Level of Knowledge and Resistance of Ecolexicons and Metaphoral Expressions of Kesawian in Bali Nusa Penida Dialek (BBDN) on the Community of Klumpu Village

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Abstract. The bond between the community or the Balinese speaking community of the Nusa Penida dialect with its natural environment (ecology) is very close. They are mostly farmers who work on their dry lands as a place to earn income to sustain their lives. Being farmers, they are very aware of the state of their environment, thus they have knowledge of how to cultivate the land, when to start farming activities, and including what types of plants are suitable for planting and how to cultivate them so that they can grow. Consumed as food. The purpose of this study was to take an inventory of ecolexicon data and BBDN metaphorical expressions, especially those used by people in Klumpu Village, Nusapenida District, Klungkung Regency, Bali as linguistic documentation and cultural preservation and BBDN. This research method is field research, which is research conducted by going directly to the research location to meet with informants (several mustard cultivators) in obtaining data. The results of this study are the level of knowledge of BBDN Klumpu Village's conversational partners about the lexicon with two types of noun and verb categories as well as mustard metaphor expressions, the 46–70 year age group pair has the most dominant level of knowledge, which is about 53.5%, then the 25 age group. −45 years 31.7%, age group 15–24 years 11.3%.

Keywords: Ecolexicon · Metaphor · Nusa Penida

1 Introduction

Nusa Penida is a hilly area where most of the population lives as dry land cultivators whose soil conditions are not very fertile, especially agricultural lands located in hilly areas, and only a small number work as fishermen, traders, construction workers, civil servants, and civil servants. The private sector, tourism actors and others. As cultivators of dry land, they rely on rainwater, which takes place around October to June. Often the rain does not match the season due to climate change.

The medium of communication between the Nusa Penida speaking groups is the Nusa Language (in the form of direct speech) which is still part of the Balinese dialect, which

linguists often refer to as the Nusa Penida dialect Balinese language. Most of the lexicon forms are derived from the interdependence between the community environment, he says, and its natural environment. The Nusa Penida dialect of Bali (BBDN) has several sub-dialects determined by the geographical area stated by the village and/or Banjar, such as the BBDN dialect Klumpu, Adegan, Hangas, and so on. People who speak BBDN in interacting, especially the elderly, generally use natural or pure BBDN, meaning that they are rarely found in their speech mixed with words from other languages. This is proof that the BBDN speech community is close to nature, such as the statement put forward by Chomsky that ethnic groups who live close to nature will have natural speech [1]. The closeness of Nusa Penida's people to their natural environment, especially with most of their lives depending on nature (ecology) makes BBDN rich in its lexicon forms which are realized directly through their speech in their daily interactions.

Most of the speech communities, especially from the younger group, in interacting using BBDN, need to learn and understand correctly, and even forget the forms of mustard lexicon related to other cultivated animals and plants. Their actions greatly impacted the decline in the use of BBDN. The decline in the use of language by the people, he says, will certainly cause problems that have an impact on his community, socio-culture, traditions, and also on the environment, both the language environment (language ecology), which is a product and natural conditions that are natural and the environmental language (ecological language) that is a product of culture, a product of humans and society [2]. This, according to researchers, felt very interested in researching it to find out the main cause in detail. In addition, this research on the treasures of the mustard ecolexicon is the first research, and this is the first time a researcher has conducted this kind of research before. The researcher, as a native speaker of BBDN who has sub-dialects with a variety of lexical forms, feels compelled to participate in preserving the BBDN as a regional language whose function is as a medium for interaction between BBDN speech groups, a recording device or recorder of philosophical, historical, and historical values. Metaphorical (even though the note is only manifested in the mind of the guyub he said) and also as a communicative marker that is unique to Nusa Penida. Of course, the ultimate goal that is expected from this research is to keep BBDN alive and sustainable and continue to play a role as a medium of communication both between Nusa Penida speaking groups and other language groups speaking while still viewing BBDN as a local cultural heritage that should be preserved from erosion and extinction of forms. – The form of the lexicon is due to advanced technology and several other factors.

In general, the purpose of this study is to take an inventory of the ecolexicon data and metaphorical expressions of BBDN mustard, especially those used by the community in Klumpu Village, Nusapenida District, Klungkung Regency, Bali, as linguistic documentation as well as cultural preservation and BBDN. This is very important, especially for young people speaking BBDN who are starting to forget the elements of their ethnic language to serve as a guide or source of knowledge so that BBDN is still alive and sustainable. Because the sustainability of the ecolexicon and mustard metaphor is the determining element for the survival of the BBDN. In addition, important findings are sought to understand environmental dynamics and the dynamics of culture and traditions in Klumpu Village.

2   Methods

The research method is a scientific and systematic method used by researchers to obtain data. In this research, three strategic stages will be taken, namely the data collection stage, the data analysis stage, and the presentation of the data analysis results [3]. This mustard ecolexicon research was conducted in two ways: library research and field research. First, literature research is conducted by reading several books relevant to this research to obtain theories and supporting data. The field research is carried out by going directly to the research location to obtain data with informants (several mustard cultivators).

3   Results and Discussion

Knowledge of the Klumpu Village Community About the Kesawian Ecolexicon
The bond between the community or the Balinese-speaking community of the Nusa Penida dialect with its natural environment (ecology) is very close. They are mostly farmers who work on their dry lands as a place to earn income to sustain their lives. Being farmers, they are very aware of the state of their environment. Thus they know how to cultivate the land when to start farming activities, what types of plants are suitable for planting and how to cultivate them so they can grow—consumed as food. From the description above, the relationship between the farming community of Nusa Penida and the physical environment, including the organisms surrounding it, is a reciprocal study, as stated by (Stibbe, 2015) on ecology [4].

It should be understood that the cultivation of mustard plants, including plants around them in a sustainable manner (sustainable agriculture), is a concept or effort to save the natural environment with diversity embodied in its vocabulary or lexicon. Furthermore, these lexicons have made a very useful contribution to preserving the Balinese language of the Nusa Penida Dialect (BBDN) itself from the erosion of globalization and including language hegemony. This statement is in line with the thoughts conveyed by (Haugen, 1972) related to efforts to save the language in [5].

Knowledge of the procedures for planting mustard greens and processing them into food ingredients needs to be explored by conducting a competency test so that it can be known about the understanding of the BBDN community for mustard cultivation, including supporting plants that exist in the mustard area. The action taken to discover their knowledge is by asking them questions related to the forms of the ecolexicon in the form of lingual units, namely noun forms, forms and verbs.

The opinion that supports this mustard knowledge competency test is the opinion of Sapir, (1929), who explained that the vocabulary or lexicon of a language very clearly reflects the speakers' physical environment and social environment [6]. Therefore, the lexicon can also function as a description that helps describe the characteristics of the physical environment and the cultural environment of the speaker because the lexicon shows a verbal, symbolic relationship between the speech community and its environment. From this opinion, knowledge of the Balinese language of Nusa Penida Dialect (BBDN) can be known and described quantitatively.

Through observation and interviews, the research results obtained 134 pieces of lexicon derived from 75 nouns and 59 verb lexicons. Furthermore, the 75 noun lexicon

came from 6 lexicons during tillage, four during planting, seven during harvest, 18 for food production, and 40 for plants and animals around mustard cultivation. Then from 59 lexicons, four lexicons during tillage, four lexicons during planting, 11 lexicons during harvest, and 40 lexicons for food production.

To find out the level of knowledge of lexicon forms and mustard metaphors from the BBDN speech community, they were given written questions in the form of questionnaires or questionnaires through online media, namely through Google, and met face-to-face with them. The model of questions given to them is as follows below.

(a)   Know/know and very much
(b)   Know/know and a lot
(c)   Know/know and a little
(d)   Know/know and none/don't know

All forms of answers from respondents are described according to each category of data, then grouped in tabular form on a separate Appendix page.

Knowledge Level of Noun Form Lexicon of Guyub Speaks BBDN

The level of knowledge of this noun lexicon is divided into 5 parts, including: (1) soil cultivation period, (2) planting period, (3) harvest period, (4) food production, and (5) supporting plants and animals. Each level of knowledge of this lexicon is discussed in detail in each of the following sub-chapters.

Knowledge Level of Noun Forms Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Land Cultivation Period

The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon noun form during processing, respondents in the age group 46–70 years, both male and female, with the answer very much knowing (A) about the mustard lexicon during the processing of the land with a percentage of 46.3%, then the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 20.4%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with a percentage of 0.6%. Then the respondents with the answer that they know a lot (B) about the mustard lexicon during the processing of the soil from the respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.2%, respondents in the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 6.7%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 0.6%. Respondents with the answer knowing a little (C) during the processing of the soil from the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 1.7%, respondents in the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 3.5%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage 10.4%. Then the respondents with the answer don't know (D) about the mustard lexicon during the processing of the soil the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0.4%, the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 3.1%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 2.7%. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C). While the answers to the category of not knowing (D) were not included because only the level of knowledge was compared. The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 1 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 46.3% (A) + 4.2% (B) + 1.7% (C) = 52.2%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 20.4% (A) + 6.7% (B) + 3.5% (C) = 30.6%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 0.6% (A) + 0.6% (B) + 10.4% (C) = 11.6%

So the competency value of the BBDN speech community regarding the form of lexicon nouns for the period of tillage in a row based on the age group 46–70 years 52.2%, the age group 25–45 years 30.6%, and the age group 15–24 years 11.6%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each of these age groups, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group really understands the form of the mustard lexicon during the tillage.

Knowledge Level of Noun Forms of Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Planting Period
The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon noun form at the time of planting, respondents in the age group of 46–70 years, both male and female with the answer very much knowing (A) about the mustard lexicon at planting period with a percentage of 48.5%, then the age group 25–46 years with the percentage of 20.0%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with a percentage of 2.1%. Then the respondents with the answer that they know a lot (B) about the mustard lexicon during the planting period are the respondents in the age group of 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.8%, respondents in the age group of 25–46 years with a percentage of 8.0%, and respondents in the age group 15–24. Years with a percentage of 4.4%. Respondents with the answer to know a little (C) at the time of planting from the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 1.3%, respondents in the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 3.8%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 4,4%. Then the respondents with the answer do not know (D) about the mustard lexicon at the time of planting the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 1.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 1.0%.

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C), while the answers for the category do not know (D).) is not included. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 2 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 48.5% (A) + 4.8% (B) + 1.3% (C) = 54.6%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 20% (A) + 8% (B) + 3.8% (C) = 31.8%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 2.1% (A) + 4.4% (B) + 4.4% (C) = 10.9%

So the value of the BBDN conversational competence on the lexicon noun form of the planting period, respectively, based on the age group 46–70 years 54.6%, the age group 25–45 years 31.8%, and the age group 15–24 years 10.9%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each of these age groups, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group really understands the form of the mustard lexicon at the time of planting.

Knowledge Level of Noun Forms of Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Harvest Period
The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon noun form at harvest time, respondents in the age group 46–70 years, both male and female with the answers very much knowing (A) about the mustard lexicon at harvest with a percentage of 48.5%, then the age group 25–46 years with the percentage of 18.3%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with a percentage of 0%. Then the respondents with the answer that they know a lot (B) about the mustard lexicon during the harvest period are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 5.2%, respondents in the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 11.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24. Years with a percentage of 6.9%. Respondents with the answer knowing a little (C) at harvest time were from the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, respondents in the 25–46 years age group with a percentage of 1.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 3.8%. Then the respondents with the answer do not know (D) about the mustard lexicon at harvest time the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 0.2%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 0%.

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C), while the answers for the category do not know (D).) is not included. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\text{Average number of answers per group}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 3 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 48.5% (A) + 5.2% (B) + 0% (C) = 53.7%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 18.3% (A) + 11.3% (B) + 1.3% (C) = 30.9%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 0.2% (A) + 6.9% (B) + 3.8% (C) = 10.9%

So the value of the BBDN conversational competence on the lexicon noun form of the planting period, respectively, based on the age group 46–70 years 53.7%, the age

group 25–45 years 30.9%, and the age group 15–24 years 10.9%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each age group, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group understands the form of the mustard lexicon at harvest time.

Knowledge Level of Noun Form Lexicon Mustard Guyub Speaks BBDN Food Production

The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon noun form in food production, respondents in the age group 46–70 years, both men and women with the answer very much knowing (A) about the mustard lexicon in food production with a percentage of 49%, then the age group of 25–45 years with a percentage of 22%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with a percentage of 2.5%. Then the respondents with the answer that they know a lot (B) about the mustard lexicon of food production from respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.4%, respondents in the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 8.5%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 4.2%. Respondents with the answer to know a little (C) in the food production lexicon are from the age group of 46–70 years with a percentage of 0.6%, respondents in the age group of 25–46 years with a percentage of 1.7%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage 4.8%. Then the respondents with the answer do not know (D) about the mustard lexicon of food production in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, the age group 25–46 years with a percentage of 0.8%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years with a percentage of 0, 8%.

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C), while the answers for the category do not know (D).) is not included. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 4 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 49% (A) + 4.4% (B) + 0.6% (C) = 54%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 22.1% (A) + 8.8% (B) + 1.7% (C) = 32.6%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 2.5% (A) + 4.2% (B) + 4.8% (C) = 11.5%

So the value of BBDN's conversational competence on the form of food production lexicon, respectively, based on the age group 46–70 years 54%, the age group 25–45 years 32.6%, and the age group 15–24 years 11.5%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each of these age groups, it

can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group understands the form of the mustard lexicon in food production.

Knowledge Level of Noun Forms Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Supporting Plants and Animals

In the noun lexicon on supporting plants and animals, respondents who dominate the answers very well (A) are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 48.8%, followed by respondents in the age group 25–45 years with a percentage of 21.9%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with the lowest percentage, namely 2.7%. Furthermore, the knowledge of lexicon with many know answers (B) are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.6%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years 9.6%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years being 4.2%. For the answer that they know little (C), respondents in the age group 46–70 years are 0.4%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years are 1.7%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years are 5%. Then the answers of respondents do not know (D) age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, respondents aged 25–45 years 0.4%, and respondents aged 15–24 years 0.6%.

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C), while the answers for the category do not know (D).) is not included. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 5 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 48.8% (A) + 4.6% (B) + 0.4% (C) = 53.8%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 21.9% (A) + 9.6% (B) + 1.7% (C) = 33.2%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 2.7% (A) + 4.2% (B) + 5% (C) = 11.9%

So the value of the BBDN conversational competence on the lexicon of supporting plants and animals, respectively, based on the 46–70 year age group 53.8%, the 25–45 year age group 33.2%, and the 15–24 year age group 11, 9%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each of these age groups, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group really understands the forms of supporting plant and animal lexicon nouns.

Knowledge Level of Verb Forms Lexicon of Guyub Speaks BBDN

The level of knowledge of the verb lexicon is divided into 4 parts, namely: (1) soil cultivation period, (2) planting period, (3) harvesting period, and (4) food production. Each level of knowledge of this lexicon is discussed in detail in each of the following sub-chapters.

Level of Knowledge of Verb Forms of Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Land Cultivation Period

The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon verb form during the land cultivation period, the respondents who dominated the answers very well (A) were respondents in the 46–70 year age group with a percentage of 49.6%, followed by respondents in the 25–45 year age group with a percentage of 20.4%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with the lowest percentage, namely 1.7%. Furthermore, knowledge of lexicon with many-know answers (B) are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.3%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years at 10%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years at 6.3%. For the answer that they know little (C), respondents in the age group 46–70 years are 0.6%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years are 2.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years are 4.4%. Then the answers of respondents do not know (D) age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, respondents aged 25–45 years 1.3%, and respondents aged 15–24 years 0.6%. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge of each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentages from the categories of very know (A), many know (B), and little know (C). While the answers to the category of not knowing (D) were not included because only the level of knowledge was compared. The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 6 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 49.6% (A) + 4.3% (B) + 0.6% (C) = 54.5%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 20.4% (A) + 10% (B) + 2.3% (C) = 32.7%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 1.7% (A) + 6.3% (B) + 4.4% (C) = 12.4%

So the value of BBDN's conversational competence on the form of lexicon verbs during the tillage period, respectively, based on the age group 46–70 years 54.5%, the age group 25–45 years 32.7%, and the age group 15–24 years 12.4. %. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each of these age groups, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group understands the form of the mustard lexicon verb during the land cultivation period.

Knowledge Level of Verb Forms of Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN During the Planting Period

The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon verb form at the time of planting, the respondents who dominated the answers very well (A) were respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 49.6%, then followed by respondents in the age group of 25–45 years with a percentage of 20.4%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with the lowest percentage, namely 1.7%. Furthermore, knowledge of lexicon with many-know answers (B) are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 4.3%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years at 10%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years at 6.3%. For the answer that they know little (C), respondents in the age group 46–70 years are 0.6%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years are 2.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years are 4.4%. Then the answers of respondents do not know (D) age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, respondents aged 25–45 years 1.3%, and respondents aged 15–24 years 0.6%. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\textbf{Average number of answers per group}}{\textbf{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge from each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentage of the categories very know (A), know a lot (B), and know little (C). While the answers to the category of not knowing (D) were not included because only the level of knowledge was compared. The following is the percentage level of knowledge of each group based on Table 7 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 49.6% (A) + 4.3% (B) + 0.6% (C) = 54.5%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 20.4% (A) + 10% (B) + 2.3% (C) = 32.7%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 1.7% (A) + 6.3% (B) + 4.4% (C) = 12.4%

So the value of BBDN's conversational competence on the form of lexicon verbs during the tillage period, respectively, based on the age group 46–70 years 54.5%, the age group 25–45 years 32.7%, and the age group 15–24 years 12.4. %. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each age group, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group understands the mustard lexicon verb form at the time of planting.

Knowledge Level of Verb Forms of Guyub Lexicon Speaks BBDN Harvest Period

The level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon verb form at harvest time, the respondents who dominate the answers very well (A) are respondents in the age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 48.5%, then followed by respondents in the age group of 25–45 years with a percentage of 20.2%, and respondents aged 15–24 years with the lowest percentage, namely 2.1%. Furthermore, the knowledge of lexicon with many know answers (B) are respondents in the age group of 46–70 years with a percentage of 5.2%,

respondents in the age group of 25–45 years at 11.3%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years at 6.5%. For answers with little knowledge (C), respondents in the age group 46–70 years are 0%, respondents in the age group 25–45 years are 1.9%, and respondents in the age group 15–24 years are 3.5%. Then the answers of respondents do not know (D) age group 46–70 years with a percentage of 0%, respondents aged 25–45 years 0.4%, and respondents aged 15–24 years 0%. To determine the level of knowledge of the BBDN conversational kesawian lexicon, the following formula was used.

$$\frac{\text{Average number of answers per group}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$
$$= \text{lexicon competency value per group}$$

Furthermore, to find out the overall level of knowledge of each group, it is done by adding up all the average answers in the percentages from the categories of very know (A), many know (B), and little know (C). While the answers to the category of not knowing (D) were not included because only the level of knowledge was compared. The following is the percentage level of knowledge from each group based on Table 8 on the Appendix page.

1. Age group 46–70 years = 48.5% (A) + 5.2% (B) + 0% (C) = 53.7%
2. Age group 25–45 years = 20.2% (A) + 11.3% (B) + 1.9% (C) = 33.4%
3. Age group 15–24 years = 2.1% (A) + 6.5% (B) + 3.5% (C) = 12.1%

So the competency value of the BBDN speech community regarding the form of lexicon verbs during the tillage period, respectively, based on the 46–70 year age group 53.7%, the 25–45 year age group 33.4%, and the 15–24 year age group 12.1%. From the results of the acquisition of the percentage level of knowledge of the mustard lexicon from each age group, it can be concluded that the 46–70 year age group understands the mustard lexicon verb form at harvest time.

4 Conclusion

The level of knowledge of the BBDN Klumpu Village community about lexicon with two types of noun and verb categories as well as mustard metaphor expressions, the 46–70 year age group pair has the most dominant level of knowledge, which is around 53.5%, then the 25–45 year age group 31, 7%, age group 15–24 years 11.3%.

Appendix

Table 1. Lexicon Noun Forms of Land Cultivation Period

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																							
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Tenggalan	Bajak bergigi satu yang digunakan untuk menggemburkan tanah sebelum masa tanam dimulai. Bajak ini ditarik oleh dua ekor sapi.	13	2	1	–	8		2		9	1	1	1		2		2			3				2	1
2	Jongkrak	Sejenis bajak dengan gigi tiga buah yang fungsinya untuk menggemburkan tanah sebelum atau sesudah masa tanam.	13	1	1	1	8		1	1	9	1	1	1	1	2		1			3				2	1
3	Gareng	Cangkul kecil untuk menggemburkan tanah dan membersihkan rumput.	13	2	1	–	8		2		9	1	2		1	2		1			2	1			2	1
4	Kiskis	Sejenis alat pertanian yang bertangkai bamboo kecil yang panjangnya sekitar 2 m untuk membersihkan rumput dan menggemburkan tanah.	14	2			8	1	1		9	1	2		1	2		1			3				2	1
5	Tahah	Seperti parang yang tajam pada ujungnya digunakan untuk menggemburkan tanah.	15	1			8		2		9	1	2		1	2	1	1	1		2			1	1	1
6	Tambah	Cangkul kecil dengan gigi agak lebar dan tipis untuk menggemburkan tanah dan membersihkan rumput pada lahan yang kurang berbatu	14	2			9	1			9	2	1		1	2	1		1		2			1	2	
	Number of answers		82	10	3		49	2	8	1	54	7	9	2	5	12	1	7	2		17	2		2	13	6
	Average		14	1,7	0,5		8,2	0,3	1,3	0,2	9	1,2	1,5	0,3	0,8	2	0,2	1,2	0,3		2,8	0,3		0,3	2,2	1

Information:

A = Know/know and very much

B = Know/know and many

C = Know/know and a little

D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 2. Forms of mustard lexicon nouns during BBDN planting period

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden																							
			Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																							
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Turus	Bibit ketela pohon yang dipotong dengan ukuran panjang 15–17 cm	14	2			9		1		9	1	1	1		3	1		1		2				2	1
2	Blakas	Alat pemotong stek ketela pohon	14	2			9	1			10	1	1		1	3			1		2			3		
3	Talenan	Alas dasar yang pipih dari kayu untuk bantalan memotong turus	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
4	Penyukjuk	Alat pembuat lobang dengan Panjang tangkai sekitar 1,5 cm	13	2	1		10			1	9	2	3		1	2		1	1	1		1		1	1	1
	Number of answers		55	8	1		38	1	1	1	37	4	6	1	3	11	1	1	4	1	5			7	3	2
	Average		13.8	2.0	0.3		9.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.3	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3			1.8	0.8	0.5

Information:
A = Know/know and very much
B = Know/know and many
C = Know/know and a little
D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 3. Noun forms of mustard greens during harvest

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																							
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Sawi	Ketela pohon	14	2			9				9	2	1		1	4			2	1	1			2		
2	Umbin sawi	Umbi ketela pohon	13	3			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			2	1	
3	Don sawi	Daun ketela pohon	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
4	Kulit sawi	Kulit ketela pohon	14	2			10				9	2		1	1	3			1	1	1			3		
5	Akah sawi	Akar sawi	14	2			10				7	3	2		1	3				1	2			2	1	
6	Punyan sawi	Pohon ketela pohon	14	2			9	1			9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
7	Bangkil sawi	Bagian pangkal bawah ketela pohon	14	2			8	2			9	2	1			4					3			2	1	
	Number of answers		97	15			66	3			61	15	4	1	1	23			1	6	10			17	3	
	Average		13.9	2.1			9.4	0.4			8.7	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.3			0.1	0.9	1.4			0	2.4	0.4	

Information:
A = Know/know and very much
B = Know/know and many
C = Know/know and a little
D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 4. Forms of Ecolexicon Nouns for Food Production

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Age (46–70 th) Men				Women				Age (25–45 th) Men				Women				Age (15–24 th) Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	*Kuskus*	*Makanan khas Nusa Penida yang terbuat dari bahan dasar sawi.*	14	2			9	1			10	1	1		1	2	1		1		2			2	1	
2	*Jukut – jukut/Moreng*	*Makanan khas Nusa Penida yang terbuat dari bahan dasar sawi yang dicampur dengan bahan yang lain, seperti beras, jagung, sayur-mayur, dan bumbu yang lengkap, serta hidangan dijaga tetap encer.*	14	2			9	1			10		1	1	1	2				1	2	1			2	1
3	*Olet*	*Makanan khas Nusa Penida yang terbuat dari bahan dasar sawi dicampur dengan bahan yang lain seperti beras dan jagung*	14	2			10				10	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	2				2	1
4	*Ledok*	*Makanan khas Nusa Penida yang terbuat dari bahan dasar sawi dicampur dengan bahan yang lain seperti jagung, sayuran, serta bumbu yang lengkap.*	14	1	1		9		1		8	3	1		1	2		1	1	1	1	1			2	1
5	*Lempog*	*Umbi ketela pohon yang direbus atau dikukus.*	14	1	1		10				10	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	1
6	*Tambusan*	*Umbi ketela pohon yang dibakar*	14	2			10				10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1	1			2	1

Table 4. (*continued*)

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden — Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																						
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
7	Don sawi/suban don sawi	Sayur ketela pohon	13	3			9	1			9	2	1		1	2	1		1		2			2	1	
8	Jukut kemale	Sayur labu	14	1	1		10				10	1	1		1	2	1		1		2				2	1
9	Jukut kandis	Sayur undis	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			2		1
10	Jukut gedang	Sayur pepaya	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		
11	Jukut kacang	Sayur kacang	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		
12	Jukut komak	Sayur komak	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			3		
13	Jukut be awan	Sup ikan tuna	13	2			10				11	2			1	3			2		1			2	1	
14	Jukut be celeng	Sup daging babi	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			2		1			3		
15	Jukut be siap	Sup daging ayam	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
16	Jukut kelor	Sayur kelor	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
17	Jukut nangka	Sayur buah nangka yang masih muda	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
18	Jukut rambanan	Sop dari berbagai jenisa sayuran yang dimasak secara bersamaan	14	1	1		10				8	2	1	1	1	2			1		2	1			2	1
	Number of answers		250	33	4		173	6	1		173	35	7	2	18	42	7	5	22	8	24			29	18	7
	Average		13.9	1.8	0.2		9.6	0.3	0.1		9.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3			1.6	1.0	0.4

Information:
A = Know/know and very much
B = Know/know and many
C = Know/know and a little
D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 5. Ecolexicon Noun Forms of Supporting Plants and Animals

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden — Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																						
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Jagung	Jagung	10	3			10				10	2			1	3			2		1			3		
2	Beleleng	Jagung gembal	13	2	1		10				10	1	1		1	3			1		2				2	1
3	Kacang barak	Kacang tunggak merah	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			2		1			3		
4	Kacang rarik	Kacang loreng	13	2	1		10				10	1	1		1	3			1		2				2	1
5	Kacang dawe	Kacang panjang	14	2			9				9	2	1		1	4			2	1	1			2		
6	Kundis	Undis	13	3			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			2	1	
7	Kacang biase	Kacang tunggak biasa	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
8	Ubi	Uwi	14	2			10				9	2		1	1	3			1	1	1			3		
9	Biuhung	Gembili	14	2			10				7	3	2		1	3			1	1	2			2	1	
10	Suweg	Suweg	14	2			9	1			9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
11	Parus	garut	14	1	1		10				10	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1				2	1
12	Kacang Ijo	Kacang Hijau	14	2			10				10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1				2	1
13	Kare	Kacang koro	13	3			9	1			9	2	1		1	2	1		1		2			2	1	
14	Komak	Kacang komak	14	1	1		10				10	1	1		1	2	1		1		2				2	1
15	Kelongkang/botor	Kecipir	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			2	1	
16	Kemale	Labu	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		

Table 5. (*continued*)

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden																						
			Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																						
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
17	Waluh	Labu air	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		
18	Krorak	Oyong/Gambas	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			3		
19	Tabia kerinyi	Cabe kotoran burung	13	2			10				11	2			1	3			2		1			2	1	
20	Tabia biasa	Cabe rawit	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			2		1			3		
21	Tabia hebun	Cabe Jawa	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
22	Isen	Lengkuas	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
23	Jae	Jahe	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
24	Kunyit	Kunir	14	1	1		10				8	2	1	1	1	2		1	1		2	1			2	1
25	Cekuh	Kencur	14	1	1		10				10	2			1	1	1		1	1	1	1			2	1
26	Bayem	Bayam	14	2			10				10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1	1			2	1
27	Nyuh	Kelapa	13	3			9	1			9	2			1	2	1		1		2			2	1	
28	Poh	Mangga	14	1	1		10				10	1	1		1	2	1		1		2				2	1
29	Juwet	Jamblang	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			2	1	
30	biu	Pisang	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		
31	Kelor	Kelor	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		

Table 5. (*continued*)

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden — Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																					
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
32	Nangka	Nangka	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			3		
33	Gedang	Pepaya	13	2			10				11	2			1	3			2		1			2	1	
34	Koker	Keker	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			2		1			3		
35	Sampi	Sapi	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
36	Balang	Belalang	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
37	Gecot	Bekicot	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
38	Semirit kuning	Bekicot kuning	14	1	1		10				8	2	1	1	1	2			1		2				2	1
39	Semirit bangkung	Siput	14	1	1		10				10	2			1	1	1		1	1	1				2	1
40	Kleted	Kumbang daun	14	2			10				10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1				2	1
41	Puluh	Burung puyuh	13	3			9	1			9	2	1		1	2	1		1		2			2	1	
	Number of answers		562	80	9		399	10			390	85	16	3	41	104	15	5	53	20	51	5	77	33	12	
	Average		13.7	2.0	0.2		9.7	0.2			9.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.3	

Information:

A = Know/know and very much
B = Know/know and many
C = Know/know and a little
D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 6. Verb Forms of Ecolexicon during Land Cultivation

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	46–70 M A	B	C	D	46–70 W A	B	C	D	25–45 M A	B	C	D	25–45 W A	B	C	D	15–24 M A	B	C	D	15–24 W A	B	C	D
1	Jongkrak	Kegiatan menggemburkan tanah dengan alat seperti bajak yang bergigi tiga	14	2			10				9	2			1	3			1	1	1			3		
2	Bulung	Bekerja dengan alat pertanian, seperti tabah, kiskis dan kadang – kadang dengan caluk untuk menggemburkan tanah dan membersitkan rumput.	14	2			10				7	3	2		1	3				1	2		2		1	
3	Tambah	Membersihkan dan menggemburkan tanah dengan cara mencangkul.	14	2			9			1	9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
4	Tenggala	Membajak	14	1	1		10				10	2			1	1	1		1	1	1				2	1
	Number of answers		56	7			39			1	35	9	3	1	4	10	1		3	4	5			8	3	1
	Average		14	1.8	0.3		9.8			0.3	8.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	1	2.5	0.3		0.8	1	1.3	0.3	2	2	0.8	0.3

Information:

A = Know/know and very much

B = Know/know and many

C = Know/know and a little

D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 7. Forms of Verbs of Mustard Greens for Planting Period of BBDN

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																						
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Toras	Memotong batang ketela pohon menjadi bagian – bagian kecil untuk ditanam	14	2			9	1			10	2			1	2	1		1	1	1			3		
2	Jukjuk	Membuat lobang untuk menanam stek ketela pohon	13	2			10				11	2			1	3			2		1			2	1	
3	Cacar	Menaruh turus – turus sesuai dengan posisi lobang yang akan ditanami	14	2			10				10	2			1	3			2		1			3		
4	Pula	Menanam	14	2			10				9	3			1	3			2		1			3		
	Number of answers		55	8	2		39	1			40	9			4	11	1		7	1	4			11	1	
	Average		13.8	2			9.8	0.3			10	2.3			1	2.8	0.3		1.8	0.3	1			2.8	0.3	

Information:

A = Know/know and very much

B = Know/know and many

C = Know/know and a little

D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

Table 8. Verb Forms of the Ekolexicon of the BBDN Harvest Period

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Age (46–70 th) Men A	B	C	D	Women A	B	C	D	Age (25–45 th) Men A	B	C	D	Women A	B	C	D	Age (15–24 th) Men A	B	C	D	Women A	B	C	D
1	Abu/Bubut	Cabut	14	2			9				9	2	1		1	4			2	1	1			2	1	
2	Jangkah	Mencari sesuatu (misalnya umbi – umbian) di dalam tanah dengan mencangkul dengan menggunakan alat yang berupa tambah atau gareng (cangkul kecil).	13	3			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			2	1	
3	Bet	Menggali sesuatu (mis umbi – umbian) di dalam tanah dengang menggunakan tahah (sejenis pisau yang hanya pada ujungnya yang tajam)	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
4	Getepthetek	Memotong umbi ketela pohon dari pangkal batangnya dengan blakas atau sabit	14	2			10				9	2		1	1	3			1	1	1			3		
5	Kaplakan	Memotong sesuatu misalnya ranting, cabang pohon atau umbi ketela pohon dengan pisau besar atau sabit dengan cara menghentak.	14	2			10				7	3	2		1	3			1	1	2			2	1	
6	Concong	Menggali umbi sawi di dalam tanah dengan tahah.	14	2			9	1			9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
7	Kedeng/opod	Menarik umbi sawi yang tertingal di dalam tanah	14	2			8	2			9	2	1			4					3			2	1	
8	Pempen	Menaruh umbi ketela pohon pada suatu tempat seperti sok, kampil, keranjang, dan tempat yang lainnya.	14	2			9				9	2	1		1	4			2	1	1			2		
9	Tegen	Membawa sesuatu dengan sepotong kayu atau bamboo (sanan) di atas bahu.	13	3			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			2	1	

Table 8. (*continued*)

No	Lexicon BBDN	Bahasa Indonesia	Responden — Number of Respondents in Percent (%)																						
			Age (46–70 th)								Age (25–45 th)								Age (15–24 th)							
			Men				Women				Men				Women				Men				Women			
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
10	Segseg	Memenuhi keranjang atau sok dengan cara menekan dengan tangan atau kaki agar memperoleh lebih banyak.	14	2			10				9	2	1		1	3			1	1	1			3		
11	Isinan	Mengisi tempat tertentu seperti keranjang atau kampil dengan umbi ketela pohon.	14	2			10				9	2		1	1	3			1	1	1			3		
	Number of answers		152	24			105	3			97	23	10	2	10	36			11	10	14			27	4	
	Average		13.8	2.2			9.5	0.3			8.8	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	3.3			1	0.9	1.3			2.5	0.4	

Information:

A = Know/know and very much

B = Know/know and many

C = Know/know and a little

D = Know/know and don't have/don't know

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