
The Lexicon of Kaliuda to Improve the Student's Descriptive Writing Text

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Abstract—This study aims to determine the kinds of lexicon discovered in kaliuda that has several motive so the students can learn and finding out the lexicon that improve students' writing descriptive text. Because by studying and multiplying the vocabulary the students will be easier to write the descriptive text. Students' ability to write descriptive text relates to mastery of vocabulary. Mastery vocabulary as a basic for mastering language skills that can increase students' ability to express and writing as productive skill. The method of data collection in this study were obtained by observation consist of several technic, observe the students' learning process then continued by data arranging suitable with lexicon that contained in Kaliuda as a learning media. The data obtained was conveyed by qualitative method. The students' writing skill can increase of lexicon was found from kaliuda. The result of this study show that kaliuda has many lexicon inside. At the beginning the students asked to find out the various motive to described it. Based on the students' descriptions of the kaliuda is able to make the students improve their writing descriptive text skill. By using kaliuda motive the students directly imagine what they will learn such as the lexicon, language use, and etc. Kaliuda as description quite interesting and good to enrich their vocabularies in order to improve the capability of writing descriptive text.

Keywords: Descriptive text; kaliuda; lexicon; Writing

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the media of communication one to another and to express an idea. Learning a language means learning its lexicons. We have lexicons means we have a lot of vocabularies in communication either in spoken form or written form. We try to send messages, share information and ideas by using the language. In general, no language acquisition is possible without understanding the vocabulary, either in the first or the second language (Kweldju, 2004)

In general English as the international language and plays an important role in this globalization era, the government in Indonesia has decided to included English as one of compulsory subjects in the national curriculum

from elementary school up to University.

In English learning consists of four language skills: speaking, reading, listening and writing. Writing is the main aspect that should be mastering in english learning. However, writing is the most difficult and complicated skill to be learned compared to other language skills. It is because of writing is not only mastering how to use language but also everything about what we are going to write and the way we arrange and write it. To mastering the writing skill well, the author should be able to (1) find a problem that will be written to serve as a topic; (2) determine the readers (audience) Which of the article is intended; (3) draft (essays), where each text has each structure or composition of the text according to the text usefulness; (4) has the

ability to use a language consisting of various aspects such as the appropriate use of vocabulary, good grammar and correct use of spelling and punctuation; (5) controls the ability to start a paragraph to be written to the topic or topics that developed into sentences and eventually became a meaningful paragraph, (6) has the ability to check the writing (editing).

There are many problems in teaching English especially in writing. The problems are from many factors, one of them from learning process, the method or the strategy of the teacher conveys the material. When concreting on the product, we are only interested in the aim of a task and in the end product. As we shall see below, a consideration of written genre has a lot in common with a product approach to writing, an approach which values the contraction of the end product as the main thing to be focused on (rather than the process of writing itself) In improving writing skill, there are some factors that make the students get difficulties for teaching writing. The students not really enthusiastic in writing English and the students less motivate to study in writing English too, it all happened because the teacher using old method. The example, teachers teach the students' just using marker and white board, it can make the students lazy and bored to study. Students have to master one of the aspect such as writing skill. Before they mastering the writing, they should have a basic to create idea such as vocabularies. A person who has a lot of vocabulary can convey this ideas well. The wealth of a person's vocabulary in general is considered to be an illustration of his intelligence or level of education.

Lexicon is a part of culture aspect. Each culture consist of a categorization system. The word as a central unit in language in characterized from the existence of its syntagmatic mobility, that is to say in conjunction with other word will show first, the word can be separated from other words. Second, can be reversed in sequence. Third, can be replaced from another word position and the last, used as sentences. Lexicon can be a word, it can be a combination of words. The combination of word furthermore is described into sentences. The activity of describing the words into sentences is called as activity of writing descriptive text. Writing descriptive text is not about spelling but writing with the aims of describing words into sentences, sentences being small pharagraph, from pharagraph producing the descriptive text.

(Aryanto, 2009) argues that descriptive text is one kind of text that aims to depict people, objects, places, or events. One of the objects can be depicted is Kaliuda cloth. It is a form of craft owned by the people of East Sumba Waingapu. It regarded as a cultural asset that should be preserved and maintained its existence.

The related research that have been conducted previously was to improve student's skill in writing a descriptive text by using picture in grade seventh students of SMPN 5 Yogyakarta in the academic year 2016/2017. The research showed that the use of pictures found to be effective in improving the students' writing skill. The students made a good improvement in grammar and organization mainly. They also showed enthusiastic and interested in doing the tasks given in post-writing process (Munawwiroh & Sudartini, 2016). Another related research was to find out whether the use of picture media can improve the grade VII students' skill of SMPN 1 Banyak Payet, Aceh Tamiang, in writing descriptive texts. The result of research showed that students fulfilled the KKM score, therefore picture media are recommended for the teaching of writing as they can reasonably improve the students' skill in writing (Johananingsih, 2014). This present study was to determine the kinds of lexicon discovered in kaliuda that improve students' writing descriptive text that has similar aims to the related research. However, fortunately, the picture used in this present study is specified on Kaliuda motive which another related research does not has a specific or certain picture to improve the students' writing of descriptive text.

II. METHOD

In this study was obtained from observation in Kambara Senior High School one. This research were obtained by observation consist of several technic, observe the students' learning process then continued by data arranging suitable with lexicon that contained in Kaliuda as a learning media. The data obtained was conveyed by qualitative method. In this research the researcher using qualitative to analysing the data. The data taken from kaliuda as material. The first, the teacher ask the students to observe the picture of kaliuda then students write on the paper what they have seen. Then, the students begin to write a text based result from the description of kaliuda. This focused to improve the students

by having many lexicon from kaliuda itself.

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Lexicon concept

Nowdays, the meaning of a term is not only used in the world of education but has been widely used in general. Lexicon is one of the term that used in general. In the development of language there are indeed a number of terms that are often used and

become a vocabulary. The students can't writing a paragraph without having lexicons. Lexicon is a sources of knowledge to write a text. By using kaliuda motive the students directly imagine what they will learn such as the lexicon, language use, and etc. Kaliuda as description quite interesting and good to enrich their vocabularies in order to improve the capability of writing descriptive text. Such as:

Lexicon in kaliuda motif

Table 1
List of motifs contained in kaliuda

	Kamera	Indonesian	English
1	Njara	Kuda	Horse
2	Mamuli	Perhiasan/mas kawin	Jewelry
3	Kandunnu	Bintang	Stars
4	Manginnu	Pipit	Birds
5	Ana wuya rara	Anak buaya merah	Crocodiles
6	Kaliti njara (joki)	Penunggang kuda	Horse riding
7	Uma mbatang	Rumah budaya	Traditional house
8	Ru wittu	Alang – alang	Reeds
9	Au	Bambu	Bamboo
10	Kapambal	Papan	Board
11	Garuda	Garuda	Garuda
12	Rikawudu tau	Tengkorak manusia	Human skull
13	Katiku karambua	Kepala kerbau	Buffalo head
14	Manu	Ayam	Chicken
15	Mbunga	Bunga	Flower
16	Kara	Gelang	Bracelet
17	Maramba mini	Pangeran	Prince
18	Maramba kawinni	Ratu	Queen
19	Kabiala	Parang	Machete
20	Mahang	Singa	Lion
21	Lawuara	Biawak	Lizard
22	Tamihik	Kalajengking	Scorpion
23	Tiduhai	Sisir penyu	Turtle comb
24	Merpati	Merpati	Dove
25	Tiara	Ikat kepala	Headband
26	Manuwulu	Ayam jantan	Rooster
27	Jangkar	Jangkar	Anchor
28	Jungga	Gitar	Guitar
29	Kurrang	Udang	Shrimp
30	Karihu	Kupu – kupu	Butterfly
31	Ullar	Ular	Snake
32	Kakatua	Kakatua	Cockatoo
33	Patola mbunga	Bunga	Flower
34	Patola ratu	Bunga susun	Long flower
35	Ruha	Kijang	Jeep
36	Liakat	Berantai	Chain
37	Tau Papanggang	Para hamba	Servant
38	Andung	Kepala tengkorak	Skull head
39	Takki	Tokek	Lizard

Meaning

The notion of sense 'meaning' in kaliuda motives has cultural meaning. it is distinguished in meaning 'meaning'. The 'meaning' sense is the connection that exists between the elements of the language itself. Reviewing and giving meaning to a word is undersanding the study of the word is understanding the word which is related to the meaning relationship that makes the words different from another words. Whereas the meaning of 'meaning' concerns the lexical

word meaning of the words themselves, which tend to be in the dictionary as a lexicon. The meaning is closely related to semantics, therefore the meaning will fins in Kaliuda motive that will be seen in terms of lexical.

Lexicon in kaliuda motif is vocabularies has connecting with the kaliuda as woven. As vocabulary in the form of motif, namely:

Basic color

Red and black. Red it means bravery and black it means symbol of the state or magical

nature.

Horse

Horse is one of the animal motives found in kaliuda. Horse has characteristics such as has four legs, it has long tail, it has two long ears, tall, big and long body, it has sharp mouth. It eats grass.

Horse rider

Horse rider is one of the motives found in kaliuda. This is the basic motive as a natural symbol. It indicates that a knight dares to fight against invaders to defend his people.

King

The king is one of the motives found in kaliuda. It means that the king was in charge of guarding his kingdom and as the incumbent of the area.

Home culture

Home culture is one of the motives found in kaliuda. It gives the meaning as a symbol of a heaven for gathering place for residents to conduct negotiations about life as well as shelter.

Birds

Birds also found in kaliuda motives. It gives meaning as an information giving like a dove.

Jewelry

Jewelry is a distinctive jewelry in form of earrings which are rather large in size ornaments complementary. This is one form of human civilization. Jewelry believed to be a symbol of identity as jewelry used by people of Sumba.

Lizard

The lizard symbolizes the incarnation of ancestral spirits.

Turtle

Turtle is symbolized the underground world (land).

Monkey

The motifs of monkey is symbolized nature conservation.

Jeep

Jeep motifs is symbolized glory, pride and beauty.

Snake, shrimp

Snake is symbolized eternal life in the afterlife.

Crocodiles

Crocodile motifs is symbolized loyalty, honesty, awareness, and heroism.

Turtles

Turtles motifs is symbolized high social status, nobility, and eternal life.

Traditional house

Traditional house is divided into three parts. They are house tower, the main building, and the lower parts of the house. The tower of the house becomes a symbol of spirit who have high position. The main part of the building is a symbol of a place of worship as well as a place to live. In this area daily activities are carried out. The kitchen or fireplace is in the middle of the house between the four main pillars. The bottom becomes a place for animal and evil spirit.

Butterfly

Motifs is symbolized glory, pride and beauty.

Lexicon from kaliuda from the materials

Lexicon use in kaliuda from the material can be seen as follows:

Wood

Wood is one of the materials for weaving process.

Apit

Apit also created from small wood but this to combine with the two colors form such red and black weaving.

Lexicon from kaliuda can be seen from ingredients.

Yarn

Yarn is one of the ingredients includes in process of weaving.

Nooni root

Nooni root is one of the root tree, in Indonesian called mengkudu. This for coloring the yarn to be red color.

Nila

Nila just to combination with the blue and black to produce deep black.

Rope

For roping the yarn to form a motives.

Kaliuda

Kaliuda cloth is a form of craft owned by the people of East Sumba Waingapu. It

regarded as a cultural asset that should be preserved and maintained its existence. It is first believed by our ancestors as a form of description of an event is happening. East Sumba people believe that in terms of color they believe there is three colors which it is based, namely red, blue, and black. The red color depicts courage in fighting for something, blue sea and clouds depicts or nirvana that extends in the universe and black depicts darkness or part of the natural circulation. Natural elements are also regarded by the East Sumba as a sign or symbol that is in weaving and have supernatural powers.

Therefore, in terms of use, Kaliuda cloth

has the following functions: 1). Kaliuda cloth taps from a common ancestor to modern times has been known as a symbol in the cemetery of the nobility as a token of appreciation to those who want to go to God as Creator. 2). Kaliuda cloth as a medium of exchange when the bride's wedding if you want to get married, known as Belis. As a token of appreciation from the bride's family to the groom. 3). As official clothing custom East Sumba in official events both government and cultural themes national and international level. 4). As a symbol of the triumph of tribal Sumba where there is a motive - a motive of humans, animals and other images contained in ikat which has its own meaning.



Figure 1
The picture of Kaliuda

Writing concept

The term writing on the quotation of (Rosenblatt, 1988) that writing, we know, is always an event at a certain moment in the biography of the author, in certain circumstances, under a certain pressure, external and internal. In short, he wrote always dealing with environmental, social, and cultural. (We will see that the author of the transaction as well with the resulting text). Thus the writing process should be seen as always embody both personal and social, or individual and environmental factors. According to the Flower and Hayes (1981) in (Hurd & Lewis, 2008), writing is a complex process that involves a calculation that long-term memory in which knowledge of the author of the picture, the audience and kept writing plan; environmental tasks, including rhetorical problem and the text produced so far and the process of sub writing like the idea of making, goal setting, organizing, reviewed, evaluate and revise. Thus, writing interwoven

communicative purposes, cultural and social perspective, and linguistic features.

Components in text

According to (Jacobs, 1981) there are five components in an article, the content / content, organization, vocabulary, grammar and mechanisms (1) Content / content. In the content /content of an article, there are four things that can be associated with it, among other things must contain one purpose only, must be unity, there must be coherence and sustainable, and can be developed (2) Organization. Some of the objectives of the organization such as an article of coherence, the sequence of events from general to specific or from the particular to the general, chronology, and the arrangement of sentence patterns. By the time someone learner is preparing a paper based on sequence specific story, then they had to pour his ideas based on the sequence of events from beginning to end. (3) Vocabulary. Vocabulary is one aspect of

language is more emphasis on the process of writing an article. In this case, a writer always thought of placing the word - the word into a sentence and placement - phrases to form a good paragraph. (4) Grammar / Grammar. Grammar / grammar are a set of rules contained in a specific language.

Descriptive text

Descriptive text is a text in which the main ideas presented in a manner clearly describing objects, places, things, becoming a topic for readers. In terms of descriptive text, so that the reader seems to feel directly what is being expressed in the text. (Aryanto, 2009) argues that descriptive text is one kind of text that aims to depict people, objects, places, or events. Writing descriptive text is the process the learners to write a complete unity of language in text form that aims to depict people, objects, animals, and place or particular event. The purpose of the text is different from the other text, where the purpose of the description text is very clear, so that people who read this text as if they are feeling directly what is being explained in the text.

There are three parts of the text such as short text, middle text and long text. Descriptive text includes in long text. Descriptive text classified in long text because it has some paragraphs that each paragraph describes with completely parts such as three structures they are identification, classification and descriptive of parts. Short functional text such as an advertisement, letter, memo, etc. The characteristic of the text are description paragraph describes something, the paragraph described is explained in a very clear and detailed manner and involves sensory impressions, when the reader reads that text it's as if they feel directly what is being discussed in the text, and explains the physical characteristics of objects, the shape size, color, etc.

Descriptive text has a generic structure. It consists of three parts that became characteristic. Each section has its own function as described below:

1) Identification. This section is used to introduce the subject to be described. Subjects can be people, objects, animals, and place or particular event.

Example:

Kaliuda is a natural woven from east Sumba weaving motif that has diverse. This makes more attractive and looks beautiful.

2) Classification. Preparation of systems in groups according to prescribed rules or standard.

3) Description. This section discusses the characteristics of the subjects described (attribute things). Such characteristics may include physical appearance, shape, color, quality, behavior, and properties owned by the subject. Sample Results Kambera Senior High School results:

Kaliuda is a unique cloth has a black base with a combination of red. It has a length of 3 meters. It has a width of 1 meter. It has several motives such as a knight riding a horse, jewelry motif, dragon motif, snake, crocodile motif, and motif chicken, King, Home culture, Birds, Lizard, Turtle and shrimp motif. It serves to be used when belis customs, death, as decoration on a shoulder for men, used during ceremonies, for sale and finally as the material for the exhibition. It has high quality because it is woven and produced from natural materials from the noni roots and spun yarn.

In writing the descriptive text showing the ability of students seen in the fact to conclude that in the truth said that for unknown text reader. In writing a text a writer should be able to facilitate the reader to understand the text presented by the use of a sentence - a sentence that drains well. - Phrases strung well with each other resulting in text that is easy to understand.

In writing descriptive text the ability of students can be seen in showing the facts to conclude the truth revealed which the reader has not known to understand the contents of the text presented with the use of the sentences presented. Sentences that are well interwoven with each other produce easily understood text.

Writing descriptive text is not about spelling but writing with the aims of describing words into sentences, sentences being small paragraph, from paragraph producing the descriptive text. But in Kaliuda description, the students understand that they can writing descriptive although just produced the middle descriptive text. The students succeeded writing the descriptive text with put lexicons from Kaliuda as describing media.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based the discussion above we conclude that kaliuda has many lexicon inside that improve the students writing descriptive text. In phonological the lexicons was found a lot of in kaliuda. SKaliuda has many function not

only as local wisdom but also kaliuda brings knowledge in education era. As ecolinguistic, kaliuda hopeful to brings new changes in education development. Linking local wisdom in learning can inspire students to learn because they are more interested in their environment stimulation.

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