

1
by 1 1

Submission date: 06-Sep-2023 08:58AM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2158906851

File name: DOC-20230204-WA0007._new.docx (2.85M)

Word count: 13024

Character count: 81499



AnthropoLinguistics Analysis on Vocabulary of Agricultural Tools and Activities in the Kuala Dialect of Banjarese



Muhammad Hudaib¹
Jusuf²
Faridatul
Nuzuliana³

Article History

Submitted: 27 November 2022

Revised: 18 December 2022

Accepted: 09 January 2023

Keywords

anthro

epoLinguistics

Kuala dialect of Banjarese

tools

activities

Abstract

Research on the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in Kuala Kalimantan mostly has been conducted using an agricultural science approach and anthropological writings. There has been no specific research related to the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese using an anthropoLinguistics approach. Thus, this research is a preliminary study on vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese using an anthropoLinguistics approach. This study aims to describe and explain anthropoLinguistics analysis of the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese. The anthropoLinguistics concepts method from Harnet (2004) is utilized in this research. The data sources technique used systematic method technique in anthropoLinguistics. There are some findings in this study, they are: (1) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and the activities of various farmers (smallholders) in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese, (2) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of small farmers (shifting class) in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese, (3) Vocabulary of tools and farming activities of small companies (homework class) in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese, (4) Vocabulary of tools and activities of transmigration farmers in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese, and (5) history vocabulary related to the tradition of forest tanning (making bark) because there is often processing (peeling) galls (making resin) and making resin (making latex) for planting in the Kuala dialect of Banjarese. The preliminary research implications are very useful for the development of working materials for agricultural vocabulary with local content in Banjarese.

¹International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture 9 (2023)

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

<https://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/ijllc>

¹Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

²Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

³Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

⁴FKIP 1 Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Corresponding author:

Muhaimin Hafid,

Indonesian Language and Literature Education Postgraduate Program, Easting Mangrove University,

Bangorejo 71121, Indonesia

Email address: gh33378@gmail.com**1 Introduction**

Ngaju refers to Bangor Regency, South Kalimantan Province, east Borneo, as a land of communication. Bangor people make a living as farmers. In farming activities, Bangor farmers learn farming tools and the activities with neighbors and friends in Bangorejo. Agricultural vocabulary is closely related to agricultural activities in the wet rice fields, garden and fields. Agricultural vocabulary is also related to the tools and activities used in farming. The decrease of agricultural tool makes it difficult for people to do farming activities because of the limited area land for farming. Thus, farming tools will be rarely used and farming activities will also be rarely carried out by residents (Riaji et al., 2017; Gunadi & Kallhorah, 1999). The fewer people who learn and use agricultural tools will make the tools and stages of farming rarely known known by the community, especially the younger generation (Chapman et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2015). It can make more resistant or longer familiar with traditional farming tools and activities in the Bangorejo. In addition, because of technological advances in agricultural tools, Bangor farmers tend to use modern agricultural tools. Hence, the use of traditional farming tools will be abandoned, fewer or less the vocabulary of agricultural tools will also be lost since it is no longer used by Bangor farmers. This was stated by Huda & Syarif (2016), related to the early signs of language shift in young speakers in Aceh, Ayu & Anany (2016), state that nowadays children use Indonesian as their first language in their family. Al-Sawal (2017), found that the Arabic language is only used in homes and in villages. This point is supported by research from (Zhu et al., 2014); (Zhu et al., 2014), found that in Arabic language, there is also a language shift. The language shift occurred from Arabic to Indonesian in the domains of education and knowledge (Zhu et al., 2014).

There are no researchers who have researched the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms in the wetlands of Bangor Regency. Therefore, this study is a preliminary study on this matter. Existing research has conducted by Yanti et al. (2011), Effendi (2011), Hama et al. (2017), and Huda et al. (2019). Yanti et al. found out the agricultural systems in irrigated ecosystems. In their paper, Yanti et al. mentioned the existence of used ya used, huluhan, jembolan, gelahan, urutapan of location, tegaher great, amalan, irutapan of irrigation, kerdolan, prong, prong, tangapan, and, and lain (Yanti et al., 2011). Moreover, in his research, Effendi found out agricultural terms in Lingga Sub-district, Naha District, Tengah Kalimantan. The terms agriculture concepts are: huluhan, huluhan, and pen- huluhan. Pen-huluhan includes: huluhan, munculan, munculan, and munculan (Effendi, 2011). The period of studying the huluhan includes: munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, and munculan (Effendi, 2011). Pen- huluhan includes: huluhan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, and munculan (Effendi, 2011). Effendi also found out the common agricultural terms such as huluhan, kerdolan, and pen-huluhan. Traditional farming tools have not been discussed and discussed by Effendi (2011). Therefore, this research will try to find out the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms that are different from the research of Yanti et al. (2011) and Effendi (2011). The new studies above do not clearly depict photos of these agricultural tools and terms by photos or drawings. This point will make this research different from the previous research. This research will be supported with photos of vocabulary tools and agricultural terms in the Bangorejo including their use in each stage of huluhan in farming (Huda & Huda, 2019).

This study also refers to the findings of Hama et al. (2017), about the traditional rice cultivation and their practices of Bangor wetland farmers in Eastern Pagar village. In their research, they found munculan, huluhan, munculan, and huluhan (Hama et al., 2017). In munculan, it is known as munculan, munculan or munculan (Hama et al., 2017). In huluhan, it is known as munculan and munculan (Hama et al., 2017). In munculan (huluhan) there are terms munculan (huluhan) munculan and huluhan which include huluhan (munculan) and huluhan (munculan) (Hama et al., 2017). In huluhan (munculan) there are several terms such as munculan, munculan, huluhan, munculan, and huluhan (Hama et al., 2017). In their research, Hama et al. mentioned munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, munculan, and munculan Bangor Kuala Regency (Hama et al., 2017). Based on the findings of Hama et al. above, it can be seen that the vocabulary of traditional Bangorejo agricultural tools was not specifically studied. Therefore, this research is very important to find, document, and make an overview of the vocabulary of the traditional Bangorejo.

concerning agricultural work specifically at the beginning of learning stage. Based on the background above, the research question can be formulated as follows: **What is the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Batak dialect of Boga (North Sumatra)?**

Keywords

1. **Introduction** and **background** and **research** or **methodological** studies

In anthropological studies, agricultural vocabulary and terms are related to culture as knowledge, culture as communication, and culture as systems of practice and culture as a system of participation (Harris, 1997). In culture as knowledge, the vocabulary of tools and agricultural terms are terms of knowledge about the world, which includes objects, places, and people. Thus, the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms has learning process, ways of understanding the world, activities and production (Harris, 1997).

In terms of culture as communication, the vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms are seen as a sign system (Goffe, 1997). In this case, the semantic theory of culture, agricultural vocabulary and terms are seen as culture that is the representation of the world, a way of looking, areas of reality about objects in nature, people, development, norms, morals, products and social performance (Harris, 1997).

In terms of culture as a participatory system, agricultural vocabulary and terms are perceived with culture as a system of practice and are based on assumptions about action in the world (Harris, 1997). The vocabulary of agricultural tools and terms is related to verbal communication, which has become social, collective, and participatory (Harris, 1997). Therefore, agricultural vocabulary and terms are verbal cultural ideas or ideas in oral form language is used in the real world because speaking a language means creating participation in the interaction with the world (Harris, 1997).

2. **Anthropology** theory and its studies

Anthropology is the study of language as a system of culture and speech as a cultural practice (Harris, 1997). Anthropology starts from the assumption that the dimensions of speech can only be captured by the study of whether people actually act with language, with the comprehension of words, ideas, and gestures with the context in which they are produced (Harris, 1997).

The three main areas studied in anthropological are (1) performance, (2) ideality, and (3) participation (Harris, 1997). Performance is a dimension of language use that is evaluated by the listener and is based on the idea of context (Harris, 1997). Ideality is an intrinsic property that has been observed in many linguistic communication (Harris, 1997). Participation is a concept that is strongly used to understand the fact that speaking is part of a larger activity (Harris, 1997). Thus, these three main areas of anthropological study are closely related. The goal of anthropological linguistics is to learn language by collecting data directly from native speakers (Harris, 1997).

3. **Vocabulary** of **agricultural** Tools and **Terms** in **Boga** Dialect of the **Batak** dialect of **Sumatra**

Vocabulary tools and agricultural terms in Boga are such as plowing, tilling the field, sowing, growing, harvest, irrigation (irrigation), water, garden, seed, tilling (Suryadikarta et al., 2011). The vocabulary of tools and agricultural terms in Boga is mostly borrowed in Batak dialect. In the Batak dialect of Boga, there are tools, sowing, harvest, irrigation, water, garden, seed, tilling, field, tilling, irrigation, irrigation, harvest, tools, tools, growing, harvest, irrigation, irrigation, and irrigation (Suryadikarta et al., 2011).

In Hill's list of words from Batak, among tools, among tools, tools, among tools, irrigation, irrigation, and tools (Hill & Karsana, 1989). Based on the reading of these words, it can be seen that there are some errors in the previous documents related to learning and documentation. The vocabulary that are wrong in learning and documentation should be written as tilling, tilling, sowing, tools, tools, irrigation, and performance. These vocabulary were listed in 1999 in Marjono (Hill & Karsana, 1989).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Ethnographic Method

The research uses an ethnographic method in this study. The ethnographic method aims to study language based on communicative elements of social life (Hansen, 1997). In the ethnographic method, the research team must have a year of studying language before to specify cultural structures (Dennis, 1997). Ethnographic methods can be integrated with other methods for documenting speech patterns (Hansen, 1997).

In this study, the research team became ethnographers as cultural mediators (Hansen, 1997). As cultural mediators, the research team tried to be as objective as possible to describe and interpret the vocabulary of local and agricultural terms in the Banggai in the results and discussion of the research. For the results and objective discussion, the research team used techniques in the ethnographic method. This is supported by the statement of Hansen (2000), Hansen (2004) states that by using ethnographic methods, linguists can get a better understanding of a language and its relationship to culture as a whole. This can be concluded by linguists by observing the language used in its natural social context.

2.2. Research Sites

This research was conducted in Banggai Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Banggai Regency was chosen as the research site because there are quite a lot of wet rice fields and have been converted into forests, crop forests, crops, fields, orchards, and farming. This becomes the basis for consideration of site selection because agricultural land is dominant for the use of agricultural tools and terminology by residents whose livelihoods are farming or fishing. The main locations of this research are in five sub-districts in Banggai Regency, namely, Ansonal, Ikon Mangrove, Tunk Makasar and Serrak.

Based on sub-districts, the selection of these four sub-districts shows a difference in location with previous research conducted by Yusuf et al. (2021) and Masari et al. (2021). Yusuf et al. conducted research in the village of Aduh Aduh Bener, Ikon-Mak sub-district, Banggai Regency (2021). Masari et al. conducted research in the village of Aduh Pagar, Banggai Regency (2017).

2.3. Data and Data Sources

This study uses two data sources, namely informants and documents. The data data source comes from the informants' speech. The informants are native speakers of the Banggai people who were chosen because they are considered to have a lot of knowledge and experience in agriculture. The second data source is written documents such as books, articles, research papers related to the vocabulary of local and agricultural activities in the Banggai community. There were twenty-one informants in this study consisting of fifteen men and six women. All informants make a living as farmers in the low productivity of the research location. The twenty-one informants were: M (male, 34 years old), AT (male, 40 years old), 200 (male, 41 years old), XVI (male, 45 years old), Z (male, 49 years old), M4 (male, 49 years old) in Ansonal sub-district, D6 (male, 40 years old), N1 (male, 42 years old), N2 (male, 48 years old), N3 (female, 35 years old) in Ikon Mangrove sub-district, I66 (male, 49 years old), W (female, 46 years old), N5 (male, 32 years old), J25 (female, 42 years old), N25 (female, 39 years old) and A2 (male, 27 years old) in Serrak Banggai sub-district, and M1 (male, 37 years old), M3 (female, 33 years old), HBT (female, 33 years old), M25 (male, 40 years old), AP (male, 33 years old) in Tunk Makasar sub-district.

To choose the informants, the researcher got wider characteristics of the informants as follows: (1) Banggai people who can speak Banggai; (2) being settled and never moved outside the Banggai Regency area; (3) male and female informants age 20 years old and participating informants; (4) has relatively good education; and

(5) farmers or being active in agriculture. Each at the heart of traditional farming fields and making a living as farmers. The data of the research are the vocabulary tools and agricultural activities in Banggai in Banggai Regency. Data was collected from twenty-one informants after being interviewed and recorded (Rajih, et al., 2016; Sumardi & Sumardi, 2016).

2.4. Data Collection Procedure

Data was collected using participant observation techniques, interviews, observing and using local languages and electronic recording techniques. With these four techniques, it is expected to collect a lot of valid data. Data collection was done in July 2022 in five sub-districts in Banggai Regency, South Kalimantan Province.

1. Participant Observation

Participant observation is also known as participatory observation. In this case, the research team collected data by participating and continuing to observe farming activities on each field visit can be recorded as notes in terms of their vocabulary, meaning, and function. Participant observations were conducted by the research team to explore every complete and in-depth information about the vocabulary of tools and agricultural activities in Bangladesh.

2. Interview as Design

The interview technique was used by the research team to collect descriptive data during participant observation. In conducting the interview technique, the research team first prepared interview questions based on the research questions and a vocabulary list of agricultural tools and the questions.

3. Techniques for Identifying and Using Local Language

The technique of identifying and using the local language was used by the research team to determine the vocabulary of tools and agricultural activities in the Bangladesh. The research team set out whether the names of the tools and agricultural activities are in the Bangladesh. In addition to collecting data, the research team used an identification technique and the use of the local language (Bangladesh) to ask questions and to be clear with interviews with informants to conduct interviews with the questions asked because it is their mother tongue. By doing these, the research team hopes that the informants can provide complete and detailed information regarding the formal data.

4. Electronic Recording Technique

The electronic recording technique was conducted by the research team to obtain complete recorded data by collecting research data. The results of the electronic recording can be played back or listen to the speech and use the informants' previous responses that are not clear in participant observation and interviews can be complemented by data collection techniques. In fact, they were employed and relevant data might also data. In addition, if the photos are not clear, the informants from the video recording can be shown to another client. The use of agricultural tools and the activities can be seen clearly because the images were. This will greatly assist the research team in describing and exploring the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities (Tranter, 2009).

2. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used the linguistic analysis model from (Harris, 2011). The linguistic analysis of the Harris (2011) is a phonological analysis of phonetic and phonemic studies, morphological analysis, syntactic analysis, and semantic analysis. In analyzing this data, the research team used semantic analysis. Semantic analysis can be a dictionary meaning list and grammatical meaning from (Harris, 2011). Therefore, in analyzing each vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Bangladesh, the research team used dictionary meaning and grammatical meaning.

2 Results and Discussion

2.1 Results

1. Vocabulary of Selected Materials (Phonemic, Agricultural Tool and Activities) in the Rural District of Panchagarh in Bangladesh

1.1. Vocabulary of Tools for Clearing Rice Fields in the Rural District of Bangladesh

1.1.1. Common Field

Field is a land used to cut grass or weeds in rice fields. Activities using the tool are called *maritak*. Field is a traditional tool for cutting grass or weeds used for preparing agricultural land used by farmers (who rice farmers in South Kalimantan, including in Banga Regency). This tool is used to cut weeds and flip a little upward without causing the germs in the rice seedlings (Siregar et al., 2011).



Figure 1. Tiptal in East Harappan Sub-division

Tiptal is a young bird-chicken and usually seen on E. slopes with the upper part extended and given a wooden handle. Tiptal is used to cut grass or to cut in a field. It is used by swinging it from right to left repeatedly. Tiptal is also used as a special paring tool given to the birds before planting. It is extremely useful that they used Tiptal in clearing and preparing agricultural land. Tiptal is a hand tool used in the fields (Kapp, 2013).



Figure 2. Tiptal in East Harappan Sub-division

©2014 WJAS - Annual 2, Volume 7, 4-11, WJAS-2014. Author(s) retain the copyright in their contribution of original work and articles in the WJAS edition of WJAS. International Journal of Agriculture, Literature and Culture. p.1-11. doi: www.iiste.org/journals/index.php/WJAS

3.1. Banana Pruning



Figure 1. Banana Pruning for Banana

Pruning used for banana is a technique to help growing. Pruning is different from the pruning used for banana. The pruning used for the banana is called short. Pruning for banana usually is placed hanging on the farmer's waist.



Figure 2. Short Pruning

3.1. **Larung (Lar)**

A lar is a sort of peeling grass or weeds at the edge of the field. This is what the research team found in Kentak, Hamrah Sub-district. Lar is used by farmers in Kentak, Hamrah Sub-district because the land is rocky or swampy. Sometimes, lar can be used to make stakes like an other soil process animals if you only use your hands. The lar is a tool used by farmers to pull and cut the grass produced by weeding or burning of that it temporarily.

- 3.2. **Yasudahan (Yasudahan) Manuhawati (Yasudahan) (Cleaning the Fields in the Rural (Rural) of Bangor)**
 The activities of cultivating traditional agricultural land are weeding or weeding or burning or burning, cutting or pulling, sowing or sowing or sowing or sowing, and burning. These activities are different from previous findings, which stated that the activities of cultivating agricultural land are sowing, pulling, field, another (sowing) (Wahid et al., 2016).

3.3. **Larung (Manuhawati) (Cleaning the Fields in the Rural (Rural) of Bangor)**

Manuhawati is cutting grass or weeds in the field that will be used to plant rice or paddy fields by using a tool called a machete and a plow. This was explained by an informant named M in Anambak Sub-district. M's explanation is based on the meaning of manuhawati in Bangor dictionary. In Bangor dictionary, it is explained that manuhawati is cutting grass in the field (Aggip, 2017).

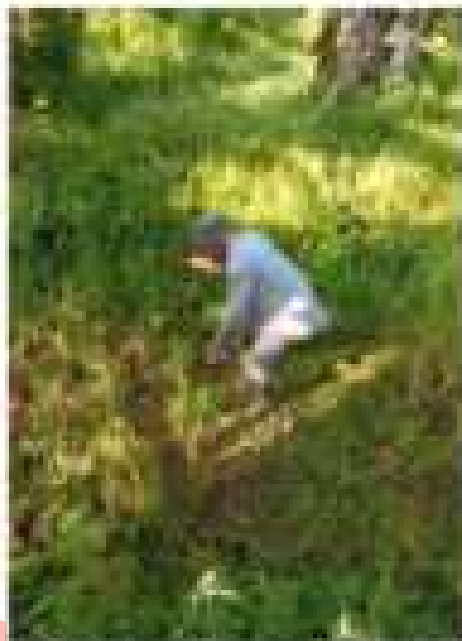


Figure 3. Manuhawati (Manuhawati) in Anambak Bangor

Manuhawati is preparing land by cutting grass and weeds using a machete and plow. This was explained by M and N in Anambak Sub-district. The explanation of M and N is in accordance with the meaning of manuhawati in Bangor dictionary. In Bangor dictionary, it is explained that manuhawati is cleaning the grass (Aggip, 2017). This is also supported by the statement of an informant named N in the same Manuhawati Sub-district that manuhawati is cutting grass in the field. According to M and N in Anambak Sub-district, manuhawati is also called **Manuhawati** because in cutting grass using a tool called a machete. However, according to the explanation of M, N, P, Q, and R in Anambak Sub-district, the machete was carried out on high or level ground (in sowing). Manuhawati was also done by an informant named S in Hamrah Hamrah Sub-district, and M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

2. M. Anand, J. Purnama, P. d. H. H. (2021). Antropometrik's activity in rural area of agricultural work and activities in the rural district of Bangor. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 9(1), 34-40. doi: <https://doi.org/10.25711/ijllc.v9i1.2244>

18. **Karak Hayer Sub-district**, the rice terrace or *terrace* is known as *dykes* and *benches*. *Banyan* is also known in the East Atambel and Mariposa Sub-district. *Banyan* is cutting grass with a *parang*. The *banyan* activities are carried out by both male and female farmers. *Banyan* using three methods for clearing land. Known in Karak Hayer Sub-district also can be used by 50 percent male and female the types of grass that have been cut.

Z and MA said that in Atambel Sub-district, there are four steps in cultivating upland rice field, they are (1) clearing, (2) sowing, (3) filling or sowing or clearing in the dykes, and the cutting 2 rice terraces. *Banyan* with a *parang* and *aloping* by hand to cut clumps of grass or weeds on the edge or near the dyke. To be filled and cleared to terrace and fill clumps of grass or weeds into the paddy field. According to Z and MA in Atambel Sub-district, most is only male in using *banyan*. However, based on information from informant expert MA and N in Karak Hayer Sub-district, most is observed for female growing or grass cut.

2) Laying Outlines: cutting or Dykes and Paddy

Banyan cutting is to cut up the grass that has been cut by drawing it with a cut. In addition, while doing *Banyan* paddy, grass can also be moved to the dykes. After the grass becomes rot and the water begins to stink, then the land can be planted. It takes about a month to start harvest. It was explained by ZN and NR in Atambel Sub-district. *Banyan* cutting is an activity done by farmers after *malungay*. The term *banyan* - cutting is called *dykes* carried by AT in Atambel Sub-district. Z and MA in Atambel Sub-district said that the *banyan* - cutting is also called *banyan* paddy.

3) Laying Litter or (Waste) used as Disinfectant or Transport

According to Z and MA's explanation in Atambel Sub-district, after the rice terrace grass or weeds are cut off, they are filled and cleared (litter) at the top of the dykes or to the edge of the rice field. Thus, clumps of grass or weeds are left as fertilizer. Being litter is called *dykes* by AT in Atambel Sub-district. *Banyan*, grass or weeds are moved to the top of the dykes or cleared used (product) and left to become fertilizer. This step is the third step after clearing and sowing.

4) Laying Water to make Fertile

Z and MA in Atambel Sub-district explained that the cut grass or weeds are removed and stacked into the field. Based on ZN's explanation in Karak Hayer Sub-district, grass or weeds are cut with a *parang* and *banyan* with a *cut*. The grass is then left to rot. After the rot, the rice field can be planted with rice. According to ZN's explanation, the grass is mixed into fertilizer.

19. Variability Activities for Preparing Rice Seedlings (Sub-district Karak Hayer Planning) in the Work district of Baworan in Atambel and East Mariposa Sub-district

In general, the activity of preparing rice seeds or sowing in Atambel and East Mariposa Sub-district consists of two stages, namely (1) *manuradul* and (2) *manurad* and *manurad* or *manuradul*. This is because the type of soil in Atambel Sub-district is dry soil and *benkulat* soil. While in the eastern Mariposa Sub-district, the type of soil is clay or *brack*. *Manurad* is the activity of sowing rice seeds into rice seedlings. It consists of rice seeds into rice seedlings. There are two stages that are carried in Atambel and East Mariposa Sub-district, namely *manuradul* and *manurad* or *manurad*.

1) Laying Manuradul

Manuradul is an activity of sowing rice seeds into seedlings. *Manuradul* is also called the first sowing activity. *Manuradul* is sowing rice seedlings (Sugri, 2017).

2) Laying Manurad or Manurad

Manurad is an activity of sowing seedlings into location. After that, *manurad* or *manuradul* is done (preparing the smaller rice seeds). *Manurad* or *manuradul* is separating rice seeds into small parts so that they can be planted immediately. *Manurad* or *manurad* in Atambel and East Mariposa Sub-district is called the second sowing activity. *Manurad* means sowing rice seedlings in smaller place to be raised.

20. Variability Activities for Preparing Rice Seedlings (Sub-district Karak Hayer Planning) in the Work district of Baworan in Karak Hayer and Tatal Hayer Sub-district

In general, the activity of preparing rice seeds or sowing in Karak Hayer and Tatal Hayer Sub-district consists of three stages, namely (1) *manuradul*, (2) *manurad* or *manurad*, and (3) *manurad*.

1) **Laying Mawatani**

Mawatani is the activity of sowing rice seeds into irrigation. The first sowing in a dry area is called **mawatani** (Shahmorad & Wabishi, 2013).

2) **Laying Mawatani in Mountain**

Mawatani or mawatani is an activity of sowing rice seeds into irrigation or preparation. Mawatani is an activity of putting rice seeds which is 20-30 days old and is separated into 4-7 parts and then planted in heavy rice fields (Shahmorad & Wabishi, 2013).

3) **Laying Mawatani**

Mawatani is an activity of sowing rice seeds into irrigation. Mawatani is the sowing and planting of increased crops that are 10-15 days old in another place in the fields so that they grow for 10-15 days before planting (Shahmorad & Wabishi, 2013).

Evaluation of Rural Extension Agricultural Extension Activities Planning Types in Rice Area Landscape of Kuala Kubu Bharu, Selangor

1. **Evaluation of Rural Extension Field Planning Types in the Kuala Kubu Bharu of Selangor**

1) **Evaluating Cuckoo or Tulaik as Tool in Processing or Preparation Tulaik**

Cuckoo is a tool used by farmers to grow rice in the fields. Cuckoo is made of iron branches which are sharpened at the ends like two-way pens, while the raking is the grip. Cuckoo is used by sticking the pointed ends into the rice field. The small hole on the rice field, which was opened by the cuckoo, is used as a place to put rice. It is called Cuckoo based on the explanation of informants M and N in Anambek Sub-district. Informants named M and N in Anambek Sub-district called the cuckoo as **tulaik** or **tuak**. M and N from the Sub-district of central Selangor also stated that the tool for farmers is an **iron**. Cuckoo is called as **tuak** on the word **tuak** but they are written in different words.

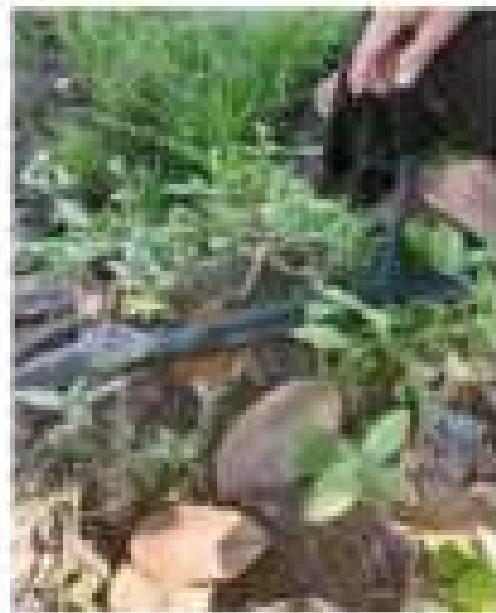


Figure 1. Cuckoo or Tulaik as Tool in Anambek Sub-district

In Kuala Kubu Bharu Sub-district, according to M and N's interview, the tools for farmers are **planning** or **research**. This is also supported by the interview of an informant named N2 who stated that the tool for planting rice seeds is **research** or **research**. In Kuala Kubu Bharu Sub-district, the tools for planting rice seeds are called

1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** **138** **139** **140** **141** **142** **143** **144** **145** **146** **147** **148** **149** **150** **151** **152** **153** **154** **155** **156** **157** **158** **159** **160** **161** **162** **163** **164** **165** **166** **167** **168** **169** **170** **171** **172** **173** **174** **175** **176** **177** **178** **179** **180** **181** **182** **183** **184** **185** **186** **187** **188** **189** **190** **191** **192** **193** **194** **195** **196** **197** **198** **199** **200** **201** **202** **203** **204** **205** **206** **207** **208** **209** **210** **211** **212** **213** **214** **215** **216** **217** **218** **219** **220** **221** **222** **223** **224** **225** **226** **227** **228** **229** **230** **231** **232** **233** **234** **235** **236** **237** **238** **239** **240** **241** **242** **243** **244** **245** **246** **247** **248** **249** **250** **251** **252** **253** **254** **255** **256** **257** **258** **259** **260** **261** **262** **263** **264** **265** **266** **267** **268** **269** **270** **271** **272** **273** **274** **275** **276** **277** **278** **279** **280** **281** **282** **283** **284** **285** **286** **287** **288** **289** **290** **291** **292** **293** **294** **295** **296** **297** **298** **299** **300** **301** **302** **303** **304** **305** **306** **307** **308** **309** **310** **311** **312** **313** **314** **315** **316** **317** **318** **319** **320** **321** **322** **323** **324** **325** **326** **327** **328** **329** **330** **331** **332** **333** **334** **335** **336** **337** **338** **339** **340** **341** **342** **343** **344** **345** **346** **347** **348** **349** **350** **351** **352** **353** **354** **355** **356** **357** **358** **359** **360** **361** **362** **363** **364** **365** **366** **367** **368** **369** **370** **371** **372** **373** **374** **375** **376** **377** **378** **379** **380** **381** **382** **383** **384** **385** **386** **387** **388** **389** **390** **391** **392** **393** **394** **395** **396** **397** **398** **399** **400** **401** **402** **403** **404** **405** **406** **407** **408** **409** **410** **411** **412** **413** **414** **415** **416** **417** **418** **419** **420** **421** **422** **423** **424** **425** **426** **427** **428** **429** **430** **431** **432** **433** **434** **435** **436** **437** **438** **439** **440** **441** **442** **443** **444** **445** **446** **447** **448** **449** **450** **451** **452** **453** **454** **455** **456** **457** **458** **459** **460** **461** **462** **463** **464** **465** **466** **467** **468** **469** **470** **471** **472** **473** **474** **475** **476** **477** **478** **479** **480** **481** **482** **483** **484** **485** **486** **487** **488** **489** **490** **491** **492** **493** **494** **495** **496** **497** **498** **499** **500** **501** **502** **503** **504** **505** **506** **507** **508** **509** **510** **511** **512** **513** **514** **515** **516** **517** **518** **519** **520** **521** **522** **523** **524** **525** **526** **527** **528** **529** **530** **531** **532** **533** **534** **535** **536** **537** **538** **539** **540** **541** **542** **543** **544** **545** **546** **547** **548** **549** **550** **551** **552** **553** **554** **555** **556** **557** **558** **559** **560** **561** **562** **563** **564** **565** **566** **567** **568** **569** **570** **571** **572** **573** **574** **575** **576** **577** **578** **579** **580** **581** **582** **583** **584** **585** **586** **587** **588** **589** **590** **591** **592** **593** **594** **595** **596** **597** **598** **599** **600** **601** **602** **603** **604** **605** **606** **607** **608** **609** **610** **611** **612** **613** **614** **615** **616** **617** **618** **619** **620** **621** **622** **623** **624** **625** **626** **627** **628** **629** **630** **631** **632** **633** **634** **635** **636** **637** **638** **639** **640** **641** **642** **643** **644** **645** **646** **647** **648** **649** **650** **651** **652** **653** **654** **655** **656** **657** **658** **659** **660** **661** **662** **663** **664** **665** **666** **667** **668** **669** **670** **671** **672** **673** **674** **675** **676** **677** **678** **679** **680** **681** **682** **683** **684** **685** **686** **687** **688** **689** **690** **691** **692** **693** **694** **695** **696** **697** **698** **699** **700** **701** **702** **703** **704** **705** **706** **707** **708** **709** **710** **711** **712** **713** **714** **715** **716** **717** **718** **719** **720** **721** **722** **723** **724** **725** **726** **727** **728** **729** **730** **731** **732** **733** **734** **735** **736** **737** **738** **739** **740** **741** **742** **743** **744** **745** **746** **747** **748** **749** **750** **751** **752** **753** **754** **755** **756** **757** **758** **759** **760** **761** **762** **763** **764** **765** **766** **767** **768** **769** **770** **771** **772** **773** **774** **775** **776** **777** **778** **779** **780** **781** **782** **783** **784** **785** **786** **787** **788** **789** **790** **791** **792** **793** **794** **795** **796** **797** **798** **799** **800** **801** **802** **803** **804** **805** **806** **807** **808** **809** **810** **811** **812** **813** **814** **815** **816** **817** **818** **819** **820** **821** **822** **823** **824** **825** **826** **827** **828** **829** **830** **831** **832** **833** **834** **835** **836** **837** **838** **839** **840** **841** **842** **843** **844** **845** **846** **847** **848** **849** **850** **851** **852** **853** **854** **855** **856** **857** **858** **859** **860** **861** **862** **863** **864** **865** **866** **867** **868** **869** **870** **871** **872** **873** **874** **875** **876** **877** **878** **879** **880** **881** **882** **883** **884** **885** **886** **887** **888** **889** **890** **891** **892** **893** **894** **895** **896** **897** **898** **899** **900** **901** **902** **903** **904** **905** **906** **907** **908** **909** **910** **911** **912** **913** **914** **915** **916** **917** **918** **919** **920** **921** **922** **923** **924** **925** **926** **927** **928** **929** **930** **931** **932** **933** **934** **935** **936** **937** **938** **939** **940** **941** **942** **943** **944** **945** **946** **947** **948** **949** **950** **951** **952** **953** **954** **955** **956** **957** **958** **959** **960** **961** **962** **963** **964** **965** **966** **967** **968** **969** **970** **971** **972** **973** **974** **975** **976** **977** **978** **979** **980** **981** **982** **983** **984** **985** **986** **987** **988** **989** **990** **991** **992** **993** **994** **995** **996** **997** **998** **999** **1000**

used or avoided by 100% and 88% SW in the eastern Malagasy rain-forest reserves that a tool for planting rice seeds is called *tsamisa* or *tsamisa*. The *TSV* in the eastern Malagasy rain-forest used the tool for planting rice seeds into the soil.



1 **Figure 1. Tsamisa (Tool for Planting) in Eastern Malagasy Rain-forest**

Tsamisa is a digging tool used for planting rice ([Wang, 2017](#)). *Tsamisa* is also called *tsamisa* in the Malagasy dialect of Nosy Be ([Rapp, 2017](#)). The presence of *tsamisa* in the history of the digging tools for planting rice shows the richness of the vocabulary (the tool has six names).

2 **Figure 2. Tsamisa (Tool for Planting)**



2 **Figure 2. Tsamisa (Tool for Planting) in Malagasy Rain-forest**

Bawang is a seed made of long round with a pointed tip to make holes in the ground for farmers. This was explained by ZDF and AYB in *Subanot Subanot*. They use seed to plant rice. Z and MA in *Asanot Subanot* call it **lumpag**. Found in seed in a hole in the ground to plant rice seeds. This is supported by [Hague \(2017, p. 192\)](#) who says that **lumpag** is a seed used in a paddy field.

iii. **Wiyak** *Bawang* *Asarya* *Mawakaw* (With *Pawaw*) *Asarya* *Asarya* of *Bawang*

Layon Bawang

Bawang is an activity of growing rice in the rice field using a seed called **lumpag** or seed according to ZDF's explanation in *Subanot Subanot*. **Bawang** is the activity of growing rice seeds after sowing. Farmers interviewed stated that the activity of planting in the Mangrove Language is **Bawang**. The informants stated that the activity of planting in Mangrove Language is called **plawing**. The informants who gave information about **Bawang** were M, AT, ZH, AYB, J, and MA in *Asanot Subanot*, AX and ZAT in *Asarya Mangrove Subanot*, MH, W, SS, ZTN, and W in *Asarya Mangrove Subanot*, PBT, MH, and AP in *Asarya Mangrove Subanot*, Mawakaw. The six informants who stated that they were planted were OM and MR in *Asarya Mangrove Subanot*, and MS and AM in *Asarya Mangrove Subanot*. This is also corroborated by [Hague \(2017\)](#), which says that **Bawang** is planting rice. The **Bawang** vocabulary which is a list is also supported by the explanation of [Subanot in Wiyak \(2017\)](#). **Bawang** is the activity of growing rice seeds in rice fields that are quite large and full in rice field ([Subanot & Wiyak, 2017](#)).

1. **Vocabulary of Mangrove Farming Tools and Activities (With *Pawaw*) in the *Asarya* *Asarya* of *Bawang* in *Asarya* *Asarya***

iii. **Vocabulary of Mangrove Tools (Related to the *Asarya* *Asarya* of *Bawang*)**

1.1. **Layon *Bawang***



Figure 1. *Bawang* in the *Asarya* *Asarya* *Subanot*

Bawang is a seed used by farmers rice. When people use **Bawang**, it is checked rice using **lumpag** or seed or sowing by helping on it. (2) The informants from the variety is a seed for farming. The **Bawang** was used

1. [ZDF, M. Asanot, J. Pawaw, P. & Wiyak \(2017\). Antropometrika nasional dan morfologi alat pertanian tools and activities in the *Asarya* *Asarya* of *Bawang*. International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, 1\(1\), 24-30. doi: \[10.21711/ijll.v1i1.2244\]\(https://doi.org/10.21711/ijll.v1i1.2244\)](#)

■ the three sub-plots of the research location. The weed management techniques used by all informants in the four Sub-plots of the research location. Management is an acronym of their packing tool (Happ, 2017).



Figure 10. Management of Tangkai Mekar Sub-plot

2) Lantana-kill

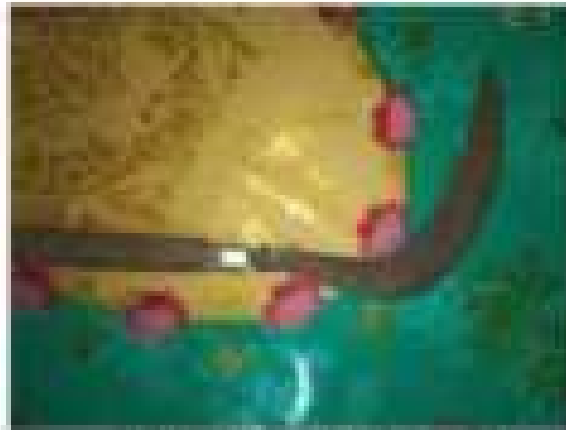


Figure 11. Lantana-kill of Tangkai Mekar Sub-plot

Weed can be used for harvesting, it can be also burned by using a burning machine or burning tool. According to AV's explanation in the research Mangrove Sub-plot, the cost of burning using a burner machine is about 4000 rupiah per hectare. Moreover, there are also those who use a tool to take the two stalks from the grass. The use of the tool is based on Tangkai Mekar Sub-plot. All informants know and use a tool for harvesting. The tool are not known and used by all informants in the four Sub-plots of the research location. (see in Table) next (Happ, 2017).

1.1. Evaluation of Emerging Activities in the Rural District of Bangladesh

1.1.1. Local Management

Management is an activity of managing (or, 'Planning and implementing') and that the activity of managing in Bangladesh is of the management. Management is a concept used for managing, was known by all informants of the two research sub-districts. Management means is as follows (Figure. 2017).

1.2. Evaluation of Local Management (Task/Post) Systems in the Rural District of Bangladesh in Bangla District

1.2.1. Evaluation of Local Management (Task/Post) Systems in the Rural District of Bangladesh in Bangla District

1.1. Local Personnel Work

Based on M's explanation of activities, both districts, the newly recruited task is put into the local system (quality). Only the recruited staff will be put into the system.

1.2. Local System Structure System



Figure 12: Kumpu Kumbha Kumpu in Local Management Sub-district

NOTE During field activities, it is found that there is a large number of Kumpu is used to create the staff. Kumpu Kumbha is a tool to separate the rice grains from chaff after being threshing or beat of the rice.

1.3

1.3.1. Journal of Evaluation of Local Management in the Rural District of Bangladesh. International Journal of Agricultural and Fisheries Extension and Education. <http://www.ijafee.org> 10.2139/ssrn.3228



Figure 13. Equipment for Tank Malfunction Sub-control.

2) Equipment Provided:

Plumber: is a local used for repairing the fuel tanks in several areas. The information about Plumber was given by informants named M and N for Assessment Sub-control. *None* purchase is documented.

4) Equipment: Motor Pumping pump (Blue Drawing Machine)

Blue Drawing Machine is at the gas well equipment. Informant call it a *tereng*.

5) Equipment: Diesel Generator

Needed to a new fuel ([Page: 3971](#)). *Probably* informant that is usually stored in *landed*.



Figure 14. Diesel Generator in Gas Well Equipment Sub-control.

Etiket or **Etiquette** is a large piece of woven fabric, handwoven and washed raw, having size of Etiket and has a size. After a time the size will take low elastic size. Etiket is made of threads. Etiket is also called **Etiquette** by an informant named M in Astanqad Sub-district. Etiket was also woven and mentioned by another informant, N1, N2 in Astanqad Sub-district) said that it is difficult to sew etiqe when there is a thread. On the other hand, the words are easy to fit and easy when fabric comes.

Et. Etiket/ Sack or Bantal

Bantal is a sack (Happ, 2017). **Bantal** means the sack (Happ, 2017). **Bantal** means with a bantal means (Happ, 2017).



Figure 17. Sack or Bantal in East Mangrove Sub-district

Sack are large bags made of strong materials such as burlap or plastic used for carrying mass. The sack of rice is prepared by using the sack bantal. Bantal means a sack (one sack of rice). The use of bantal makes it easier for farmers to fit bantal easily, when there is a field. The sack or bantal was explained by Mrs. Subandari Sub-district.

Et. Etiket/ Bantal

In East Mangrove Sub-district, according to N1's explanation, sack is called as **Etiket**. **Etiket** means the bantal (sack) or cotton sack.

Et. Etiket/ Pabrikapan

Pabrikapan is a raw container to store rice for study needs (Happ, 2017).

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000



Figure 19. Pudung in East Malaysia (left column)

Based on (IM and AYB) explanation in a certain Sub-district, Pudung is a mixture to rice rice, it is a large bucket or an empty large plastic cup of paste. This was supported by the explanation of IM and AY in the eastern Malaysian Sub-district that Pudung is a large bucket where rice is used.

6. Etymology of (Local Malaysian/Pudung) in the Ethnic (Native) of Peoples in Borneo Region

1) Etymology (Kampung or Mangrove or Belitang or Berau or Darul or Chayusa (Melayu))

Belitang is an activity of separating the rice grains from the stalks by trampling them. *Belitang* is a term used by speakers of the Kuala (dialect) of Borneo, while *mangrove* is a term used by speakers of the dialect of Malaysian. *Mangrove* means removing the rice grains from the stalks (Hidayat, 2017). *Belitang* was explained by an informants named M in a certain Sub-district. According to IM in the eastern Malaysian Sub-district, he called it *Belitang* in Borneo.

Belitang is called the activity of separating the rice grains from the stalks by trampling them. In the Sub-district of East Malaysia, the farmers in doing using a technique that can be done by *Belitang* or *Belitang*. This is based on the explanation of an informant named IM, IM and AY in the eastern Malaysian Sub-district after left (Belitang or Darul), that it is removing the rice grains from the stalks by trampling (Hidayat, 2017).

IM and AY in a certain Sub-district mentioned in a video. I said that there is a difference in support on with the rice. In Borneo (Kampung) Sub-district it is called *Belitang*. This was stated by an informant named M, Loharia in Tawak Malayan Sub-district, which is known as *Belitang*. This was stated by an informant named IM, IM, and AY in Tawak Malayan Sub-district explained that it was a technique using *Belitang*. It will be done or trampled on with their feet. The activity of trampling on the stalks with the feet is called *Belitang* or *Belitang* or *Belitang*. IM in East Malaysian Sub-district stated that the activity of removing the grains using *Belitang* was *Belitang* rice.

2) Etymology (Dusun (Pudung))

Belitang is a technique using a wooden or usually just with a wooden machine to separate the grains from the stalks. The term of *Belitang* the newly harvested rice with a *Belitang* is called *Belitang (Dusun)*.

3) Etymology (Dusun or Belitang)

Based on IM and AM explanation in Tawak Malayan Sub-district, rice that has just been harvested is already *Belitang* or *Belitang* since the *Belitang* on the rice grains are separated from the stalks. Rice that is

4) **Lokasi Bantak Latak (Masyarakat Petani di Desa Mangrove, Kabupaten**

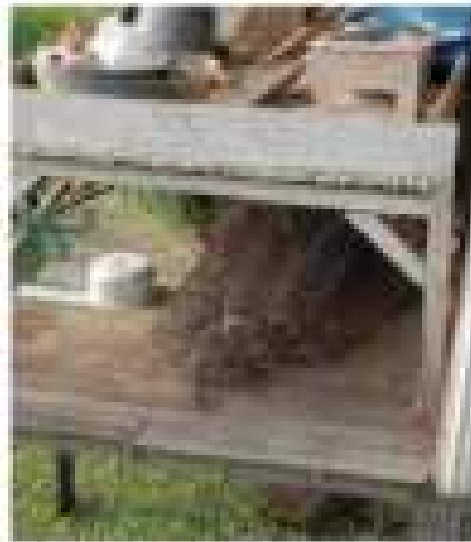


Figure 18. Lokasi di Desa Mangrove, Kabupaten

According to an informant named (M) in the Sub-district of the eastern Mangrove, the activity after the harvesting period and waiting for the planting period is **Acacia Latak**, which is a trap or first trap made of bamboo and shaped like a square after being woven. The fish that are usually caught in the latak are **harau** (small black fish), **gajus** (black fish), and **supur** (small silver fish). The **AT** in **Acacia Latak** consists of the wood of **Acacia** and **latak** (weaving latak). However, according to (M), **Acacia** and **latak** are rarely used.

4) **Lokasi Mangrove Pesisir**

MA as an informant in **Acacia Latak** district explained that there was an event after harvesting that was fish, namely **Acacia** and **latak**. In **Acacia** and **latak**, there were **supur** and **gajus**, **Acacia** and the **Acacia** was used for all (wood) from around the sea fields, according to **MA**'s explanation.

4) **Lokasi Mangrove Laut**

According to the **MA**'s explanation in **Acacia Latak** district, after the wood in the sea fields is obtained with a **latak** (young), **Acacia** can be used and **latak** because **latak** (black fish), **gajus** (black fish), **supur** (small silver fish), **Acacia** (black fish), and **Acacia**. **Acacia** (wood) is carried up to the dry season.

5) **Discussion**

5.1 **Comparison of Traditional Tools and Activities in the Basic District of Mangrove in Coastal Mangrove**

Table 1
Comparison of Traditional Tools for Mangrove District Fisheries in Coastal Agricultural Land Basic District of Mangrove

No.	Informant	Location (Sub-district), Coordinates	Tool Type
1	M (male)	Acacia	Field and young
2	AY (male)	Acacia	Fishing (black, green, small, small, small, small)
3	MA (male) and AY (male)	Acacia	Fishing, field

©2024, M. Anand, I. Purwati, F. d. dan H. (2024). Antropometrik: analisis dan realitas di lapangan di pertanian laut dan aktivitas di the basic district of Mangrove. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture* 1(1), 38-47. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21797/ijll.v1i1.2244>

12. JTN (masul)	Korlai Marjan	Masulul, masulul	Verb (polysynthetic)
13. NBN (masul)	Korlai Marjan	Masulul, masulul	Verb (polysynthetic)
14. HHT (masul)	Tash Malhar	Masulul,	Verb (polysynthetic)
15. NBN (masul)	Tash Malhar	Masulul, masulul, masulul, masulul, masulul	Verb (polysynthetic)
16. AP (masul)	Tash Malhar	Masulul, masulul, masulul, masulul	Verb (polysynthetic)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the activity of preparing rice seeds before planting in the Korlai and Tash Malhar Sub-districts consists of two, namely *masulul* or *masululul* and *masulul* or *masulul*. Meanwhile, the activity of preparing rice seeds before planting in Korlai Marjan and Tash Malhar Sub-districts consists of three, namely *masululul*, *masululul*, and *masulul*. Although *masululul*, *masulul*, *masululul*, *masululul*, *masululul*, and *masulul* are active verbs, Meanwhile, *masulul*, *masulul*, *masulul*, *masulul*, *masulul*, *masulul*, *masulul*, and *masulul* are passive verbs. The prefixes *ha-* in (2) consisting: While the meaning of the prefix *ha-* in *ha-masulul*, *ha-masulul*, *ha-masulul*, *ha-masulul*, *ha-masulul*, *ha-masulul*, and *ha-masulul* are active verbs. They all are polysynthetic because all words consist of bound morphemes and free morphemes. Bound morphemes are prefix *ha-* and *ul*. While the free morphemes is *ha* base word.

1

Table 3

Comparison of the Morphology of the Bound Morphemes from (W) in (Plough) Rice Culture of Bengali

No.	Language	Location (Sub-district)	Morphology	Word Type
1.	SH (masul)	Axandul	sa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
2.	AT (masul)	Axandul	sa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
3.	JH (masul) and APB (masul)	Axandul	Pa-thing, masul and masul	Noun (monomorphemic)
4.	AM (masul)	Rup Marjan	-	-
5.	AP (masul)	Rup Marjan	haul, pa-thing, ha-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
6.	BN (masul) and H (masul)	Tash Malhar	pa-thing, sa	Noun (monomorphemic)
7.	J (masul) and HA (masul)	Axandul	Pa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
8.	NU (masul) and AM (masul)	Tash Malhar	haul or pa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
9.	SH (masul)	Rup Marjan	pa-thing, sa	Noun (monomorphemic)
10.	HAT (masul)	Tash Malhar	haul and pa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
11.	AT (masul)	Korlai Marjan	haul or pa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)
12.	JTN (masul)	Korlai Marjan	-	-
13.	NBN (masul)	Korlai Marjan	-	-
14.	HHT (masul)	Tash Malhar	-	-
15.	NBN (masul)	Tash Malhar	-	-
16.	AP (masul)	Tash Malhar	haul or pa-thing	Noun (monomorphemic)

Based on the table above, it can be described the names of the tools used the Bengali Rice culture system. In Axandul Sub-district, the tools for farmers are called *sa-thing* or *pa-thing* or *haul* and *masul* or *pa-thing*. In the remote Marjan Sub-district, the tool for farmers is called *sa* or *pa-thing* or *pa-thing*. In Korlai Marjan Sub-district, the tool for farmers is called *pa-thing* or *pa-thing* or *haul*. In Tash Malhar Sub-district, the tool for farmers is called *haul* or *pa-thing*. Based on these findings, there are two tools for farmers in Axandul Sub-district, while in the other three Sub-districts only one tool. Even though in Axandul Sub-district there are two tools, in their use, farmers only choose to use one tool. The morphology of *sa-thing*, *pa-thing*, *haul*, *masul* or *pa-thing*, *pa-thing*.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

There is no single vocabulary covering of agricultural tools and activities that is the same in the Kuala district of Singapore.

Research findings have pedagogical implications for the development of teaching materials with local Singapore context, especially agricultural vocabulary (Wong et al., 2019; Nordin et al., 2021). The vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kuala district of Singapore can also be used as a pattern dictionary of the Kuala district of Singapore and a learning material for the local citizens of the Westzone. It will reduce the learning of Singapore terms occurring especially in elementary school and middle school in South Kalimantan. This supports the findings of Lubis et al. (2019). In the research, Lubis et al. (2019), found that the local context of Palembang in school could increase the understanding of students in their area. In addition, the findings of this research on the vocabulary of tools and agricultural activities in the Kuala district of Singapore can improve the scientific local knowledge for those who study it. Students will increase their knowledge of the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the Kuala district of Singapore.

8. Conclusion

Regarding to the vocabulary based and discussed, it can be concluded that: (1) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of rubber business (professionals) in the Kuala district of Singapore in Kuala Singapore, (2) Vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities of coconut business (farm planning) in the Kuala district of Singapore in Kuala Singapore, (3) Vocabulary of farming tools and activities of sugar cane business (farm harvesting) in the Kuala district of Singapore in Kuala Singapore, (4) Vocabulary of tools and activities of United business (professionals) in the Kuala district of Singapore in Kuala Singapore, and (5) Vocabulary of activities related United company which haven't been merged from other producing goods (rice, corn, rice) and including rice business (farming for planning) in the Kuala district of Singapore in Kuala Singapore.

The limitations of this research is that not all sub-districts in Kuala Singapore are used as research locations to collect data. This study only examined four sub-districts in Kuala Singapore, namely: Aljunied, East Marghera, United House, and United Mahkota Sub-districts. As it is known that Kuala Singapore, South Kalimantan Province has twenty sub-districts. Therefore, it is suggested to the next researcher to examine the vocabulary of agricultural tools and activities in the other sub-districts with different in Kuala Singapore that have not been used as the location of this research, except for Marghera East Sub-district which has become a city since there is no longer the agricultural land there. The other sub-districts suggested are: Air Itim, Ayer, Beruang Baru, Cendek, Karang Baru, Wai Mariposa, Marawan, Pagar, Parauwan, Sembang Mahkota, Sungai Pinang, Tampak River, Simpang Empat, Teringa Bawang, and Ujung Harapan.

1

Author of research interest

The authors declared that they have no competing interest.

Approval of publishing

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

Acknowledgement

This research was funded by UIN's PIRP University of Learning Marghera for fiscal year 2021 Number: 02/0894-021.0-3.0/7718/2021 dated November 17, 2021.

References

- Al-Jaydi, T. M. B. (2017). Retention of English vocabulary and grammar. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 4(1), 7-14.
- Asri, F. A., & Jemari, B. (2010). The effects of a Japanese immersion on the language of Aceh. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 3(1), 149-158.
- Bain, M. B., & Sidani, L. M. (2011). **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** **138** **139** **140** **141** **142** **143** **144** **145** **146** **147** **148** **149** **150** **151** **152** **153** **154** **155** **156** **157** **158** **159** **160** **161** **162** **163** **164** **165** **166** **167** **168** **169** **170** **171** **172** **173** **174** **175** **176** **177** **178** **179** **180** **181** **182** **183** **184** **185** **186** **187** **188** **189** **190** **191** **192** **193** **194** **195** **196** **197** **198** **199** **200** **201** **202** **203** **204** **205** **206** **207** **208** **209** **210** **211** **212** **213** **214** **215** **216** **217** **218** **219** **220** **221** **222** **223** **224** **225** **226** **227** **228** **229** **230** **231** **232** **233** **234** **235** **236** **237** **238** **239** **240** **241** **242** **243** **244** **245** **246** **247** **248** **249** **250** **251** **252** **253** **254** **255** **256** **257** **258** **259** **260** **261** **262** **263** **264** **265** **266** **267** **268** **269** **270** **271** **272** **273** **274** **275** **276** **277** **278** **279** **280** **281** **282** **283** **284** **285** **286** **287** **288** **289** **290** **291** **292** **293** **294** **295** **296** **297** **298** **299** **300** **301** **302** **303** **304** **305** **306** **307** **308** **309** **310** **311** **312** **313** **314** **315** **316** **317** **318** **319** **320** **321** **322** **323** **324** **325** **326** **327** **328** **329** **330** **331** **332** **333** **334** **335** **336** **337** **338** **339** **340** **341** **342** **343** **344** **345** **346** **347** **348** **349** **350** **351** **352** **353** **354** **355** **356** **357** **358** **359** **360** **361** **362** **363** **364** **365** **366** **367** **368** **369** **370** **371** **372** **373** **374** **375** **376** **377** **378** **379** **380** **381** **382** **383** **384** **385** **386** **387** **388** **389** **390** **391** **392** **393** **394** **395** **396** **397** **398** **399** **400** **401** **402** **403** **404** **405** **406** **407** **408** **409** **410** **411** **412** **413** **414** **415** **416** **417** **418** **419** **420** **421** **422** **423** **424** **425** **426** **427** **428** **429** **430** **431** **432** **433** **434** **435** **436** **437** **438** **439** **440** **441** **442** **443** **444** **445** **446** **447** **448** **449** **450** **451** **452** **453** **454** **455** **456** **457** **458** **459** **460** **461** **462** **463** **464** **465** **466** **467** **468** **469** **470** **471** **472** **473** **474** **475** **476** **477** **478** **479** **480** **481** **482** **483** **484** **485** **486** **487** **488** **489** **490** **491** **492** **493** **494** **495** **496** **497** **498** **499** **500** **501** **502** **503** **504** **505** **506** **507** **508** **509** **510** **511** **512** **513** **514** **515** **516** **517** **518** **519** **520** **521** **522** **523** **524** **525** **526** **527** **528** **529** **530** **531** **532** **533** **534** **535** **536** **537** **538** **539** **540** **541** **542** **543** **544** **545** **546** **547** **548** **549** **550** **551** **552** **553** **554** **555** **556** **557** **558** **559** **560** **561** **562** **563** **564** **565** **566** **567** **568** **569** **570** **571** **572** **573** **574** **575** **576** **577** **578** **579** **580** **581** **582** **583** **584** **585** **586** **587** **588** **589** **590** **591** **592** **593** **594** **595** **596** **597** **598** **599** **600** **601** **602** **603** **604** **605** **606** **607** **608** **609** **610** **611** **612** **613** **614** **615** **616** **617** **618** **619** **620** **621** **622** **623** **624** **625** **626** **627** **628** **629** **630** **631** **632** **633** **634** **635** **636** **637** **638** **639** **640** **641** **642** **643** **644** **645** **646** **647** **648** **649** **650** **651** **652** **653** **654** **655** **656** **657** **658** **659** **660** **661** **662** **663** **664** **665** **666** **667** **668** **669** **670** **671** **672** **673** **674** **675** **676** **677** **678** **679** **680** **681** **682** **683** **684** **685** **686** **687** **688** **689** **690** **691** **692** **693** **694** **695** **696** **697** **698** **699** **700** **701** **702** **703** **704** **705** **706** **707** **708** **709** **710** **711** **712** **713** **714** **715** **716** **717** **718** **719** **720** **721** **722** **723** **724** **725** **726** **727** **728** **729** **730** **731** **732** **733** **734** **735** **736** **737** **738** **739** **740** **741** **742** **743** **744** **745** **746** **747** **748** **749** **750** **751** **752** **753** **754** **755** **756** **757** **758** **759** **760** **761** **762** **763** **764** **765** **766** **767** **768** **769** **770** **771** **772** **773** **774** **775** **776** **777** **778** **779** **780** **781** **782** **783** **784** **785** **786** **787** **788** **789** **790** **791** **792** **793** **794** **795** **796** **797** **798** **799** **800** **801** **802** **803** **804** **805** **806** **807** **808** **809** **810** **811** **812** **813** **814** **815** **816** **817** **818** **819** **820** **821** **822** **823** **824** **825** **826** **827** **828** **829** **830** **831** **832** **833** **834** **835** **836** **837** **838** **839** **840** **841** **842** **843** **844** **845** **846** **847** **848** **849** **850** **851** **852** **853** **854** **855** **856** **857** **858** **859** **860** **861** **862** **863** **864** **865** **866** **867** **868** **869** **870** **871** **872** **873** **874** **875** **876** **877** **878** **879** **880** **881** **882** **883** **884** **885** **886** **887** **888** **889** **890** **891** **892** **893** **894** **895** **896** **897** **898** **899** **900** **901** **902** **903** **904** **905** **906** **907** **908** **909** **910** **911** **912** **913** **914** **915** **916** **917** **918** **919** **920** **921** **922** **923** **924** **925** **926** **927** **928** **929** **930** **931** **932** **933** **934** **935** **936** **937** **938** **939** **940** **941** **942** **943** **944** **945** **946** **947** **948** **949** **950** **951** **952** **953** **954** **955** **956** **957** **958** **959** **960** **961** **962** **963** **964** **965** **966** **967** **968** **969** **970** **971** **972** **973** **974** **975** **976** **977** **978** **979** **980** **981** **982** **983** **984** **985** **986** **987** **988** **989** **990** **991** **992** **993** **994** **995** **996** **997** **998** **999** **1000**

- Bergasa, W., & Davis, A. A. S. C. (2016). Language maintenance of Italian vocabulary in agriculture. *Environmetrics*. *International Journal of Linguistics, Grammar and Culture*, 4(1), 38-47.
- Biswas, S. (2016). Flapping vowels in Italian. *Environmetrics: International Journal of Linguistics*, 2(2), 107-120.
- Carlier, S. (2016). Vowel processes: Some on deleted vowels in Spanish. *Lingua*, 168(3), 319-344. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2016.07.014>
- Chen, M., Jahn, J. G., & Pechout, P. (2016). The split of Arabic languages: A sociolinguistic study in seven regional languages. *Studies in Arabic Language and Literature*, 7(2), 103-114.
- Makhlouf, K., Bouassouf, G., & Zakhari, R. (2016). Proficiency of agricultural chemistry of PhD of local agriculture. *Annals of Saudi Universities: International Journal of Researches*, 38(6), 114-124.
- Tyagi, N. D., Laxkar, S., & Bhatia, T. (2015). Farming system in traditional communities: a case study in South Bihar, *Indonesian (Pp. 414-2015-2016)*.
- Das, B., Saha, A. B., Murmu, G. V., Bera, H., & Chak, P. (2017). The impact of agricultural activities on water quality: A case for collaborative watershed-scale management using integrated remote sensing technology. *Magazine and discussion on agriculture*, 56, 126-138. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mad.2017.07.001>

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%

SIMILARITY INDEX

18%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

sloap.org

Internet Source

18%

2

Submitted to Township High School District

113

Student Paper

1%

3

id.scribd.com

Internet Source

<1%

4

Submitted to Udayana University

Student Paper

<1%

5

Submitted to Universiti Selangor

Student Paper

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off