

Family Support in the Tradition of Mappanetta' Isi as an Effort to Maintain Dental Health in the Bugis Community in South Sulawesi

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental and oral health is very important because it is one of the highest indicators of individual health and disease that people complain about so various ways are done by individuals to maintain dental health both medically and traditionally. Various traditions of caring for teeth have been carried out for generations by the community, one of which is Mappanetta' isi which is a traditional way of the Bugis community in South Sulawesi in maintaining dental health. **Objective:** To analyze family support in the Mappanetta' isi tradition as an effort to maintain dental health in the Bugis community in South Sulawesi. **Method:** research is descriptive qualitative with an ethnographic approach using observation techniques, in-depth interviews and documentation during the research. Informants consisted of 1 community leader as a key informant, 1 health officer and family as support and 4 maininformants of purposively selected research with the criteria of the Bugis community who preserve the tradition of mappanetta' isi. The data that has been collected will bereduced, catagorized and presented in narrative form. Data analysis with taxonomy, data validity plan using triangulation. **Results:** It was found that the preservation of the mappanetta' isi tradition could not be separated from family support or other social support. The role of the family is always to introduce and carry out the tradition to its generation using simple tools, thisstrengthens the instillation of values and beliefs of the Bugis community in Wajo Regency on mappanetta' isi dental care. **Conclusion:** Family support is a factor in the preservation of the mappanetta' isi tradition, so that the custom can be accepted and is still practiced today.

Keywords: Bugis, Dental care, Mappanetta'Isi, Wajo.

INTRODUCTION

The health of the oral cavity is part of the overall health of the body in the body health system because the mouth is the initial entrance of food into the body. Bad effects, if the oral cavity is not healthy, can cause various diseases such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and abnormalities in the respiratory teeth. The proportion of dental and oral health problems in Indonesia is also still high at 57.6% while in Sulawesi it is around 68.9%, which then has an impact on the prevalence of tooth loss in Indonesia which is also still Quite large at 24.52%, and cavities at 45.3%². This shows that the prevalence of tooth loss still requires serious attention, corroborated by tooth loss data reaching 23% at the age of >60 years while 7% at the age of >20 years³.

The complexity of dental problems and their treatment has caused various responses from the community in

the search for treatment both modern and traditional. Although the era has been sophisticated, until now dental care is still traditionally preserved for generations by the community in locality and has become a characteristic of andarea. The inheritance of local culture that has become a value of trust in the community and preserved by its generation is a way to honor its predecessors, this tradition is held as true (Hindaryatiningsih, 2016) (Ushuluddin, NO DATE) (Asrina, 2018). Traditions related to dental care are always maintained and not easily eroded because of the support from family or social environment where the individual grows and develops. Toothless dental system in communities in Tlahap, Banjarnegara, and Ngingang villages in Gianyar Bali has become a tradition that has survived because of strong communication and interaction, forming a structure and positive value embraced by its conservationists

(Agustino, 2015) (Sutana, 2021) (Syahrani, 2020).

Attention to dental health is very important but it is necessary to note the impact that can be caused if done without expertise and just preserving tradition. Data released by Basic Health Research in 2018 stated that there is a high proportion of dental and oral health problems in Indonesia at 57.6%, while in South Sulawesi there are 68.9% which has an impact on the prevalence loss of teeth and cavities. One of the reasons is that people usually check their teeth if they experience complaints that cannot be treated by themselves. The traditional habit of caring for teeth that is still carried out in the Bugis community in South Sulawesi is *Mappanetta' isi* (repairing/strengthening the position of teeth). The tradition of *mappanetta' isi* is not only carried out when a person is still a child but until adulthood, the tradition is still carried out because it is believed to strengthen and tidy the arrangement of teeth. This tradition is introduced and carried out by parents to children since childhood, especially for those who have grown permanent teeth by biting firmly into the cloth that has been wrapped so that the teeth of the upper and lower jaws meet while rubbing left and to the right and back each morning, usually for a week and can be repeated at any time. Based on the data obtained that there is pain and soreness felt after doing *mappanetta' isi*, this could be due to strong pressure when biting the cloth. However, this did not last long and the next morning *mappanetta' isi* The contents can be restarted.

This study is important to conduct to analyze family support on the preservation of *Mappanetta' tradition of contents* associated with dental health. In modern medicine, if the pressure is applied continuously without knowing how much energy is given, it will result in the occurrence of *Trauma From Occlusion* (TFO) or occlusion trauma to the patient's teeth, muscle mass disorders and jawbone or dental periodontal tissue that can result in periodontal tissue injury.

Based on the previous background description, the purpose of this study is to analyze family support in the *Mappanetta' isi* tradition as an effort to

maintain dental health in the Bugis community in South Sulawesi.

METHODS

Using qualitative (Bungin, 2020) methods to interpret and analyze in depth family support for *mappanetta'isi* as a cultural tradition of local wisdom of the Bugis Tribe in Wajo Regency in maintaining dental health. Data were obtained through observation, *in-depth interviews* and documentation related to *mappanetta's content* activities during the study. The research was located in Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi. Data types and sources

Primary data: obtained directly at the research site by using interview guidelines and observation sheets as well as measuring the degree of tooth shakiness (measurement data on the results of the study).

Purposive selection of informants: 1 key informant is a religious figure and community leader, 4 main informants are people who carry out *mappanetta'isi* activities, and 1 supporting informant is a dentist.

Secondary data in the form of dental patient visits and dental and oral diseases obtained from the Health office, books and related journals.

Data Collection: Observations related to the direct implementation of *mappanetta'isi* and the interaction of each party involved, *In-depth interviews* on three categories of informants regarding tradition, support beliefs Family and impacts or complaints related to the activities of *Mappanetta ISI* and documentation related to the implementation of the *Mappanetta 'ISI* tradition.

Data analysis Using thematic analysis to find patterns of meaning from data that has been collected, validity of data using source triangulation, engineering triangulation and time triangulation. Extension of observations will be made if additional data are required.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in March-May 2023 in Wajo District, South Sulawesi with 4 main informants, 1 supporting informant, namely the local dental health officer and 1 key informant,

namely a local community leader.
 Characteristics of informants as follows:

Table 1. Informant Characteristics Based on Age, Occupation and Recent Education

No.	Informant	Age	Work	Education Last	informati on
1.	D	51	IRT	Junior HS	IB
2.	NH	20	Student	Bachelor	IB
3.	UK	17	Student	Senior HS	IB
4.	H	15	Student	Junior HS	IB
5.	MI	51	Self employed	Bachelor	IK
6.	YSW	24	Dentist	Bachelor	IP

Source: Primary data (2023)

Based on table 1, it can be described that the age of informants who carried out the *mappanetta'* content tradition during the study was not only children but until adolescence and parents were still doing it, this asserts that if an individual's habits are considered positive for him, then they will be preserved. Based on work and education, it is illustrated that the tradition of *mappanetta'* isi developed in the Bugis community in this study and formed habits and values for its conservationists regardless of the level of education and occupation.

The results of research on family support for the preservation of the *mappanetta'* isi tradition were generally introduced by their parents who also still maintain the custom, as revealed by informants:

"Mappanetta' isi ini saya lakukan karena saya percaya supaya tidak cepat sippo (ompong) gigi dan dulu saya selalu diingatkan oleh orang tua dan sekarang juga saya selalu ingatkan anak dan cucu saya" (D, 51 tahun).

The same was expressed by another informant:

" Saya mappanetta' isi setiap bangun tidur pagi sejak kelas 6 supaya gigiku kuat, tidak cepat ompong seperti yang dikatakan dan dilakukan oleh orangtua saya"(NH, 20 tahun).

The system of inheritance of traditions carried out by parents will be carried out by their children especially if it is easy to practice as revealed by informants:

"Saya diajarkan oleh nenek caranya yaitu melilit-lilitkan sarung lalu diletakkan diantara gigi atas dan gigibawah kemudian digigit sekuat-kuatnya sambil nenek saya menarik sarung tersebut kekiri dan kekanan supaya gigi rata dan rapat, kira-kira selama 1-2 menit. Awalnya terasa kram dan pegal tapi lama kelamaan sudah biasa dan sekarang saya masih kadang mappanetta' isi" (H, 15 tahun).

The tradition of *mappanetta'* isi is a hereditary tradition and is not a good thing for some Bugis people, especially in Wajo Regency, as expressed by local community leaders:

"masalah mappanetta'isi ini sudah lama dikenal oleh masyarakat, karena sudah ada informasi secara turun temurun dari orangtua, karena menurut mereka ini sangat bagus, kalau tidak salah umur 5 tahun sudah diperkenalkan pada anak jikabaru bangun kadang menggunakan sarung yang dililit, ada juga menggunakan ujung bantal sebagai tempat menggigit" (Mi, 51 tahun).

The traditions accepted and carried out by the community in this study are responded medically by health workers who are dentists, as follows:

"Saya selalu mendengar tentang mappanetta' isi ini dan belum ada keluhan dari yang melakukannya. Belum pernah ada penelitian mengenai menggigit secara keras dapat menguatkan gigi. Secara medis, tekanan yang kuat bisa saja berdampak terjadinya ankilosis berupa menyatunya akar

gigi dengantular alveolar. Tradisi itu baik selama tidak merugikan sang anak, edukasi yang diberikan orang tua adalah dapat dilakukan dengan memberikan informasi bahwa untuk menyehatkan gigi

ada banyak prosedur dental yang bisa dilakukan” (YSH, 24 tahun).

The results of measurements made based on the wobble of the teeth according to Miller can be seen in the table.

Table 2. Distribution of Informants based on tooth wobble according to Miller.

No.	Informant	Degree			
		0	1	2	3
1.	D		V		
2.	NH		V		
3.	UK		V		
4.	H		V		
5.	N		V		

Source: Primary data (2023)

Information:

1. Degree 0 → no physiological wobble/unsteadiness
2. 1st degree → mild wobble: < 1 mm horizontal movement in the facial-lingual direction
3. 2nd degree → moderate wobble: > 1 mm horizontal movement in the facial-lingual direction
4. 3rd degree → of heavy wobble: > 1 mm horizontal movement in the facial-lingual and/or mesiodistal direction and movement in the vertical direction.

Based on table 2, regarding the frequency of informants based on tooth shak, according to Miller, obtained from

5 people as informants, it was found that in general, all informants had 5 degrees of tooth shambles, category 1, namely mild tooth wobble. This happens because the average informant conveys doing *mappanetta'isi* and routinely to the dentist 2 times a year so that the process of tooth growth and development is still well maintained.

Based on the information that has been described, it can be concluded the theme and meaning obtained from family support for the *mappanetta tradition* content, as follows:

Table 3. Family support based on emerging themes and meanings

Tema	Makna
Family Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced and taught by family (parents, grandparents) since childhood • Performed in the morning • Strengthens teeth • Teeth are not easily toothless, teeth are strong and not easily toothless • Can be done at any time

Maintain dental health as part of overall body health by caring for dental health and oral cavity regularly. Many diseases are caused by dental problems, including gum disease, rapid tooth loss and even heart disease. If someone experiences complaints in their teeth, usually treatment efforts are carried out in various ways both medically and traditionally. The sophistication of

facilities, human resources for dental care are not immediately eliminate the tradition that is entrenched in society in caring for teeth.

There are many habits that grow and develop in society related to health, as well as in South Sulawesi which consists of several tribes and customs and is still preserved today. One of the customs that is still carried out in the Bugis community is *mappanetta' isi* which

began in childhood. *Mappanetta' isi* is a traditional dental treatment to be strong and not easily toothless, done with Biting the upper and lower teeth using a holster, usually done in the morning. The trick, by twisting the tip of the sheath and then bitten while the upper and lower teeth are back and forth back and forth the same thing is done left and right, the goal is to make the jawbone more solid so it is not easy to shake.

Another benefit felt by people who have *mappanetta' isi* is not easy to experience dental rice disorders in old age. Masalah gigi terutama Periodontal including loss in old age is indeed the most common complaint and is usually caused by a lack of attention to dental and oral hygiene and care (Mappanetta, 2023) (Sari, 2015).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the habit of *mappanetta' isi* because it has been felt the benefits by the previous people in the Bugis community, there is a sense of satisfaction and trust in dental care Traditionally in order for the tooth structure to be strong, so it was continued by subsequent societies. According to Sutana (Wilson, 2019) (WHO, 2022) the nature of his research on the Nginang tradition reveals that people's charities determine their usefulness, habits in the activities of a tradition show that society manifests self in the context of time and space. Associated with this study, activities carried out for generations are efforts to preserve culture expressed orally and behavior aimed at maintaining healthy teeth and gums. If it is associated with the theory of behavior formation by L. Green¹⁴, Family is a reinforcing factor in behavior, especially if there are facilities that support the formation of such behavior as well as the tradition of *mappanetta' isi*.

The role of the family in the formation of behavior is very influential on the individuals in the family, the values taught will be internalized and become habitual patterns that will be passed on to their generations. Family is the most important part and is the first source of support in social life that a person receives (Yusselda, 2016). As well as family functions expressed by Friedman that families provide informational, instrumental, judgmental support and emotional support so that modeling or

inheritance of behavior occurs in the home environment (Friedman, 2010).

In the *mappanetta' isi* tradition, the family performs its function by providing emotional support in the form of attention and concern for their children, informational support related to introducing and providing information and Understanding of *mappanetta' isi*, instrumental support in the form of facilitating the implementation of these habits by using materials in the house such as sarong cloth as a basis for biting, as well as assessment support in the form of motivation and direction to children to take care of their teeth so that they are neatly arranged, and not easily shaken with *meppanetta' filling*. In the process of inheriting cultural values and traditions in the family environment played by parents by carrying out habits that will be seen, noticed and internalized by children so that they feel These cultural values and carried out from generation to generation (Hindaryatiningsih, 2016).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the role of family support in the preservation of *mappanetta' content* is in the form of a process of socializing values by introducing, practicing, sharing experiences and paying attention to the aesthetics of their children's teeth So that it is internalized and functions into a habit from generation to generation.

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