

UTILIZATION OF BAMBOO PLANTS AS A SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CULTURE IN BANJAR SOCIETY: ECOLINGUISTIC STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by the use of bamboo in the Astambul District. This study aims to describe and classify lexicons made from bamboo. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach. The method used in data retrieval with several stages 1) the stage of providing data, 2) the stage of data analysis, and 3) the stage of presenting data. This study's data collection method uses documentation, interview, and observation methods. The researcher records all lexicons obtained from informants. Next, the researcher selects the necessary data. After the data is collected, it is analysed by classifying it based on the purpose of the study. Furthermore, data analysis uses the description method, which is a research method that seeks to describe and interpret objects according to what they are; in this study, researchers connect language with the environment, namely the use of bamboo plants. The use of a bamboo lexicon indicates the relationship of speakers of a language with the natural environment. The location of the study was conducted in four villages, namely Sungai Alat Village, Pinggaran Village, Limamar Village, and Kaliukan Village, in Astambul District. The four villages were chosen as research locations because the four villages produce the most bamboo equipment. The problem of this research is how to classify the use of bamboo and what lexicon is made of bamboo. Based the results of bamboo lexicon research can be classified based on its function, there are 7, namely 1) utilization of bamboo is related to cooking utensils, 2) utilization of bamboo is related to agriculture/plantations, 3) utilization of bamboo is related to fisheries, 4) Utilization of bamboo is related to residence, 5) utilization of bamboo is related to work, 6) utilization is related to animal husbandry, and 7) the use of bamboo about others.

Keywords: bamboo, ecolinguistics, Banjar community

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has many bamboo plants. It is estimated that there are 160 species of bamboo in Indonesia. Bamboo is a type of grass segmented, belonging to the Poaceae family. Bamboo is a plant that has a high growth rate. Some types of bamboo can grow up to 60 cm in a day. According to Sinyo et al. (2010), bamboo is a natural resource widely used by the community because it has beneficial properties, namely stems that are strong, straight, flat, stiff, easy to split, and easy to shape. The price is relatively low compared to other materials (Sinaga et al. 2019). Bamboo is often used in people's lives in Indonesia for various purposes, so bamboo has becomes a versatile plant for the people around it. The price of bamboo is also relatively low compared to other building materials, even if there is no price for bamboo in rural areas because it grows a lot in rural areas (Ritonga dan Navia 2020).

The people of Astambul District fulfil their living needs for the environment by utilizing various types of bamboo for their daily life. The processing of bamboo materials has been around for generations. It is still going on and continues to be developed to have economic value, for example, *nyir lukah*, *tampirai*, *bungkalang*, and *ladung*. In addition, bamboo can also be used as a building construction material, such as a wall called *tawing Palupuh*, which is a wall made of thinly cut and woven bamboo. This study aims to classify lexicons made of bamboo plants used in everyday life and the forms of their utilization and classify the types of equipment made of bamboo used by the community. The problem in this research is how to classify the use of bamboo and what are the lexicons made of bamboo used by the Banjar people?

Several previous studies related to the study of the use of bamboo and ecolinguistics, namely (Ritonga and Navia, 2020) with the research title "Utilization of Bamboo by Communities in Tenggulun District, Aceh Tamiang District" this research discusses eight types of bamboo in

Tenggulun District which residents use as ornamental plants, crafts, medicines, furniture, building material pole, glass, kitchen utensil, chopsticks, skewers, tapo, toys, fence, supporting plants, boat parts, firewood, vegetables, fishing rod handle, bookcase, chicken coop, a place to make lelang rice, musical instruments and ropes.

Another study regarding the use of bamboo was conducted by (Putro et al., 2014) with the research title "Species Diversity and Bamboo Consolidation in Lopait Village, Semarang Regency, Central Java". The results of his study showed that there are six types of bamboo, namely *apus* bamboo, *betung* bamboo, black bamboo, *ampel* bamboo, *ori* bamboo. There are seven categories of bamboo utilization, namely 19 types of crafts, three types of buildings, 1 type of food ingredients, 1 type of medicinal materials, 1 type of food packaging, firewood, and erosion control.

Furthermore, (Sinaga et al., 2019), with the research title "Use of Bamboo by the Craftsman Community of Manyaba Village, Tayan Hulu District, Sanggau Regency". This research discusses the types of bamboo found in Manyaba Village, including reed bamboo and abe bamboo. Communities also use bamboo as woven food, food packaging, cooking utensils, and also used as vegetables. The types of webbing produced are *katoro*, *nyiruk*, *atom*, *basket*, and *jarai*.

Meanwhile, Sinyo (2010) conducted a study entitled "Utilization of Bamboo Plants: Ethnoecological Studies in the Koto Tidore Islands Community". Research conducted by Sinyo et al. explained five bamboo plants: *tutul* bamboo, *toi* bamboo, *talang* bamboo, *pipe* bamboo, and *cendani* bamboo. Communities use bamboo as a material for making chairs, garden fences, livestock pens, house construction, roofing, roofing, plant supports, house walls, ceiling boards, mats, lighting ornaments, making vegetables, rope, water containers, fruit baskets, tissue holders, ornamental plants, tools and materials for traditional ceremonies and cultural dances.

The four studies show that the local community in Indonesia uses many types of bamboo. People use bamboo for their daily needs. The community widely uses bamboo, so it has economic value that can improve people's lives. This reinforces the research team's reasons for exploring the use of bamboo plants to support technological culture in the Banjar community. This study uses ecolinguistic studies, different from the four studies above.

Previous research with ecolinguistic studies that have been carried out, namely "Kei Language Lexicon in the Marine Environment: Ecolinguistic Studies" by Renjaan (2014); "The Lexicon of Medicinal Plants in the Primbon Betejemur Adam Meaning: Ecolinguistic Studies"; (Prasetyo 2021) "The Existence of a Lexicon of Rare Trees in Denpasar: Ecolinguistics" (Swarniti dan Yuniari, 2019); "Ecological Wisdom in the Lexicon of the Jungle Language in the Bukit Dua Belas Jambi Forest: An Ecolinguistic Study" (Kurniawan et al. 2019); "The Lexicon of Rice Paddy Field Community Speech Subda: Ecolinguistic Studies" (Septevany, 2019).

Renjaan (2014) states that Kei speakers, both men and women, still know and often hear and use the lexicon of the marine Kei language. Several factors cause this to persist, namely 1) speakers of every age still often speak Kei in everyday communication, 2) the source of livelihood for the Ohai Warbal community, and 3) references to plants, animals, and response devices still exist in the neighbourhood. Prasetyo (2021) in his research obtained 32 lexicons of medical plants, all nominal and grammatical in the form of root words, 13 lexicons in a safe position, seven lexicons in a threatened position, and 12 lexicons in a missing position. The existence of the medical lexicon is in a threatened and missing position by 60%, indicating that the knowledge of Javanese's young generation regarding medicine is minimal.

Meanwhile, there are 19 lexicons of rare trees in Denpasar consisting of verbs, nouns and adjectives. The younger generation rarely needs to learn. Kurniawan et al. (2019) also discuss studies from an ecolinguistic perspective discussing forms of local wisdom in the Rimba language related to ecosystems in the form of weather changes and disasters, types of rain, distribution of time, rivers, classification based on forest areas. The forms of ecological wisdom in the forest lexicon are related to farming, hunting, collecting forest products, ecological wisdom related to the naming and meaning of flora and fauna. (Septevany 2019) also examines the lexicon from an ecolinguistic perspective based on research on the lexicon of rice. The lexicon of rice, namely the name of rice, rice planting, rice processing, rice planting, cleaning rice, rice pests, harvesting rice, and rice equipment.

From these several studies, many have conducted research on lexicons and ecolinguistic studies. However, to the researcher's knowledge, there aren't research that have discussed the bamboo lexicon in terms of ecolinguistic studies. This is what made the research team interested in studying

the research entitled "Utilization of Bamboo Plants as a Support for Technological Culture in Banjar Communities: Ecolinguistic Studies". This study will later combine the theory of language and the environment, which is usually studied with a theory called ecolinguistics.

According to Rahardi (2019), language is a complex symbol motivated by the influence of the physical and social environment of community groups. The physical environment, such as topography, beaches, valleys and others, is considered the economy's basis fluence of the social environment begins with individual, group and organizational thoughts.

Language change, especially at the lexicon level, cannot be separated from changes in the natural environment because language and its environment are two things that influence each other. This phenomenon is an ecolinguistic study, a scientific discipline that examines language and the environment and compares ecology with linguistics (Mbetse 2013).

Related to the environment, language can be influenced by specific environments. For example, marine environment, language in a hilly environment, political language, and language in an economic environment. Each of these environments has a specific vocabulary (Septevany 2019). Cultural development influences the development of the lexicon or terms associated with a particular culture. The lexicon appears along with the human need to identify existing cultural products. The use of the lexicon is closely related to various things that exist in the culture of the people who use the lexicon. The development of culture in certain societies can be seen, one of which is from the development of the lexicon (Jahdiah 2022).

Studies that discuss the language environment can be studied based on a theory, namely ecolinguistic theory, From an ecolinguistic perspective. Ecolinguistics is a life science, the science of life (language, culture, humans and the environment). Language from an ecolinguistic perspective is understood as a natural and human reality (Ketut and Erawati 2020).

Ecolinguistics comes from the words ecology and linguistics or often called eco language. The word ecology is often associated with the environment. According to Wiyasuktingih (2016), ecolinguistics is a science that discusses the relationship between language and the environment. Ecolinguistics in linguistics is concerned with reflecting on the nature of ecology in the biological study of the interaction between language and the cultural environment. The ecolinguistic approach looks at the values of linguistic diversity in the world. The importance of linguistic rights from individuals to communities, roles, attitudes, awareness, variations and changes in language in developing a culture (Hadirman 2021).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach. This is because the qualitative approach aligns more with cultural conditions, a unique branch of humanities. In line with this, this study used the method of description. Abdulrahman (2011) states that the description method is research that intends to examine and measure a particular event. This research method consists of three stages, namely 1) the data preparation stage, 2) the data analysis stage, and 3) the data presentation stage.

Methods of collecting data in this study include documentation, interviews, and observation. A documentation study determined the community's character in the research location. Participant observation is data collection used to collect research data by observation where researchers are involved in the informants' daily activities. Documentation is done by photographing data related to the research being carried out by selected informants. Interviews are data collection through direct communication between research and informants. Based on existing interview guidelines (Adang 2020). This study determined four primary and eight accompanying informants: ten women aged 25-45 years and a second group of men and women aged 45 years and over. Interviews were conducted using interviews so that the results could be recorded properly. The tools used in this research interview were voice recorders, cameras, and notebooks.

Furthermore, in the provision of data observation techniques were also carried out. In this study, the researchers carried out observations and were directly involved with the community's daily activities, including observing the business of making bamboo-based products. This research was conducted in four villages spread across Astambul District: Sungai Alat Village, Pinggaran Village, and Limamar. The four villages were chosen because there are many bamboo trees and their craftsmen. The research was conducted from January to February 2023.

After the data is collected, then the data is analysed. The steps of data analysis in this study were 1) data in the form of equipment lexicons made of bamboo were analysed using the technique of describing, and 2) data in the form of lexicons related to equipment made of bamboo were analysed with meaning (Wang et al. 2022). The technique of presenting the results of data analysis in this study is in the form of sentences relating to equipment made of bamboo.

ANALYSIS

Bamboo plays a vital role in the life of rural communities. Utilization of bamboo by the community for everyday life. This indicates an interaction between the community and the bamboo (Kasman 2020). The use of bamboo in Astambul District is made into various tools that have their respective functions. The skills in using bamboo by the Banjar people are passed down from generation to generation. Following are the results of data analysis regarding the use of bamboo, that is classified based on the equipment processed from bamboo. The use of bamboo is classified based on its seven functions, namely 1) use of bamboo related to cooking utensils, 3) use of bamboo related to agriculture/plantation, 3) use of bamboo related to fisheries, 4) use of bamboo related to residence, 5) use of bamboo related to work, 6) utilization related to animal husbandry, and 7) use of bamboo related to others.

1. Utilization of Bamboo as Cooking Utensils

Banjar people use bamboo as a tool for cooking. Women widely use this cooking equipment. The cooking utensils that are often used made of bamboo can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Utilization of Bamboo as Cooking Utensils

No	Name	Function
1.	<i>Nyiru</i>	This tool is used to separate rice and dirt
2.	<i>Tatiup</i>	This tool is used to blow when cooking

The table above shows that there are two tools made of bamboo that are still used by the community. Here are the two household cooking tools.

***Nyiru* 'Tray'**

Nyiru 'tray' of household utensils made of bamboo. How to make *nyiru*, cut thin bamboo according to the desired size. Then the bamboo is ready to be woven. Next, prepare rattan to make a round frame. *Nyiru* is a traditional tool made of bamboo, which is still used by the community. This tool serves to separate the rice and dirt. In addition, *nyiru* also has another function, namely a tool for drying dried fish and is also commonly used to make offerings at religious ritual events.



Figure 1. *Nyiru*

***Tatiup* 'Tool for blowing.'**

Tatiup is a household tool made of bamboo. How to make *tatiup*, which is to prepare small bamboo, the usual type of hair bamboo. Smaller size than ordinary bamboo, yellow colour. Then, cut the bamboo with a size of 30-50 cm. *Tatiup* serves to blow out the fire when cooking with firewood. People used to cook using wood-fired stoves in the past, so a tap was needed to light the fire. However, as time passed, these household appliances were rarely used; one might even say they were

extinct because they were replaced by more modern cooking equipment, namely gas and electric stoves.

2. Utilization of Bamboo Related to Agriculture/Plantation

Agricultural/plantation tools made of bamboo are used to process bamboo products. The following table shows agricultural equipment made of bamboo.

Table 2. Bamboo Utilization Related to Agriculture/Plantation

No	Name	Function
1	<i>Bungkalang</i>	A place to put the agricultural product
2.	<i>Panjulak</i>	A tool for picking fruit from trees
3	<i>Ladung</i>	A place to bring the agricultural product

From the table above, we can see that the community uses bamboo plants for agricultural purposes. This utilization is undoubtedly beneficial for society. Some products made from bamboo can be used directly, such as *panjulak*, a piece of bamboo used to take fruit from trees. Here are some bamboo tools, including agricultural or gardening equipment.

Bungkalang

Bungkalang has a distinctive shape; the uniqueness of the *bungkalang* can be seen from its cone-like shape. The base is smaller than the top. In the past, the *bungkalang* has a characteristic round shape. *Bungkalang* is made of bamboo, which the Banjar people still use. *Bungkalang* is used to store the fruits of the harvest to be sold in the market. Processing of *bungkalang* begins with preparing bamboo, rattan and *ilatung*. Furthermore, making the frame is done by first making the frame. How to make a *bungkalang* frame by weaving bamboo with rattan. After the frame is finished, the next step is the *talampin*, this traditional tool made of *haur* bamboo shaped like a circle and then put together with the frame made before. The final step is to make a frame made of *ilatung*. *Bungkalang* crafts have remained the same shape and material since ancient times. The only change is in the colour of the *bungkalang*, which the maker usually colours. The process of making this *bungkalang* is still done manually and traditionally.



Figure 2. *Bungkalang*

Panjulak

Panjulak is a tool used from bamboo. *Panjulak* is a tool to pick up fruit from tall trees, such as mangoes, guavas, and other fruits. *Panjulak* is made of a piece of bamboo about 3 meters long, usually made of small bamboo; sometimes, in the end, there is a clamp made of bamboo. The use of this tool is beneficial for farmers who will take fruits that are far away and tall trees. This tool is still used as a tool for fruit pickers.

Ladung

Ladung is a tool made of bamboo, the size of a basket. The way to make a *ladung* is to prepare bamboo that has been split into pieces with a length of about 80-100 cm and a width of 1 cm. Apart from that, prepare bamboo of different sizes with the same length and width of 3 cm and a rope made of rattan for weaving. Once ready, all the bamboo that has been prepared is woven with rope from rattan. Every five small bamboo blades are interspersed with larger bamboo blades. After finishing

weaving, prepare three frames made of rattan. Each frame is installed at the top, middle and bottom. At the bottom, the size is smaller than the top. After finishing with the frame, next, attach the rope. *Ladung* includes traditional equipment that can be used in agriculture and fisheries. *Ladung* agricultural fields carry rice seeds to be planted in the fields. In its use, *ladung* is placed on the back like a backpack.



Figure 3. *Ladung*

3. Utilization of Bamboo related to Fisheries

The user of bamboo is also widely used in the field of fisheries by the community in Astambul District. Based on the results of data on six pieces of equipment related to fishing.

Table 3. Utilization of Bamboo related to Fisheries

No.	Name	Function
1.	<i>Tampirai</i>	Fishing tool
2.	<i>Lukah</i>	Fishing tool
3.	<i>Karanjang iwak</i>	Tool for storing fish from fishing
4.	<i>Hampang</i>	Fishing tool
5.	<i>Unjun</i>	Fishing tool
6.	<i>Sarakap</i>	Fishing tool
7.	<i>Tumbak</i>	Fishing tool

From Table 3, the community also uses bamboo for fishing purposes; in general, the fishing gear is made for their own needs and sale in the market so, it has economic value. The following is a description of fishing equipment made of bamboo.

Tampirai

Tampirai includes traditional equipment made of bamboo used to catch fish which is used vertically; the top is visible. The fish caught are *puyau*, *goldfish*, *sepat*, and *siam sepat*.

Lukah 'bubu'

Lukah is a fish-catching tool made of cylindrical pieces of bamboo with a lid so that fish that enter can't get out automatically. Usually, this hole is installed in water that is shallow.



Figure 5. *Lukah*

Karanjang Iwak 'Fish Basket'

Karanjang iwak is a complementary tool for fishing or looking for fish with other tools. *Karanjang iwak* are made of bamboo in various shapes. How to make a fish basket, namely bamboo, is cut into

small pieces according to the size of the basket to be made and then woven using a rope. At the bottom, it is given a round frame of *ilatung* or rattan; at the top, it is also given a frame, but at the top, it can be opened and closed to put fish in. The fish put into this basket is usually the result of *mamair*, namely fishing for haruan 'gabus' fish.



Figure 6. *Keranjang Iwak*

Hampang

Hampang is a means of looking for fish in swamp areas. This fishing tool is made of bamboo in the form of bamboo slats arranged neatly. *Hampang* is used to catch fish in swamp rivers. The way to use barrier is stretched from left and right; in the middle is a tool for catching other types of fish, namely *tampirai*. The existence of *tampirai* makes passing fish directly caught. *Hampang* can be said as an additional fishing tool; it cannot be used just as a *hampang*.

Ujun 'fishing Rod.'

Ujun 'fishing rod' is one of the tools for catching fish made of bamboo. A tool for catching fish made from *cendani*-type bamboo or with the Latin name *phylostachyus aurea*. This type of bamboo has the characteristics of smooth stems that are always green. The *cendani* bamboo tree grows strong and straight with segments suitable for making jaron. This fishing rod is made of bamboo, commonly used for fishing *papuyu* 'betok' fish.

Sarakap

Sarakap is a traditional fishing tool made of bamboo. *Sarakap* has kept its shape and material the same since long ago; only the size has changed. In ancient times, the *sarakap* was more prominent than it is now. *Sarakap* processing begins with providing raw materials in the form of bamboo and rattan, and *ilatung*. *Sarakap* is used to catch Haruan 'gabus' Papuyu 'Betok'. Catching fish with *sarakap* in Banjar culture is called *mandanau*. *Mandanau* is an activity of fishing when the lake water recedes. The trick is to put the fish in the water where there are probably many fish; then, the fish are caught with their bare hands.



Figure 6. *Sarakap*

Tombak 'Spear'

Tombak is a fishing tool made of 2-3 meters long bamboo sticks, with a knife blade attached to the end. This *tombak* is usually used to find fish at night, apart from using *tombak* to find fish also with

other tools, namely a *semprong* lamp. Fish obtained by spearing is a type of *sepat siam*. However, along with technological development, fishing tools for the *tombak* type are no longer used.

4. Bamboo Utilization Related to Residence

Residents can also use bamboo as a residential building. The local people use bamboo as a *tawing palupuh*, *widai*, and *lantai*. The following table lists the uses of bamboo as a material for shelter.

Table 4. Bamboo Utilization Related to Residence

No.	Name	Function
1	<i>Widai</i>	The cover
2.	<i>Tawing Palupuh</i>	House wall
3.	<i>Lantai</i>	The foundation of the house

The table above shows that the community also uses bamboo as a material related to residence. The following is a description of the use of bamboo related to residence.

***Widai* 'curtain'**

Widai 'curtains' made of bamboo cover the door so you can't see it directly from the outside. *Widai* is made of woven bamboo. How to make *widai*, bamboo that has just been cut into pieces of about 1-2 meters, then the bamboo is split into 1 cm sizes. Then the split bamboo is put together using a rope. The usual *widai* size depends on the door size on which the *widai* is installed.

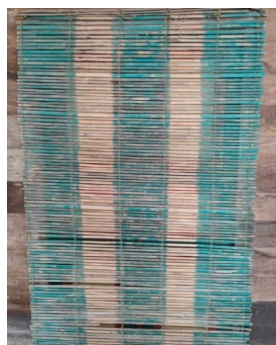


Figure 7. *Widai*

***Tawing Palupuh* 'Bamboo Wall'**

Tawing Palupuh is a material for making houses made of bamboo. *Tawing Palupuh* is a wall made of bamboo. *Tawing Palupuh* is now rarely used. The method for making *tawing* is cutting freshly cut bamboo into thin strips about 5 cm wide. Then the new woven wall is installed from the bamboo. The following is a picture of the *tawing palupuh* 'bamboo wall.'



Figure 8. *Tawing palupuh*

***Lantai* 'Floor'**

Bamboo floors are still used today, not for ordinary house floors, but for aesthetic purposes. This is used, for example, in restaurants to attract buyers; restaurant floors are made of bamboo.

5. Bamboo Utilization Related to Work

The use of bamboo is also found to be related to work. The following table shows the use of bamboo related to work.

Table 5. Bamboo Utilization Related to Work

No.	Name	Function
1.	<i>Tukil</i>	Tool for holding <i>lahang</i> , a traditional drink that comes from palm tree

Table 5 shows only one piece of equipment made of bamboo related to work. The work in question is tapping *lahang* or commonly called *manukil*. The following is a description of the tools used.

Tukil

Tukil tools are made of bamboo, which collects water from palm trees' flowers or *lahang*. Aside from being a tool for holding *lahang*, it is also used for distilling. Before the *lahang* water is sold, it is distilled first, that is, by making the *lahang* water in bamboo and then adding a small amount of sugar at the bottom. *Lahang* seller also uses *Tukil*.

6. Utilization of Bamboo Related to Animal Husbandry

The community can also use bamboo in connection with animal husbandry or livestock. People in the Astambul sub-district still use bamboo from the past until now. According to one informant, this bamboo is very widely used by residents. The most widely used bamboo is from the animal husbandry sector because some people raise chickens and ducks in the surrounding environment (interview with informant Jajuli, a resident of Kaliukan Village). Following are the data results related to using bamboo for animal husbandry.

Table 6. Utilization of Bamboo Related to Animal Husbandry

No.	Name	Function
1	<i>Kurungan ayam/itik</i>	Tool for cooping chickens and ducks
2.	<i>Kurungan burung</i>	Tool for cooping birds
3.	<i>Karanjang ayam</i>	Tool for cooping chickens
4.	<i>Turau</i>	Tool for cooping chickens

Table 6 shows that residents also use bamboo related to animal husbandry to make chicken coops, bird cages, chicken baskets, and *turau* 'chicken coops'. Regarding the same function, the four lexicons have different meanings. The following describes the four lexicons related to utilization in the livestock sector.

Kurungan Ayam/Itik 'Chicken Coop'

Kurungan ayam 'chicken coop' is one of the uses of bamboo plants as a chicken coop. The chicken coop is made from bamboo, cut into thin strips measuring about 1-2 cm wide. Other materials, such as wood, also make the frame. This chicken coop is shaped like a small house, but the roof is also bamboo. Apart from being shaped like houses, chicken coops are also made under the house because Banjar houses are usually shaped like houses on stilts. At the bottom, split bamboo is installed to contain the chickens.



Figure 9. *Kurungan Ayam/Itik*

Kurungan Burung 'Bird cage'

Some bird cages are made of bamboo in the form of bird cages and houses. In addition to materials made of bamboo, there is also additional material made of wood as a frame for attaching bamboo, which has been whittled into small pieces. This birdcage is for personal use and sale if someone

orders it. Only some people can make this birdcage. The following is a picture of the *kurungan burung* 'bird cage'.

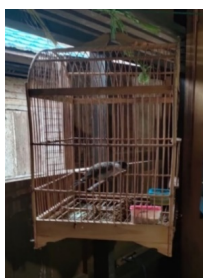


Figure 10. *Kurunjang burung*

***Karancang Ayam* 'Chicken Basket'**

Chicken baskets are made of bamboo in a rectangular shape with a wooden frame. The use of bamboo for chicken coops is used by chicken or duck sellers. This basket is usually placed behind a motorcycle or bicycle. These duck or chicken sellers do not sell chickens or ducks but buy from residents who will sell them. After going around buying chickens, they sell their wares to the chicken market.

***Turau* 'Chicken Coop'**

Turau 'chicken coops' are made of woven bamboo and are round or rectangular. This *turau* is a movable chicken coop. This *turau* is specifically used for chicken coops or newly hatched broodstock.



Figure 10. *Turau*

7. The Use of Bamboo Related to Others

Besides being used as a means or tool for fishing, plantations, and households, bamboo can also be used for other purposes. Table 7 below shows other tools made of bamboo that were made by the community and are still in use.

Table 7. The Use of Bamboo Related to Others

No.	Name	Function
1	<i>Titian</i>	Tool for crossing the river
2.	<i>Batang</i>	Places for bathing and washing in the river made of bamboo sticks are arranged.
3.	<i>Bangku</i>	A place to sit
4.	<i>Tumpakan</i>	Seats on the side of the road or yard, which are elongated in size
5.	<i>Meja</i>	A place to put food, drinks
6.	<i>Pananjak</i>	Tool for rowing a boat/raft
7.	<i>Legaman</i>	Traditional cannons are made of bamboo and fueled by kerosene.
8	<i>obor</i>	A lighting device made of wicking bamboo
9	<i>tangga</i>	Pedestals to go up or down made of stacked bamboo

Based on the table above, there are nine tools made of bamboo that are related to the others. The following description is the use of bamboo plants which can be classified as other equipment.

Titian

Titian is one of the facilities that utilise bamboo plants that are around. *Titian* is a small bridge across the river made of several bamboo sticks. Bamboo sticks for making bridges are chosen from sturdy and large bamboo so it doesn't collapse when used to cross the river.

Figure 11. *Titian***Batang**

Batang is a place for bathing and washing for the Banjar people, which is made of bamboo arranged in piles joined by used car tires. *Batang* is placed in a large river, usually called the *batang banyu*. Apart from being put together with used tires, the stems are tied to the cliff so the swift river water does not wash them away.

Figure 12. *Batang***Bangku 'Chair'**

Bangku is one of the household furniture that utilises bamboo plants. This type of chair is made simply for lounging on the house's terrace, but some make chairs from bamboo for sale, which is of economic value. *Bangku* for sale is usually used more for a more beautiful appearance, like in a restaurant with natural nuances.

Tumpakan 'Bench'

Tumpakan is a place to relax made of bamboo. *Tumpakan* is made in front of the house, under a tree, or on the side of the road. *Tumpakan* is made for lounging afternoons. The pile is made of bamboo with a pole planted in the ground at the end after placing three bamboo sticks measuring 3-4 meters.

Figure 12. *Tumpakan*

Pananjak

Pananjak is a boat rowing tool made of bamboo sticks. The type of bamboo used is *haur* bamboo. *Pananjak* is used for rowing in a fast current by standing at the end of the boat.

Legaman

Legaman or *laduman* is one of the uses of bamboo plants which are made like cannons that emit a loud thumping sound—they are made of bamboo measuring about 1 meter with a diameter of 15 cm, and at the end of the segment, removed and in the middle of the hole to start a fire. The way to use *legaman* is to put kerosene into the bamboo, ignite the fire, and close the hole so that the sound booms like a cannon. *Laguman* is usually only used before the month of Ramadan and before Eid.



Figure 13. *Legaman*

Damar

Damar lighting from bamboo used to be used on the night of *salingkur* and the odd nights of Ramadan. How to make *damar*, take one or two segments of bamboo stems and then a hole is given to put the axis in the middle. How to use *damar*: a pole is made to put *damar* that has been lit in the yard.

CONCLUSION

From the results of data analysis it can be concluded that the use of bamboo varies widely which can be classified as follows: 1) the use of bamboo as a cooking utensil, namely *nyiru* 'tray', *tatiup* 'blowing tool', 2) the use of bamboo is related to agriculture/plantation, namely *bungkalang*, *panjulak*, and *ladung*, 3) Utilization of bamboo related to fisheries, namely *tampirai*, *lukah*, *karanjang iwak*, *hampang*, *ujun*, *sarakap*, and *tumbak*, 4) use of bamboo related to residence, namely *widai*, *tawing*, *Palupuh*, and *lantai*, 5) the use of bamboo is related to work, namely *tukil*, 6) the use of bamboo is related to animal husbandry, namely *kurungan ayam/itik*, *kurungan burung*, *karanjang ayam*, and *turau*, and 7) the use of bamboo is related to other things, namely *titian*, *batang*, *bangku*, *tumpakan*, *meja*, *pananjak*, *legaman*, *obor/damar*, *tangga*.

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