

The Names of Cooked Rice in Javanese: Ethnolinguistic Semantic Study

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Abstract. Rice is a staple food in Javanese culture. As a staple food, the concept of rice can develop according to its usage in Javanese culture. The development of the rice concept is related to (i) the type of side dish that accompanies it and (ii) how to cook it. The existence of this concept development has produced different names to the word of cooked rice, such as *sega*, *sega gebuli*, *sega golong*, *sega kepyar*, *sega punar*, *sega wiwit*, *sega lemes*, *sega tumpang*, *sega kenduren*, *sega megono*, *sega godog*, etc. The wealth of concepts in the lexicon of a language (including Javanese) is necessary to be examined. The observation can serve to determine the accuracy in expressing a concept for communication. On the other hand, the appearance of the names of the cooked rice is related to Javanese cultural events. For this reason, this paper aims to discuss various terms relating to the word cooked rice (*sega*). The discussion uses a semantic and ethnolinguistic paradigm. The semantic theory used in this study is lexical semantics and intentional semantics. The ethnolinguistic paradigm is used to explain the cultural concepts contained in the names. In this relation, the method used is the semantic-ethnolinguistic description method. This discussion results in a description of various terms of the word *sega* (rice). The description is in the form of (a) a number of the combined terms of the word *sega*, (b) the meaning that arises from each word formation, and (c) the cultural relation to the word-formation concerned.

Keywords: *word combination, lexical semantics, semantic intention, ethnolinguistics*

INTRODUCTION

Javanese people's thinking concept is expressed in Javanese vocabulary that shows the variety of vocabulary forms and the accuracy of the expressed concepts. The diversity of lexeme forms is a reflection of Javanese carefulness and thoroughness in conveying the meaning of a concept.

Although often doubted, so far, many people still believe that language reflects a person's worldview, culture, or even beliefs [1]. Likewise, Javanese is a window to find out the meaning and worldview of Javanese people. Relating to the word

sega (rice), it can be seen that Javanese people's views are related to its ethnological meaning.

Nowadays, it can be said that variations of cuisine related to *sega* are not as complete as in ancient times. However, until now culinary related to *sega* still exists, such as *sega kuning*, *sega gudhangan*, *sega goreng*, or *sega rames*. On the other hand, *sega* cuisine related to Javanese culture is rarely found, such as *sega kepyar*, *sega punar*, *sega tumpang*, *sega kendhuren*, or *sega golong*. The names of dishes related to *sega* in Javanese, both related to cultural concepts and culinary, are numerous. This variation is necessary to discuss as a knowledge insight.

The word '*sega*' is already included in *Baoesastra Djawa* dictionary, which amounts to twelve compound words [2]. In the Javanese Dictionary (*Bausastra Jawa*), there are nineteen words of *sega* component [3]. The word '*sega*' is also found in the *Javanese-Indonesian Practical Dictionary for SD/MI*, which amounts to 5 words. After a careful observation, thirty-one data are obtained in the form of compound words with the word '*sega*'. A meaning discussion of *sega* compound word, ethnolinguistically, has never been done.

The semantic-ethnological discovery of the *sega* dishes names aims at providing knowledge of the rich insight of Javanese concepts and culture. This insight can be used as a way to preserve culture.

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. In qualitative research, the use of a literature study is vital. A literature study must be used in accordance with the methodological assumption [4].

This description is done using a semantic-ethnolinguistic approach. The paradigm is defined as a set of concepts that relate one to another logically to form a framework of thought which functions to understand, interpret, and to explain reality and/or problem[5]. Relating to meaning, the semantic view is used, especially lexical semantics [6]. In understanding the meaning of *sega*, the analysis is supported by the Javanese-Indonesian Bausastra dictionary [7].

In syntax, *word* is the smallest free lingual unit. Criteria of word position mobility determine freedom in a sentence without changing its identity

[8]. In compound word formation, *word* definition refers to the notion of a lexeme. A lexeme is defined as 1) form of a basic abstract unit that underlies various forms of words; 2) the smallest units in the lexicon [9].

The data is a compound word form containing *sega*. Compounding is a process of combining two or more basic forms into a word, which is called a compound word. The basic form can be in the form of a single or complex morpheme, while a single basic form can be in the form of root morpheme, base morpheme, or unique morpheme. That form can be called compound or idiomatic form [8].

Language can not be separated from its users [10]. The use of language in relation to a community can be reviewed in the ethnolinguistic paradigm. Ethnolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language based on the perspective and culture of the community [11].

Ethnolinguistics (sometimes called cultural linguistics)^[1] is a field of linguistics which studies the relationship between language and culture, and the way different ethnic groups perceive the world. It is a combination of ethnology and linguistics. The former refers to the way of life of an entire community, i.e., all the characteristics which distinguish one community from the other. Those characteristics make the cultural aspects of a community or a society [12].

Referring to the quote, it can be said that ethnolinguistics is the study of language systems from a cultural perspective [13].

The ethnolinguistic discussion refers to the Javanese people or community. "Javanese" is a counterpart or complement to "Indonesian human" and it is not matched for Indonesian human. Javanese people are people who have one culture, think, and feel like their ancestors in Central Java, which cultural centers are in Yogyakarta and Surakarta. In fact, the Javanese people (Javanese) who are outside of Java are still oriented to the two cities [14].

The primary data source in this study is words containing *sega* word components, which are included as lemmas in *Bausastra Jawa* dictionary [3]. The secondary data source is information obtained from *sega* word elements from random people's talks encountered by the researcher.

The data collection is a way that the researcher uses to obtain data in a study [15]. To search for data, the literature study technique is carried out through the search for entries in the dictionary, involving conversation participatory through community chats when the researcher encounters culinary-related topics of *sega* word element.

In analyzing the data, the distributional method with the basic technique in the form of direct element division and advanced technique in the form of a paraphrase technique is used [16]. For example, the word *sumega* is separated by its basic form, which becomes the word *sega* 'rice' + infix {-um}; the word *sego kuning* (yellow rice) consists of *sega* (rice) and *kuning* (yellow). On the other hand, the equivalent method is also used to explain the meaning contained in the related word.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

With semantic-ethnolinguistic analysis, the following description and explanation of idiomatic words containing *sega* component as follows.

- (1) The word *sega*, in the form of *krama* (its polite language) *sekul*, in Javanese means 'beras sing wis mateng (diliwet ut diedang)', which means 'rice is cooked by cooking or steaming'. The ethnolinguistic meaning of *sega* is the Javanese staple food. According to the Javanese concept, rice becomes a primary and fundamental strength for the body. The Javanese concept in the phrase of *yen sedina durung klebon sega berarti durung mangan* means 'if in a day someone has not eaten rice, it means that the person has not eaten'. So, *sega* is a basic need for Javanese life.
- (2) The form of *sumega* is a derivative of the morphological {*sega*}+{-um-}. The word *sumega* means 'being in a state of eating rice (for children aged 3--4 years). The child who is being *sumega* is experiencing massive body growth.
- (3) The *sega dang* word consists of the word *sega+dang* 'steamed'. The meaning of *sega dang* is rice made by steaming. When people have a celebration, the served rice must be *sega dang*.
- (4) The *sega gebuli* word consists of the word *sega+gebuli* 'savory, greasy meat'. *Sega gebuli/kabuli/kebuli* is 'savory rice mixed with fish or greasy meat.' *Sega gebuli* is one of a unique culinary types that can be served when celebrating special events.
- (5) The *sega golong* word consists of the word *sega+golong* 'together'. *Sega golong* is rice, which is formed roundly as big as a baseball ball for salvation. The *sego golong* for salvation has the concept of unity meaning. For example, *sega golong* is served when the village head election is held.
- (6) The *sega gorèng* word consists of the word *sega+goreng* 'fried'. The meaning of *sega gorèng* is a type of rice dish made by frying the rice with certain herbs.
- (7) The *sega gudhangan* word consists of the word *sega+gudhangan* 'various vegetables that are boiled and given a grated coconut sauce'. The

- meaning of *sega gudhangan* is rice that has *gudhangan*. This rice is often used for birth salvation.
- (8) The *sega gurih* word consists of the word *sega+gurih* 'savory taste'. The meaning of *sega gurih/wuduk* is rice cooked with seasoning salt, bay leaf, and coconut milk. *Seга gurih* is often used for salvation.
 - (9) The *sega jagung* 'corn rice' word consists of the word *sega+jagung* 'corn'. The meaning of *sega jagung* is rice made from corn.
 - (10) The *sega jangan* word consists of the word *sega+jangan* 'vegetable'. *Seга jangan* is rice added with only vegetables. *Seга jangan* symbolizes a simple life.
 - (11) The *sega kepyar* word consists of the word *sega+kepyar* 'dispersed'. *Seга kepyar* is 'half-cooked rice flavored with grated coconut for salvation.
 - (12) The *sega liwet* word consists of the word *sega+liwet* 'cooked'. The meaning of *sega liwet* is twofold, i.e. (i) cooked rice and (ii) savory spiced rice and coconut milk. *Seга liwet* as savory cooked rice with a chicken savory side dish is a typical Javanese culinary.
 - (13) The *sega lulut* word consists of the word *sega+lulut* 'affection, closeness'. *Seга lulut* is 'rice cooked with sticky rice'. *Seга lulut* is usually used as an offering for a child's birthday. Javanese people have the concept that *sega lulut* has a symbol of affection and closeness.
 - (14) The *sega pecel* word consists of the word *sega+pecel*. *Seга pecel* is rice with *pecel* (a traditional Javanese salad, consisting of mixed vegetables in a peanut sauce dressing). *Seга pecel* is one type of Javanese cuisine.
 - (15) The *sega penak* word consists of the word *sega+penak* 'pressed, compressed and then wrapped'. *Seга penak* is 'rice which is compacted and given side dishes then wrapped in banana leaves or teak leaves'. *Seга penak* can be sold and used for salvation.
 - (16) The *sega pondhoh* word consists of the word *sega+pondhoh* 'part of a soft and sweet coconut tree'. *Seга pondhoh* is rice made from thickened or condensed corn. Usually, *sega pondhoh* is for people who have been sick. By eating *sega pondhoh*, the patient's health is expected to be maintained.
 - (17) The *sega punar* word consists of the word *sega+punar*. *Seга punar / seга mas* is 'rice cooked with turmeric seasoning for salvation. The Javanese people have the view that *sega punar* can be a disaster repellent and maintain security.
 - (18) The *sega rames* word consists of the word *sega+rames*. *Seга rames* is 'rice with various kinds of side dishes, such as stir-fried tempeh vegetable, noodles, omelette'.
 - (19) The *sega tumpang* word consists of the word *sega+tumpang* 'arranged, stacking'. *Seга tumpang* is rice with *gudhangan* dishes and tempeh chili.
 - (20) The *sega kuning* word consists of the word *sega+kuning* 'yellow'. *Seга kuning* is 'cooked rice flavored with turmeric, coconut milk, etc.'. *Seга kuning* for the Javanese people is considered to have many benefits. *Seга kuning* is often used for medicine, salvation, and disaster repellent.
 - (21) The *sega abang* word consists of the word *sega+abang* 'red'. *Seга abang* is rice made from brown rice. For certain cultural events, *sega abang* is juxtaposed with *sego putih*, which is used as a symbol of purity and courage like the symbol of the red and white flag.
 - (22) The *sega tumpang* word consists of the word *sega+tumpang*. *Seга tumpang* is rice in the form of a cone decorated with *gudhangan* and side dishes. *Seга tumpang* is usually used for commemoration and thanksgiving, for example, independence days, birthdays. Javanese people believe that *nasi tumpang* symbolizes victory and gratitude.
 - (23) The *sega kendhuren* word consists of the word *sega+kendhuren* 'salvation'. *Seга kendhuren* is rice with a certain set of side dishes used for various salvation (birth, death, marriage, thanksgiving). According to the Javanese people, a set of side dishes in *sega kendhuren* at least consists of rice, *gudhangan*, boiled egg, fried chicken, fried noodles, stir-fried vegetables, and crackers.
 - (24) The *sega bakar* word consists of the word *sega+bakar* 'toasted'. *Seга bakar* is savory seasoning rice, wrapped in banana leaves, and grilled/toasted. *Seга bakar* is offering rice.
 - (25) The *sega megono* word consists of the word *sega+megono*. *Seга megono* is 'rice mixed and greased with *gudhangan*'. *Seга megana* can also be used for salvation.
 - (26) The *sega sawut* word consists of the word *sega+sawut* 'shredded coconut'. *Seга sawut* is rice, which is covered with grated coconut and given a little salt. *Seга sawut* is not an offering rice
 - (27) The *sega garing* word consists of the word *sega+garing* 'dry'. *Seга garing* has two meanings, namely (i) rice that dries on its own and (ii) leftover rice that is dried in the sun to be used as rice again. The rice is usually consumed by the poor. In addition, the *sega garing* can be made of several foods, such as crackers, *legendar*, etc.
 - (28) The *sega godhog* word consists of the word *sega+godhog* 'boiled'. *Seга godhog* is rice mixed with vegetable soup and then boiled until it almost becomes like coarse porridge.

This food is not for offering, but it is only consumed in the family.

- (29) The *sega wiwit* word consists of the word *sega+wiwit* 'start'. *Sega wiwit* is rice with side dishes and *gudhangan*/vegetables placed on the winnowing tray. The rice is brought to rice fields, and then shared and eaten together. *Sega wiwit* is a Javanese tradition of eating together that is done to tell the start of harvesting rice or corn. According to the Javanese people, *sega wiwit* symbolizes harmony, togetherness, and energy gathering. To harvest the rice and corn requires a lot of energy and togetherness.
- (30) The *sega lemes* word consists of the word *sega+lemes* 'soft'. *Sega lemes* is cooked rice by increasing the amount of water so that the result is soft rice. Usually, *sega lemes* is for an ill person who suffers, especially stomach aches, typhus, ulcers. Ethnolinguistic views, people who have been sick are weak. The Javanese have the view that synchronization in life is important. Eating *nasi lemes* is very good for a person who is in a state of weakness due to illness. It is expected that the person is not surprised in building body strength through the intake of *sega lemes*.
- (31) The *sega intip* word consists of the word *sega+intip* 'crust'. *Sega intip* is 'rice made from the rice crust when cooking rice'. *Sega intip* is dried in the sun into a processed snack called *intip goreng*.
- (32) The *sega kembul* word consists of the word *sega+kembul* 'a plate of rice eaten by a couple'. *Sega kembul* is rice with *gudhangan* vegetable side dishes mixed with salted fish and boiled egg, which is eaten by a couple. This rice is usually eaten by two people who are doing cultural ritual of *mitoni*, 'the 7th month of pregnancy ceremony'. *Sega kembul* symbolizes harmony.

CONCLUSION

The words with *sega* components in Javanese are a form of food naming that has semantic and ethnological meaning. The naming is related to the culture it contains, namely the Javanese culture.

The study of these words aims to provide knowledge about rice insight into the Javanese cultural concept. That insight can be used as a way to preserve culture.

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the words with *sega* component in Javanese have thirty-one compound word forms with *sega* component words. Of the thirty-one compound words, there are several that have synonym forms.

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