

II. DISCUSSION

A. Collection of Lampung Ethnic Begawi in Lampung Museum

Lampung Museum have 4.690 collections and the collection are the main types which are exhibited in Lampung Museum permanent exhibition building. There are 10 types of the collections in Lampung Museum they are:

1. Geological collection is the collection which became the object of geological research.
2. Biological collection which are related to live creature and environment including flora and fauna, and fossils.
3. Archeological collection that are result of human's culture in the past which is re search of archeology.
4. Numismatic collections which are chief monetary unit or legal exchange tolls that can show the history of chief monetary unit of Indonesia. Heraldic collection, which are collection of reward and government equipment such as official stamp and badge.
5. Philological collection which are the written collection or ancient manuscript that wrote down on tree, bark, bamboo, palm leaves and other which contain the information of one event.

6. Ceramic collection which have the shape of bowl or not made from red clay or grey stone and white porcelain which was burned in high or low temperature.
7. Historical collection which are collection that have historical value, also it used to everything related to historical event.
8. Art of painting collections which are result of human creative effort.
9. Technological collection which are equipment made by traditional technology, such as weaving affairs, typewriter, camera, iron ball, etc.
10. Ethnographical collections which are the result of human's culture in the past and today use to ease and improve way of their life while the way in making and wearing characterize one identity of one ethnic or national tribe. For example agriculture, fishing, plantation, traditional kitchen, art and ceremony equipment.

In this part the writer should bring the part of the ethnographical collection about the Begawi ceremony. A ceremony is an event of ritual significance, performed on a special occasion. One of the important ceremony is Begawi ceremony. Begawi ceremony in this paper refers to wedding activity in Lampung ethnic. Begawi is a big ceremony so many facilities and many equipments are needed in this ceremony. In this chapter the writer will bring the equipments of the Begawi ceremony which are available in the Lampung Museum, namely:

1. *Pekinangan* is used for place to keep betel.
2. *Nampan balak* is used to accompany the bride who enters the house in the wedding ceremony.
3. *Nampan bekaki* is used for bringing the meal or cloth.
4. *Bokor bertutup* is used for bringing the meal or cloth from the groom.
5. *Peludahan* is used for spitting the salvia when people chew the betel.
6. *Tudung saji* is used to protect all the food from the fly.

All the equipments above are used when the bride starts the wedding ceremony. In wedding ceremony many kinds of cloth must worn by the bride and the family. Lampung Museum displays types the cloth and the bridle bed. Actually there are two types of the bride's cloth in Lampung Museum because in Lampung province there are two kinds of Lampung culture, they are Lampung Pepadun and Lampung Saibatin.

1. *Serenja Bulan* : sereja bulan is an ornamental flower crown, mounted above the siger in three structure arrangement. It has a small crown underneath the arches and sharp at the top with dotted flower decoration. This is the culmination siger. Generally it is made of brass that has been cut and curved.



(Serenja Bulan)

2. Siger (Pepadun) : siger (Pepadun) is bride crowns are sometimes worn by the girls who usually dance in the penyimbang hall or the time to welcome the great guests. People who are married normally should not wear siger except when she carries out the marriage ceremony or rises pepadun again. Siger shapes like a boat, made of brass inlaid decorative sheet, with dotted flower arrangements. Siger pepadun sharp-shaped , amounting to nine pieces on the front face and rear, on each arch is decorated with brass ornaments of cypress flowers.



(Siger Pepadun)

3. Beringin tumbuh (banyan tree) : Beringin tumbuh is small flower decoration on siger mounted on the end of the grille is made from brass that has been cut and carved.



(Beringin Tumbuh / Bayan Tree)

4. Mulan temanggal : Mulan temanggal is similar to serenja bulan but not ornate flowers but only the basic reigns. To use it the wearer should assemble the chain that hung from the neck down the chest, above sesapur fabric.



(Mulan Temanggal)

5. Dinar : dinar is Arabic gold coin with a hook which is hang on sesapur fabric worn on top of the stomach, above bulu serti.



(Dinar)

6. Bird bracelet : bird bracelet is made of brass shaped winged bird that assembled by fastening cloth which are tied around the upper left arm below the ballooning shoulder.



(Bird Bracelet)

7. Bebe : bebe is made of fine cloth embroidered with holes, attached to the shoulder of bird bracelet.



(Bebe)

8. Jukum fruit : jukun fruit a kind of small fruit and a round-shaped flowers that lined fabric with threads strung together into a long necklace. Usually used circularly from shoulder to belly and gets backward. Fruits small, circular.



(Jukum Fruit)

9. Bulu serti : bulu serti women's belt made of red upholstered velvet. Sew on it brass round and studded ornament of a small circular circles.



(Bulu Serti)

10. Pending : pending is women's belt made of dutch coin circular worn under bulu serti.



(Pending)

11. Sesapur : sesapur is white shaped baju kurung or clothes opened on both sides, on the bottom edge is decorated with ornate silver coins.



(Sesapur)

12. Kana bracelet : kana bracelet is arm bracelets placed on the upper arm and wrists, made of carved brass-carving. Lebig are round and larger than regular bracelets. Beside that there is a kind of slightly different shape that is Arabic bracelet, worn together with kana bracelet.



(Kana Bracelet)

13. Mangos teen fruit : mangos teen fruit toys of a mangos teen shape made of brass or silver, studded with fine decoration, on a chain with a small circle which is also made of brass, to be held by hand.



(Mangos Teen Fruit)

14. Rambai ringgit : ringgit Dutch coin strung together and hung round sesapur and fabric tapis.



(Rambai Ringgit)

15. Tapis dewasaana : tapis dewasaana is sarong made of cotton yarn woven tightly, lined with gold thread, so it does not show the original fabric. If it still shows the ground fabric it is called junk mail. The tapestry is the rewoven of old tapis and now it is rare and it very expensive.



(Tapis Dewasana)

16. Kanduk : kanduk a kind of small crown with a sharp pointed. The shape is rectangular, made from brass ornaments studded with flowers on top, and given the cover a black or dark red cloth, called kanduk tutup or kanduk liling. If it is worn as tucked by whites, it is called kanduk round the decoration. If it is worn as a kilt to a white veil, it is called kanduk selesap decoration. Usually kanduk selesap is used by women who are married, both old and young, who acted as maid of honor of the bride while walking in procession of the ceremony.

17. Siger peminggir : siger peminggir is peminggir custom crown, shaped pointed on the front and unadorned serenja bulan and beringin tumbuh (banyan tree). To wear it the bridegroom must use the bond of the fabric on the back. Usually the bride is also wearing sunglasses. These ornaments are made from brass and studded with floral decoration made of cut flat brass.



(Siger Peminggir)

18. Kopyah mas : kopyah mas is pepadun custom groom crown. Kopyah are also worn by men when they dance in the hall tradition. The form is like round kopyah, the edges which look like leaves are sharp. Made of brass ornaments studded with flowers.



(Kopyah Mas)

19. Tapis hulu : tapis hulu is headband cloth from Lampung, is the groom's clothing in the coastal areas. The way to wear the scarlet and embroidered gold thread Lampung cloth that is wrapped around the head and looped the hem so that the slightly rounded shape protruding upward. In pepadun areas, fabric headbands from Lampung is also worn by the groom in the wedding ceremony, such as replacement cap in the marriage ceremony, but not changed when the couples sit on puade or Mahligai bride.



(Tapis Hulu)

20. Kopyah emas melinting : kopyah emas melinting a kind of peci or kopiah but rising in the front part. Usually made of brass sheet studded with ornament of flower arrangements. Kopyah is also worn by men for dancing in a traditional ceremony, usually performed with dancers wearing princess jumbai siger.

(kopyah Melinting)



These are same collections of the “Begawi” ceremony displayed on the second floor of Lampung Museum. There are number of collections related to “Begawi” which are kept in the storehouse of the museum as there is not enough space to display them.

B. Relation with the Staff

To create comfortable job, a good relation is very necessary. In this case, it concerns communication between the staffs and the writer in Technical Section, especially in the collection activity.

Based on the data of employees of Lampung Museum in 2005, Technical section has 4 staffs. Each Staff has responsibility for his position. During him field practice in Lampung Museum, the relation between the writer and the staff of Technical Section was good enough. Friendly atmosphere occurred since the first day of field practice in Lampung Museum.

The staff of Technical Section told about their experience of working there, especially in collection activity. They taught the writer about the ways to get collection, to collect and to treat the collection well. Moreover, the staff also gave him motivation and suggestion, so he had high spirit to do field practice in Lampung Museum. Beside that, to keep the good relation between the staff and the writer, we had lunch together.

C. Relation with the Facilities

To reach maximum result the facilities as a proponent factor are essential.

Good facilities make a job easier to do. The staff and the writer had used some facilities available in Lampung Museum in accordance with the needs.

They were computer, camera, and office stationeries.

Their usage are as follow:

1. Computer

When the writer carried out field practice in Technical Section, he had the chance to use computer. It was very important in data of collection in Lampung Museum, because it had many functions for typing the description of collection and saving the collection data. And then, the staff of Technical Section also used this facility to edit the data of collection that would be entered in the main book of collection.

2. Camera

The writer used this facility to take pictures of collection in Lampung Museum. This activity was helped by the staff of Technical Section. Camera was used to take picture, especially concerning the collection entered in the registration book of collection or documentation.

3. Office Stationeries

The writer used these facilities as media for collecting registration activities in Lampung Museum. The tools were mostly pen, book, ruler, eraser, pencil, and paper also notebook. He felt comfortable because he could use all the facilities during her field practice in Lampung Museum.

D. Relation with the Clients

Museum is an institution which handles cultural sector. Museum is a place for learning and getting information about all cultural inheritances. When visitors come to the museum, they want to get all information about the collections clearly. So, the museum is responsible to give accurate information about the collections which are provided in the museum.

During his field practice in Service Section, he had experienced the duty to guide visitors who wanted to go around and see the collection in Lampung Museum. Visitors who visited the museum at school holidays were usually crowded. And generally, they came from the Regencies of Lampung Province. The visitors were usually dominated by students of Kindergartens, Elementary School, Junior High Schools. Unfortunately, only a small part of the visitors were general public and University student (for the visitor data can open appendix III pages 42).

E. Adaptation with the Norms

The student who carries out field practice in Lampung Museum must adapt themselves to the Museum's norms. There are some policies given by Lampung Museum to field practice students, for examples they have to wear neat dress. If they were out door in permanent exhibition building, they should wear their almamater jacket.

Then, the working time for field practice students are at 07.00-12.00 pm. Nevertheless the writer often returned home at 14.00 when she carried out field practice in Technical Section, especially in the registration of collection activity. He should obey the norms that were prescribed by Technical Section. For example, he should be on time to come in the registration of collection Activity, and should send the permission letter if he was absent.

Besides that, the staff of Lampung Museum, especially Technical Section has also the norms that must be obeyed by all of them. The norms of staff are different with the norms of field practice students. Below is the norms of the staff :

Based on the Decree of Education Department Official No.

800/629/III.II/DP.1 2003, aims to increase discipline quality of civil servants in Lampung Museum as follow:

1. Civil servants in Lampung Museum should work from 07.30-14.30 pm.
2. Civil servants who cannot work must send permission letter.
3. Permission is just given 2 times in 1 month.

4. Civil servants must sign attendance list in front of his supervisor.
5. Head of Technical / Administration / must sign the attendance list in front of the Head of Lampung Museum.
6. Civil servants who are absent for two months without reason will get postponement of salary until there is information from his head.
7. Civil servants who do not work for six months in a row without reason will be asked to retire.
8. Every letter must be signed by the Head of Museum.
9. Civil servants in Lampung Museum have to follow sports activity every Friday.
10. Evaluation meeting will be held every Saturday by the head of Lampung Museum.

F. Problem Encountered and Way out

Museum is an institution that has purpose to conserve, treat and protect all of culture inheritances. This matter has also been done by Lampung Museum to carry out treatment to all of collections through Technical Section by carrying out registration of collection activity. Registration of collection activity is the effort to register the collection as complete as possible, Its purposes are to check, modify and document all of collections data such as size and colour with scientific explanation. Beside that, the staff is also responsible for the effort to take care and repair or change the damaged collections which are registered. For example, the blurred color of the brass ornaments of the collections should be polished.

The writer had carried out field practice for two months in Lampung Museum. It was started from May 2 until July 4, 2011. During field practice, he found a problem. In Technical Section, one of the difficulties is when he was looking for collection, this matter was caused because some collections had mistaken labels. Beside that, some collections had also problem about lost old data. So, it needs a long time to identify the collection which would be registered.

Based on the result of identification of the problem above, the writer tries to give way out. It is known that there is difficulty to describe the collection because the meaning can not be understood and the shape of the collection is damage. So, Lampung Museum, especially, Technical Section should look for the explanation about the collection and complete them, The students of field practice program should help them to describe the collection clearly in English and Indonesian when they carried out registration of collection activity.

G. Skills needed to Developed in the Future

All students before they carry out field practice should provide themselves with knowledge and skills that are appropriate for the job in the field practice institution. This matter is very important to them as the main capital. This matter was also done by the writer when he carried out field practice in Lampung Museum. The writer had used several skills that he had got

in the Faculty such as Translation, Writing and Tourism Knowledge. The skills and knowledge will be explained in the next paragraphs.

Translation

Translation is very important for the students of DIII in Professional English when they carry out field practice in the institution, certainly, they will be ordered or assigned by the institution to translate brochure, old data, letter etc. This matter was also done by the writer when she was in Technical Section. During this activity, he once had the duty to translate labels of collection in exhibition building, book of collection and also collection in Lampung Museum. So, translation knowledge and skills are highly needed by the students.

Writing

Writing is also very important for students, because it will help them in writing activity when they carried out field practice in the institution such as writing the letter, writing description and writing brochure. This matter was also done by the writer when he carried out in Technical Section. He often did writing activity in exhibition building to write some collections which would be registered and contained in main book of collection. Besides that, it also helped him in writing his field practice report.

Tourism knowledge

Tourism knowledge is one of the subjects related to tourism aspect. Students need to study this subject because it will help them to know several tourism places in Indonesia or abroad. It is also important for students who will carry out field practice in the institution of tourism. Beside that, it also helps students in guiding activity.

Finally, the writer could use some of those he had studied from the department when he carried out field practice in Lampung Museum. And he also hopes that the subjects which have been explained above can be improved further by lecturers in order to upgrade the education quality in Lampung University, especially, in DIII in professional English in order to be better in the future.

H. Curriculum in DIII in professional English

Lampung University is one famous university in Lampung Province. It has seven faculties and one of them is Teacher Training and Education Faculty. You can find Language and Arts Department in this faculty, and DIII in Professional English is one of its sub-department.

DIII in Professional English is one of the departments which aims to create professional students in tourism sector , hotel affairs and business. It always carries out field practice at the end of the sixth semester. The place of field

practice is determined by each student in accordance with his/her wish.

The field practice was also carried out by the writer for two months in Lampung Museum. After his field practice, he evaluated that the curriculum given by DIII in Professional English needs some improvements. The subject which should be added and improved is Office Computer because mostly, nearly 50% of his activity was conducted with the help of computer. Certainly, it will help students in documentation and translation. Finally, the writer hopes that the subject which has been discussed above could be improved in the curriculum of DIII in Professional English, so that it can increase the educational quality of the students in the future.