

Wo Wa Dance in the language of the East Makian Tribe (Ploly) means war dance. *Wo-Wa Dance* appeared in reign Sultan Ternate Mandar Sjah (22nd Sultan) who ruled in the period 1648-1650. According to legend, the *Wo - Wa Dance* is a dance used to conquer the rebellion carried out by Kapita Takome (warlord) who was in the Sulamadaha region. Kapita Takome and his followers showed their disloyal attitude and declared war on the Sultanate of Ternate. To overcome the rebellion, troops were sent from Makian Island led by Kapita Peleri (Ploly).

According to the folklore of the Ploly Village community , the *Wo Wa* Dance emerged as a result of a war between troops from Ploli Village on Makean Island and followers of Kapita Takome. *Wo Wa* Dance practiced by the Ploly community which describes how to fight, protect and defend themselves from the enemy, also showing togetherness and solidarity in facing enemies in order to maintain the integrity and honor of society as mentioned by Emile Durkheim as solidarity social. Solidarity social is a conditionconnection between individual or group Which based on on feeling moral And trust Which adopted together as well as reinforced by experience emotional together. Solidarity emphasizes the state of relationships between individuals and groups, and underlies a shared bond in life supported by moral values and beliefs live in society. The real manifestation of a shared relationship will give birth to experience emotional, thus strengthening the relationship between them, and then ideas will arise creative in fight for vision together.

Dance an *Wo Wa* has its own uniqueness when compared to other war dances in North Maluku such as the Soya-soya , Cakalele, Saro-sero dances which are danced in pairs and the dance takes place on land. Meanwhile, in the

Wo Wa dance , all the dancers are male and are performed on a *kora-kora boat* (war boat). *Kora-kora* is similar boatbig with double twin outriggers and a three-masted one moved with paddle or screen. In in This boat has seats for the rowers And can accommodate 40-100 person with long approximately 8-9 meters And very narrow similar with boat Dragon China. The word *kora-kora* comes fromfrom Spanish, *Carraca* , meaning fish fly or Name scientifically *Cypsilurus Poecilopterus* . *Kora- Kora* or *coracora* is boat traditional from kingdom Ternate. Moment This, boat This used For activity ritual And activity festival race fight rowing. This rowing competition is held astourist attractions to local, domestic communities or internationally with the intention of showingboat *Kora-kora* is boat tradition they. Because boat *Kora-kora* own mark historical alone for the people of Ploly Village, Pulau Makian District.

The number of personnel in the *wo wa dance* is 24 to 99 people and all the dancers are male. In its implementation, the dancers use a *kora-kora boat* as a medium in the dance. The dancers use war attributes, namely swords, spears, and salawaku. According to the explanation of the informants, if the *wo wa dance* is performed as a means of entertainment only, the sword is replaced with woka leaves (palm leaves). In addition, this dance uses several musical instruments, namely; tifa and gala (flute). There are several people who use both instruments to accompany the troops on the *kora-kora boat*

. During the implementation, the dancers are divided into 4 groups and each group or formation is at each cape on Makian Island. This is related to the past, namely to capture Kapita Takome who lives in Ternate, then 4 groups of war troops were formed from 4 tribes or capes. The war formations referred to in the dance

are; (1). *Peleri Bunga Madehe* Formation. (2). *Sabale Biji Madehe* Formation. (3). *Mataketen Bobo Madehe* Formation, and (4). *Wailoa Jambula Madehe* Formation. Historically, this formation represents several capes on Makian Island that were part of the *Kapita Takome* attack at that time. And each group was led by one group leader.

The clothes used for the dance are yellow and green. Yellow symbolizes the Ternate Sultanate and green symbolizes the Bacan Sultanate. If the shirt is yellow, then the pants are green, conversely if the shirt is green, then the pants are yellow. The use of these two colors is a symbol that the people of Ploly Village can be accepted as subjects of the Ternate and Bacan Sultanates. This can be explained that Ploly Village on Makian Island was the first center of the Bacan Sultanate before moving to Bacan Island. Since the relocation of the center of government to Bacan Island, Ploly Village has become the territory of the Ternate Sultanate and has determined *Kapita Pelari* as one of the warlords of the Ternate Sultanate from ancient times to the present. Thus, the use of these two colors is an identity that is often used by the people of Ploly Village at traditional events in North Maluku. Meanwhile, the head covering worn is a black cap. In addition, the flags and pennants (*panji*) installed on the *kora-kora boat* in the implementation of the *wo wa dance* have 4 colors that represent or are symbols of the four sultanates in *Maloko Kie Raha* (Ternate, Tidore, Bacan and Jailolo Sultanates). Yellow represents the Ternate Sultanate, Black represents the Tidore Sultanate, Green represents the Bacan Sultanate, and Red represents the Jailolo Sultanate.

Until now, the *Wo Wa dance* has been used as a traditional ceremony and entertainment that is performed every year by the people of Ploly Village. The meaning And objective organizationthe ceremony is an expression of gratitude

to God Almighty and a sense of love, respect and devotion to the ancestors who founded the country Ploly with struggle and sacrifice their entire lives to maintain unity And dignity society. This is also a form of respect for ancestral cultural heritage that has been passed down from generation to generation ust be preserved.

METHOD STUDY

The method used in This research is a descriptive qualitative research. focused For to study *Wo Wa* dance performance in Ploly Village Makian Island District, South Halmahera Regency. The data collected in this study are; Field *research* conducted by means of interviews, observations, documents, and *Focus Groups Discussion* (FGD). Interviews were conducted with key informants such as traditional leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, and other informants. The informants are those who are considered to have competence and information regarding the object to be researched. Whereas For The research location was limited to the village Ploly Makian Island District, South Halmahera Regency. Data Secondary (Studies Library).Get data with read Andlearn books, theses and journals Which related with the implementation of the *Wo Wa* dance in Ploly Village , and the opinions of the experts related to the problem fit in this writing.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Wa Wo* Dance

In the Ploly community, Pulaun Makian District, dance is a very unique performing art. performed in various ways; some are for entertainment purposes, some are for nature rite Which themed sacredness And other and so on. Dances Which Performed in traditional ceremonies is a dance that is sacred and

shows the power of in (inner energy) that is amazing such as; *badabus dance*, *cakalele* dance and *wo wa dance*. *Wo wa* dance is a war dance or martial arts dance. In ancient times, the *Wo Wa* dance was performed at traditional ceremonies, because basically this dance is very much connected with... something Which characteristic religious so that can build integrity public.

Historically, the *wa wo dance* was a war dance which is in Ploly Village, Makian Island District. This dance based on historical events in the history of the Ternate Sultanate , during government S ultan Ternate Mandar S j ah (22nd sultan) who ruled in the period 1648-1650 , that is when Kapita Takome rebelled and wanted to separate from the Ternate Sultanate . Dance Which themed patriotism This created by for artist Ploly to immortalize incident historic the. Dance This performed by 18 men totaling 24-99 people. Orchestra The accompaniment is very simple, namely tifa and gong . The dancer bring A shield (salawaku) in hand left, currently hand right hold sword.

w o- w a dance has its own uniqueness, because this dance is performed on a kora-kora boat. Kora-kora is similar boat big with double twin outriggers and a three-masted one moved with paddle or screen. In in This boat has seats for the rowers And can accommodate 40-100 people. Kora-kora used as boat tradeor as a war fleet boat during the period colonization, larger Kora-kora were used as a war fleet boat. Use asboat war for example Which is fleet war people Band. In part in striped traditional flags from the village were displayed the striped custom originated from. In addition, on part front And behind striped, decorated also with flag. Kora-kora Once used inthe war

between the Sultanate of Ternate and Dutch in Archipelago Bandin the 17th century. The number of kora-kora rowers, namely 30 - 40 people, plus a helmsman And a nature (*navigator*). In lower each-Each flag that is planted is stood by one person, namely the traditional leader and captain.

Kora-koraNow used For welcome for visitorwho visited Makian Island.

As a war dance, the *Wo Wa* dance has a high sacred value, therefore it is always used in traditional ceremonies. Traditional ceremonies have a spiritual function because traditional ceremonies capable to awaken emotion religious, creating flavor safe, peaceful And Happy. Traditional ceremonies has the aim that everyone who witnesses the traditional ceremony can gain or absorb the messages conveyed in the ceremony. In this case, the ceremony custom Can used as control social, interaction, integration And communication between inhabitant public, Which on Finally can tighten connection between society. The ceremony also contains values noble values that are actually intended to guide society to become individuals who civilized And cultured. In all relationships That, so balance between right And obligation must upheld tall. It means public must make an effort know right And enjoy it in a reasonable manner, knowing his obligations in carrying it out as well as possible. So the main thing is, balance between right And obligation is core from harmony a public.

In its development, *wo-wa* dance developed into one of the arts people Which popular start from Makian Island until with the Bacan Islands in South Halmahera. On time now *wow wow* made into a mass dance and taught to generation young start from level school base

(Djafaar, 2006:162-163). Dance *wow wow* with the Kora-kora boat is very closely related, namely the same-The same associated with meaning "war". Matter This because North Maluku has a history of war in to fight colonizers such as those carried out by the Sultanates of Ternate, Tidore, Bacan and Jailolo, so that Lots aspect history that occurred which gave rise to side tradition And culture in area the. Thus, the *Wo Wa dance* is used to show the existence of relations and constructions of power in every implementation. *Wo wa dance* is related to war which shows the strength at a time implies the existence of relation power And construction power in the dance .

B. Stage And Process Implementation Dance *Wow Wow*

In the implementation of the *Wo Wa dance* , according to several sources, recruitment is necessary. The mechanism for recruiting participants is started from *the question* or clan, which opens up opportunities for the children of *the soa* and *upu ana* (terms for children) grandchildren of a particular ancestor or clan). Participants must also meet the following requirements namely

the physical and mental health of the participants because it symbolizes the conditions of war with carrying traditional war equipment in the form of a sword and a salawaku, like a warrior soldier soldier Which enter in in Medan battle complete with his weapon. Besidesthe participants must also get permission (approval) from parents and family, this is intended so that they are ready or willing to accept the consequences that happen to the child his family That.

Wa Wo dance started frombridge Ploly Village (sort of) harbor) Which known with Name bridge Peleri Chapter. Before group for dancer *pirate ship* each, Priest Mosque Which titled *modem* (the afterlife) will recite a prayer of safety on this bridge.After praying, the dancers climb the pirate ship each. The number of kora- kora boats is 4 which come from four groups or formations, namely (1). Peleri Bunga Madehe Group, (2). Sabale Biji Madehe, (3). Mataketen Bobo Madehe Group, (4). Wailoa Jambula Madehe Group. This formation represents several capes on Makian Island which were part of the Kapita Takome attack at that time. With the number of personnel ranging from 24 to 99 people.



Tari Wo – Wa (Formasi Suba)

Tari Wo-Wa (Pakarai Silang)

In this dance, the kora-kora boat is used as a fleet war. In part in striped The flags of the 4 Sultanates were hoisted. Yellow represents the Ternate Sultanate, Black represents the Tidore Sultanate, Green represents the Bacan Sultanate, and Red represents the Jailolo Sultanate . In addition, on part front And behind striped, decorated also with flag. The number of rowers or dancers on each kora-kora boat is 30 - 40 people, plus a helmsman And a nature (*navigator*). In lower each- Each flag that is planted is stood by one person, namely the traditional leader and captain.

Dance starting by circling the kora-kora boat 3 (three) times. After ridden the dancers, procession the start around Ploly Village 7 times through the north. To enlivening the atmosphere, each boat is equipped with musical instruments tifa, gong, and fiol (instruments music swipe). In journey surround Ploly Village, the dancers will stop at 3 (three) places to do the tabor flowers and offer prayers. This ritual is form respect to for

ancestors Ploly residents.

In the implementation of *Wo Wa dance* there are 4 forms of movement or formations, namely (1). *Suba formation* (worshiping using both palms of the hand). Formation when the dancers/troops are in a position to take a line position in each *Kora-Kora war* . *Suba* is a greeting to the Kapita or leader. Accompanied by tifa and gong, the dancers/troops hold swords and salawaku in their left hands, then the troops/dancers bow to give greetings. This shows the obedience and submission of the troops to their leader. (2). *Kakarai Silang* formation. *Kakarai Silang* is a movement of cutting at the top and cutting at the side. This movement is done monotonously simultaneously in each dancer/troop. Because this dance is performed on a boat, the movements are not so free. (3). Upper and Lower *Kakarai formation*. *The upper and lower Kakarai formation* is a movement of cutting up and down as the basic movement. The basic movement of the dance is limited to shaking the sword on the right side of the head as a movement

to cut the opponent and in the form of a parry from enemy attacks. Meanwhile, *the salawaku* (shield) is one of the tools used in the *Wo Wa dance*. *The salawaku* is moved up and down to ward off attacks from the opponent. (4). The closing formation of the *Wo Wa dance*. *wa* is to carry out an ambush to capture the enemy.

C. Meaning and Value

Wo wa dance has a very important role important, both in traditional ceremonies in the Ploly community, Pulau Makian District. Dance has several purposes, namely as a ceremony to obtain safety. and protection, as an entertainment dance such as youth social dances, as a medium education and so on.

Performing the *Wo Wa dance* can foster a sense of brotherhood and instill important noble values. for public Ploli, Makian Island District. Objective general from ceremony custom is For to form individuals and society with noble character. In particular, traditional ceremonies are carried out as a form respect and appreciation. sense of love, respect, and devotion.

Results culture Which Enough stand out from Ploly society is skill its people making boats, such as the kora-kora boat. This boat also functions as a war fleet. The Kora-kora boat also used as a commodity boat or as boat Which used For trading between island.

Moment This, boat This used For activity ritual And activity festival race fight rowing. This rowing competition is held as tourist attractions to local, domestic communities or internationally with the intention of showing boat Kora-kora is boat tradition they. Because boat Kora-kora own mark historical alone for the Ploly community, Makian Island District.

Apart from that, the cultural value contained in the boat Kora-kora is a system of kinship and mutual

assistance. their cooperation. Public Ploly, Makian Island District is public Which classified as diligent And Like work together. The Relation is aspect style rowing in rhythm (rowing together) The same) And in harmony. .

CONCLUSION

Based on the philosophical, sociological and legal studies above, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. *Wo wa* dance is a traditional dance originating from Ploly Village, Pulau Makian District. This dance symbolizes the heroism and bravery of the Ploly people. Dance War done For give Spirit And to awaken the courage of the troops who will fight. The War Dance is performed by dancersman get dressed custom And bring arrow as attribute dance it. Formerly *Wo wa* dance is only performed when the warlord (capita) orders the soldiers for war, but now this dance functions as a performance dance or welcoming dance.
2. War Dance has unique, varied and energetic movements. In the *Wow dance*, the hand movements of playing with the sword are usually dominated. In the left hand holds a shield (*salawaku*). And the movement of the legs swinging forward and the movement of the legs crossing. In the dance War is usually divided into several dance parts, and each part has its own dance. Of course have meaning specifically in it.

Recommendation

1. *Wo wa* dance " culture is a cultural identity of the Makian Island community whose existence has been around for a long time and has

- grown for hundreds of years.
2. *Wo wa* dance teaches people about the values of patriotism and the spirit of community life with high motivation.
 3. *wo wa* dance is a form of honorary dance that is always used in cultural events for the people of Makian Island, because this dance is always used as a dance to welcome guests of honor.
 4. The government needs to establish the “*Wo Wa Dance*” tradition of Makian Island as an Intangible Cultural Heritage (WBTB) of Indonesia because of the spirit of patriotism, fostering a sense of unity, building a sense of brotherhood, and becoming the cultural identity of the Makian Island community.

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