

## Pengaruh ajaran konfusianisme terhadap praktek footbinding di Cina = The Influence of Confucian teachings to the practice footbinding in China

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br> Penelitian ini membahas mengenai pengaruh ajaran Konfusianisme terhadap terciptanya praktik footbinding di Cina sehingga menjadi sangat populer pada masa akhir dinasti Song (960-1297 M). Footbinding pertama kali dipraktikkan oleh seorang selir istana bernama Yao Niang sebelum ia mementaskan tarian teratai atas titah Kaisar Li Yu. Kaki mungil yang berbentuk bunga teratai tersebut akhirnya menjadi sangat populer pada masa Dinasti Song. Semua anak perempuan harus membat kaki mereka sejak usia dini tanpa bisa menolaknya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui mengapa praktik footbinding dapat bertahan demikian lama pada masa Cina kuno serta seberapa besar pengaruh ajaran Konfusianisme dalam praktik ini. Metode yang dipakai adalah metode penelitian kepustakaan. Praktek footbinding dapat terus ada karena mendapat dukungan dari ajaran Konfusianisme yang tercermin dalam Wu Lun (&#26080;&#35770; ), San Cong (&#19977;&#20174;), Si De (&#22235;&#24503;) dan Zheng Ming (&#27491;&#21517;). Ajaran-ajaran Konfusianisme tersebut mengharuskan perempuan untuk selalu patuh dan tunduk terhadap segala sesuatu yang diperintahkan padanya. Salah satu bentuk kepatuhan perempuan adalah membalut kaki mereka hingga mencapai ukuran sekecil mungkin atau dalam istilah barat disebut sebagai footbinding. Praktik ini begitu populer sehingga menjadi tren di masa Cina kuno

<b>ABSTRACT</b><br> This study discusses the influence of Confucianism on the creation of footbinding practices in China that became very popular in the end of the Song dynasty (960-1297 AD). Footbinding was first practiced by a palace concubine named Yao Niang before she performed the lotus dance at the command of Emperor Li Yu. The small feet which shaped like a lotus eventually became very popular during the Song Dynasty. All the girls had to bandage their feet at an early age without being able to reject. The purpose of this study is to determine why the practice footbinding can survive so long in the time of ancient China and how big the influence of Confucianism was in this practice. The method used is a

method of research

literature. Footbinding practice continuously exist due to the support of Confucianism which was reflected in Wu Lun (26080;

35770;), San Cong (19977; 20174;), Si De (22235;24503;) and Zheng Ming (27491;21517;).

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