

TRADISI *LAMPU CANGKOK* DI KECAMATAN MERAL KABUPATEN KARIMUN

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ABSTRAK

Tradisi lampu cangkok merupakan salah satu warisan budaya masyarakat Melayu yang biasanya dilaksanakan setiap malam ke-27 Ramadan (malam 7 likur) di Kecamatan Meral, Kabupaten Karimun. Seiring perkembangan teknologi, perubahan pola hidup masyarakat, serta beralihnya penggunaan lampu minyak ke lampu elektrik, keberadaan tradisi ini menghadapi berbagai tantangan dalam pelestariannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis makna tradisi lampu cangkok melalui perspektif Teori Morfogenesis Margaret Archer. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Lokasi dalam penelitian ini berada di Kecamatan Meral, Kabupaten Karimun. Informan dipilih menggunakan teknik *snowball sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, kemudian data dianalisis melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tradisi lampu cangkok memiliki makna religius sebagai bentuk penyambutan malam ke-27 Ramadan, makna sosial sebagai media mempererat kebersamaan dan gotong royong masyarakat, serta makna budaya sebagai simbol identitas masyarakat Melayu yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tradisi lampu cangkok tetap memiliki makna yang kuat bagi masyarakat Kecamatan Meral sebagai identitas budaya, sarana memperkuat solidaritas sosial, dan wujud penghormatan terhadap nilai-nilai religius. Meskipun mengalami penyesuaian dalam pelaksanaannya, tradisi ini tetap dipertahankan melalui peran aktif masyarakat, Lembaga Adat Melayu, dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Karimun dalam upaya pelestarian budaya.

Kata Kunci: Tradisi Lampu Cangkok, Malam 7 Likur, Masyarakat Melayu, Morfogenesis, Margaret Archer.

THE CANGKOK LAMP TRADITION IN MERAL SUBDISTRICT KARIMUN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The Cangkok lamp tradition is one of the cultural heritages of the Malay community, observed annually on the 27th night of Ramadan (known locally as the Night of 7 Likur) in Meral District, Karimun Regency. Along with technological advancements, changes in people's lifestyles, and the shift from traditional oil lamps to electric lights, the preservation of this tradition has faced various challenges. This study aims to analyze the meaning of the Cangkok lamp tradition through the perspective of Margaret Archer's Morphogenesis Theory. This study employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The research was conducted in Meral District, Karimun Regency. Informants were selected using the snowball sampling technique. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, and then analyzed through the processes of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that the Cangkok lamp tradition has religious, social, and cultural meanings for the people of Meral District. Religiously, it serves as a symbol of welcoming the 27th night of Ramadan. Socially, it strengthens togetherness and mutual cooperation within the community. Culturally, it represents the identity of the Malay community and has been passed down from generation to generation. The study concludes that the Cangkok lamp tradition continues to hold significant meaning for the people of Meral District as a symbol of cultural identity, a means of strengthening social solidarity, and an expression of respect for religious values. Although the tradition has undergone some adjustments in its implementation, it continues to be preserved through the active participation of the local community, the Malay Customary Institution (Lembaga Adat Melayu), and the Government of Karimun Regency in promoting cultural preservation.

Keywords: *Cangkok Lamp Tradition, 7 Likur Night, Malay Society, Morphogenesis, Margaret Archer.*