

ABSTRACT

Eka Widyanti; Case Study Tradition in the Money Arrow in the Marriage of the Bugis in the City of Tenggara (Perspektif Hukum Adat Dan Hukum Islam). Under the supervision of I: Prof. Dr. H. Zulfa Jamalie, M.Pd and supervisor II: Dr.Hj. Gusti Muzainah, MH On Graduate UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, in 2024.

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Most people in the town of Tenggara who belong to the Bugis often interpreted arrow money as mahar. Giving the arrow money in the wedding of the Bugis community is considered an inevitable obligation, because without the arrows money, the wedding can not be held. However, nowadays, many prospective bride families are demanding a very high sum of arrow money on the part of the prosecuting male bridegroom, so that it is sometimes difficult to fulfil and becomes a significant financial burden for the prospecting male bride. Therefore, this study aims to 1) To describe the practice of the tradition of arrow money in the Bugis community in the city of Tenggara. 2) To explain the traditions of arrows money in Islamic law.

This research uses the type of empirical law research with an anthropological approach to law. Data collection techniques in this study use Observation, Interview, and Documentation. Data analysis techniques use: Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Data Verification. Data Validation techniques use Data Triangulation.

The results of the research show that: 1) The traditional practice of arrow money in the Bugis tribe in the town of Tenggara stems from the king's desire to protect his daughter and become a form of honor to the woman for the purpose of happiness of the family. The arrow money, important in the customs of the Bugis, symbolizes a man's ability to make his family happy. The change in the execution of the arrow, mainly through the bargaining pattern and nominal reductions, reflected in the ethnic influence and Islamic values in Tenggara City, reflecting a response to the increasingly heterogeneous social and cultural conditions among the Bugis tribe. 2) The tradition of arrow money in Islamic law states that there are no special provisions that regulate arrow cash in Islam. The law is considered unlawful or enforceable because there is no sign that explicitly prohibits. Customs like this in Islamic law are called al-a'dah as sahihah or often referred to as urf shahih, namely customs that are good, correct and can be used as legal considerations. The existence of arrow money goes back to the local traditions and customs of the Bugis tribe in the town of Tenggara. Therefore, the arrow should not be the main factor in determining the legality of marriage. It is more important for men and women to have a common agreement, and to make marriage easier and less difficult for men.