

# Dolan Desoboro Educational Tourism as a Choice of the Lexicon Preservation Strategies of 'Rice Field' in Banjarasri Village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta

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**Abstract** - This study examines Dolan Desoboro Educational Tourism as a choice of lexicon preservation strategies of 'Kepadian Sawah' in Banjarasri Village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta. However, there are two problems of this study, such as (1) How is the linguistic form of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' Javanese speech community in Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta?, and (2) What is the strategy used by Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism in order to preserve the ecolexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' in the Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta?. Moreover, the eco-linguistic theory is implemented in regard to analyzing the forms and meanings of the eco-lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' on intratextuality, intertextuality, extratextuality, interconnection and interdependence aspects, as well as Edu-Tourism theory. The results showed that the linguistic form of agricultural ecolexicon of 'Kepadian Sawah' in Javanese speech community that used in Edu-Tourism Dolan Desoboro are rice pre-plant (land preparation), there are 17 forms of ecolexicon, consisting of 7 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N), while in rice planting and harvesting process, there are 22 forms of ecolexicon, consisting of 12 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N), furthermore, such as *kebo* 'buffalo', *pacul* 'hoe', *macul* 'hoeing', *ngluku* 'to plough a field', *nggaru* 'shatter and flatten the soil surface after the *nggaru* process', *tamping* 'cleaning the rice field and others', (2) Rice planting method, there are 21 forms of ecolexicon of rice planting and harvesting process, consisting of 11 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N), including: *pari* 'rice', *wineh pari* 'seed', *nandur* 'hand-broadcast seeding', *nalen wenih pari* 'binds the seedlings', *yellow pari dadine* 'the rice ready for harvest when the grain turned to yellows', *pari ijo dadine* 'the appearance of rice stem', *wayahne panen* 'harvest season', *ani-ani* a tool for picking grains', *methik pari* 'picking grain', and *Wiwitan upacara* 'the preparation ceremony of rice cutting'. However, The strategy used in Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism to preserve the agricultural lexicons is the use of local language in 'Live In package' tourism activities, including staying in a house, processing land, planting and harvesting rice, and bathing buffalo.

**Keywords:** *Eco-lexicon, Eco-linguistic, Edu-Tourism, Tourism*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The existence of human being is an ecosystem with other human being, both with the natural environment and socio-cultural environment. However, the relationship between language and environment are created the concepts of the environment of language and the language environment (Mbete, 2011). Moreover, as a cultural means and lingual code language are representative of the real world that can be sensed as facts about human knowledge and comprehension related to the world (world view), both natural or artificial environment (built environment) which are dimensioned to human life. It also has a function as an invisible reality recorder, such as science, religion, and cultural society.

There is a number of ethnic group in Indonesia that have a unique to express their own language. However, the uniqueness of the way expressing their regional language is reflected the diversity of reality and culture behind it. Moreover, along with the globalization, the threatening of extinction of local languages has become an international problem, and it is predicted that 50 % of the 6.700 languages in the world will be extinct by the end of the century (Mbete, 2010). Therefore, it is important to take intensive attention to the local languages must involved the government, academics and the community as an effort to preserve its sustainability.

There is a sustainable tourist destinations named Dolan Desoboro that located around the Menoreh hill, with neatly arranged rice field, river and verdant trees This destination is a new phenomenon for Edu-Tourism that managed by the villager in Banjarasri village in regard to preserve the nature, culture and ecolexicon of 'Kepadian Sawah'. However, this sustainable tourism destination offers a recreation and education threats, so that the tourists get knowledge and insight along with new experiences in both physically or psychologically from this place.

Based on the background of study above, there are two limits problems of research study, such as: (1) How is the linguistic form of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' Javanese speech community in Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta?, and (2) What is the strategy used by Dolan

Desoboro Edu-Turism in order to preserve the ecolexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' in the Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta?. In addition, the aims of study are such as follows: (1) To identify the linguistic form of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' Javanese speech community in Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo Yogyakarta, and (2) To identify what is the strategy used by Dolan Desoboro Edu-Turism in order to preserve the ecolexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' in the Banjarasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is qualitative method in accordance to get facts and information about the richness of the lexicon ideological-biologies and the strategy to preserve the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' of Dolan Desoboro for the managements or tourists. Meanwhile, there are two data sources. Moreover, the written data that get from interviewed from the informants and the result of the instrument from the respondents used as sampled as well as the data from documents related to this research. Besides that, the primary data of this study is the data taken from the managements and tourists.

The processing data used a distributional method, namely, by grouping the lexicon forms according to its function process of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' that will be done in every Edu-Tourism Dolan Desoboro activities. According to Moleong (2002:103) the analysis data as the proses of organizing and numbering data into patterns, categories, and basic unit descriptions so that themes can be found. In addition, the data that obtained by interviewed, lexicon competency test, observation, and documentation (by recorded and written techniques) would be separated into group of lexicon and described into units, and make a simple conclusion that easy to be understand. Furthermore, the data analysis would be analyze based on the ecolinguistic theory and Edu-Tourism by using qualitative methods.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the linguistic form of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' denoted as an Edu-Tourism activity package, which carried out and presented into ecolexicon and discourse 'Kepadian Sawah' based on intrathtuality, intertextuality, and extrathtuality aspects.

### A. Ecolexicon 'Kepadian Sawah'

The lexeme ecolexicon is commonly called vocabulary. It is a language component that contains of information about form, meaning and word usage in languages (Kridalaksana, 2008). According to Sapir vocabulary is reflected a physical environment and human society. In the other hand, it is reflected the character limits of the physical environment and the cultural character of the people who use it (in Fill and Muhlthatisler, 2001: 14). However, it is a set of terms in an event environment that reflects the character of the speech

community, the nature of the natural environment, and the socio-cultural environment. Based on the Edu-Tourism activities of Dolan Desoboro the ecolexicon that found aims to preserve the local language by promoting 'Live In Package' activities, such as of how to cultivate rice, process rice to harvest, and its supporting factors. It is included the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' of pre-plant process (land preparation) and post-planting stages.

### 1) Pre-plant Stages

Pre-plant stage is a land preparation before the seed (*pari*) ready to be crop in the field. In addition, every activities, processes, circumstances, or objects related to the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' in the pre-plant stage is realized into certain lexicons. Moreover, the processes and activities at the pre-plant stage related to land preparation. In the other hand, the vocabulary of the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' of the Javanese speech community in Banyuasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta is grouped according to its form, meaning and categories including verb, noun, and adjective.

TABLE 1 PRE-PLANT STAGES OF RICE (LAND PREPARATION)

No.	Lexicon	Meaning	Categories		
			V	N	Adj
1	Kali	River		v	
2	Got	Sewers		v	
3	Kebo	Buffalo		v	
4	Sapi	Cow		v	
5	Pacul	Hoe		v	
6	Luku	A traditional tool for shattering the soil surface		v	
7	Ngluku	To plough a field	v		
8	Kejen	Luku's tool head		v	
9	Garu	Traditional plowing tools to destroy soil		v	
10	Nggaru	Shatter and flatten the soil surface after <i>Nggaru</i> process	v		
11	Tamping	Cleaning the rice field	v		
12	Suket	Grass		v	
13	Mopok	Fertilization the soil after tamping process	v		
14	Ndaut	Revoking the seeds that ready for planting	v		
15	Lep	Irrigating water to the plot of the rice fields from the ditch.	v		
16	Galengan	A rice field dike		v	
17	Ngadusi kebo	Bathing buffalo	v		

The vocabulary of the lexicon of Javanese speech community in Banyuasri, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta, which was used in Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism activities as an effort to preserve the local language, there are 17 pre-plant or land preparation of ecolexicon forms, consisting of 7 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N).

As examples such as follows: (1) the lexeme *ngluku* is a land preparation process before planting, the soil needs to be prepared, so its nutrient is stable. It needs to be 'reserved, the soil layer below is moved upwards and vice versa. It aims to

homogenize the land so that it is ready to be planted. Moreover, this activity is also aims to keep the fertilization of the soil. However, regarding to this activity, it needs a special tool called *luku* 'plow' and it is synonymous to plough and *tenggala*. In addition, it is pulled by a buffalo so that the stage of reversing the soil takes a long time. The activity of plowing fields before the rice planting period is called *ngluku* (2) the lexeme *nggaru* is the activity after *ngluku* which in common called *nggaru*. The basic form of the word *ngaru* is come from the word *garu* 'soil scratch tool'. Furthermore, this process is aim to shatter the surface of the soil before its ready to be seedlings, (3) the lexeme *pacul*, *pacul* or hoe 'a tool for excavate and scramble the soil, it is made from iron and it has long stalk handle. Additionally, these three lexemes (*luku*, *nggaru*, and *pacul*) mentioned above were registered into KBBI dictionary.

## 2) Rice Planting Method and Harvesting Process

The rice planting method is a process after land preparation with all sorts of other activities so it ready to be planting.

TABLE 2 RICE PLANTING METHOD AND HARVESTING PROCESS

No.	Lexicon	Meaning	Categories		
			V	N	Adj
1	Pari	Rice		v	
2	Wineh pari	Seed		v	
3	Ndaut	Revoking the seeds that ready for planting	v		
4	Naleni wenih pari	Binds the seedlings	v		
5	Tandur	Hand-broadcast seeding	v		
6	Parine dadi kuning	The rice is ready for harvest when the grain turned to yellows.		v	
7	Parine dadi ijo	The appearance of rice stem		v	
8	Wayaha panen	Harvest season		v	
9	Mlecuti	The rice plant blossom		v	
10	Mrekatak	The appearance of the grains		v	
11	Tumungkul	The rice plant bow to the earth		v	
12	Ndangak	The empty peel		v	
13	Gembrang	The grain is empty caused of paddybird		v	
14	Wiwit	The preparation ceremony of rice cutting	v		
15	Ani-ani	Ani-ani (a tool for picking grains)		v	
16	Methik pari	Picking grains	v		
17	Panen	Harvest	v		
18	Matun	Revoke the weed and wild grass which fetched the rice nutrients	v		
19	Nggaruk/Osrok	Clear the rice plant used scratch tool	v		
20	Nggepyok	Sheding the grains from its plant	v		
21	Derep	Harvesting the rice plant used ani-ani	v		

The vocabulary of the lexicon Javanese speech community in Banyuasri village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta,

which was used in Dolan Desoboro's Edu-Tourism activities as an effort to preserve rice cultivation and the process until its harvest, there are 21 forms of ecolexicon, consisting of 11 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N).

Javanese speech community in the Banyuasri is one of the examples of a linguistic relationship. They are agreed to use the Javanese language aspects in their daily communication. Moreover, how they determine every word or term, how they used that term in right context is definitely as in common agreement by the community who work as rice farmers, and they having their own lexicon that they used in agriculture terms. Thus, however, it will be exemplified by several lexemes that related to the example above, for instances, the lexeme *tandur* (hand-broadcast seeding), *wineh pari* and others which are abstract forms that underlie inflective forms of *planting*, *cultivating*, and *planting*. A collection of lexemes in a language is called *lexicon*. In other word, lexicon is a collection or vocabulary of words that exist in a language. Beside that, this lexicon also refers to linguistic word that knowledge by the people. For example, the lexicon above are exemplified by several lexemes as follows: (1) the lexeme of *tandur* or *nandur* is the hand-broadcast seeding activity on wider fields. It is come from the basic form of *tandur* 'planting'. In addition, the *tandur* laborers who are usually a group of women form a line and simultaneously plant rice seeds guided by a device made of bamboo stalks about five meters long which is called *blak*, so that the plants are straight and the spacing is the same and regular. Then, (2) the lexeme of *winih* or *seeds* are rice seeds that are ready to be sown. The soil of the fields that previously processed is usually relatively flat and soft. After that, the farmers determine a certain part of the rice field as a nursery, not necessarily too broad, usually about ten to fifteen square meters in size depending on the number of seeds.

## B. The Strategy of Dolan Deso Boro Tourism in the Preservation of Agricultural Ecolexicon of 'Kepadian Sawah' in Banyuasri Village

Defending or shifting a language, both in minority groups and in transmigrant immigrant groups can be caused by many factors, Fishman (1972) states that one of important factors to maintaining a language is the existence of the loyalties of the supporting community.

### 1) Overview and Dolandesoboro Edu-Tourism Activity in Banyuasri Village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta

Dolan Deso Boro (DolanNdeso) is a tourist spot that located in Boro distict, Banjarasri village, Kalibalang subdistrict, Kulonprogo regency, that has a traditional concept that promotes an environmental conservation and based on its culture value and local wisdom. In accordance to its slogan 'Culture for Nature', the traditional concept of dolandesoro can be seen from buildings that are in an area of 4 hectares that is coupled with rice field, lake and river that make us feel at home for long here. Moreover, Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism concept is a sustainable tourism, either in culture, language, and the preservation of the natural environment. This tour

started from capital minus 2 but with enthusiasm plus 9, Mr. Hartono as the initiator said so. It was established in 2011, located in a minus and dry area. It is located above 4 ha of village customary land, with annual rent of 6 million rupiahs and now has developed rapidly to handle 6 Edu-Tourism Villages.

The segmentation of Dolan Desoboro Tourism is based on markets that focus on tourism activities (tourism first) which is a tourism program for adult students (senior) where a number of forms of learning activities become an important part of tourism activities and focus on education (education first) which is a programme where activities tourism as the main destination. Besides that, it combines with the potential of the village into a place of community education with its educational tours.

Dolan Desoboro tourism facilities consist of meeting rooms, homestays, toilets, playgrounds, fields, ponds, rice fields, rivers, small mosque, wheelchair access and residents' houses as the place for the Live In package. In addition, it is supported by the availability of *Limasan* houses to stay, with a capacity of 40 to 120 people plus a total of 18 MCK facilities. A variety of attractive tour packages with natural nuances of rural and culture are packed in *Culture for Nature*, and equipped with venues of typical Javanese houses like Joglo and Pavilion (Pendopo) that we can enjoy with our colleagues or relatives with a cool atmosphere that accompany we do some activities.

Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism Activity in Banyuasri village, Kulonprogo Yogyakarta is managed in accordance with the existing Village potential. Furthermore, the tour packages are such as follows: (1) the 'Live In package', a stay package at a resident's house, usually called 'Live In package' to stay at home around DolanDeso villagers for several days and follow all the activities of homeowners such as raising livestock, farming or gardening, or selling on the market, such as one TV program 'Jika Aku Menjadi'; (2) Camping package is a package to stay in a tent; (3) Outbound package; (4) Village Cycling; (5) Rafting Package

## 2) *The Strategy to Presrve the Lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' of Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism, Banyuasri Village, Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta*

The agricultural lexicon preservation strategy especially the the lexicon 'Kepadian Sawah' in Dolan Desoboro is through the Live In package activity. The Live In package activity is a stay package at a resident's house, usually called Live In package to stay at home around DolanDeso villagers for several days and follow all the activities of homeowners such as raising livestock, farming or gardening, or selling on the market, such as one TV program 'Jika Aku Menjadi'. Beside that, visitors also learned of how to farm, especially in cultivating rice, planting rice, harvesting and maintaining buffalo or cattle. In addition, they can also enjoy the art of '*Gesjog Lesung*' which is exists in the surrounding of the community.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The results showed that the linguistic form of agricultural ecollexicon of 'Kepadian Sawah' in Javanese speech community that used in Edu-Tourism Dolan Desoboro are rice pre-plant (land preparation), there are 17 forms of ecollexicon, consisting of 7 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N), while in rice planting and harvesting process, there are 21 forms of ecollexicon, consisting of 11 verbs (V), and 10 nouns (N). Moreover, theses lexicons include: *pari* (rice), *wineh pari* (rice seeds), *nandur* (hand-broadcast seeds), *luku* (plow tool), *pacul* (hoe), *kebo* (buffalo), *galeng* (rice field dike), *kali* (rivers), *got* (sewers), and others. Every lexicon has a specific meaning, such as the lexicon *ngluku*. It is the activity of plowing fields before the rice planting period so that its nutrients stable. Moreover, it aims to hegemonize the soil to be ready for crop and it needs a special the soil upwards called *luku* 'plough'.

The strategy used in Dolan Desoboro Edu-Tourism to preserve the agricultural lexicons is the use of local language in 'Live In package' tourism activities, including staying in a house, processing land, planting and harvesting rice, and bathing buffalo.

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