

# Flora and Fauna Lexicon in Sundanese Traditional Game Kakawihan: An Ecolinguistic Study

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# INTRODUCTION

- ❖ The connection of the Indonesian people, especially the Sundanese, with nature makes the names of flora and fauna contained in the traditional Sundanese game “*kakawihan*”.
- ❖ In ecolinguistic perspective, language and its speakers community are seen as organisms that live systematically in an environment.
- ❖ Each lyric in the kakawihan of traditional Sundanese games has a philosophical meaning while introducing the richness of flora and fauna to children in the Sundanese tribe. So that we can know the life and characteristics of the people.
- ❖ Therefore, the lexicon of flora and fauna plays an important role in shaping kakawihan lyrics and game types that adapt the morphology and characters of animals and plants.
- ❖ From this background, this study aims to identify the flora and fauna lexicon, as well as the form and linguistic category of flora and fauna lexicon contained in the lyrics of Sundanese traditional game kakawihan.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

- ❖ Kakawihan is a form of oral folklore from the old culture of Sundanese society. According to Gloriani, kakawihan is sung in Sundanese children's games. When singing kakawihan, children will feel happy, share joy, share feelings, communicate, and interact with their friends (Gloriani, 2013).
- ❖ Dermawan et al. stated that traditional games are a learning medium that connects synergistically between cultural roots and nature (Dermawan, Purnama, & Mahyudin, 2020).
- ❖ Therefore, these connections can be studied in ecolinguistics. Mbete revealed that ecolinguistic parameters are based on ecological parameters and linguistic parameters (Mbete, 2013). Ecological parameters consist of environment, diversity, interrelation, interaction, and interdependence. Meanwhile, linguistic parameters include units of lingual form and meaning.
- ❖ The form of the lexicon analyzed in this study uses Ramlan's concept which states that there is a single linguistic form and there is a complex form (Ramlan, 2012). To examine the category of lexicon in this study using Verhaar's concept which states that word classes are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, adpositions (meaning, prepositions or postpositions), and so on (Verhaar, 2016).

# METHOD

- ❖ Methodologically, there are several steps carried out in this research. The first step is data collection which is carried out using the literature study method and the listening method assisted by note-taking techniques. Literature study was conducted by reading references to various Sundanese traditional games and their kawih from the books "Gapura Basa" and "Khasanah Kaulinan Urang Lembur Documentation and Development Efforts in Bandung City".
- ❖ Listening was done in the book "Gapura Basa" and the book "Khasanah Kaulinan Urang Lembur Upaya Dokumentasi dan Pengembangan di Kota Bandung", as well as watching Sundanese traditional games through several YouTube channels. In the listening phase, the process of reading, listening, sorting, and entering them into data cards was carried out. Then, the data cards/data corpus were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method.



# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

- ❖ Of the 22 kakawihan of Sundanese traditional games, 18 kakawihan songs were found with flora and fauna lexicon.
- ❖ The types of flora and fauna contained in the traditional Sundanese game kakawihan come from mountain ecosystems (Lutung and Peucang), forests (Seureuh Leuweung, Jengkol, Picung, Lagondi, and others), rice fields (Pare, Hui, Manuk, Munding, Sapi, Oray, and others), garden (Gedang, Cabe, Cau, Embe, Ucing, Anjing, and others) rivers ecosystems (Oray Bungka, Tampele, and others), and a few coastal ecosystems (Kuntul).
- ❖ From the lyrics of kakawihan, it becomes an ecological reflection of Sundanese society, the majority of which are located in mountainous areas.

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

❖ Table 1 Flora Lexicon in Kakawihan Sundanese Traditional Games.

No.	Flora Types in Sundanese	Flora Types in Indonesia	Linguistic Forms	Linguistic Categories
1	Pare	Padi	Single form	Noun
2	Muncang	Kemiri	Single form	Noun
3	Bedegol Cau	Batang Pohon Pisang	Complex form	Phrases Noun
4	Lagondi	Legundi	Single form	Noun
5	Seureuh Leuweung	Sirih Hutan	Complex form	Phrases Noun
6	Jambe	Pinang	Single form	Noun
7	Jajahean	Beberapa buah jahe	Complex form	Noun
8	Picung	Keluak	Single form	Noun

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

❖ Table 2 Fauna Lexicon in Kakawihan Sundanese Traditional Games.

No.	Fauna Types in Sundanese	Fauna Types in Indonesia	Linguistic Forms	Linguistic Categories
1	Oray Bungka	Ular viper hijau	Complex form	Phrases Noun
2	Peucang	Kancil	Single form	Noun
3	Bangkong Hejo	Kodok Hijau	Complex form	Phrases Noun
4	Tampele	Ikan kecil/cupang	Single form	Noun
5	Kadanca	Burung kadanca	Complex form	Phrases Noun
6	Hayam Samantu	Ayam jago untuk diadu	Single form	Phrases Noun
7	Londok	Kadal	Single form	Noun
8	Sapi	Sapi	Single form	Noun

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

- ❖ The results of the study show that the flora lexicon in traditional Sundanese kakawihan has 9 singular forms and 3 complex forms with 10 noun linguistic categories and 2 noun phrase findings.
- ❖ For fauna lexicon in kakawihan, there are 15 singular forms, and 3 complex forms, with linguistic categories of 15 noun findings, two somina phrase findings, and one noun-adjective finding.



# CONCLUSION

- ❖ The lexicon of flora and fauna has an important role in forming the lyrics of kakawihan and game types that adapt from the morphology and character of animals and plants.
- ❖ Biodiversity is found in the lyrics of traditional Sundanese kakawihan games. The majority of the types of flora and fauna found in the kakawihan of traditional Sundanese games come from mountain ecosystems, forests, rice fields, gardens, rivers, and a few coastal ecosystems. The lyrics of kakawihan become an ecological reflection of Sundanese society, the majority of which are located in mountainous areas.
- ❖ From the data of 22 traditional Sundanese game kakawihan, 18 kakawihan songs were found to have flora and fauna lexicon. The results of the study show that the flora and fauna lexicon in Sundanese traditional kakawihan has many singular forms with the dominant linguistic category of nouns.

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# THANK YOU!

