

# THE SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF BALINESE VOCABULARY IN THE INDONESIAN COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY

*by Ni Wayan Sartini*

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## EMPOWERMENT AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

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Faculty of Arts, Udayana University

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# PROCEEDINGS

THE 1<sup>ST</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON LOCAL LANGUAGES

## EMPOWERMENT AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

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Udayana University  
Denpasar, 23—24 February 2018

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# THE SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF BALINESE VOCABULARY IN THE INDONESIAN COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY

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## Abstract

Cultural expressions shown in the vocabulary of a language are an inherent part of the social life of the language community. This means that the socio-cultural dimensions of a particular language community can be revealed from the vocabulary of the language. In Indonesia, the vocabulary listed in the Indonesian comprehensive dictionary (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, henceforth KBBI) is largely comprised of the hundreds of local languages used all over Indonesia. These local languages carry their own socio-cultural dimensions which have enriched the cultural resources of Indonesia as a multiethnic country. A study on a particular local language in KBBI is expected to reveal the unique socio-cultural dimensions of the local language at the national level. This study aims at analyzing the Balinese vocabulary found in KBBI. Balinese language is the fifth biggest local language contributor to KBBI. This study found 173 headwords labelled Balinese in KBBI. These headwords are firstly classified based on their word classes in order to reveal the cultural artefacts and activities of Balinese included in the Indonesian language. The headwords are then grouped into several semantic sub-groups and groups based on the most common hypernyms of the words. The findings show 65 semantic sub-groups which fall into 10 semantic groups: area, colour, creation, entity, fauna, flora, human activity, person, social aspect, and shape. Given the frequency data, the main socio-cultural dimensions of Balinese language in KBBI are creation (56 words), entity (26 words), and area (21 words).

Keywords: Balinese; Indonesian; semantic category; socio-cultural dimension; vocabulary

## I. INTRODUCTION

Culture covers a wide arrays of aspects. Culture can be defined as communication, as a system of practices, as a system of meditation, and many others (Duranti, 1997). Since culture is related to communication, language—which is a method of communication—forms an essential aspect of culture. In connection to this, Buchholtz and Hall (2004) added that language is also the most flexible and pervasive symbolic resources available for the cultural production of identity.

Language is a cultural form and should be studied in its social and cultural context, as conceptualizations underlying language and language use are largely formed and informed by cultural systems (Palmer 1996). Thus, language can reflect a particular sociocultural context. Linguistic evidence plays a crucial role in the research on the culture of a society. Buchotz and Hall (2005) mention that so much scholarship on identity in sociocultural anthropology draws on linguistic evidence – such as life stories, narratives, interviews, humour, oral traditions,

30 literacy practices, and more recently media discourses.

One of the linguistic evidence which plays an important role on socio-cultural studies is vocabulary. Vocabulary is viewed hierarchically as a window onto the organization of particular knowledge domains in the minds of speakers in a given speech community (Sharifian, 2015). Thus, the cultural expressions as part of the social life of the language community can be shown from the vocabulary of a given speech community. In other words, the sociocultural dimensions of a particular language community can be revealed from the vocabulary of the language. The study made by Yu (2009) has confirmed that idiomatic expressions of body parts in English and Chinese are different since they have different culture and sociocultural context.

In Indonesia, the vocabulary listed in the Indonesian comprehensive dictionary (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, henceforth KBBI) is largely comprised of the hundreds of local languages used all over Indonesia. There are over 70 local languages that have been included in KBBI. Some examples of these local languages are Javanese, Madurese, and Balinese. Every local language in KBBI is a part of the language of Indonesia and it forms the richness of Indonesian culture. These local languages carry their own socio-cultural dimensions which have enriched the cultural resources of Indonesia as a multi-ethnic country.

In this study, we focus on one of the local languages which have been included in KBBI, i.e. Balinese language, which is mainly spoken in the island of Bali. Most people have known Bali as a tourist destination. As a tourist destination, Balinese society and culture are being transformed in a “melting pot” in which the Great and Little Traditions, the traditional and the modern, and local, national and global cultures all come together (Geriya, 2003). In addition, Geriya (2003) states that Balinese culture draws on the universal aesthetic principles of Hinduism manifested in the philosophy of *Tri Hita Karana*, together with the arts, including dance, music, and the fine arts. As a “Melting Pot” area, Balinese surprisingly have retained their traditional culture in the modern world. Picard (1997) believes the island of Bali has retained the vitality of its traditional culture in the modern world and many of them willingly credit tourism for providing the Balinese with an incentive to nurture their cultural heritage.

Balinese language is the fifth largest contributor of Indonesian vocabulary in KBBI. According to Budiwiyanto (2018), Balinese contributes to 4% of the total local language vocabulary in KBBI. Furthermore, Balinese is also one of the top 13 local languages whose speakers are over one million, i.e. there are about 3,800,000 Balinese speakers in Indonesia (Budiwiyanto, 2018). This study is expected to reveal the uniqueness of socio-cultural dimensions of Balinese language in Indonesia based on analysis of the semantic groups of the Balinese vocabulary in KBBI.

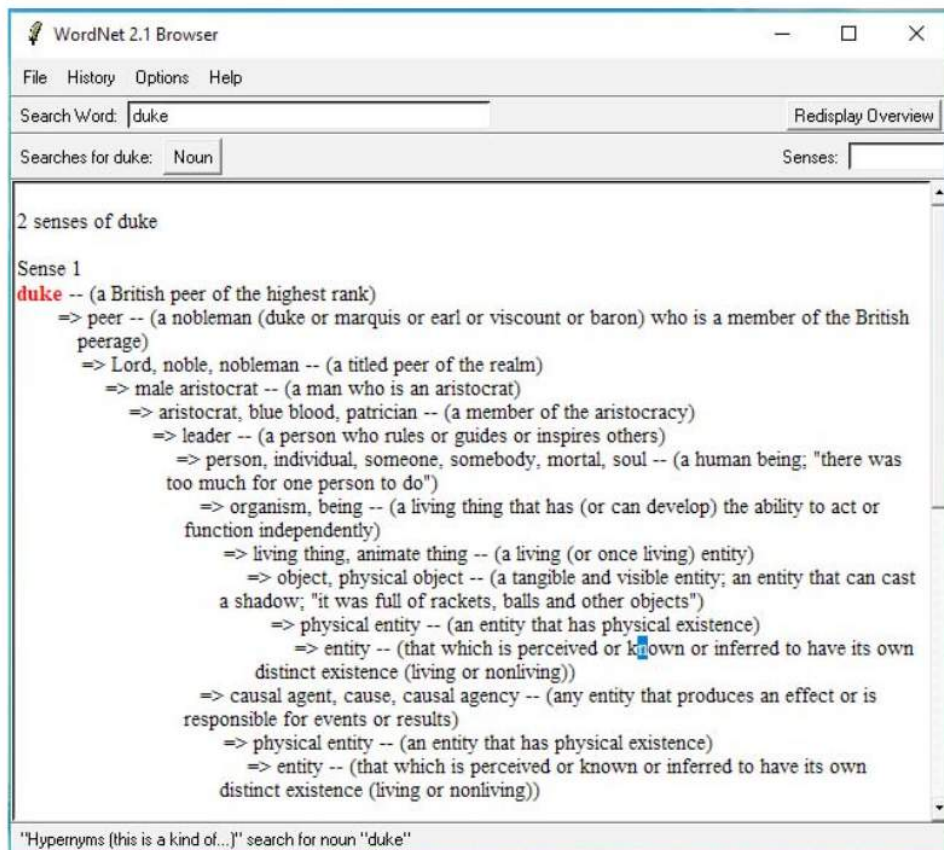
## 28 II. METHOD

The data for this study were taken from the 182 entries of Balinese in KBBI. From these 182 entries, this study found 173 entries as the Balinese headwords. These 173 headwords are firstly classified based on their word classes in KBBI (i.e. noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) to obtain an overview of the word class distributions of these Balinese words in KBBI.

In order to reveal the uniqueness of socio-cultural dimensions of Balinese language, the headwords were classified into semantic sub-groups. The process of grouping of these

headwords into the semantic sub-groups were conducted by consulting the software called *WordNet* (Miller, 1995). *WordNet* shows how a word is related to another word, i.e. the lexical relation of the word. In this study, we use the semantic relation called hypernym, since it shows a more general term of a word, thus the sub-group of the word. An example in English is the word *duke* which has a hypernym *nobleman* (see Figure 1). This means that the word *duke* can be grouped under *nobleman* or is a sub-group member of *nobleman*.

Figure 1. The word *duke* searched using Wordnet software



Since *Wordnet* is based on the English vocabulary, we need to use the closest translation equivalent of each of the 173 Balinese headwords in deciding the semantic sub-group of the word. For example, when we need to decide the semantic sub-group of the Balinese word *Dewa agung*, we refer to its definition in KBBI and decide to use the word *duke* as the closest translation equivalent. This means that the semantic sub-group of *Dewa agung* is *nobleman*. The same case for the Balinese word *anak agung ngurah* which we also group under *nobleman*. From this process, we found 65 semantic sub-groups.

Since the number of sub-groups is too big, we need to determine the even more general terms or the next hypernyms of the words. By considering the senses of the words as shown in the definitions of the words in KBBI and by consulting a native speaker of Balinese, we classify

these 65 semantic sub-groups into 10 semantic groups. These 10 semantic groups are area, colour, creation, entity, fauna, flora, human activity, person, social aspect, and shape.

### III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the 173 headwords of Balinese language found in KBBI, they only fall into three out of the four main word classes. The three word classes are noun, verb, and adjective. The word class with the highest frequency is noun (91.91%), followed by verb (5.20%), and the last is adjective (2.89%). There are no adverbs. Most of the nouns refer to areas, artefacts, crafts, arts, and other creations. These can be related to the characteristics of Balinese culture which is rich in traditions and arts. The verbs also emphasize the important role of traditions in Balinese culture, such as *ngaben*, *megibung*, *nyeledet*, and *lagandang*.

As mentioned in the previous section, the 173 Balinese headwords can be classified into 65 semantic sub-groups. These 65 semantic sub-groups have been categorized into 10 groups as follows: creation (56 words), entity (26 words), area (21 words), person (19 words), human activity (15 words), colour (4 words), fauna (3 words), and flora (1 word). In this discussion section, we focus on three groups with the highest number of words.

Table 1 presents the semantic group called Creation. Under this semantic group, there are 16 sub-groups. The semantic sub-group that has the highest number of members is the general creation. The examples are *asta sari*, *balai gede*, and *balai gong*. There are 18 headwords that fall into the category of general creation. The next one is artifact, with 14 words. These include *bade*, *betong*, and *blanguh*. At the third place is musical organization which clearly reflect the importance of music in Balinese society.

Table 1. Semantic Group "Creation" of Balinese has the highest number

#	Semantic Sub-groups	Number of words	Sample of words
	General creation	18	<i>asta sari, balai gede, balai gong</i>
	Artifact	14	<i>bade, betong, blanguh</i>
	Musical organization	8	<i>babarangan, bleganjur, gerantang</i>
	Sculpture	3	<i>boma, ogah-ogah, patung bojog</i>
	Drama	1	<i>bondres</i>
	Dramatic work	1	<i>arja</i>
	Instrument	1	<i>bandrang</i>
	Instrumentality	1	<i>patu</i>
	Lumber	1	<i>likah</i>
	Object	1	<i>klabang</i>
	Plane	1	<i>sugkal</i>
	Plastic art	1	<i>ogoh-ogoh</i>
	Thing	1	<i>lamak</i>
	Two-dimensional figure	1	<i>trikona</i>
	Written symbol	1	<i>kaja</i>
	Protection	2	<i>meru, tarib</i>

Most of the entries from the semantic sub-group of general creation are related to buildings where particular activities take place, such as *Balai Gede*, and *Balai Gong*. This phenomenon explains that Balinese creates a place to distinguish activities based on to their functions as a holy place or as a profane. Balinese high artistic spirit also can be seen based



on the second and the third semantic sub-groups, i.e. artefact and musical organization. Both artifact and musical organization entries are closely related to the characteristics of Balinese tradition and culture, especially Hindu community.

Based on the data in Table 1, the entries related to semantic sub-groups of drama and dramatic work are very few. This does not mean that they do not play important roles in Balinese culture. This actually reflects that KBBI needs to be added further with more vocabulary from Balinese language. Bali has numerous words related to drama and dramatic work, such as *drama gong*, *janger*, *seni pertunjukan topeng*, and *jogged bumbung*. Moreover, there are famous traditional dances called *legong* and *legong keraton* which have not been included in KBBI.

The next semantic group is called Entity. As shown in Table 2, there are 26 words included in the semantic group of entity. This semantic group of entity is divided into five semantic sub-groups, they are time period (10 words), physical entity (8 words), metric linear unit (6 words), metric weight unit (1 word) and monetary unit (1 word). The time period in Bali is usually called *wuku*. There are actually 30 types of *wuku* in Bali. *Wuku* in the Balinese calendar is useful to determine a good day or sacred day (*ala ayuning dewasa*), as a calculation to conduct ceremonial activity. However, there are only 10 *wuku* in KBBI. Hence, the rest of 20 *wuku* could also be added into KBBI to represent the Balinese culture thoroughly. The six words and one word related to the semantic sub-groups of metric linear unit and metric weight unit, respectively, can be related to the fact that measurement tools in Balinese culture do not really have standard sizes.

Table 2. Semantic Group “Entity” of Balinese take the second Place in KBBI

#	Semantic Sub-group	Number of words	Sample of words
	time period	10	<i>bala, kurantil, langkir, maktal</i>
	physical entity	8	<i>bakaran, banten, bebangkit</i>
	metric linear unit	6	<i>cengkang</i>
	metric weight unit	1	<i>ceeng</i>
	monetary unit	1	<i>lerap</i>

The third semantic group is called Area. As presented in Table 3, there are 21 words included in the semantic group of area. This group contains 11 semantic sub-groups: general area (5 words), place of worship (4 words), entrance (2 words), property (2 words), environment (1 word), field (1 word), region (1 word), residence (1 word), top (1 word), and barrier (1 word). The words related to area generally reflect two things: holy places and profane places. An example of the holy place is *Pura Kahyangan Tiga* (*Pura Puseh, Desa, Dalem*) as a symbol of public shrine in a certain area besides a family shrine. Meanwhile, for the profane place, there is the word *Balai Banjar* which is basically refer to an assembly hall. There are actually several more Balinese words which should be included in the semantic group of Area. This is because an area for Balinese is also related to caste (*kasta/wangsa*). For instance, the semantic sub-group of residence should also include not only *geria*, but also *puri*, *jero*, and *iumah*, which are resident naming based on the caste of the owner.

Table 3. Semantic Group “Area” of Balinese Mostly Related with Place



#	Semantic Sub-group	Number of words	Sample of words
	general area	5	<i>ancak saji, balai banjar, balai bengong</i>
	place of worship	4	<i>kahyangan tiga, melating, taksu</i>
	entrance	2	<i>angkul-angkul, bebarongan gelung</i>
	geological formation	2	<i>Kaja, kelot</i>
	property	2	<i>Druwe, druwe desa</i>
	environment	1	<i>geria</i>
	field	1	<i>natar</i>
	region	1	<i>banjar</i>
	residence	1	<i>jero</i>
	top	1	<i>gelung kori</i>
	barrier	1	<i>ancak saji</i>

#### IV. CONCLUSION

This study has shown that the uniqueness of socio-cultural dimensions of Balinese language in Indonesia can be seen through the analysis of the semantic groups of the Balinese vocabulary in KBBI. The 173 Balinese headwords found in KBBI can be categorized into 10 groups, they are: creation (56 words), entity (26 words), area (21 words), person (19 words), human activity (15 words), colour (4 words), fauna (3 words), and flora (1 word). This shows that creation, entity, and area are the main socio-cultural dimensions in Balinese culture and society. A further analysis on the words in also reveal that there are still other Balinese words which need to be added to KBBI in order to represent Balinese uniqueness and to enrich the Indonesian national language.

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