



# Ecolexicon Wealth of Nautical Expression in Kuta Lombok Society (An Environment-Based Learning Supplement for Elementary School)



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## Abstract

The research is treasures lexicon marriage in the community coast Kuta at Central Lombok. This research is descriptive qualitative to express languages phenomena in the community environment local coast. Data collection method is done with the methods observation, a method of taking, and methods capable. The method of analysis data was undertaken with described directly the outcome of the findings and aggregating based on the data obtained. The result of this research of form, meaning, and contribution lexicon *marriage*. Forms a lexicon consists of category biotic and the abiotic. Category biotic be a fish, marine plant, and of the water Category abiotic consists of a kind of a wave equipment fishermen, a character the sea, culture swim, and type of food. Meanings lexicon of the lexical meaning and meaning contextual. This research is expected to be a supplement to the environmental-based learning in elementary school and can be used as learning materials are loaded in all subjects with the aim to be able to provide knowledge, and skills to learners.

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## 1. Introduction

Humans as a part of nature have tried to interact with the natural environment as a place to live, grow and develop. The interaction with nature has created a culture as a form of creation constructed by the human mind in order to fulfill the necessities of life as well as to maintain their lives. Human dependence from nature is the essence of human life. Interdependence, interrelation, and interaction between humans and the environment coming up in harmony which gives space for human symbolic creations have created culture.

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Sasak people living on the beach or coastal area and absolutely interacting with the beach and the sea around them, produce nautical or coastal nuances, recognize the names of various lifeless entities such as rocks, water, or lifeless as various types of fish in Sasak and in Bahasa Indonesian, about the waves, about the types of fish and nautical biota. The lexicons are revealed in Sasak language which is *evolutively* passed down from generation to generation. Introduction, understanding and coding verbally-lingual in the language occur because humans have interests and benefits. Therefore, the results of interaction, interrelate, and even interdependence with the beach and sea, and with various entities in their environment verbally recorded. Thus, environmental changes have an effect on cultural change, on the changes in language and on education and learning.

The low level of knowledge of the younger generation on the lexicons of the nautical or coastal environment became a *Sasarkaji* in this study. Assessment of these lexicons is expected to reveal and remind the local community, especially the younger generation of knowledge and experience Sasak language spokesmen especially nautical lexicons in Kuta Beach Lombok Tengah and its relevance to environmental-based learning in Elementary School.

## 2. Research Methods

This research employs qualitative descriptive approach aiming at elaborating or cultivating the quality of library information so that it becomes a decent written data to be discussed. The data source for this research is in the form of critical articles gathered from books or literature review (library research). Data collection was conducted through observation and documentation method with peer technique and record (Mahsun, 2011); (compare with, Moleong, 2000). This step aims at getting data from video sources, oral, and written. Furthermore, the data obtained is collected and recorded to derive the main idea of every idea found in the source of research data. Data analysis is done by the elaborative technique of documentation and observation result. It means that this research investigates various matters concerning the research focus on the data source which are described in detail and critically. The presentation of data is done informally in form of a description of words or written terms.

### *Theoretical Framework*

The theory is based on interaction principles, diversity and environment as well. The appearance of interaction between the physical environment and the social environment or language and culture can be seen from the lexicon interrelation level. Meanwhile, the diversity can be seen from the linguistic variety or diversity order generated by a language in the coding knowledge of speaking with a variety of entities that exist in that particular environment. Does the lexicon of the biology occur in the human mind, in a community of reality, language system, or interrelation between speakers? According to Muhlhauser (2001:6) variation occurs because of adaptation to the environment, while Glausiusz in Muhlhusler, (2001:6) language variation (lexicon) occurs because of the process of evolution.

Language distinguishes humans from other beings as Cassirer says that the uniqueness of man is not in thinking but in language skills (Bakhtiar, 2013:175). Language is the product of the activities of a human speech tool in form of sounds structured and with a conventional meaning. It is conventionally said that because the language of each region and each country is different, it indicates that the language is the result of agreement from the speakers of the language itself. Languages spoken by speakers are used within the sphere of the community space of the speaker's community.

The word semantic is derived from the Greek *remaining* (meaning or to mean). Aminuddin (1988:15) says that semantic is originally derived from Greek the meaning 'to signify'. It is generally interpreted as the study of the meaning. As a technical term, Semantic is described by FR Palmer as follows.

*“semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of the language, semantics is part of linguistics” (Palmer, 1981: 1).*

Referring to the 2013 Curriculum Technical Guidelines curriculum is developed based on local and national cultures meaning that the curriculum should provide big opportunities for learners to learn from local and national cultures related to key values of life. The curriculum should also be able to provide opportunities for learners to participate in developing local and national cultural values into cultural values used in daily life and become a developed value for life in the future.

### 3. Results and Analysis

#### Discussion

The lexicon data that will be presented in this research are lexicon related to nautical or coastal biotic and abiotic in Kuta beach community in Central Lombok, starting from; species of fish, coastal plants, fisherman equipment, wave, food type which is identical with seafood or other ingredients from sea and coastal area, daily activities of coastal (fishermen) community. All of these elements will be presented based on the formulation of the problem in this study.

#### 3.1 Forms of nautical lexicon

The forms of lexicon found in coastal communities of Central Lombok consist of words or groups of verbs or deeds performed such as *mindang*, *bau nyale*, *nyelem*, *nyorok*, *bejual*, *ngapung*, *ngelining*, *ngerakat*, *kali lebak*, *tesembek / besembek*, *bekerem*, *sekuat*, *bejore*, *ngerakah*, *ngeritaq*, *nyangkar*, *ngeratus*, *nysisip*, *lampaq mincing*. Besides verbs, there are also nouns or groups of nouns such as *aiq*, *nyale*, *kesik*, *batuq*, *empa*, *pindang*, *kalioman*, *empa*, *teri*, *kelaq pedis panas*, *penyuq*, *cumiq*, *udang*, *kesore*, *ganggang*, *kemuru*, *teken*, *peje*, *umak*, *perau*, *kemudiq*, *jarring*, *bawon*, *buse*, *sok / sorok*, *pereang*, *jerit*, *pacok*, *taiq*, *kajuq*, *selaboh*, *ampen*, *kodong*, *bsang*, *keke*, *teri ijo*, *pemaje*, *aiq segare*, *kesik puteq*, *jaring kodeq*, *jaring tambang*, *kelaq otak-otak*, *bajo*. In Sasak community, there are custom symbols such as *besembek*, and *mangku* or *pemangku*. All symbols are found in the process of *nyale* or *ngapung* (floating).

In addition, based on the presented data above, it can be concluded that the lexicon forms existing in Kuta community consist of the root word, a word invented and a group of words (phrase). The root word is a word that has not changed shape, while the word invented is a word that has experienced the change of form of the word such as affix and reduplication. The lexicons of the root word are *aiq*, *nyale*, *kesik*, *batuq*, *empa*, *pindang*, *kaliomang*, *penyuq*, *cumiq*, *geritaq*, *udang*, *kasore*, *ganggang*, *kemuru*, *teken*, *peje*, *umbak*, *perau*, *kemudiq*, *jaring*, *bawon*, *rawe/bondre*, *buse*, *sok/sorok*, *mangku*, *bekerem*, *mantr*, *pereang*, *jerit*, *pacok*, *tasiq*, *kajuq*, *ampen*, *kodong*, *bosang*, *keke*, *pemaje*, *bajo*. The lexicon in the form of the word invented consists of the words *nyelem*, *nyorok*, *bejual*, *ngapung*, *ngelining*, *ngerakat*, *bekerem*, *sekuat*, *bejore*, *ngerakah*, *ngeritaq*, *nyangkar*, *ngeratus*, *nysisip*. Whereas, the lexicons in the form of phrase are in the word *kelak pedis panas*, *nyae beaq*, *lampaq mincing*, *empa*, *teri*, *teri selah*, *teri ejo*, *kesik puteq*, *nyale ejo*, *kelak minyak*, *kali lebak*, *kelak pelalah*, *jaring kodeq*, *jaring tambang*, *kelak otak-otak*.

#### 3.2 Cultural meanings of nautical lexicons in Kuta community

Based on the point of view in studying the object of research, the meaning of lexicon presented in this research includes 1) linguistic meaning of lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, and 2) cultural meaning. The lexical meaning intends to express the meaning of the lexicon before it undergoes a change of form, while the grammatical meanings aim at expressing the lexicon after undergoing a grammatical process such as affixing, repetition or reduplication and compounding. The cultural significance to be expressed in this study is the implicit meaning of every lexicon used in the *nyale* customs/traditions, and the *ngapung* tradition of the Sasak tribe community in the coastal area of Kuta, Lombok Tengah.

Related to the above explanation, the lexical meaning expressed in this study is only on the lexicon of the root word. It is intended to retain the meaning to fit the marriage or mixture process. Similarly, the grammatical meaning, described in the lexicon of the invention, includes the affixes, repetition or reduplication and a group of words (phrases) while the cultural meaning is described in general that is on all lexicon used in the tribe of Sasak community in Kuta beach Central Lombok.

#### 3.3 Contribution of nautical lexicons in Kuta beach community of central Lombok as environment-based learning supplement for elementary school

The results of this study have implications in the world of education based on the curriculum 2013. From the results of the study, nautical lexicon consisting of 44 basic lexicons and 31 complex lexicons were discovered.

All descriptions of meaning and relevance will be included in the text of the observation report. The text will be compiled in accordance with the observation report form and made in order. The text material will be used as teaching material for students at the elementary school level and is expected to be useful both for teachers and for learners. By

the learning, students are expected to be able to know the form and meaning of each lexicon and find the values in the nautical lexicons.

#### 4. Conclusion

Lingual units of nautical lexicons wealth in Kuta society are focused on form and category. Based on the data obtained, The forms of lexicon found are the base form of lexicon, the complex form (affixation and reduplication) and the compound form which includes the basic forms such as *nyale, teri, bajo*, etc., while those in the complex form are divided into; 1) groups of lexicons with affixes such as *nyelem, nyorok, ngerakat, ngeratus*, etc.; whereas, the category of nautical lexicon are nouns, verbs, and numerals. 1) Nominal categories are grouped into categories of biotic nouns (*nyale, keke, penyuyq, udang, kesore, pereang, jerit, kaliomang*, etc.) and abiotic (*aiq, batuq, teken, umbak*, etc); 2) verb categories like *nyelem, nyorok, ngerakat, ngeratus, ngeritaq, bejore*, etc.

Secondly, it can be concluded that lexicons found have meaning and relation to Kuta society environment, whether relating to religion, nature, moral and social, like *nyale* and *ngapung* tradition which is believed can be used as medicine or cure of all diseases.

The third conclusion is the revitalization of nautical lexicons embodied in the results of the research is expected to be used as an environment-based learning materials supplement for elementary schools, especially in the area of Central Lombok Kuta. The purpose of teaching materials is to provide knowledge provision to learners to have insight about the environment and the values applied and believed in the area.

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#### *Statement of authorship*

The author(s) have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author(s) have approved the final article.

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