

Semantic Features of Tools Used in The Nyadran Ritual of Tengger Residents in Lumajang



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ABSTRACT: Semantic features are the study of semantics that discusses the shape of an object or object that is characterized by the presence of signs or features and other explanatory components attached to the object or object based on its features. The purpose of this study is to obtain an objective overview of the form, function, and meaning of the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual. The approach used in this study is an ethnolinguistic approach. The data in this study is in the form of quotations of words, phrases and sentences about the form, function, and meaning of the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual. The data sources of this research are traditional leaders and community leaders as well as books and journals that provide information about the semantic features of the tools used in rituals. The instrument used in this study is the researcher as the main instrument coupled with interview guidelines and data description sheets. The data collection technique is carried out using three methods, namely through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques use interactive patterns, namely data reduction, data presentation, and verification. Based on the results of the study, the following findings were obtained. First, the shape of the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual, namely round, long, and square based on materials, sizes, and colors. Second, the function of the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual, namely as a substitute for containers for eating, containers for cooking, and containers for storing foodstuffs used on a daily and ritual basis. Third, the meaning of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual is different, namely as a symbol of the presence of ancestors, as the pride and honor of a certain person and as a form of respect for people who died unnaturally, which are interpreted in terms of days and rituals. The suggestions that the researcher can convey based on the results of this study are as follows. (1) This research can increase students' knowledge about the shape, function and meaning of an object or object. (2) The results of this study can help teachers in maximizing Indonesian language and literature lessons about the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual in tengger residents in Lumajang. (3) For future researchers, this research is expected to be a reference for conducting further research.

KEYWORDS : Semantic Features , Tools, Nyadran Ritual

INTRODUCTION

Semantic features are the study of semantics that discusses how the shape of an object or other object is characterized by signs or explanatory features and components other objects attached to the object. An object can be explained its meaning, as well as other elements based on the so-called features or markers of the semantics that exist in the object. This means that the meaning of a word or object is a combination of these semantic features. There are several types of semantic features, namely features that refer to motion, sound, objects and others. Similarly, the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual for the Tengger residents in Lumajang are also available.

In the *nyadran* ritual, several tools are used, and these tools are not clearly known by the residents of Lumajang regarding their shape, function and meaning which are analyzed in terms of their features. The feature in question is all the elements and components that build or form an object, so that the literal meaning of these tools can be known. In line with this opinion, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual in the residents of Lumajang, so that the community can know the shape, function, meaning of each tool used clearly based on its semantic phrase. The cultural structure or cultural elements that have been explained by an anthropologist such as C. Kluckhohn in his book *Universal Categories of Culture* (1953) states that one of the seven cultural elements is the language in which the cultural system is

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contained. According to this, culture and language have a very close relationship so that from the explanation and understanding and theories obtained, the researcher concludes that the elements of Culture and language is the study of ethnolinguistics which discusses how people live with language and culture in a certain group, including the *nyadran* ritual which discusses about the tools used in the nyadran ritual. An explanation of the form, function, and meaning of the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual, will be described in detail some of the tools used to support the ritual. These are as follows:

The introduction of semantic features that refer to shapes, is initially introduced to the concept of an object, so that the process of obtaining the object or tool can be clearly understood its meaning or meaning. The following will be explained the tools used in the nyadran ritual for the residents of tengger in Lumajang. *The jug* (a substitute container for storing water) is made of clay. The top or mouth of *the jug* is perforated to attach or tied with a rope, and the leaves are pinned as a filter called *a snap*. The tool has a long and rounded shape. The function of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual is the purpose or use of each tool used. The function of these tools is to find out clearly from each tool used in the nyadran ritual. The functions of these tools are as follows.

a). *Jug* (a container to replace a kettle/teapot made of bamboo).

The daily function for the residents of Perch in Lumajang is as a substitute for containers to accommodate water. While ritually the *jug* is a tool to store holy water.

The meaning of the tools used in the nyadran ritual is studied in semantic studies, in this case the meaning of the use of these tools. The meaning of the tools used in the nyadran ritual can be explained as follows.

b) *Jug* (a substitute container for a kettle/teapot made of clay).

The daily meaning in the lives of the residents of the perch in Lumajang, this tool has no historical or other meaning. Because this *jug* is made of clay and is usually used as a material for making bricks. While the meaning of the ritual is as a symbol of the strength of men to bring holy water and people who drink *holy* water stored using this tool will get physical and spiritual freshness to follow the *nyadran* ritual.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a. Research Approach

The approach used in this study is an ethnolinguistic approach .

The ethnolinguistic approach is considered by the researcher to be the right approach to be used in the object of this research, because basically the ethnolinguistic approach examines the relationship between language and the behavior or cultural activities of its speakers.

b. Data and Data Sources

The data obtained from this study is in the form of exposure to words, sentences, and paragraphs about the form of semantic features of the tools used in the *nyadran* ritual. The data sources in this study are in the form of humans, in this case traditional leaders and community leaders who provide information about the form, function and meaning of the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual in the tengger residents in Lumajang.

a. Research Instruments

The research instruments used in this study are in the form of interview guidelines, data description sheets and data identification sheets. The interview guidelines contain questions about matters related to the research title.

Data description sheets are used to write the variations of the data obtained in the study. Data description sheets are used to identify data according to the type being researched and then recapitulate or transcribed for analysis.

b. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are methods or methods used by researchers to collect research data by using several instruments to take data obtained in the field. The data collection techniques used in this study are Observation, Interview and Documentation

c. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing the data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, organizing them into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by yourself and others. The data analysis techniques used in this study are as follows.

1. *Data Reduction*)

2. Data) Display

3. Verification(*Conclusion Drawing*)

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d. Data Triangulation

Triangulasi can be interpreted as checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times. According to (Kutu 2017:46) triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that utilizes something other than the data for the purpose of checking as a comparison to the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research obtained from this research are about the form, function, and meaning of the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual. Here's the explanation.

1. Form of Semantic Features of the tools used in the Nyadran Ritual.

2. Based on the results of the research, the form of semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual is as follows: Based on the findings and analysis, the *jug* has a (+) shape feature, has a (+) size feature, has a (+) color feature, is limited (+) its use time and has a permanent (+) feature. This means that *the jug* has a shape feature, namely *round*, has a size feature, namely *panjang*, has a color feature, which is *dark*, has a use feature, namely during *ritual* ceremonies and is used for a long time. The use of the (-) and (+) signs above shows that the tool called *the jug* used in the nyadran ritual has a semantically characteristic shape.

1. Function of Semantic Features of Tools Used in the Nyadran Ritual.

The function of the semantic feature is to clearly know the usefulness of each tool used in the nyadran ritual, namely daily functions and ritual functions. The following will explain the functions of the tools used in the nyadran ritual. Based on the findings and analysis, *jugs* have (+) features of daily functions and have (+) functions in a ritual manner. This means that *jugs* have daily function features because *jugs* on a daily basis for the lives of perpendicular residents in Lumajang are usually used as a substitute for *containers to store water* (water used for cooking and drinking). While the feature of its function ritually is as a tool to *store tuak water*. The use of the (+) sign in daily functions and ritual functions shows that the jug function used in the nyadran ritual has a semantic feature function.

2. The Meaning of Semantic Features of the Tools Used in the Nyadran Ritual.

The meaning of semantic features is the elements formed from a word or sentence that explain the purpose and purpose of an object in the reader's society. The following will explain the meaning of the tools used in the nyadran . Based on the findings and analysis, *jugs* do not have the feature (-) meaning of everyday terms and have the feature (+) meaning of terms ritually. This means that in the lives of the residents of the perch in Lumajang *Jug, it has no meaning of everyday terms*, because it is usually used to store water that is used for cooking or for other benefits. The mention of the term in days is *jug*, while the meaning of the term ritually is that the noble people of tengger in Lumajang have blessed the holy water stored using *jugs* so that people who drink *holy water* from the *jug* get inner freshness in participating in the nyadran ritual. The use of the sign (-) in the meaning of everyday terms indicates that *the jug* does not have a meaningful feature. Meanwhile, the use of the (+) sign in the meaning of the term ritually shows that the use of *jugs* in the nyadran ritual has semantic features.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion that have been presented about the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual in the tengger residents in Lumajang, it can be concluded that: The form of the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual has different shapes. These differences are seen in terms of materials, sizes, colors, their use and The manufacture will produce different tools. The function of the semantic features of the tools used in the nyadran ritual, has different functions. These differences are based on daily functions and ritual functions. The meaning of the tools used in the nyadran ritual has different meanings from one another. The difference in meaning in terms is the everyday meaning and the ritual meaning.

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