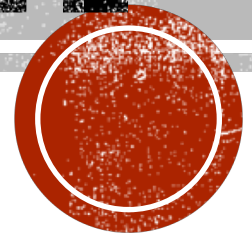


BEBALI TEXTILES: HINDU BALINESE SACRED CLOTH OF PRAYER AND HOPE

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BEBALI TEXTILES

- Bebali is a woven textile that is used for religious ceremonies. Bebali has an important meaning for Balinese society since this cloth has artistic and aesthetic values as well as symbolic meaning in Balinese society. Bebali cloth is a sacred cloth for Panca Yadnya ceremonies in Balinese Hinduism. Bebali has two different types and has three different motifs in several places in Bali.
- Seeing from the shape, Bebali cloth is divided into two: sheet and tubular (wangsul/gedogan). Bebali's sheet cloth is a common one, where it is usually has a rectangle shape, such as songket and sekordi. While the Bebali's tubular cloth is connected like a circle, which has a meaning of emptiness, purity of mind, and self-control; this tubular cloth is called as wangsul or gedogan, is a sacred cloth used for Panca Yadnya in Balinese Hinduism, while the sheet's shape usually used as an object to be worn during the ceremonies.
- Bebali has several different motifs, such as plants, humans, geometric, and mixed or prembon. Overall, motifs in Bebali cloth dominated by horizontal—vertical lines



- There are hundred of types of Bebali that has its own shape, meaning, function and dresta. The priets as The class who iterate Balinese hinduism philosophy Have been documanted it Into a lontar.
- Interesting, for the use of bebali as a ceromonial medium always offer more than one option. For instance, tiga bulanan ceremony For new baby born age three months, Bebali Cloth named Tuu Batu is used as the medium for the ceremony; However this cloths can be replaced with bebali cloth named Atu-Atu Or other types of Bebali.
- There is no Stick rule or a 'must' rule In using spesific textile In Balinese Hinduism Ceremonies.



FLEXIBILITY IN BALINESE HINDUISM

- Balinese Hinduism has a characteristic of being adaptive and flexible.
- 3 basic knowledge in Balinese Hinduism Is Tattwa, Susila and Acara.
 1. Tattwa is philosophy In Hinduism
 2. Susila is an Ethics
 3. Acara is ceremonies as part of Hinduism Practice

Acara As one of three basic Fundamental Balinese Hinduism Always adjusted With the rule created by People in one area Called Dresta.



- Each religious ceremony in Hindu always referring to a provision that is formulated by the society in dresta. Five types of dresta is
 1. *Sastra Dresta* is a Hinduism tradition that wrote in a reference like Veda and Lontar,
 2. *Desa Dresta* is a Hinduism tradition that is held based on a habit in an area,
 3. *Loka Dresta* is a Hinduism tradition that is delivered orally within a bigger area,
 4. *Kuna Dresta* is a Hinduism tradition that is bequeathed generation to generation from the ancestors,
 5. *Kula Dresta* is a Hinduism tradition that is implemented in a family according to the believe and myth in family.
- These five dresta showed clearly an indication of flexibility in Balinese society, specifically in religious ceremonies. Not only appointed to literature, but also different geographical condition can determine different procedure and medium in doing religious ceremonies.



BALINESE SACRED CLOTH OF PRAYER AND HOPE

- Bebali is one of the sacred medium that is always used for Panca Yadnya.
- Panca Yadnya—five types of ceremonies designated for the highest God (*Dewa Yadnya*), for the priests (*Rsi Yadnya*), for human being (*Manusa Yadnya*), for ancestors (*Pitra Yadnya*), and for other creatures (*Bhuta Yadnya*). The main purpose of those ceremonies is to balance macro and micro cosmos.
- In Bebali cloth, the name of each textiles comes from the name of the plants that lives surrounded the area where this textile is produced. The creation process of this Bebali cloth followed a unique process: first, the creator defined the name of the Bebali textile, from then the creator decides the color and motif for it. According to the aesthetic and artistic experience of the weavers, the name of the cloth has an important role in creating or visualizing Bebali cloth.
- Bali has more than 100 type of Bebali, each textiles has their own meaning.



- The meaning of each balinese textile Implied in its name

e.g.

TUU BATU

→ Tuu (Tuhu) = Strong

Batu = Stone

Tuu batu = Strong like a stone

- Tuu Batu is used as the medium for tiga bulanan ceremony for new baby born age three months. More than just as a sacred medium, tuu batu also accommodate Parents hope and prayer to their baby to grow into strong person, solid and firm like a stone.



CONCLUSION

- The result of this study showed that there are two factors underlies in the flexibility of using *Bebali* cloth as a medium for Hindu-Balinese religious ceremonies in Bali. The external factor is *dresta*. *Dresta* is a tradition in Hindu-Balinese religious ceremonies. The types of *dresta* are literature, provisions according to the state or territory and geographical location, or the trust of a group or a society. The internal factor is flexibility on using *Bebali* for *Panca Yadnya*, *Bebali* cloth as a vessel from hope and pray from the people who hold a religious ceremony



THE USES OF BEBALI CLOTH FOR HINDU-BALINESE OFFERING



(Leftt) A place for accessories in *nelu bulanin* (a religious ceremony for a three-months baby)



(right) offerings for *peneduh* in *nelu bulanin* ceremony





Bebali cloth (*kekancan*) for *nelu bulanin* (a ceremony for a three-months baby)





Wastra sang moton is a ceremony for a baby who is touching the earth for the first time



Bebali cloth for a cutting hair ceremony, which is designated for a three-months baby











(left) Bebali cloth as *tigasan*;
 (right) Bebali cloth – samara ratih – designated for wedding ceremony





Metatah tulang, bebal cloth is used for tooth filling ceremony for the decease





Bebali cloth – atu-atu - is used for nelu bulanin ceremony





Bebali cloth is used for tooth filling ceremony







THANK YOU

