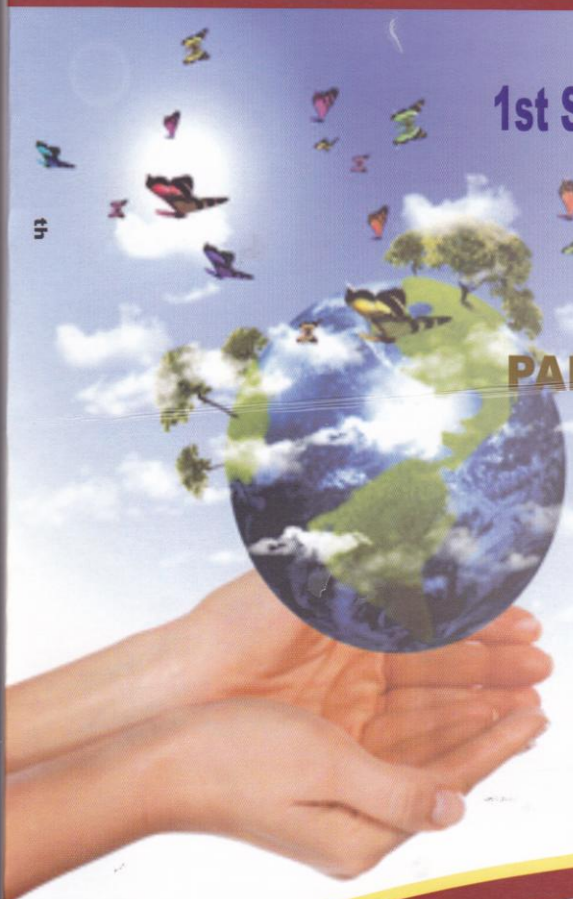


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Book 1

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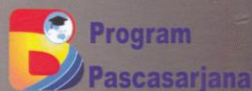


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**How Tionghoa Ethnic Meaning The Kemaro Island
(Phenomenological Studies of Tionghoa Ethnic Tourist
in Kemaro Island)**

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the meaning of ethnic Chinese to Kemaro Island which is one of the attractions in the city of Palembang, which is also an icon Tourism South Sumatra Province in particular the city of Palembang. This research study used a qualitative method with phenomenological approach. Subjects consisted of 4 people informants from ethnic Tionghoa, each 2 visitors coming from Palembang and 2 visitors come from outside the city of Palembang, and get them with purposive sampling. The results showed that Tionghoa Ethnic people subjectively based on the motives and experiences ever felt interpret Kemaro Island tourism as a place for prayer, or as a place to conduct religious activities and hangout with family.

Keywords: Meanings, Tionghoa Ethnic, Kemaro Island.

1 INTRODUCTION

Kemaro Island extravagance compared to other tourist attractions in the city of Palembang. Kemaro Island is the only island in the city of Palembang and serves as tourist attractions, and the only island that became tourist attractions in the city of Palembang which have visitors up to eighty thousand visitors (Sumatra Express, 2013). The increase in visitors is very visible on the Cap Gomeh. Visitors who come to the island Kemaro are not only from the city of Palembang, but also from out of town and even from abroad, such as Singapore, Taiwan, China, and Malaysia. The Kemaro Island has unique and beautiful buildings, which buildings there synonymous with typical buildings of China (ethnic Tionghoa). The island is also often referred to as the Island of Love (mate), because in the Kemaro Island there is a banyan tree (or so-called tree of love). According to stories circulating, if someone wrote her name and her partner in the tree of love, then they will be a lasting love relationship, and for visitors who do not have a partner, if they write his name and the preferred, then someday will become a couple. It is also very aesthetically from the many names engraved on the banyan tree.

In addition to the tree of love, there is also a temple (Soei Goeat Kiong) which was built around 1839. Inside are sacred, resembles a tomb, but this is only a symbol sacred place resided the princess Fatima and her husband. Tann Bun Ahn, there is also a statue of Kwan In, them. In addition to the building, there is also a large statue of Buddha, Pagoda with 9 floors, which are both located adjacent and are behind the pagoda Soei Goeat Kiong. There is also a place where burning Hio and Prayer God. Almost all the buildings characterize ethnic Chinese, and not a few of the visitors who came originally from the Chinese. Especially when the Cap Gomeh moment come, the visitors from Chinese Ethnic meet Kemaro Island.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of study, which is based on experiences and motives of visitors, it can be concluded that visitors of Kemaro Island from Chinese people interpret Kemaro Island as a place for prayer and place for family gathering at the time of Cap Go Meh.

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