BILINGUAL DICTIONARY OF WEAVING TIE PICTURE
SABU RAIJUA-INDONESIA

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Abstract: Each of the motifs “Tenun Ikat” Sabu Raijua fabric already has different meanings based on the provisions of the ancestral heritage, namely: 1) Must be appropriate age and sex wearing it; 2) Social status in Sabu Raijua ethnic community; 3) Must be based on the situation and condition of an event in the community; 4) Must be based on the situation, condition, and type of event being presented. If the use is not in accordance with the above provisions it will greatly disrupt the situation and the condition of the event being laid out.

Keywords: Motifs, Weaving, Sabu, Social Status, Event Type, Audience

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sabu community, often called “Sabu Raijua” Society, is one of the tribes of the fifty ethnic groups located throughout the province of East Nusa Tenggara. This community has a major residential area on a small island, located in front of Kupang City, the capital of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

The people who inhabit a small island have some peculiarities that need to be briefly noted as follows:

a. The person of Sabu Raijua community in general is very easygoing and easy to get along with anyone, both people of NTT from other ethnic groups or from other ethnic groups outside NTT.

b. As proof of social intercourse Sabu Raijua society is they have a former village in many areas. On the islands of Flores, Sumba, and Timor as rather bigger islands. But not a few ex-villages in other small islands such as in Adonara, Solor, East Sumba, and others. The duration they inhabit the villages is very relative. Some are really old, some are old enough, and some are not too long.
c. The former villages inhabited by the Sabu community on this island on average still have a trace, at least the former village area is not or difficult to be forgotten by the native people in the island or region.

d. Almost all community groups around the former residential village of Sabu Raijua people, have the same impression that the Sabu people, it is good, polite, very self-knowing, and have a high sense of kinship. These impressions give an idea that ethnic groups or

e. Sabu tribe in general has a character that is loved almost all areas of East Nusa Tenggara.

f. Other things that need to be lifted from Sabu society that (1) they can become highly skilled farmers, (2) can be swordsmanship, (3) many have technical skills such as carpenters, smart looking for springs to dig wells, and so on.

In addition to the general / community things mentioned above, there are many other things that are uniquely shared in ethnicity or ethnicity and ancestral heritage. About this point on this occasion I have raised two aspects that I find unique and very tempting:

a. Pictorial Weaving Tie. Appointed in academic scientific research to produce a dictionary of Pictorial Weaving in two languages namely “Sabu Raijua - Indonesia”.

   The results are reported in the form of a dictionary that is ready to be published.

   The process of research and completion is through the form of Projects managed by the University of Nusa Cendana Research Institute.

   This work is carried out and is produced in the form of a team already registered through the Research Institute (LEMLIT) Nusa Cendana University of Kupang.

b. 21 ways of kissing, in Sabunya is called “He Nga'du”

   This is done personally in addition to handling the team work together above. Result of research and recording about kiss “He Nga’du” I have done it individually. And has produced a complete report with the name of a kiss with a photo of the action and its meaning.

   Herewith I send it also in the form of “Articles” through this academic scholarly journal. May be useful for the wider community, especially collectively ethnic individuals may also be useful community Ethnic groups Sabu Raijua.

II. METHOD

   The method used in this research is qualitative analysis. At first the research team inventoried the resource persons with the basic criteria:

   a. Indigenous elders (the Fathers) who understand very well about the type and motifs of cloth worn by the ladder, the type of ancestral roles in a traditional ceremony, the reception ceremony associated with customs; ceremonies that are not directly related to traditional ceremonies, and other official and unofficial events in the surroundings of the village.

   b. The mothers and wives of indigenous elders who know the type of customary cloth worn by their husbands in traditional ceremonies in the village, or formal ceremonies but not in the nuances of the tradition of ancestral heritage, or the use of ordinary daily life, and so forth.
c. The mothers who are the main and special profession as the traditional cloth weavers in the village. The group of mothers in the profession as weavers is seen to understand almost all types of custom fabrics of various situations and conditions that are common in the village as well as in a sub district area.

d. Citizens who, although not indigenous elders, and the mothers who are not a weavers but understand how to wear clothing, especially the motifs of woven fabrics in the village and in the rural customary village.

These parties serve as a resource candidate for research actively, effectively and efficiently. Information obtained from the parties designated as prospective informants will be compared effectively, efficiently and critically in the discussion so that researchers can make decisions with certainty and reliable. In the process of working mechanism as described above, a researcher can obtain the effective and efficient result work. The work described above is quite demanding and time consuming and laborious for researchers.

III. RESULT

The results of the research contained in the text / book dictionary can be reported briefly based on the methods used with the results obtained data, and the results of data processing contained in the manuscript or book dictionary can be reported briefly as follows:

1. Phonem on Sabu Language

   The number of phonemes in Sabu is not as much as we have encountered and learned in Indonesian.

   1) Vokoid: Vocal Phoneme in Sabu as much as 9 pieces, while in Indonesian as much as only 6 pieces only.

   2) Kontoid: While consonant phonemes in Sabu are as many as 24 consonants.

2. Free Morphem Character:

   1) One syllable morphem =
   
   1 syllable patterned: no = he; ro = they; na = they; la, to, pa, in

   2) 2 syllables morphem; which is two syllables patterned:

   \( V - v = a - u = you \)
   \( v - kv = a - ru = \text{eight} \)
   \( kv - v = du - e = \text{palm wine} \)
   \( kv - kv = we - la = \text{machetes} \)

   3) 3 syllables morphem

   \( Kv - kv - kv = te - ri - wu = \text{teriwu} \)

   4) Four syllables morphem:

   \( KV - KV - KV = Mo - ke - ba - ra = \text{grasshopper} \)

3. Tied Morphem Characteristics:
The tied morpheme can be distinguished on the basis of two kinds of tied morphemes that can join the basic morpheme and tied morpheme that can join other morphemes. The first morpheme is affixes, the prefix pe- and ke; example:

pe + ngaa = pengaa "feeding"; ke + due = kedue = “second”.

The next formed as word formation, such as:

1) Compound:
   - Dhida – ade “snobby” = arrogant
   - Dou – ae “crowd” = king / great man
   - Wue – ai “souvenir” = deeds

2) The word derivative:
   - Ngaa ‘eat’ = ngae ‘eat!’ (order)

3) Empty modification
   - Pa’a = sculpt – pa’a ‘chisel’

4) Contraction
   - Dou ‘man’ – do ‘man’

4. Syntax of Sabu Language
   1) Type of direct element relation Phrase
      a) Endocentric Phrases:
         - This form is a combination of two words that have the functional relationship behavior of two elements directly functionally:
         - Ina amajhaa ne do pekepai
         - My father's mother who is raising
         - (The father's mother who raised me)
      b) Exocentric Phrases
         - This phrase is a Phrase whose element has an unequal behavior:
         - Pa liru
         - La dhanno
         - In the sky
         - to hear

   2) Type of Phrase
      a) Nominal Phrase
         - A phrase that has a parallel distribution behavior with a noun-tagged word:
         - Arru rai
         - Iihirai
         - Potpourri
         - the contents of the land / entire area
      b) Verbal Phrases
         - Phrases that have a parallel distribution with verbal-tagged word:
         - Peele uku
         - Nagaan ginu

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Eliminate culture  eating and drinking

c)  Adjective Phrases
   Phrases that have parallel distributions with adjective-tagged word:
   Bele malekku  meringi lerra
   Gentle  really cold

d)  Numeral Phrases
   Phrases that have parallel distributions with adjective-tagged word:
   Bele melekku  meringi terra
   Gentle  really cold

e)  Preposition Phrase
   Phrases that have parallel distributions with prepositional-tagged word:
   Pa dhara  ia ammu tipaha
   Inside  go home from the market

5. Clause

1) Elements of the Clause
   The elements of the clause in Sabu
   a)  As the actor who is declared a predicate
   b)  Subjects as the result of predicate action
   c)  Subject as a place of action
   d)  Subject as a tool for action
   e)  Subject to action stated on the predicate
   f)  Subject experiencing predicate circumstances
   g)  A predicate that states the number of subjects

2) Clause Type

6. Sentence

1) Sentence Form
2) Variety / type of sentence

IV. CONCLUSION

The research and writing the Dictionary of Pictorial Sabu Rai Jua Weaving Lines - Indonesian we can conclude the result as follows:

1. Produce a decent enough script to be a dictionary book as thick as 207 pages excluding skin pages and introductory words. Of these many pages if separated it will be parsed as follows:
   a) The list of vocabulary / word entries is 133 pages
b) Woven motif picture from page 134 to page 189.
c) A number of Li Uku Rai. Requirements Custom and prayer or magic sentences in the practice of everyday life 195 - 207.

2. Besides the above matters included in this text contained also the results of research in the form of the language grammar of Sabu, including:
   a) The phoneme in Sabu with the changes.
   b) Phoneme distribution system, both vocal and consonant
   c) Spelling of Sabu Language adapted to the enhanced Spellings General Guidelines
   d) Word or morpheme writing system
   e) Syntax System; phrases, clauses, and sentences.

3. In addition to the General Description and Grammar as mentioned above, at the end of this background we also wanted to convey the nature of local wisdom, the basic values of Sabu society, and the basic characteristics of Sabu traditional culture. The last thing on the third sub is patterned so that the reader or user of this dictionary better understand and or know Sabu society more deeply and intimately.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Implementation of this research get the material and immaterial support from various parties so that gratitude is expressed to the related parties, such as;

1. Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia cq. Directorate of Research and Community Service for funding support in conducting this research.

2. Nusa Cendana University of Kupang (UNDANA) Research Institute with all the structures and support personnel that support to smoothen the administration in conducting research activities.

The parties who both personally and institutionally contribute to facilitate the completion of this research.

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