



Language Maintenance of Balinese Vocabulary in Agriculture: Eco Linguistic Studies



I Wayan Suryasa ^a
Anak Agung Sri Candra Dewi ^b

Article history:

Received: 10 February 2018

Revised: 25 June 2018

Approved: 3 July 2018

Published: 7 July 2018

Keywords:

Canggu;

Badung;

Modern;

Traditional;

Vocabulary;

Agriculture;

Abstract

The Balinese language has many vocabularies in various fields, one of them is agriculture vocabulary. Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture could be divided into 2 types, i.e. traditional and modern agricultural. Related to the separation, the agriculture vocabulary that would have to be understood by the younger generation e.g. Balinese speakers was the vocabulary of traditional agriculture field. For example, the word *arit* 'sickle', *pacul* 'hoe', *tenggala* 'tool for plowing a rice field', *manyi* 'harvest' and the other have been very rarely used recently by Balinese language speakers. Due to the existence of the traditional and modern vocabulary, the research on agricultural vocabulary was conducted. The problems of the research that were analyzed i.e. 1) Traditional Balinese language vocabulary in agricultural field that is still used in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency, 2) the change of them and 3) the farmer's attitude in village towards the change. In order to solve the problems, it was applied a language change theory and language maintenance. From the research conducted, it could be known that Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture field that is still used or known in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency i.e. *anggapan*, *arit*, *caluk*, *srampang*, *tenggala*, *tumbeg*, *tambah*, *traktor*, *kakul*, *kapu-kapu*, *pici-pici*, *lintah*, *manyi*, *biukukung*, *nangluk merana*, *majukut*, *matekap*. Therefore, the change of Balinese language vocabulary in the agriculture field at Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency is in the form of additional vocabulary. The Farmers way, agricultural activists and the societies in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency in addressing the change of Balinese language vocabulary in the agriculture field is to have a positive language attitude, that is to keep using the traditional agriculture vocabulary from the original Balinese language in addition to the new vocabulary from other languages. The research was obtained that Balinese language vocabulary in the agriculture field was still used or known in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency were: *anggapan*, *arit*, *caluk*, *srampang*, *tenggala*, *srampang*, *tambah*, *traktor*, *kakul*, *kapu-kapu*, *pici-pici*, *lintah*, *manyi*, *biukukung*, *nangluk merana*, *majukut*, *matekap*. Then, the Balinese language vocabulary change in agriculture field at Desa Canggu, North Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency was in the form of additional vocabulary. The way of the farmers, agricultural activists and the society in Desa Canggu, North

^a STIKOM Bali, Indonesia

^b IKIP PGRI Bali, Indonesia

Kuta Subdistrict, Badung Regency at addressing the Balinese language vocabulary change regarding agriculture field was to have a positive language attitude, it was to keep using the traditional agriculture vocabulary from the original Balinese language therefore to a new vocabulary from other languages.

2455-8028 ©Copyright 2018. The Author.
This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)
All rights reserved.

Author correspondence:

I Wayan Suryasa,

STIMIK STIKOM Bali, Indonesia,

Email address: iwayansuryasa@gmail.com / iwayansuryasa@utm.edu.ec / suryasa@stikom-bali.ac.id

1. Introduction

The Balinese language has a wide variety of vocabulary from every field. Balinese language vocabulary diversity is not apart from the influence of other languages as well as absorbed into the Balinese language. The diversity of vocabulary in various fields can be seen from the fields of livestock, fishery, agriculture, education to the religious field. It is in various fields if it is very necessary to be known and studied, therefore, its existence is unforgotten.

In addition, the language change is as well as caused by technological developments and environmental condition change. It is one of the causes of research is considered necessary to do as well.

One of the problems found in societies regarding language change is an existence of a modern vocabulary due to the traditional vocabulary lag behind and less in use. That is why the present study is conducted to know the existence of Balinese vocabulary in *Desa Cangg* (*Cangg Village*).

This research was conducted in one existing village at Badung Regency *i.e.*, *Desa Cangg*. It has a large rice field area although the village is one of the tourist areas that have eroded modernization. Based on the initial observations made in the village, it is evident that the village has four farmer groups or in the Balinese language called *subak*, among others: (1) *Subak Uma Alas*, (2) *Subak Umadesa*, (3) *Subak Liplip*, dan (4) *Subak Cangg*. Based on that, the researcher is interested in conducting a research there.

Based on the above problems that have been presented. There are three problems in the present study which formulated as follows:

- a) What are Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture that still maintains in *Desa Cangg*, North Kuta Sub-District, Badung Regency?
- b) How Balinese vocabulary change in agriculture field in *Desa Village*, North Kuta Sub-District, Badung Regency?
- c) How are the farming community in *Desa Cangg*, North Kuta Sub-District, Badung Regency in responding to Balinese language change in agriculture field?

The general aim of the present research is to be able to participate in the preservation effort of language, due to the Balinese language itself is one of the national cultural treasures in Indonesia, therefore, Indonesia young generations generally in Bali particularly is obliged to maintain and preserve it.

In addition, having a general aims, this present research as well as has a special aim that is to explain Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture provides in *Desa Cangg*, North Kuta Sub-District, Badung Regency, in order to explain Balinese language vocabulary change in agriculture at *Desa Cangg*, North Kuta Sub-district, Regency Badung and in order to express the farmers community attitude in *Desa Cangg*, North Kuta Sub-district, Badung Regency for Balinese language vocabulary change in traditional agriculture field.

The expected theoretical benefit of the present research is to make it unlike one of the guidelines for preserving the Balinese language as one of the regional languages in Indonesia which is the heritage of the ancestors that must be preserved through learning Balinese language vocabulary especially agricultural term.

The study as well as discusses practical benefits for researcher, community and for the related institution. The practical benefits will be described as follows: the researcher can find out the agriculture vocabulary in Badung

regency, can find out Balinese language agriculture vocabulary change in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Sub-district, Badung regency, the researcher can know the attitude of Desa Canggu society, Badung regency to Balinese language vocabulary change in agriculture field, society, especially the reader on this research result, can learn Balinese language generally and Balinese language vocabulary particularly, society, especially reader of the research result, can know agriculture vocabulary in Desa Canggu, North Kuta Sub-district, Badung regency, government institution, and language can know Balinese language especially diversity on vocabulary itself, government institution and language can appreciate Balinese language therefore, it can determine the right step for Bali language progress.

2. Research Methods

According to [Usman and Akbar \(1995: 42\)](#) research method is an assessment in studying the rules included in the study. [Arikunto \(1998: 136\)](#) stated that the research method is defined as a way that used by the researcher in collecting of the research data. The research entitled "Language Maintenance of Balinese Vocabulary in Agriculture: Eco Linguistic Studies" is a qualitative research using a qualitative approach. It was conducted in Desa Canggu, Badung Regency. The object of the research is Balinese language vocabulary in the agriculture field. The data was obtained using free interview techniques and non-participative observation.

In determining informants using a snowball sample method that is the farmers, agricultural activists, and Desa Canggu citizens. The instrument in the present research is a researcher that assisted with a notebook, camera, and an interview guide. After collecting the data, then the data is processed, unlike reduction way, presenting the data and drawing some conclusions.

3. Results and Analysis

Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture that still survives in Desa Canggu are: *assumption, anggapan, arit, caluk, srampang, tenggala, tambah, camok, lelakut, gerejag, traktor, kakul, kapu-kapu, pici-pici, lintah, kedis perit, katak, balang, manyi, biukukung, nangluk merana, majukut, matekap.*

The vocabulary change that occurs in Desa Canggu is vocabulary maintain. It can be seen from an existence of traditional vocabulary that is used and known by Desa Canggu societies, although there has been a new vocabulary that comes from other languages. In addition, vocabulary addition due to be technology development and vocabulary is taken from other languages outside of the Balinese language, the vocabulary is a *tractor*.

In order to response the vocabulary changes, farmers, agricultural activists and Canggu villagers stated that a positive language attitude was needed to address change, therefore, regarding the positive language attitudes, Canggu villagers could maintain Balinese vocabulary in the midst of new vocabulary lexicons from the other languages.

Finding

There are Balinese language vocabulary of traditional agriculture that still survives in Desa Canggu included *anggapan, arit, caluk, srampang, tenggala, tambah, camok, lelakut, gerejag, traktor, kakul, kapu-kapu, pici-pici, lintah, kedis perit, katak, balang, manyi, biukukung, nangluk merana, majukut, matekap.* There was a vocabulary change in the form of maintaining, additional vocabulary, and Desa Canggu societies respond to the change by growing a positive language attitude.

4. Conclusion

Based on what has been above explanation, related with Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture at Desa Canggu, surviving agricultural vocabulary, as well as the attitude of the Desa Canggu society towards the vocabulary change, it can be concluded three things as follows:

- a) Balinese language vocabulary in agriculture field that is still used or known in the Desa Canggu, North Kuta Sub-District, Badung regency, *i.e., anggapan, arit, caluk, srampang, tenggala, srampang, tambah, traktor, kakul, kapu-kapu, pici-pici, lintah, kedis perit, katak, balang, manyi, biukukung, nangluk merana, majukut, matekap.*
- b) In order to know the interviews results with some speakers, there is no significant change in Balinese language vocabulary in Desa Canggu, it is due to the agricultural vocabulary still survive and used by the society and the tools are still used by farmers in the village. The vocabulary maintain itself is not only do, it is still used by

speakers and there are still objects in question, but also caused by agricultural areas existence in Desa Cangu itself, therefore, if the rice fields are gone, it does not rule out Balinese vocabulary language traditional farming areas will also disappear, unlike it is no longer used by Balinese speakers. That is why it is stated that the environment as well as contributes an influence to language existence (eco-linguistics). In addition, the previously mentioned defense, Balinese language vocabulary change in agriculture at Desa Cangu, North Kuta Sub-district, Badung Regency as well as exists in the form of additional vocabulary, it can be known from *tractor* vocabulary where the vocabulary has the same meaning as *tenggala*. However, the lexicon *tractor* does not shift the existence of *tenggala*, that is the vocabulary changes are stated to be additional vocabulary because the new vocabulary does not shift or replace an old vocabulary.

- c) The farmers way, agricultural activists, and the society in Desa Cangu, North Kuta Sub-district, Badung Regency in addressing Balinese language vocabulary changes in agriculture field is to have a positive language attitude, that is having loyalty to the language possessed in this case is Balinese language, Pride of Balinese language as well as awareness of existing norms in Balinese language. It can be realized by keeping Balinese language in traditional agriculture vocabulary from an original Balinese language in addition to a new vocabulary from other languages as well as studying Balinese language even though Balinese is a native language of Balinese, however there much needs to be learned from Balinese language due to not all Balinese are experts in Balinese language. Thus, it is expected to foster a positive language attitude within each of Balinese speakers.

Recommendation

The recommendation that the researcher can convey to those who have helped the completion of the present study result included:

- a) To the campus, is expected to provide more literature that can help provide the data for researchers through a library intermediary
- b) To the field, who has provided information needed by researchers, it is expected in the future always provide space to young researchers at conducting a research in the area around.
- c) To the Institute of Balai Bahasa and Education Office pay more attention to the problems related to the language, especially, Balinese language for remaining steady.
- d) To the next researcher, in order to continue the present research, therefore, it becomes perfect from all aspect.

Conflict of interest statement and funding sources

The authors declared that they have no competing interest. The study was financed by IW Suryasa.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.



Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the editor of IJLLC journal for their valuable time and advice.

References

- Arikunto, S. (1998). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Asdi Mahasatya.. 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*.
- Bungin, P. D. H. B., & Sos, S. (2005). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif*. Kencana.
- Agustina, L., & Chaer, A. (2004). *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Hamidi, M. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Aplikasi Praktis Pembuatan Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian*.
- Hasan, I. (2004). *Analisis data penelitian dengan statistik*.
- Hadeli, M. A. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*.
- Jendra, M. I. I. (2012). *Sosiologi Bahasa Bali*. Denpasar: Vidia.
- Moleong, L. J. (2000). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.
- Poerwadarminta, W. J. S. (1954). *Kamus umum bahasa Indonesia*. Perpustakaan Perguruan Kementerian PP dan K..
- Sukardi, M. P. P. *Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2011. *Supervisi Pembelajaran dalam Profesi Pendidikan*.
- Supatra, N. K. (2010). *Kamus Bahasa Bali*. Kayumas Agung.
- Tim, P. P. (2009). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Baru*.
- Umar, H. (2005). *Metode penelitian*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Usman, H., & Akbar, P. S. (2008). *Metodologi penelitian sosial*. Bumi Aksara.
- Mokoagouw, M. E. (2018). Environments triple dimensions in fairytales. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture (IJLLC)*, 4(4), 10-16.
- Alkapitani, M. (2017). The enrichment of new vocabularies in Sasak language because of gold mining spreading in Sekotong west Lombok. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (IJSSH)*, 1(3), 182-193.
- Suryasa, I. W. (2016). Potential and actual expression in blocking system (morphology studies). *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 6(3), 682-691.
- Purwita, I. B. P. (1986, December). *Kajian Sejarah Subak di Bali*. In *Seminar Peranan Berbagai Program Pembangunan dalam Melestarikan Subak di Bali* (Vol. 1213, p. 110).

Biography of Authors

	<p>I Wayan Suryasa, S.S., M.Hum. was born in Marga on July 5th, 1981. He graduated his bachelor degree in the Faculty of Letter, Warmadewa University in 2006. He finished his master degree in the postgraduate program, magister program, linguistic studies, Udayana University in 2014. He currently is doing his dissertation at Udayana University. He was the founder of the ScienceScholar institution in Tabanan. He lives at Jalan Kubu Gunung, No. 81, Tegaljaya, Dalung, Badung - Bali. Ph. +628133873450/+6282299994500, Email: iwayansuryasa@gmail.com / iwayansuryasa@utm.edu.ec / suryasa@stikom-bali.ac.id.</p>
	<p>Anak Agung Sri Candra Dewi is a lecturer at IKIP PGRI Bali as well as a teacher in SDN 4 Dalung. She graduated her bachelor degree in IKIP PGRI Bali She finished her master degree in IHDN Denpasar in 2017.</p>