CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

A. The Guiding Activities During The Job Training at Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace Surakarta

1. Schedule during the job training

   The bureau of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace Surakarta:

   During the job training, the writer was given job as a group-guide and receptionist helper. The writer did job training for a month in Kasunanan
Hadiningrat Palace. The writer is being placed in main office of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace which is located near of Pagelaran Sasanasumewa. During the job training, the writer wore batik shirt, black skirt, and black shoes. There was the uniform that the writer’s wear and hair is must to be brunched neatly during job training.

Open daily at 09.30 a.m until 01.30 p.m, but in weekends the operational time at 09.30 a.m until 02.30 p.m and Friday is off. The schedule of the writer during her job training:

a. 19\textsuperscript{th} March – 26\textsuperscript{th} March

During this time, the writer was placed in second branch of the main office. The location is in the Kereta Museum. In this office, the writer’s job was to help the officers in the second branch in servicing ticket for domestic or foreign visitors.

b. 27\textsuperscript{th} March – 3\textsuperscript{rd} April

In the second week, the writer was moved into the main office. It is located in front of the palace, in the southern of Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa. During this week, the writer has been escorting twice on Wednesday and Thursday. The writer did two activities during escorting the visitors, the first activity was observing how the guide guided and organized the group. The second activity was recording the materials about the palace and then the writer learned it when she was in the home or had a spare time during her job training.
In other days, the writer has job as receptionist helper. The writer helps the officer in servicing the ticket, but in the main office the writer was more focus in servicing ticket for foreign visitors.

c. 4th April – 11th April

In 6th April, there were two foreign visitors from Japan. The writer as a receptionist helper helped the receptionist in the main office to serve them to buy ticket and to tell them the way to enter the palace. This was a new experience for the writer having interaction with Japanese visitors. They can speak English fluently although it is not their native language. The Japanese visitors spoke not clearly, but the writer can serve them well.

In 11th April, there were two groups, SD Negeri 1 Wonogiri and SD Negeri 2 Kalasan. SD Negeri 1 Wonogiri arrived at 10.00 a.m and SD Negeri 2 Kalasan arrived at 12.00 p.m. Both of the groups contained about 70 persons including the teachers. In this time, the writer had a chance to guide the groups with two guides from the palace. Guiding each groups, the writer had the same part to give materials about Pelataran Inti Keraton.

d. 12th April – 19th April

The last week during the job training, the writer had chances to guide again for three times in 12th, 13th and 15th April. In this week, the groups were from SMP Negeri 1 Blitar, SMP Negeri 3 Semarang and university students from Madiun. It was quite different when the
writer guided the children from elementary schools because the children were handled more difficult than teenagers or university students. However the teenagers or university students were more curious than the children so that they had more question too which had to be answered by the guided.

2. Guiding steps

The job of the group-guide is to guide a group that containing about 40 persons, it can be children, teenagers, or adult. Usually, groups are indigenous from school, university or institution. School or university students usually come to Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace to conduct researches about history or buildings in the palace or to make a paper about the kingdom.

During the job training, the writer has a job as a group-guide. The writes must follow the guiding steps in Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace, they are: opening and introduction, process of guiding & giving materials about buildings and relicts, and closing.

a) Opening and introduction

To enter Sitihinggil, tourist must buy ticket in Keraton office, it is near of Pagelaran Sasanasumewa, the cost is Rp 10.000,- for each person or Rp 8.000,- for group (min. 40 persons). In Sitihinggil, firstly the guides introduce about theirself. Then, they will give directions and rules that must be doing obediently. After that, the guides will tell about the history of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace and buildings
around Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa such as Bangsal Manguntur Tangkil, Bangsal Manguneng, Bangsal Balebang and Bangsal Angun-angun. Sitihinggil includes Bangsal Sewayana, Bangsal Manguntur Tangkil, Bangsal Witana, Bangsal Manguneng, Bangsal Angun-angun, Bangsal Gandhek Kiwa, Bangsal Balebang and Bangsal Gandhek Tengen.

b) Process of guiding & giving materials about buildings and relicts

a. Sitihinggil area

1) The concise history of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace Surakarta

Since 17th February 1745, Susuhunan Pakoe Boewono II and his family had occupied the new palace or keraton located along the banks of Solo River, the longest river in Java. The city of Surakarta could be easily connected to East Java. The river connection was one of the reasons to move the palace to Solo.

The former keraton in Kartasura (11 kilometers from Solo) had been abandoned due to several damages. It was not a proper keraton for the Susuhunan (king) anymore, after being ransacked on 1742 by the insurgents. Pakoe Boewono with all his family and subordinates made a day long royal procession from Kartasura to Surakarta. Actually, there were three villages to choose, among Solo, Kadipolo or Sonosewu. Based on good spirit, the king moved the palace to Solo because there was a trusty that if the kingdom
was built in Solo, the age of kingdom would more than 200 years old.

Pakoe Boewono II as the first king of this kingdom changed the name of the palace into Keraton Surakarta Hadingrat. Until now, the pedigree of Keraton Surakarta Hadiningrat kings has reached to Pakoe Boewono XIII.

2) Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa

In front of the palace, there is Sasana Sumewa. Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa has meaning, pagelaran: an opened area; sasana: a place; sumewa: facing on. The function was used to meet punggawa (court official in Java) in ceremony of palace. It was built in 1843 and finished in 1844. There is a meriam named Kyai Pancawura or Kyai Sapu Jagad. This meriam was made in Sultan Agung period. This building which is located south of Waringin Gung and Waringin Binatur. This building has a tridenta village’s roof contruction (village’s roof with three lines, at the center become acuting) which propped with 48 iron poles. The roof is made from zinc, besides the floors are made higher around the land of this place. Now, Sasana Sumewa functions as emergency Klewer Market for few years.

3) Bangsal Pangrawit

In the middle of Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa, there is Bangsal Pangrawit. Bangsal Pangrawit is used by King to deliver a
command to his soldier or inaugurate a parvenu. Whereas Pangrawit which the original word is Ngrawit, it has meaning beauty, pretty. So Pangrawit means to make beauty.

4) Bangsal Pacekotan

There is a bangsal in right of Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa, it is called Bangsal Pacekotan. It was used as a place for people that will receive a present from the king.

5) Bangsal Pacikeran

Bangsal Pacikeran is located in left of Sasana Sumewa.

Opposite of Bangsal Pacekotan, it was used to punish people that do crime.

6) Bangsal Mertalulut

The location is east of Sasana Sumewa. It was a place for abdi dalem (people who serve Royal Family of Palace) of Mertalulut to bring gift for deserving people, but now it is placed by abdi dalem of Kyai Pancawara meriam.

7) Bangsal Singanegara

There is Bangsal Singanegara in the west of Pagelaran Sasana Sumewa. A place that abdi dalem used to make a decision for a case. Now, it is as a place for Kyai Segarawana meriam.

8) Sitihinggil

Name of Sitihinggil has meaning, siti: land, hinggil: high. Sitihinggil is the highest complex among others. Sitihinggil has a
uniqueness that can’t be found in other places. There is one tree which only sprout in this area, it is called Sala tree. From this tree, the district called Solo. It was built in 1891. This place is surrounded by stone fence and iron trellis.

In the norther of iron trellis there is a Kori Wijil (Door III), where there are eight top meriams, their names are: Kyai Brising, Kyai Bagus, Kyai Nakula, Kyai Kumbarawa, Kyai Kumbarawi, Kyai Sadewa, Kyai Alus, and Kyai Pamecut. In front of Kori Wijil, there is Batu Pamecat, it was used to decapitate people who had capital punishment.

9) Bangsal Sewayana

The main building in Sitihinggil area is Bangsal Sewayana, this is the largest ward in Sitihinggil. This ward was built under Pakoe Boewana X and stand on eight blue pillars. In this place, people may have reached their deepest feeling. It was used for Senate and abdi dalem who have top grade. It is also utilized as place for celebration such as: Garebeg Maulud, an event to co memorable the birthday of Prophet Muhammad SAW, and the celebration is called Sekaten. Other celebrations are Garebeg Syawal (Idhul Fitri) and Garebeg Besar (Idhul Adha).

10) Bangsal Manguntur Tangkil

It is inside of Bangsal Sewayana (Manguntur: Sitihinggil/ward; Tangkil: glorious, Manguntur Tanngkil means ward in Sitihinggil
which is glorious. It is as a seat for King for certain moment, such as: Garebeg Mulud 12 Rabiul Awal, Garebeg Puasa 1 Syawal, and Garebeg Besar 10 Syawal.

11) Bangsal Witana

It becomes central of wards in Sitihinggil. Nyai Setomi meriam who sits inside of Bangsal Witana is trusted giving salvation and moving soul into happiness atmosphere but still keep polite behavior. For example, when Garebeg is coming, the king walks out from palace to Sitihinggil with his families, relatives and magistracies.

12) Bangsal Manguneng

Inside of Bangsal Witana, there is Balai Manguneng where Nyai Setomi meriam sits there. Manguneng (mengun-neng) means to make moving.

13) Bangsal Angun-angun

In the east of Bangsal Manguntur Tangkil is Bangsal Angun-angun. It is a keeping place for Abdi Dalem Sarageni Kiwatengen.

14) Bangsal Gandhek Tengen

Next to Bangsal Angun-angun is Bangsal Gandhek Tengen. This ward is used to play gamelan Kodok Ngorek. Every day, this ward is used as keeping place for Abdi Dalem Gandhek Tengen.

15) Bangsal Balebang
In west of Bangsal Manguntur Tangkil is Bangsal Balebang. It has function as a place to maintain gamelan.

16) Bangsal Gandhek Kiwa

Next to Bangsal Balebang is Bangsal Gandhek Kiwa. This ward is used to prepare party of palace. Everyday, Bangsal Gandhek Kiwa is as a keeping place of Abdi Dalem Gandhek Kiwa.

There is one construction behind Bangsal Witana, the high solid wall named Rana. In front of Rana, there is a gateway out from Sitihinggil called Kori Renteng/Mangu (Renteng: heart contradiction; Mangu: doubtness). It is the southern door (Door IV). Sitihinggil and Sasana Sumewa surrounded by traffic road named Supit Urang. After finished in describing in this complex, the guides ask the visitors to make two lines before entering Palataran inti keraton.

b. Pelataran Inti area

The second place that group tourist visit is Palataran inti. Before tourists enter this place, there are some rules that must they do, they are: Take your hat and black glasses off, and if you wear sandals, you put it off in luggage rack near of door of museum, but you can wear it again if you enter to the museum. In Pelataran inti, the guides will explain about sand, Sawo Kecik trees, and buildings around there.
Pelataran inti keraton is the main area of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace. The rule has meaning that when we are entering into house of the king we must respect to the king.

When we are walking to this yard, the visitors will meet Sawo Kecik trees. Sawo Kecik trees are planted under Pakoe Boewana IX. The philosophy of the trees is Sawo Kecik means Sarwo becik (In Javanese). It has purpose that all of our wishes may come true, and everything will be better.

Then, the visitors see the sand in the yard. The sand is taken from South Beach Java. In this location, there are several buildings to see, they are:

1) Sasana Sewaka

Sasana Sewaka is abandoned buildings of Kartasura Palace. In 1985, this building was burned. In this building, the king makes some big ceremonies of palace, like Garebeg and king’s birthday party. Sasana Sewaka is usually called Pendopo Ageng

In west of of Sasana Sewaka, there is Sasasa Parasdy. It is a peringgitan. Behind Sasana Parasdy, there is Sasana Prabasuyasa. It is the main and the most importance building of whole Keraton Kasunanan Hadiningrat. This place is a saving of heirloom and the throne of Sri Sunan which becomes a symbol of the palace. In this place, Sri Sunan takes an oath when he will reign
over palace before the royal ceremony in Sitihinggil in front of the public.

2) Sasana Handrawina

Next to Sasana Sewaka is Sasana Handrawina. It is a place to formal banquet of palace. Now, this building is used for seminar or gala dinner or foreign guests which come to Solo city.

In front of Sasana Handrawina there are three wards, they are Bangsal Bujana, Bangsal Paradangga and Bangsal Musik. Each ward has a function; Bangsal Bujana is to do the honor to obeyer of the guest; Bangsal Pradangga is to play the gamelan; and Bangsal Musik is to orchestra.

Surrounding Sasana Sewaka and Sasana Handrawina there are some statues. They are gifts from some nations. The white statues are gift from Greek, the black statues are present from Holand, and the big vases are reward from China. The palace has its glorious period in Pakoe Boewana X.

3) Sasana Pustaka

Next to Sasana Handrawina is Sasana Pustaka. It is the library of the palace, and it was built under Pakoe Boewana X. It has two floors, but the second floor only visit by the Royal family and abdi dalem as librarian. There are so many of there, like ancient books, holy Quran, and collection books from students from many universities who has research in this palace. If you want to visit to
this place, you have to bring a covering letter from organization, department, or personal request by mentioning of your purpose.

4) Panggung Sanggabuwana

It is the highest building in Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace. It becomes the point of interest of visitor since entering Pelataran inti. It has six diameters length and 30 meters high. It is five-storey-floor and the sixth part is covered roof, it is called tutup saji.

It was built in 1782 when Pakoe Boewana III reigned over the palace. It was used as beadle tower in colonized period. Nobody permits to enter this building, only king and abdi dalem who is commanded by king can enter there. Abdi dalem has duty to clean the building. This place is used by king to meditate.

c. Museum area

Museum of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace is located in eastern side of palace. After through Jl. Supit Urang, visitors may turn left and then follow the road. Then, about 200 meters visitors are arrived into museum. Museum maintains the relict of Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace. It is divided into two corridors. Corridor I has six rooms, and corridor II has three rooms, total is nine rooms, and each room has many relicts are displayed.

Especially for group tourist, during in the museum, they do not allow to stop and keep walk. So if they want to ask about something or take pictures, they can do it while they are walking. The first
The corridor has three rooms, each room has different relics. So, they are walking while the guides give brief explanation about the relics.

The second corridor has two rooms, and each room has different relics. They are walking at the same time the guides still give short explanation about relics. The relics are described below:

1) Room I

   In this location, there are some pictures and carvings, they are:
   a) Pictures of Ingkang Sinuhun Pakoe Boewana IV until XII.
   b) A picture of standing Pakoe Boewana X with his majestic apparel.
   c) Two pictures of Kanjeng Ratu Emas, The Queen of Pakoe Boewana X.
   d) Some carved chairs since Pakoe Boewana IV (1788-1920)
   e) Two carved chairs from Gianyar, Bali which it dedicates to Ingkang Sinuhun Pakoe Boewana X.
   f) A carved chair of Pakoe Boewana X.

2) Room II

   In this room, there are some glass cupboards which are displayed kind of statues like Budha Awalokites statue and tools for religion ceremony. There is a statue from Bali since olden time, they are Dewa Kurewa statue, Dewi Dunga statue, Dewi Tara statue, and Siwa Mahaguru statue.
3) Room III

Room III has Java marriages scene and its necessaries.

a) A wooden horse sculpture and its cloth, the horse is rode by the bridegroom.

b) Two carved palanquins.

c) A big carved palanquin with a case inside, it was made in Pakoe Boewana X administration.

d) Relief on walls that describes:
   - Coming up the bridegroom and the bride from Kepatihan Palace
   - The bride sits on the palanquin, the bridegroom rides the horse and brings a lance on his hand followed by the soldiers.
   - The couple has a marriage settlement.
   - The couple does the marriage procedure, it is called panggih.

e) The visual display is a scene of the bridegroom and the bride sit on krobongan hemmed by patah.

4) Room IV

There are scenes of pop arts.

a) Performing of Wayang Kulit Purwa show, including kelir, puppet and dalang.

b) Wayang Beber and its tools; dalang, niyaga and gamelan.

c) Eastern wall has relief about:
   - Klenengan
• **Wayang Kulit show**

• Scene about ostentation of marriage, *supitan*, *ruwat* and *bersih desa*.

d) There are some glass cupboard in western wall, and scenes that visitors can see are:

• **Wayang Kulit Purwa**

• **Wayang Kulit Gedhog**

• **Wayang Kulit Madya**

• Wooden **Wayang Golek** formed like human.

• **Wayang Klitik**

5) Room V

This room is displayed especially kinds of masks which is used as tools in *Topeng* dance. The story is taken from *Panji Inukertapati, Panji Asmarabangun, Dewi Galuh Ajeng, Dewi Galuh Candrakirana, Klana* etc. There are reliefs on eastern wall:

a) **Jaran/Kuda Lumping** performing

b) **Teledek** dance.

c) **Lawung** show.

d) **Pande keris**.

e) A salvation ceremony.

6) Room VI

In this location, there are displayed about kinds of things ceremony, such as:
a) *Bokor, kendhi, beri, kecohan, and sumbul.*

b) Jewelries.

c) *Tumbul Nodo* umbrella for circumcision of *Ingkang Sinuhun* Pakoe Boewana IV.

Leaving corridor I, the visitors are going to corridor II. It is about 50 meters from corridor I. In the yard of museum, there two white corps carriages. It was used for King Pakoe Boewana X and his wife when they passed away. In the middle of this yard, there is a well. It named *Sanga* well, the name are taken from Pakoe Boewana IX, as the story goes the place is used by king to meditation and there is a belief if you drink or wash your face in this well, you will get long lasting live.

7) Room VII

Here, visitors can see others the old carriages of palace among carriages in Kereta Museum.

a) *Kyai Grudo* carriage, it is made in Holand and ride by Pakoe Boewana II when the palace is moved from Kartasura to Solo. The event named *Boyong Kedaton.*

b) *Kyai Morosebo* is used by the daughter of Pakoe Boewana II.

Two carriages are the oldest in South East Asia.

c) There is a clothing of coachman and horse which displayed on glass cupboard.

d) A palanquin is to carry the king’s daughter or *Serimpi* dancer.
e) In left the carriages, there is a skeleton of *Kyai Slamet*. *Kyai Slamet* is the first kebo bule that palace has, and his generations are still a *kirab* animal every *Satu Suro Night* until now.

8) Room VIII

This room is displayed about Diponegoro war.

a) A relief which describes about a meeting between Pakoe Boewana VI with Diponegoro Prince (1823-1830). Both are drawn by riding their own horse and soldiers.

b) A relief of a court *Pepe* in ancient time.

Beside, there are also:

- Some glass cupboards contain ceremony things such as stick, ivory, poniard, shield, and rhinoceros horn.

- A statue of horse completed with a war clothing, arch, arrow and a place for guns.

- *Saranjantra* lance.

c) On southern wall contains ancient guns, such as guns, pistols, poniards, shields, *keris*, archs, arrows, and saddles.

d) On northern wall there is a diorama which describes about Diponegoro war in *Selarong* cave.
9) Room IX

The last room in corridor II, it is displayed:

a) There are five head boats. The largest called *Kyai Rojomolo*. It was made under Pakoe Boewana V, it brings the King from Solo to Madura to visit his mother.

b) There are miniatures of traditional house of Java; *Limas* and *Joglo*.

c) Miniatures of clay which describes about various colors of *adbi dalem*s’ and soldiers’ wear.

d) Traditional games for king’s children, they are *Adu Jangkrik*, *Adu Kemiri* and *Congklak*.

e) Cooking tools, they are *Lesung Kayu, Lumpang Batu, Dandang Cenceng Kyai Dudo*. The cooking tools are used once every eight months.

f) The last are ceramic and old porcelain which were used to house hold.

c) Closing

Finally, the tour for whole museum is finished, and then they back into *Sitiiringgil*. Here, the guides give the last chance into tourist to ask if probably they have questions. The last, the guides say thanks and greeting to tourist for their coming.
B. The Problems and Solutions During The Job Training in Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace Surakarta.

The writer had two jobs during job training period, they are as a group-guide and receptionist helper. During the job training, the writer has done the duties, they are as follows:

a. Group-guide
b. As a receptionist helper

There are three offices in servicing ticket for tourist. The main office is in near of Pagelaran, second branch is in Kereta Museum and third branch is near of the gates of palace museum. Range from three offices, the third office is different because they provide red ticket that just valid to enter the palace museum, whereas the main and second offices provide green ticket that valid for whole museum.

The second job is as the receptionist helper. The job of the receptionist helper is to help the receptionist in servicing the tourist, especially foreign tourist. The job is about buying ticket and giving direction to enter the museum.

a) Guiding problem

There are two problems that the writer found during the job training especially in guiding, first the guides who give services especially for foreign visitors can speak English only. Whereas the foreign visitors come from different countries, such as China, Japan, Holand, France, etc. Sometimes the foreign visitors come to the
palace with their own personal guide. So, when the guide is explaining about the palace, their personal guide will translate it into their language.

The second problem is the writer did not have material about the description of buildings and relicts in the palace. The writer just records the materials while the guiding process is going on by mobile phone. So, the writer’s knowledge about Kasunanan Hadiningrat Surakarta Palace is lack, it caused the writer only can answer some questions from the visitors.

b) Guiding solution

The writer has suggestions in guiding problem, the writer thinks that Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace Surakarta must to provide guides who has ability to speak in other languages, like Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, French etc. So the foreign visitors will feel more comfortable with the servicing of guides from the palace.

Then, if there is a new employee or trainee, Kasunanan Hadiningrat Palace should give the materials which help trainee can do his/her job so that they can learn faster and give their best in servicing the visitors.

c) Ticketing problem

The problems that the writer finds in ticketing is spread distribution of officialdom in servicing foreign tourist between the main and the second branch is lack. At main office, there are two
persons that are be able to speak English, but in second branch have no person that are be able to speak English.

d) Ticketing solution

From the problem above, the writer suggests that the main office needs to displace one officer from main office into second branch, in order that the main office does not have officer over, and second branch has officer that are be able to speak English. So, servicing English in second branch will be better.