

**THE LEXICON OF PRIANGAN BATIK AS AN EFFORT OF THE SUNDANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The area of east Priangan consists of the area of Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis. The people who lives there is the Sundanese, the Sundanese speaks Sundanese language. Those people in those areas are also the batik Sundanese artisans. They create batik motifs with the Sundanese design. However, the Batik lexicons do not use the Sundanese lexicon, the Sundanese batik uses Indonesian lexicons. Even though, the Sundanese uses Sundanese language for communication, they prefer to use Indonesian language in their batik lexicons. The objective for the research are to describe the meanings of the lexicon in Sundanese language and the semantic changes to use Indonesian language and to describe the philosophy of the batik motif.

The research uses descriptive analysis method in qualitative research. The theory are taken from the Semantics theories by Riemer. Actually, the role of East Priangan batik for the Sundanese is that the Sundanese batik has the environmental identity culturally and geographically. The philosophy of the east Priangan batik contents of a hope and a preservation of the Sundanese culture. The results of this research are useful for those who are learning the philosophy of the Sundanese culture through batik motif design and this research is useful for the students who learn semantics.

Key words: Lexicon, Batik, Semantics, Philosophy, Sunda

**1. Introduction**

Batik is one of the cultural production in Indonesia. Every batik motif design has its own name. The lexicon of batik design is related to the culture. If the batik motif design is made in the Sundanese area, the lexicon of batik motif design is in Sundanese language. The lexicon of batik design is not only the description of the Sundanese flora and Fauna but also it consists of the philosophy of the Sundanese culture.

The word batik comes from Javanese words, 'amba' means to write and 'tik' means to put dots (titik). Batik uses a wax-resist dyeing technique after the textile has been drawn the pattern of the batik motifs. The batik motif itself has its own characteristic of the place where it is made. All the batik motifs have their own names. The area of east Priangan consists of the area of Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis. The people who lives there is the Sundanese, the Sundanese speaks Sundanese language. The Sundanese who creates the Sundanese batik gives the Sundanese name to every batik motif they have made. The motif of the batik is inspired by the Sundanese culture mixed with the condition of the flora and fauna around them.

The goal of this research are to describe the Sundanese lexicons in the batik motif design and the semantic changes to the lexicons of Indonesian language, and to describe the philosophy of the lexicons.

The research method used in this research is qualitative research and ethno linguistic approach. The data are taken from the batik producers and the artisans who draw the batik motif design in Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis.

**2. Discussion**

East Priangan is a fertile area, there are many kinds of trees and flowers in their garden. They grow their own plants for their consumption. The Sundanese is known as the people who

likes to have the meals with some fresh vegetable, such fresh cucumber, fresh tomato, fresh kemangi leaf, cassava leaf, papaya leaf. The Sundanese takes those vegetable and leaves from their own garden.

In the Sundanese people's garden, not only are the vegetable plants which they grow but also the plants of their spices for their food. The spices are the roots or the fruits from the plants. Those ingredients for the Sundanese food are very important for them, therefore the vegetable in their garden is sketched into the textile for the batik motif

The Sundanese Flora in the Lexicon of Batik Motif Designs

No	Type of Flora	The Sundanese lexicon		
1	Flower	a	<i>Malati</i>	Jasmine
		b	<i>Kucubung</i>	Amethyst
		c	<i>Bakung</i>	Daffodil
2	Fruits	d	<i>(Cupat) manggu</i>	Mangosteen
		e	<i>(Kris) apel</i>	(keris)apple
		f	<i>Jeruk</i>	Orange
3	Vegetable	g	<i>Kangkung(an)</i>	Kangkoong
		h	<i>Peuteuy</i>	Petai
4	Leaves	i	<i>Daun awi</i>	Bamboo Leaf
		j	<i>Daun sampeu</i>	Casava Leaf
		k	<i>Daun sente</i>	Talas Leaf
5	Seeds	l	<i>Suuk</i>	Peanut
		m	<i>Siki jambu mede</i>	Cashew Nut
		n	<i>Siki (Bonteng)</i>	Cucumber Seed
6	Trees	o	<i>Gamir (saketi)</i>	Uncaria Gambir (seketi)
		p	<i>Palem</i>	Palm
		q	<i>Haur</i>	Bamboo
		r	<i>Awi</i>	Bamboo
		s	<i>Pandan (laut)</i>	Pandan (laut)
7	Weeds	t	<i>Rumput (laut)</i>	Sea Weed
8	Parts of the plants	u	<i>Akar</i>	Root
		v	<i>Areuy</i>	The part of the roots
		w	<i>Situng</i>	Wrapping by the fruit skin
		x	<i>Daun</i>	Leaf
		y	<i>Cucuk</i>	Thorn
		z	<i>Buku (awi)</i>	segment

The philosophy of the Batik motif designs of Sundanese flora is related to the happiness of the people. The happiness appears because the people see the plants in their garden grow well. The expectation is that they will soon get the results. Either the fruits or leaves which they can consume or just see the beautiful flowers or trees that will make their garden attractive. Sundanese is also draw the sketches of the fauna around them as the batik motif designs.

The Lexicon of Fauna in Sundanese Batik Motif designs

	The type of the Fauna	The Sundanese Lexicon in Batik Motif		
1	Fowl	A	<i>M erak (ngibing)</i>	Dancing Peacock
		b	<i>Bango (Rawa Garut)</i>	Heron
2	Insect	c	<i>(Rereng)simeut</i>	Grasshopper
		d	<i>Sireum</i>	Ants
		e	<i>Lancah</i>	Spider
		f	<i>Papatong</i>	Dragonfly
		g	<i>Kukupu</i>	Butterfly
3	Quadruped	h	<i>Domba</i>	Goat
4	Parts of the animal	i	<i>Sisit</i>	Fish scales
		j	<i>Bulu( Hayam)</i>	Quill
		k	<i>Sawat</i>	Wings

UNESCO designated Indonesian batik as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity on October 2009. Therefore, the Indonesian batik is increased its famous. People from all over the world recognizes the beauty of the Indonesian batik. Some of the producers change the new batik production from the Sundanese lexicon to Indonesian lexicon, the national language lexicon.

Batik motif designs in Indonesian Lexicon

No	The Indonesian Lexicon of batik Motif designs	Meaning
1	Akuarium Garut	The Aquarium (Garut)
2	Rumput laut Garut	The Sea Weed (Garut)
3	Jagat Raya Garut	The Universe (Garut)
4	8 Penjuru Angin Tasikmalaya	8 Compass Points (Tasikmalaya)
5	Kawung Seribu Tasikmalaya	The thousand of Sugar-Palm Leaves (Tasikmalaya)
6	Terang Bulan Tasikmalay	The Bright Moon (Tasikmalaya)
7	Pecah kopi Ciamis	The broken coffee (Ciamis)

The batik motif lexicon is written in Indonesian language because Indonesian batik has been renowned by many people around the world. If the batik motif lexicons use Indonesian language, it will be very easy for the people from other countries to understand it. However, it is difficult to feel the Sundanese philosophy and its culture through those words. The Sundanese lexicons should be used in their cultural production. Therefore the Sundanese will be preserved and remain forever.

### 3. Conclusion

The area of east Priangan consists of the area of Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis. The people who lives there is the Sundanese. The Sundanese who creates the Sundanese batik gives the Sundanese name to every batik motif they have made. The motif of the batik is inspired by the Sundanese culture mixed with the condition of the flora and fauna around them. However, lately the Batik lexicons do not use the Sundanese lexicon, the Sundanese batik uses Indonesian lexicons. Even though, the Sundanese uses Sundanese language for communication, they prefer to use Indonesian language in their batik lexicons. The Sundanese should preserve the Sundanese lexicons in their cultural production in order to preserve the language. The role of

East Priangan batik for the Sundanese is that the Sundanese batik has the environmental identity culturally and geographically.

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