

The Semantical Analysis of “Boka” Custom Wedding In Buton

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Abstract

This research is to explain analysis "boka" in the marriage system Buton tribe. The objectives of this study are to describe the process of boka and the meaning of boka in wedding. This research is to describe the processes of boka in wedding traditions in Buton and to explain the meaning of boka in wedding traditions in Buton. The method used in this research is the semantic the analysis. The purpose of these methods to identify meaning boka in Buton tribe. Explaining in accordance with the function, meaning and implementation in Buton society. That the of Boka wedding tradition in Buton and the meaning of Boka wedding tradition in Buton. The results of the study showed meaning boka a massive amount to be incurred by any person in carrying out activities related to the customs of communities Buton. Boka also means an object or exchange.

Keywords : Semantical, Boka, Costum Wedding

1. Introduction

Custom wedding in Indonesia is very diverse, some traditional wedding customs are somanyone wedding customs in Buton. As we know that Indonesia has a diverse tribes and cultures, so do not be surprised if we often see traditional ceremonies are very unique. The wedding ceremony is including traditional ceremony should we-guard, for out of it will be reflected in our identity, a family unification could reflecta country'sunification. It may notbe a problem if you choose or married to one tribe, but what happens when you marry a person of different ethnic groups, different customs and habits, surely you must have sufficient knowledge about the insand outs, and procedures for your spouse wedding.

2. Method

Source of data in this study divided into two categories, namely:

2.1 Primary Data

Primary data is the main data to be collected and analyzed as the resarch object. Primary data in this study is limited; there are 3 people from those in Buton bau-bau.

2.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is related reference to the research topic. For example, the book consists of several traditional theories boka

and marriage in Buton bau-bau as additional information or data to support this writing. To collect the data, the writer used the following techniques of data collection:

- a. Observation, the writer took all the data by observing directly in the field, in this case, the writer will do observation in Buton.
- b. Interview, the writer colled the information direct from the informants by using interview technique. The writer will give some of questions which are related with the topic of the research.
- c. Documentation, the writercolled some of documentations to support the re-search. The documentation that will be collected such
- d. as taking picture, tape recording which are related with the research.
- e. Note taking, the writer noted the answer from informants in relation to the questions asked by the writer.

3. Findings and Discussion

At this stage, the authors describe and discuss the raw value or the dowry of the nobility and the other below:

The Process Of Boka Nobility

| Mahar | Odala Oputa | Odala Oputa | Lalaki |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Sangia | Kebaadiana | |
| Popolo | 60 Boka,Rp.72 | 60 Boka,Rp.72 | 45 Boka,RP.54 |
| Kalamboko | 30 Boka,Rp.36 | 30 Boka,Rp.72 | 30 Boka,Rp.36 |
| Kapapobiangi | 10 Boka,Rp.12 | 10 Boka,Rp.12 | 10 Boka,Rp.12 |
| Bakenakau | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | 5 Boka,Rp.6 |
| Katololsina | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | 5 Boka,Rp.6 |
| Kabintigia | | | |
| Karangani | - | 10 Boka,Rp.12 | - |
| Jumlah | 110 Boka,Rp.132 | 120 Boka,Rp.144 | 95 Boka,Rp.104 |
| Katandul | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | 5 Boka,Rp.6 | -,Rp.4,50 |
| Kaempesi | Rp.3 | Rp.3 | Rp.2,25 |
| Jumlah | Rp.9 | Rp.9 | Rp.6,75 |

Other Classes

| Mahar | Oana Lalaki | Walaka |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Popolo | 15 Boka,Rp.18 | 15 Boka,Rp.18 |
| Kalamboko | 15 Boka,Rp.18 | 15 Boka,Rp.18 |
| Kapapobiangi | 2 Boka,Rp.2,40 | 2 Boka,Rp.2,40 |
| Bakenakau | 3 Boka,Rp.3,60 | 3 Boka,Rp.3,60 |
| Katololsina | 1 Boka,Rp.1,20 | 1 Boka,Rp.1,20 |
| Kabintigia | | |
| Jumlah | 36 Boka,Rp.43,20 | 36 Boka,Rp.43,20 |
| Katandul | Rp.1,50 | Rp.1,50 |
| Kaempesi | Rp.0,75 | Rp.0,75 |
| Jumlah | Rp.2,25 | Rp.2,25 |
| Mahar | Moera | Maradika |
| Popolo | 15 Boka,Rp.18 | 12 Boka,Rp.14,40 |
| Kalamboko | 15 Boka,Rp.18 | 12 Boka,Rp.14,40 |
| Kapapobiangi | 2 Boka,Rp.2,40 | 2 Boka,Rp.2,40 |
| Bakenakau | 3 Boka,Rp.3,60 | 3 Boka,Rp.3,60 |
| Katololsina | 1 Boka,Rp.1,20 | 1 Boka,Rp.1,20 |
| Kabintigia | | |

| | | |
|----------|------------------|----------------|
| Jumlah | 36 Boka,Rp.43,20 | 30 Boka,Rp.36 |
| Katandul | Rp.1,50 | 1 Boka,Rp.1,20 |
| Kaempesi | Rp.0,75 | Rp.0,60 |
| Jumlah | Rp.2,25 | Rp.1,80 |

Rows of numbers in the table above is a value boka and rupiah currency from the Dutch part of each class Mahar community, value, this value will be adjusted:

1. Odala Oputa sangia maharnya 400 Real = $400 \times \frac{3}{20} = 1,200 / 20 = 60$ Boka popolo
2. Odala Oputa Kabaadiana, maharnya = Oputa sangia only karangani by 10 Boka
3. Lalaki are not descendants of Oputa sangia or oputa co baadiana, the dowry is 300 real = $300 \times \frac{3}{20} = 900/20 = 45$ Boka popolo
4. Oana lalaki the dowry is 100 Real = $100 \times \frac{3}{20} = 300/20 = 15$ Boka popolo
5. walaka, Moera the dowry is = dowry the descent Bonto estate ogena = 100 = $100 \times \frac{3}{20} = 300/20 = 15$ boka popolo
6. Maradhika, taking dowry descendants Real siolimbona = 80 = $80 \times \frac{3}{20} = 240/20 = 12$ Boka Popolo.
7. People who are told to escort the walaka custom is as follows:
 - a. If women in indigenous deliver comes from the nobility, the parents who drove custom is Bonto or bilal position Kraton Mosque
 - b. If women in indigenous Take derived from the walaka, the parents who drove custom is saraginti position or Garin (Wait Dual) grand palace mosque.

The amount of money that must be prepared by the male - male (who applied) are: Popolo + Kalamboko + Kapapobiangi + Bakenakau + Katolosina + Kabintigia, and this amount will also be received by the old woman's hand perempuan. Kalau ketrunan oputa co baadiana then it is with karangani added. Total fee for services received by parents who were told to escort indigenous (called dress shirt) consists of:

1. What is in receipt of the men who have brought Kaempesi the custom is calculated from each Boka popolo taken 5 cents, meaning if popolo 60 boka, then kaempesi = $60 \times 5 \text{ cents} = \text{Rp.}3$ in addition given also what is called Pasall according jabatannya in Sharh.
2. What is in receipt of the women in indigenous bring is either Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo taken 10 cents per boka, so if you bakena 5

After the show finished talking tau-raka then before the dish is held minimal hot water first invitees in giving away money perfunctory taken from you and katolosina bakena kabintingia.jumlah this unag advance in the three parts, namely two-thirds in share with men while a third invitation distributed to the invitation woman sitting in the room. Similarly, at the time of marriage want implemented ie before men driven to her house, first the men drove home lengkalawa bride, lengkalawa calculated from half the size of popolo, so if popolo 60 boka, then lengkawlaw is 30 boka .Lengkalawa also be in to share with the audience as follows: two-thirds to one-third invitation to men while women invitation. A sample calculation for the descendants oputa sangia dowry, Suppose the exchange rate in the customary dowry that have been agreed by the parent male and female parent is:

At the time of delivering small indigenous

1. Katindana oda form of one gold ring shape
2. Dosi form 1 piece of silver ringgit = 250 cents (see 25) = $25 \times \text{Rp.}2,000 = \text{Rp.}50,000$
3. Bakenakau Boka 5 = $5 \times \text{Rp.} 24,000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$

The amount of Rp. 170,000

At the time of the customs escort

1. Popolo 60 boka = $60 \times 24,000 = 1,440,000$
2. Kalambo 30 Boka = $30 \times 24,000 = 720,000$
3. Kapapobiangi 10 boka = $10 \times \text{Rp.}24.000 = 240,000$
4. Bakenakau boka 5 = $5 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$

5. Katolosina kabintingia 5 boka = $5 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$
Total Rp.2.640.000

The amount of money that is prepared by the male to female in home delivery is Rp. 170,000 + 2.64 million = Rp.2.810.000 at the time women receive custom, the parents who deliver custom will be given money in the form of:

1. Kapambulina bakena you from small custom calculated at 10 cents per boka means 5 boka = 50 cents (see 5) = $5 \times \text{Rp.} 2,000 = 10,000$
2. Kapambulina bakena you from large custom-see also 5 = $5 \times \text{Rp.}2.000 = 10,000$
3. Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo which took 10 cents (see 1) means popolo see 60 boka = $60 = 60 \times \text{Rp.}2.000 = \text{Rp.}120.000$, so the total is Rp.140.000,

So the rest of the money received by the female parent = $\text{Rp.}2.810.000 - \text{Rp.}140.000 = \text{Rp.}2.670.000$ In practice, the money that is given to parents who drove customary above (Rp.140.000) has been prepared from the parental allowance women themselves so that the money is in between of Rp.2.810.000 still intact in number, is that concerned, including those who are (Rich).

For the poor will certainly reduce the amount of money that is in between due directly fetch bakenakau and katolosina kabintingia. After the customary mrngantarkan parents returned home to house the men who told him that the woman will divide bagikanya to the invitation in the form of:

1. Bakenakau of small indigenous 5 boka = $5 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$
2. Bakenakau of large custom 5 boka = $5 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$
3. Katolosina kabintingia 5 boka = $5 \times \text{Rp.}24.000 = \text{Rp.}120,000$ so the total is Rp.360.000

The amount of money in the first three parts, namely two-thirds in distributing to the invitation while the third man to woman invitation. So the net residual received by the women are $\text{Rp.}2.670.000 - \text{Rp.}360.000 = \text{Rp.}2.310.000$

Furthermore, the amount of remuneration to be received by both customary introduction of the women who received the

custom is as follows:

1. From the man who brought order custom is

- a. Bilal Mosque Pasali to a grand palace = 6 see (60 cents) = 6 x Rp. 2,000 = Rp 12,000
- b. Kaempesi which is calculated from the half katandui = $\frac{1}{2}$ x Rp.120.000 = Rp. 60,000
- c. Of the women who received the custom is
- d. d. Kapambulina bakena you from small custom = 50 cents (see 5) = 5 x Rp. 2,000 = 10,000
- e. Kapambulina bakenakau of large custom = 50 cents (see 5) = 5 x Rp. 2,000 = 10,000
- f. Katandui of popolo are calculated every boka 10 cents (see 1) 60 x 2,000 = Rp.120.000, so the total is Rp.212.000

2. Sample calculation for Descendants Oputa Mahar Kobaadiana.

The calculation of the dowry for the descendants oputa ko baadiana = Oputa sangia descent, there's only karangani by 10 boka, umpanya Dutch exchange every 10 cents USD. 2000 means 1 boka = 12 x Rp. 2,000 = Rp.24,000

At the time of delivering small indigenous

1. Katindana oda form of one gold ring shape
2. Dosi form 1 piece of silver ringgit = 250 cents (see 25) = 25 x Rp. 2,000, Rp. 50,000
3. Bakenakau Boka 5 = 5 x Rp. 24,000 = Rp.120.000
The amount of Rp. 170,000

At the time of the customs escort

1. Popolo 60 boka = 60 x 24,000 = 1,440,000
2. Kalamboko 30 Boka = 30 x 24,000 = 720,000
3. Kapapobiangi 10 boka = 10 x Rp.24.000 = 240,000
4. Bakenakau 5 boka = 5 x Rp.24.000 = Rp.120.000
5. Katolosina kabintingia 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = 120,000
6. Karangani 10 boka = 10 x 24,000 = 240,000

So the numbers are Rp.2.880.000
The amount of money that is prepared by the male to transfer to the woman's home is Rp.170.000 + Rp.2.880.000 = Rp.3.050.000 at the time the parents of indigenous women receive it for parents who deliver custom will gain money in the form of:

1. Kapambulina bakenakau of small indigenous (each boka in count 1 see) = 5 x 2000 = 10,000
2. Kapambulina bakenakau of large custom-see also 5 = 5 x Rp.2000 = 10,000
3. Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo taken 1 see means popolo see 60 boka = 60 = 60 x Rp.2000 = Rp.120.000, so the amount is Rp. 140,000

The remainder received by the female parent is: Rp.3.050.000 - Rp.140.000 = Rp.2.910.000

Having parents who deliver custom back home the men then the women who received the custom will divide the money distributed to the invitation in the form of:

1. Bakenakau of small indigenous 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = Rp.120.000
2. Bakenakau of large custom 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = Rp.120.000
3. Katolosina kabintingia 5 boka = 5 x Rp.24.000 = Rp.120.000 so the total is Rp.360.000

The amount of money in the first three parts, namely two-thirds in distributing to the invitation while the third man to woman invitation.

So the net residual received by the women are Rp.2.910.000-Rp.360.000 = Rp.2.550.000

Parents who deliver custom receive payment for services overall good of the men and women of the parties are as:

1. From the male form:

- a. Kaempesi $\frac{1}{2}$ of katandui = $\frac{1}{2}$ x 120,000 = 6 x Rp. 60,000
- b. Pasali to Bilal mosque see grand palace = 6 = 6 x Rp.2.000 = Rp. 12,000
- c. From the Women as described above Rp. 140,000, so the amount of Rp.212.000

The example calculation for nobles

Mahar not Descendants Oputa sangia / Ko baadiana. Umpanya Dutch exchange every 10 cents USD. 2000 means 1 boka = 12 x Rp. 2,000 = Rp. 24,000

At the time of delivering small indigenous

1. Katindana oda form of one gold ring shape
2. Dosi form 1 piece of silver ringgit = 250 cents (see 25) = 25 x Rp. 2,000, Rp. 50,000
3. Bakenakau Boka 5 = 5 x Rp. 24,000 = Rp.120.000
The amount of Rp. 170,000

At the time of the customs escort

1. Popolo 45 boka = 45 x 24,000 = 1,080,000
2. Kalamboko 30 Boka = 30 x 24,000 = 720,000
3. Kapapobiangi 10 boka = 10 x Rp.24.000 = 240,000
4. Bakenakau 5 boka = 5 x Rp.24.000 = Rp.120.000
5. Katolosina kabintingia 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = 120,000

So the numbers are Rp.2.280.000
The amount of money that is prepared by the male to transfer to the woman's home is Rp.170.000 + Rp.2.280.000 = Rp.2.450.000 at the time the parents of indigenous women receive it for parents who deliver custom will gain money in the form of:

1. Kapambulina bakenakau of small indigenous (each boka in count 1 see) = 5 x 2000 = 10,000
2. Kapambulina bakenakau of large custom-see also 5 = 5 x Rp.2000 = 10,000
3. Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo taken 1 see means popolo 45 boka x Rp.2000 = Rp.90.000, so the amount is Rp. 110,000
The remainder received by the female parent is: Rp.2.450.000 - Rp.110.000 = Rp.2.340.000

Having parents who deliver custom back home the men then the women who received the custom will divide the money distributed to the invitation in the form of:

1. Bakenakau of small indigenous 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = Rp.120.000
2. Bakenakau of large custom 5 boka = 5 x 24,000 = Rp.120.000
3. Katolosina kabintingia
Sample calculation for walaka Mahar Umpanya Dutch exchange every 10 cents USD. 2000 means 1 boka = 12 x Rp. 2,000 = Rp. 24,000

At the time of delivering small indigenous

1. Katindana oda form of one gold ring shape
2. Bakenakau 3 Boka = 3 x Rp. 24,000 = Rp.72.000

At the time of the customs escort

1. Popolo 15 boka = 15 x 24,000 = Rp. 360,000
2. Kalamboko 15 Boka = 15 x 24,000 = 360,000
3. Kapapobiangi 2 boka = 2 x Rp.24.000 = 48,000
4. Bakenakau 3 boka = 3 x Rp.24.000 = Rp.72.000
5. Katolosina kabintingia 1 boka = 1 x 24,000 = 24,000

So the numbers are Rp.864.000

The amount of money that is prepared by the male to transfer to the woman's home is Rp.72.000 + Rp.864.000 = Rp.936.000 at the time the parents of indigenous women receive it for parents who deliver custom will earn money in the form of:

1. Kapambulina bakenakau of small indigenous (each boka in count 1 see) = 3 x 2,000 = Rp.6.000
2. Kapambulina bakenakau of large custom-see also 3 = 3 x Rp.2000 = Rp.6.000
3. Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo taken 1 see means popolo 15 x Rp.2000 = 30,000, so the amount is Rp. 42,000
4. The remainder received by the female parent is: Rp.936.000 - Rp.42,000 = Rp.894.000

Having parents who deliver custom back home the men then the women who received the custom will divide the money distributed to the invitation in the form of:

1. Bakenakau from small custom 3 boka = $3 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$
2. Bakenakau of large custom 3 boka = $3 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$
3. Katolosina kabintingia 1 boka = $1 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.} 24,000$

The amount of money in the first three parts, namely two-thirds in distributing to the invitation while the third man to woman invitation. So the net residual received by the woman is $\text{Rp.}894.000 - \text{Rp.}168.000 = \text{Rp.}726.000$

Parents who deliver custom receive payment for services overall good of the men and women of the parties are as:

1. From the male form:

- a. Kaempesi $\frac{1}{2}$ of katandui = $\frac{1}{2} \times 30,000 = \text{Rp.} 15,000$
- b. Pasali to Garin (Tungguna Dual) grand mosque see Kraton = $2 = 2 \times \text{Rp.}2.000 = \text{Rp.} 4,000$

2. From the Women as described above for $\text{Rp.}42,000$. Sample calculation for Maradika the dowry Umpanya Dutch exchange every 10 cents USD. 2000 means 1 boka = $12 \times \text{Rp.} 2,000 = \text{Rp.} 24,000$

At the time of delivering small indigenous

1. Katindana oda form of one gold ring shape
2. Bakena you 3 Boka = $3 \times \text{Rp.} 24,000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$

At the time of the customs escort

1. Popolo 12 boka = $12 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.} 288,000$
2. Kalamboko 12 Boka = $12 \times 24,000 = 288,000$
3. Kapapobiangi 2 boka = $2 \times \text{Rp.}24.000 = 48,000$
4. Bakenakau 3 boka = $3 \times \text{Rp.}24.000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$
5. Katolosina kabintingia 1 boka = $1 \times 24,000 = 24,000$

So the numbers are $\text{Rp.}720.000$ The amount of money that is prepared by the male to transfer to the woman's home is $\text{Rp.}72.000 + \text{Rp.}720.000 = \text{Rp.}792.000$ at the time the parents of indigenous women receive it for parents who deliver custom will earn money in the form of:

1. Kapambulina bakenakau of small in-

digenous (each boka in count 1 see) = $3 \times 2,000 = \text{Rp.}6.000$

2. Kapambulina bakenakau of large custom-see also 3 = $3 \times \text{Rp.}2000 = \text{Rp.}6.000$
3. Katandui are calculated from each boka popolo taken 1 see means popolo $12 \times \text{Rp.}2000 = \text{Rp.}24.000$, so the amount is $\text{Rp.} 36,000$

The remainder received by the female parent is: $\text{Rp.}792.000 - \text{Rp.}36.000 = \text{Rp.}756.000$

Having parents who deliver custom back home the men then the women who received the custom will divide the money distributed to the invitation in the form of:

1. Bakenakau from small custom 3 boka = $3 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$
2. Bakenakau of large custom 3 boka = $3 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.}72.000$
3. Katolosina kabintingia 1 boka = $1 \times 24,000 = \text{Rp.} 24,000$

The amount of money in the first three parts, namely two-thirds in distributing to the invitation while the third man to woman invitation. So the net residual received by the woman is $\text{Rp.}756.000 - \text{Rp.}168.000 = \text{Rp.}588.000$

Parents who deliver custom receive payment for services overall good of the men and women of the parties are as :

From the male form:

- a. Kaempesi are calculated from each boka popolo 12 Boka = $12 \times 5 \text{ cents} = 60 \text{ cents}$ (see 6) $6 \times 2,000 = \text{Rp.} 12,000$
- b. Pasali to Garin (Tungguna Dual) grand mosque see Kraton = $2 = 2 \times \text{Rp.}2.000 = \text{Rp.} 4,000$

From the Women as described above for $\text{Rp.}36.000$. jadi amount is $\text{Rp.}52.000$ Value Pasali

The term is derived from the word Pasali: pasaliapaa which means adjusting the amount of money the respect that is given by a family who held a traditional wedding or grief atmosphere by high and low rank officials in Sharh or kedudukanya in society.

Pasali officially entered into force

since the reign of Sultan Buton to 25 named LA MASLIMU ALIMUDDIN who ruled from 1788 to 1791 years BC.

The amount set by chieranchi Pasall in rank in the imperial government as follows:

- | No. | Position | Value Pasali |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Sultan 10 Boka | = Rp.12 |
| 2. | Sapati 2 Boka | = Rp. 2.40 |
| 3. | Kenepulu 6 Tribe | = Rp. 1.80 |
| 4. | Kapitalau 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 5. | Lakina baadia 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 6. | Lakina Sorawolio 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 7. | Bonto Ogena 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 8. | Head of District / District Head 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 9. | The Bonto and Babato 2 Rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 10. | Sio Liombona 2 Rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 11. | Bonto Yuninea 2 Rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 12. | Bonto Yisara 2 Rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 13. | Baana Kompanyia | = Rp. 0.40 |
| 14. | Letunanio, Alfirisi, Saraginti | = Rp. 0.20 |
| 15. | Tamburu | = Rp. 0.10 |

They are the Great Syarah apparatus (Servants sultanate) Whereas small Syarah apparatus (device hukum facilities / means of Religion) has Pasall as follows:

A. Employees Great Mosque of Sultan

- | No. | Position | Value Pasali |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Religion Lakina 5 Rate | = Rp.1,50 |
| | Former Lakina Boka Religion 1 | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 2. | Imam 1 Boka | = Rp. 1.20 |
| 3. | Khatib 3 Rate | = Rp. 0.90 |
| | Former Khatib 2 rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 4. | Moji (Bilal) 2 rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 5. | Garin (Wait Dual) | = Rp. 0.2 |
| 6. | Mukim | = Rp. 0.10 |

B. Employees Mosque Baadia / Sorawolio

- | No. | Position | Value Pasali |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Imam 3 Rate | = Rp. 0.90 |
| 2. | Khatib 2 rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 3. | Moji (Bilal) | = Rp. 0.40 |
| 4. | Garin (Wait Dual) | = Rp. 0.20 |

C. Employees Kaliombo Masjid-Limbo

- | No. | Status / Highways | Value Pasali |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Imam | = Rp. 0.50 |
| 2. | Khatib | = Rp. 0.40 |
| 3. | Moji (Bilal) | = Rp. 0.30 |
| 4. | Garin (Wait Dual) | = Rp. 0.20 |

While the outside of the apparatus above a given society Pasall as follows:

- | No. | Status / Highways | Value Pasali |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Wa Ode / La Ode (Adults) 2 rate | = Rp. 0.60 |
| 2. | Wa Ode / La Ode (Children) 1 rate | = Rp. 0.30 |
| 3. | walaka adult male / female 1 rate | = Rp. 0.30 |
| 4. | Employees / Teachers male / female 2 rate | = Rp. 0.60 |

4. Conclusion

To submit these to the relevant Pasall in using a tool / tray of the call with kabintingia, ie for nobility made of steel / brass while the walaka made of wood, has kabintingia completeness chemical form, = symbol positions in Sharh and Kopo Kopo as first place to save money because the money is made from copper, silver, and gold (Money Netherlands).

Neither the nobility nor walaka if he has had 1 boka Pasall start up, then they have the right to use kabintingia iron / brass / + Chemistry + Kopo-Kopo. How to save money on delivery is above kabintingia (when paper money), and then on top of that money on chemical and Kopo-holder koponya, while the coins then first coin in the put on top of chemistry and chemical put above kabintingia, treatment This is particular to the following officials, yaitu Sultan, Sapati, Kenepulu, Kapitalau, LakinaBaadia / Sorawolio, Bonto Ogena, head of the district, Lakina Religion and the Great Mosque Imam Sultan.

Indigenous / Code In marriage sisitim Buton type Indigenous violation

1. At the beginning of marriage between kaomu (Duke) with walaka is a violation of customary, because nobility at identical with the child while walaka at identical with the father, so the marriage between the child and the father is not allowed.
2. The marriage where girls who have not done in applying traditional procession seclusion (Posuo)
3. Marriages where the girl has not been submitted in applying for dowry.
4. The forced marriage without consent of both parents respectively.

Type Sanctions / Penalties

1. Good Man or woman has committed adultery then punishment is in Razam
2. Meanwhile, officials in the empire besides razam also dislodged from her position. The foregoing apply when the wheels of government of the Sultanate of Buton still exist running but now defunct, but for those who violate the oath will feel ever spoken by the prime minister (Sapati) La singga during the Sultan Laelangi Dayanu Ikhsanuddin Khalifa Thursday that reads: "Who alter, add to or reduce the custom has been stipulated in the Act Dignity Seven then Asodompue, Amoropu, Amasoka, and Alaintobe".

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