CHAPTER I

1.1 Research Background

Language is a vital component in human life (Siotapina & Buton, 2019). Human beings deliver their thought through words that have meaning which we call it as language. Language also plays important role in social life. In social life, people use language as tool to communicate. Language is also tightly related its environment. Language can be extinct if its environment and the culture that related to the language itself is also extinct (Siotapina & Buton, 2019).

Globalization plays its role in the language existence. The culture has shifted into more modern ones because of globalization (Putri & Nurita, 2021). It changes the way people live the life because the information is unlimited, people can travel all around the world, and the technology has developed rapidly. Globalization can affect the erosion of Balinese language, in this case is Balinese lexicons, because of two factors. The first one is the tools have shifted to more advance ones. As stated by Putri & Nurita (2021), the lexicons used in the agriculture such as *metibuan, ngelampit, ngenyat,* and *nebuk* are rarely found since those activities have been done by the machine. The second factor is the changes of land function. As the globalization gives convenience to people, tourism industry in Bali has improved a lot. It causes the demand of building tourism infrastructure increased. According to The Head of Production

Division of Bali Food Crops, Bali's rice farming field decreased its number from 80.063 hectares in 2015 into 78.626 in 2017. It cannot be happened continuously. When the rice field lands decreased the lexicons used in rice field will also decrease. One bad effect of the change in land use is stated in the research done by Siotapina & Buton (2019)

The research has been done in Buton Regency, Siotapina District, Matanauwe Village and its result shows that teenagers rarely used Ciacia Language Wabula dialect which is local language there (Siotapina & Buton, 2019). They use Indonesian language more often in the daily basis. One of the factors is because the area is changed from village to the city area. It caused specific plants in rice field are rarely found nowadays in Matanauwe village because it was no longer grown. As the consequence, some animals that are dependent to those plants will be rarely found too. Moreover, the tools also change and it produces new words that shifted the previous words which are used previously. If it happens in a long period of time, the words of certain language can extinct.

UNESCO predict that in a century there will be 6.700 languages extinct (Mbete as cited in Suwedawati, 2017). This number is equal to 50% of languages in the world. Therefore, all sectors including government, linguist, and people who use the local language especially, should be more aware to maintain the language that we already have as part of the culture and identity.

On the other hand, if we can preserve the environment where the language exist, we also preserve the language and morphemes related to its environment

(Siotapina & Buton, 2019). To prevent the language extinction, it is essential to do language revitalization. By doing language revitalization it can maintain not only the language but also the culture and identity that we have (Putri & Nurita, 2021). Thus, we need to revitalize the language through these three ways as suggested by Putrit & Nurita (2021). The first one is making documentation through pictures of tools, activities or animals that are rarely found. The second one is government should include the endanger language to the national curriculum. The third is making rules to use the endanger language in daily use. Lyngsnes (2013) also agreed that to revitalize the language people need to get exposure to the language from documentation and also, we need to use the language itself more often.

In order to preserve the language, this research was conducted as an effort to revitalize Balinese language especially lexicons that are related to rice field. The researcher sees that the eco linguistics study about the existence of Balinese lexicons related to rice field need to be done soon because do not want the lexicons extinct and in hope that we can teach and introduce the lexicons to our young next generations. Therefore, this research entitled Lexicons in Rice Field Agriculture Used at Sukasada District: An Eco Linguistic Study was done.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the preliminary observation to the three villages in Sukasada District which are Panji Village, Panji Anom Village and Sambangan village, the researcher found three conditions which lead to the problem identification of this

research. The conditions are closely the same in each village. The first problem is farmers have started to use more modern tools to do rice planting activities. It makes them easier and faster in doing the preparation before planting the rice plant. Consequentaly, traditional tools are used less frequently. If it happens for the long period of time, the traditional tools for rice planting will not be used and people are not familiar to those tools.

The second problem is related to the previous problem. Since the traditional tools are rarely used, the activities that used those tools are rarely done by the farmers as well. Instead, there are new terms in rice planting activities since the modern tools are used.

The third problem that the researcher found is related to animals around rice fields. The use of chemical pesticide to get rid the pest make the pest that used to be found around rice field are no longer found or rarely found.

If these three conditions happen in a long period of time, fewer people will recognize the tools, activities and animals that used to be found, used, and done around the rice field. At the same time, the demand of using more modern tools can not be denied. Therefore, to revitalize the lexicons related to the tools, activities and animals that rarely found, it is important to note and make documentation. Therefore, even though people can not find the tools, activities, or animals, people are introduced to the lexicons and they know the traditional ones as a part of rice planting activities.

1.3 Research Limitation

The research limitation of this study is only discussed about the lexicons related to agricultural tools, animals, agricultural ceremonies, plants, irrigation, harvesting product, and rice planting activities used in Sukasada District, especially in Panji Village, Panji Anom Village and Sambangan Village.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What lexicons that are used in rice field agriculture in Sukasada District?

2. What are the status of the lexicons that are used in rice field agriculture in Sukasada District?

3. What are the efforts to revitalize the lexicons related to rice field agriculture in Sukasada District?

1.5 Research Objectives

1. To identify the lexicon that are used in rice field agriculture in Sukasada District.

2. To classify the status of the lexicons that are used in rice field agriculture in Sukasada District.

3. To analyze the efforts to revitalize the lexicon related to rice field agriculture in Sukasada District.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to have two significances which called as theoretical significance and practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significance

It is hoped that the result of this study can give more theoretical evidence and more knowledge to the Balinese people on how to preserve the Balinese language especially lexicons used in rice field.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this research gives significance in linguistics field, education field, and Balinese government.
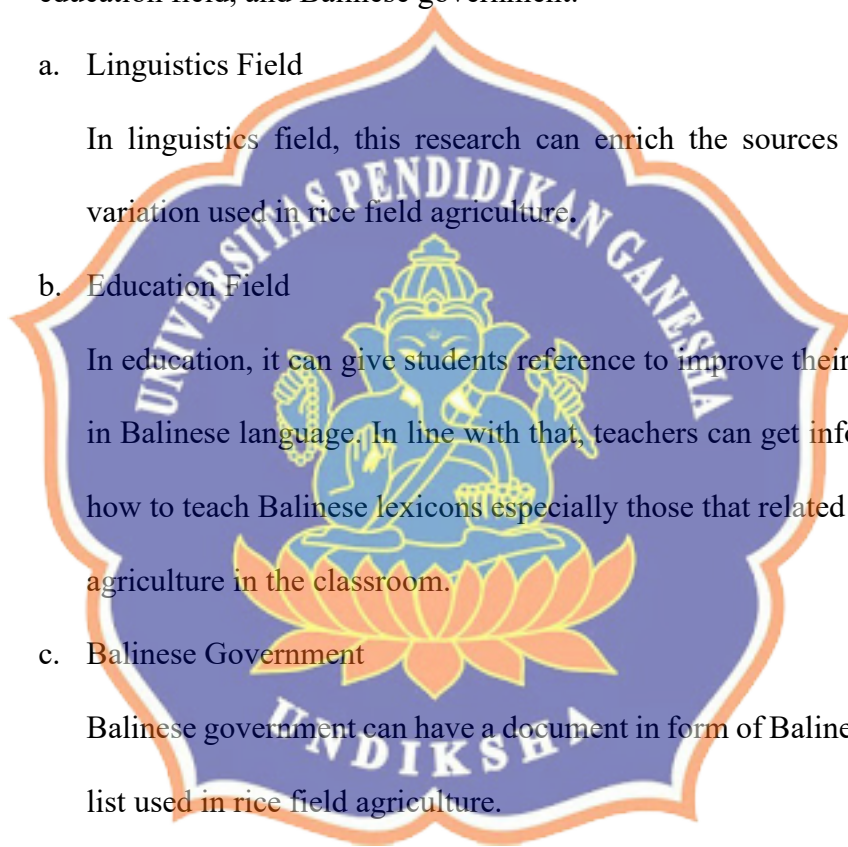
a. Linguistics Field

In linguistics field, this research can enrich the sources of lexicons variation used in rice field agriculture.

b. Education Field

In education, it can give students reference to improve their vocabulary in Balinese language. In line with that, teachers can get information on how to teach Balinese lexicons especially those that related to rice field agriculture in the classroom.

c. Balinese Government

Balinese government can have a document in form of Balinese lexicons' list used in rice field agriculture.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Conceptual Definition

a. Lexicon

Lexicon is one of the components in language which consist of meaning and how the word use in the conversation (Siotapina & Buton, 2019). At

first the term of lexicon is used as the characterization of morpheme list of language which is different from list of the words (Solonchak & Pesina, 2015). As there is a notion about generative transformational grammar, then lexicon is used and has been added to the grammar in general. Lexicon has a tight relationship with semantics code (Pesina & Yusupova, 2015). Moreover, in the production of the words, lexicon can represent a concept and a proper condition that representing what the speaker wanted to deliver.

Lexicon is usually addressed as vocabulary (Siotapina & Buton, 2019). Lexicon that exists in certain environment can reflect its culture and the characteristics of people in that environment. Lexicon is not just a vocabulary but also including the meaning, semantics meaning, syntax, morphology, and its phonology. Lexicon can be divided into four categories which are noun, verb, adjective, and persuasion (Siotapina & Buton, 2019). Another category that classifies lexicon are, the first one lexicon includes all information and the meaning of a word in a certain language. The second one, lexicon is the enrichment that the speakers have. The third one, lexicon is words that is being arranged like a dictionary but with brief and understandable way. In the user perspective, lexicon classified into two which are active lexicon and passive lexicon. Active lexicon can be used, meanwhile passive lexicon can be only occasionally or can't be used by the speakers because they only know the meaning.

b. Agriculture

Agriculture comes from two Latin words namely *ager* which means field and *colo* which means cultivate (Harris & Fuller, 2014). In English word it defines as several ways to plant crops and cultivate animals that can help the process of planting the crops in order to provide foods, industrial raw materials and other products for human life. Agriculture also related to how human cultivate the soil and breed the livestock (Harris & Fuller, 2014).

c. Rice Field

Rice field is man-made ecosystem in which crops and animals can live side by side (Edirisinghe & Bambaradeniya, 2006). Rice field is n unique ecosystem since it can be temporary home for animals that do not inhabitant there. Rice field ecosystem provides home for livestock and other animals, nesting and breeding ground and food. It is made to remain monoculture of rice crop. Rice field is drained and irrigated in order to produce the rice (Edirisinghe & Bambaradeniya, 2006). Rice is properly planted in sandy soil to clay and farmers should keep the depth of water for about 5-10 cm (Kularbphettong et al., 2019). Rice field and its production is affected by nature, capital, labor and production management system (Widyawati et al., 2021).

d. Eco Linguistics

Based on the conceptual side, eco linguistics is any linguistics study that use ecological perspective (Zhou, 2022). It also can be said as ecological study that attends to language. Many researches have been done in investigating the language under the ecological perspective. This kind of

research can be said using eco linguistics study. Moreover, eco linguistics deal with any language studies that have correlation with ecological issue (Zhou, 2022).

2. **Operational Definition**

a. Lexicon

Lexicons in this research will be all noun, verbs and adjectives which related to the animals, tools and rituals in the preparation of rice planting, rice planting activities and harvesting.

b. Agriculture

Agriculture in this research refers to the way of farmer planting the crops including the tools used, animals and plants around the rice field, harvesting product, irrigation system, and also the rituals.

c. Rice field

Rice field in this research is an ecosystem that is made by human to grow rice crop and provide shelter for animals that inhabit there.

d. Eco Linguistics

In this research, eco linguistics is a study to investigate the language which is related to the ecological issue in this case the environment in rice field and its activities there.