

Traditional Ecological Knowledge for the Deer Conservation in the Form of Folklore

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Abstract—The Traditional Society of Moronene in Hukaea-Laea, Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai area, has its mechanism in performing the ecosystem balance, included the deer conservation. The tribe also has a traditional institution called *totongano kadadi* that can control animal conservation, and the oral tradition called *dulele melaa*, a folksong narrating the deer hunting. The study aims to reveal the intertextual relationship between the folksong and the traditional institution. The data is obtained through observation, interviews, and library search techniques. Both folklores are analysed intertextually to explain the web of relationships found in them. The result depicts the intertextual relationship of *totongano kadadi* and *dulele melaa* in two domains, subject and role. The subject domain, represented by the terms, the setting of events, and the place's setting, is compatible. Also, the role domain of *dulele melaa* creation becomes the enforcement of the *totongano kadadi* role. The *totongano kadadi* role is weakened, *dulele melaa* is created based on traditional ecological knowledge of *totongano kadadi*. The excess of wild hunters outside is necessary legal mechanisms more than merely depending on traditional mechanisms. The necessity of the parts, but the traditional society, is crucial to law enforcement for the wild hunters and normalizing the deer population in the Hukaea-Laea area.

Keywords—*traditional ecological knowledge, the deer conservation, Moronene, Hukaea-Laea, totongano kadadi, dulele melaa*

I. INTRODUCTION

Natural balance, an ideal concept of the earth where the living creature inhabits, occurs involving plant, animal, and human beings' synergy. Of three components, through their collective effect, human beings more influence the ecosystem [1]. Naturally, the effort of natural balancing conservation embodies human beings' cultural products like folklore and narratives. The short story's protest is the manifestation of social care to be wise in forest conservation in West Kalimantan [2]. Human beings' exertion in transform the

ecosystem balance is often recorded in traditional ecological knowledge called folklore, as identified in Indonesian folklores [3]. Folklore becomes notes and evidence of human beings' effort from time to time. *Totongano kadadi*, an animal conservationist, is a part of the traditional institution of Moronene in Hukaea-Laea, for example, registered as the agent of ecosystem balance to strive for animal conservation in Moronene traditional area in Hukaea-Laea, South East Sulawesi, Indonesia [4]. Unfortunately, in the other commentary, the human beings' ignorant also appear, at least, part of them towards the natural balance on the Moronene land [5]. Therefore, the study of what has been done collectively and its practice in the field is needed.

Several researchers have discussed natural balance appertaining to folklore resources as traditional ecological knowledge of a tribe group. Even though folklore does not exist in its society in its practice, left symbols of the language used could be the source of knowledge related to the valuable human thought for forest conservation [6,7]. As the dominant agent in the universe, human beings have the most significant effect on the universe's survival. Through folklore's account in South Portugal, it reveals the lousy stigma of gecko impacting animal abuse. Still, through folklore, the gecko's geographical distribution is also mapped that the animal's conservation could be conducted [8].

On the contrary, in Buton, South East Sulawesi, empirically, the primates are known as the animal garden destroyer, by its frequency of appearance in folklore, the human beings provide shelter for them [9]. An interesting concept of thought reveals that objective and motivation could be made reciprocally. For a recent study, the cultural aspect is utilized as the natural conservation tool, virtually biological preservation; natural conservation efforts could also be done for cultural preservation purposes [10-11]. Consequently, it could be stated that the significance of folklore as the cultural product and natural balance could have functioned jointly.

Text in the intertextual framework is unlimited in a particular genre. Intertextuality provides the reader's horizon to freely associate with a previous reading experience that enables reading text richness [12]. The diversity of meaning referred by textual terms in intertextual study substantially is the web of intertext relation [13]. *Totongano kadadi*, animal conservationist, found in *totongano wonua* (Moronene traditional institution in Hukaea-Laea), has been analyzed in several kinds of research, specifically in traditional ecosystem balance roles. In the research intertextuality study between *totongano kadadi* and *Dulele Melaa*, the Moronene folksong is investigated.

II. AIM OF THE STUDY

Totongano kadadi and *dulele melaa* are two cultural products of Moronene tribe. Therefore, the study aims to reveal the intertextual relationship between the folksong and traditional institution reveal in order to enforce the deer conservation in the Hukaea-Laea area, Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai, and to preserve the ecosystem balance.

III. METHODS

The research is carried out in the Moronene Hukaea-Laea tribe's traditional area, Regency of Bombana, Province of South East Sulawesi, Indonesia. The data are cultural products of Moronene tribe included *totongano kadadi* and *dulele melaa*. *Totongano kadadi* data, as a part of traditional institution providing the formal attitude data of Moronene tribes towards their ecosystem, is obtained through the triangulation method, observation, interviews, and library searching. Meanwhile, *dulele melaa* data is acquired by recording, transcribing, and translating into Indonesian language. The data is analyzed by reading in depth *dulele melaa* text and choosing the dictions in *dulele melaa* text that have relation with *totongano kadadi* roles. The dictions are then matched with the similar concept of the deer conservation using intertextual approach.

IV. RESULTS

Moronene tribe in Hukaea-Laea is mentioned as the oldest tribe domiciling on South East Sulawesi, Indonesia, and classified as a family of old Malay. Moronene society is agrarian and closed to forest life and river that challenge controlling natural resources use. They live collectively in an area called *tobu*, consisting of woodland as hunting and opening space for cultivation, small rivers, and glades. Moronene people in Hukaea-Laea have fought for a long time to stay in traditional areas since its function changes into a conservation area entitled Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai. The legitimation of performing the life based on its custom and tradition begins in Hukaea-Laea since Regional Regulation of Bombana Regency Number 4 the Year 2015 of Recognition, Conservation, and Empowerment of Moronene Hukaea Laea traditional society. The regulation mentions that indigenous people of Moronene Hukaea Lae are a group of Moronene society hereditary live in the geographical area of

Hukaea Laea. The bound of ancestral origin and the relationship with the environment are deep and robust.

The Moronene tribe establishes the life on the river stream path. The birth of the river civilization is caused by its collective life in a particular area, then building the settlement and caused by ecological factors. The fertility of the land is attracted the Moronene society to start and build the civilization in the place. The potential river encourages society to farm. The river flow is streamed to the fields and distributed with fair. Then, they develop the civilization also along with their scattered life around the river. The adaptive process results in the dynamic combination between the inhabitants' needs and the environment potential.

The natural sources of forest support for Moronene society survive; one is the deer as a food source. The existence of the deer in Hukaea-Laea has been written for a long time. Based on interviews, it is uncovered that the savanna in Hukaea, formerly named Keuwia, in the past, it was used by the kings for spending their leisure time to hunt for the deer. Based on the inhabitant, after the Indonesian independence day about the 2000s, the deer were still easily found in the area. The local sign that proves it is the inhabitant's custom installs hartshorn as the decoration in their homes. The culinary product is also found called *topa*, which means deer beef jerky, and the stories convey that the deer usually becomes the present for the family and friends.

In carrying out nature, Moronene traditional society has the structure of the traditional institution, *totongano wonua*, playing a role in controlling the wise use of forest in the agriculture that the forest remains sustainable [14]. In *the totongano wonua structure*, the *totongano kadadi* obliges to protect and preserve various animals by managing society's hunt. *Totongano kadadi* recognizes the resting place and the shelter of all animals, such as the deer (*kinokaa/melaa*, babi (*wawi*), snake (*ule*), bird (*manu-manu*), and the others, called *olobu e' a* (big forest). The Moronene people have local knowledge of techniques and areas for hunting [15]. Of terms owned by Moronene language, the closeness way of life Moronene people to forest and hunt life are represented. The term *tompulampu*, for example, refers mainly to the expert group of people for hunting. Also, the terms are *mepopori*, *umanda*, and *dumahu*. *Mepopori* means giving the boundary of an area using the rope to limit deer hunting's movement space. *Umanda* is a technique of baiting the prey with similar domesticated animals, usually for buffalo and deer. Besides, *dumahu* is a hunting technique with the dog's help.

To preserve the animals from being exploited, Moronene traditional society develops the traditional belief system to obey all social members, either native or immigrant. Customary law enforced in the hunting area is the prohibition for hunting in certain seasons. *Totongano kadadi* could determine the time of animals, especially the female deer, to become pregnant and bear a baby. Usually, the forbidden time occurs from November to January when the mating season and August is delivered. The times mentioned make all the people

prohibited from going to the forest and hunting the deer. The enforcement of the law is believed that the ancestral spirit would rehabilitate the population of the hunt.

In performing animal conservationist duty, either for protected or domesticated, *totongano kadadi* always discusses with *totongano lombo*, the Moronene traditional component in Hukaea-Laea, obliging to decide the farming field area to farm and decide the time to open space and farming time. The coordination primarily is done to avoid harmful things of *totongano lombo* (farming) duty and *totongano kadadi* (animal) duty. For example, the coordination function includes arranging the society's domesticated animal to avoid the animals disturbing the plant when farming.

The practice of hunting regulation is supported by customary laws like giving sanctions and fines for anyone disobeying the law. The customary law is applied wholly, either on the native or the immigrant of others' tribe. Customary law existing and applying in the society today is recognized as *terampu* law. *Terampu* law is made for a serious offense. It hunts intentionally or unintentionally in the forbidden forest or prohibited times without permitting or notifying *Puutobu*.

Besides *totongano kadadi*, Moronene people also encourages the education of natural balance through oral narrative. *Dulele* is one of the folksongs of Moronene. The song has flexibility in content. Moronene people usually create the *dulele* poem when the story's events are necessary to convey to the community. The principle of oral narrative as the medium of expressing collective message is reflected in the *dulele* function. *Dulele* is transmitted when the parents tell the village story to their children [16,17]. *Dulele Melaa* stories about the hunting for the deer involving the emotional aspect of the deer. *Dulele Melaa* is expressed in the fine variety of Moronene language. Of the language used, it implies that people create *Dulele Melaa* in the past. The following, *dulele melaa* text in Moronene language and its translation.

*Maama dahungku dahungku iteendera
Aarakuu pondoku kokeena i pampaku
Maina pando'u amonta ina'a ra'u
Kokeena i pampaku dahano mora'a dincu
Takoaku dumahu ipongkokoro'o ke'uu
Pontarimaubura aipontumbu u'aateno
Karonganomorako tereu awaahira
Dameraa asaarunu asaampaehaakoa
Karongano mereae morawaniinaa ana
Tombelialiamo itompesasaraakomo
Luenono kondowo ireno tangkeau
Nakumpoperamomo tinubatubaadahu
Tinubatubadahu inereredomaantoa
Mantoanto merungke dahuntoraroeha
Neneangkokaosi cendaindai Piitinoto sosakiporambahi
Ontoopaakaasi daho mondaiinara
Keronganonaanai boticongkenorawa
Ohapada inara tokiadasi ni'i niirako
Kenahinonaana adie irarono isongkonopenaano*

*Nahinamonaana atara kauutora
Adiedanirako iedakinaarama
Nahomoo tondianotontoku adietanduupou
Nahinasigunano ikorupekonaano
Kupompaerakongaeae imowawarakoaha
Morawani i boticongke kanahi tompelialiamo
itompesasaraakomo
Mebintainduwaa arinoiniipua
Kudaamontulura ndaukuwaicomiu
Nahinaugunano korupokunaano
Topombarena'ai Moiedikeena
Mearuumusunto aidepapaantento
Measada dumahu adiemepoonunu
Nahookaiporawani adieupuuno touupadaakano
Damompaerakoi mowawarakooha
Adieboticongke ontomoo'o nee
Nahinaogunano korupekonaano
Mearuohambata die'ubisaaninto
Dao'opinetao dieupoporino
Poporino kaasi takonomiagono
Kudapiadako ndaukuaaico
Mearuohambata arapenaanto
Kuukuntangkeno kuwarasino olebo
Daho'o pontotoa dieuporambahi*

Translation

I repeatedly call my dog.
Its name is Itendora.
My son take my spear.
The son asks, "Where is it?"
There, it is closed to my machete.
Father will go hunting.
Father asks his son to cut the wood.
While waiting for his back with the hunt result
With Itendora, the father goes hunting.
Father and Itendora meet the herd of the deer.
Buticongke, a white striped deer, leads the herd of the deer.
Buticongke finds former hunting grounds.
Then it said, "being chased by the dog every morning,
Hastily escape since many herds of the deer have died."
Buticongke tells all the herds.
That all valleys and mountains have many barriers,
Many enemies
Since there are many attacks,
Started by *mepopori, dumahu*, to *umanda*"
Buticongke invites the herd of the deer to evacuate in the safe area,
It said, "Let evacuate in Kondowo area of Tangkeau mountain"

Briefly, *Dulele melaa* narrates the deer's hunting, including four characters: father, son, Itendora (the hound), and Buticongke (the white striped deer that becomes the leader). Before hunting, the father asks the son to prepare the wood for cooking the deer caught. Father hunts the deer using *dumahu*

technique, hunting with the dog help. Father and Itedora see the herd of Buticongke. The watchful Buticongke immediately alerts his herd to run for saving their life. Along the way, Buticongke complains about the more insecure condition since they are chased by the hound every morning. Almost all valleys and mountains have barriers. The valleys and the mountains are used as *mepopori*, *dumahu*, and *umanda* places. Many of his herd die. Buticongke decides to carry the herd from the Kondowo area to Tangkeu mountain.

Buticongke, as the animal, impersonates the human being, and his mood is depicted in *dulele melaa*. He thinks his herd survival, indirectly it becomes an aspect of ecosystem balance. By accentuating Buticongke restlessness, *dulele melaa* is intended to touch the listeners' feelings and to them aware of animal rights to live. The animal's utilization as the food source should be done wisely, following the customary law's signs. Buticongke directs his herd to evacuate to the Kondowo area, a forest area in the riverside. It is *olobu e'a*, a place where the animals could evacuate and save themselves from being hunted. In the *totongano kadadi* rule, the area becomes the place of animal conservation.

Considering the *dulele melaa* text, the web of relationship intersects with the compatibility of *totongano kadadi* laws. *Dulele melaa* presents the deer's perspective as the fugitive (Buticongke and his herd) more than the hunters' perspective (father, son, and Itedora). The hunters' perspective only informs physical activity, such as the preparation of hunting, cooking the fugitive, and the hunter's events and the fugitive meet. At the same time, the perspective of prey includes physical activity and its inner mood. Through Buticongke complaining, the illumination of a tiring herd of the deer facing many attacks like *mepopori*, *dumahu*, and *umanda* is clearly shown. It means that the *dumahu* hunting technique makes the herd of Buticongke face more fugitive than Bapak's hunting. The various kinds of fugitive forces them to look for other shelters to evacuate since their living space becomes narrower than before.

Pragmatically, the role of *totongano kadadi* in forest controlling degrades since wild fugitive ignoring the customary law. The ecosystem balance maintained by traditional ecological knowledge through *totongano kadadi* becomes disturbed. The illegal hunters come from traditional outer areas intensively hunt in their forest. Other textual web shows that *dulele melaa* is created to be a reminder as to the base for traditional ecological knowledge of sublime and wise *totongano kadadi* in utilizing nature. For sustaining the balance and the deer is still preserved, it must be obeyed.

Unfortunately, according to traditional leaders and the inhabitants, the wild hunters who come from traditional outer areas hunt illegally since *puutobu* and the inhabitants do not know. They get into the forest furtively through an unusual path. It makes traditional sanction, *terampu* could not be applied. The fugitive also is done massively. It contributes significantly to the decrease of the deer population in the traditional area of Hukaea-Laea. The deer are hardly found to

feed in Hukaea-Laea savanna or across the Taman Nasional Rawa Aopa Watumohai road. It appears that the existence of the deer's is endangered.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The web of the textual relationship of two domains between traditional ecological knowledge of *totongano kadadi* and *dulele melaa* is closed. Firstly, the subject domain is represented by corresponding the term, the setting of events, and the place's setting. Secondly, the role domain referred to *totongano kadadi* role is weakened that needs reinforcement then *dulele melaa* is created. Fundamentally, it bases on traditional ecological knowledge of *totongano kadadi*. The excess of the wild hunters needs a more robust law that merely makes customary law solves it. Mechanism embracing other legal parties is encouraged for legal enforcement to the wild hunters and normalizing the deer population in the Hukaea-Laea area.

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