

Performance of Cosaccos in "Birding Birds on Rice Plants": Study of Arab Oral Tradition

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Abstract: In this study discussed how the performance of Arabic vocabulary is very influential in the activity of "expelling birds to rice plants", the Arabic vocabulary spoken directly by the Arabs became a tradition that has been entrenched until now. The Arabic vocabulary used is very closely related to the study of linguistic morphology and the language process in the activities of "expelling birds to rice plants" are things related to natural resources that need to be preserved. In the discussion mentioned about performance which is part of anthropological studies. According to Sibarani, performance as one of the approaches in anthropological studies has proven effective in examining the relationship of the structure of the text, context and context (culture, ideology, social, and situation) to an oral tradition based on different cultural elements and aspects of human life and with this anthropological approach is able to formulate a model of revitalization and preservation of an oral tradition.

1 INTRODUCTION

Speaking of performance, there are many studies that discuss it, especially in various fields of science, but for the discussion in this study is performance in the scope of anthropological studies.

Anthropological studies is not just about the study of language, but about culture and all aspects of human life. In Anthropological studies there are 3 important things that are discussed, namely: performance, indexicality, and participants. But in this paper, it emphasizes only one aspect, namely performance.

According to Sibarani through the concept of performance, language can be understood in the process of activities, actions, and communicative performances, which require creativity. Language as a linguistic element that stores cultural resources that cannot be understood separately from the performance or language activities.

The same is true of the vocabulary performance used by the Arab farmers they used to drive birds out of their rice. The involvement of the language and the influence of the Arabic oral tradition in empowering surrounding natural resources are very interrelated. In other words, language performance greatly influences the sustainability of agricultural activities within the scope of oral traditions and local

wisdom of the surrounding community, namely in the Arab region, especially Egypt.

When Arabs planted rice, green rice leaves around the Nile began to appear, when rice had begun to contain the birds began to eat the rice that had been filled earlier, before the harvest, the farmers carried out various ways to drive away the birds that came there are those that make the scarecrow in the middle of the rice fields, there are also those who make ropes tied around the rice fields, also with the ropes tied together cans that already contain stones with the aim of being pulled and shaken and the cans sounding, so that with that sound the birds that came all returned and flew away in fear of the sound.

In addition there are also some farmers who make kites such as birds, there are also those who use shiny plastic, and there are also those who use nets around the rice fields, but all efforts to guard rice from the attack of the birds should not be abandoned, because every farmer though already tied a rope around the rice fields, made a joint venture of the puppets and made cans, they also issued a distinctive word to drive the bird away.

The word is *ruh-ruh*, (*go-go*), this word which is almost always used by farmers to drive away the birds that want to eat the rice of the farmers, as if these two words are very effective in driving away

the birds that eat the rice of the farmers before harvest, so this word always accompanies every farmer's effort in driving away birds in the farmers' fields.

2 PROBLEMS

1. What vocabulary is used by Arabs to drive birds in the fields?
2. What ways do Arab farmers do to drive the birds away?
3. How do you use the word spirit so that the birds fly out of fear?

3 RESEARCH METHODS

This research use descriptive qualitative approach. This qualitative descriptive study aims to describe what is currently valid. In it there is an attempt to describe, record, analyze and interpret the conditions that are currently occurring. In a qualitative approach, the breadth and depth of data is a top priority. The data of this study were obtained through a process of direct observation (observation), which is to look carefully at the performance of the vocabulary used by local farmers in the Arab region, especially Egypt.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Arab Natural Resources

When it comes to Arabic natural resources, of course Arabic is very much and extensive, but the Arabic that is the research this time is Arabic Egypt. Egypt is a country that is rich in history and various relics, even rich in natural resources, and which Egyptian Arab natural resources are: oil palm, natural gas, iron ore, fostat, manganese, limestone, talc, asbestos and cement (Selayang Look at Egypt, p. 14).

Arabs who farm a lot and grow rice are Arab countries of Egypt, although Egypt has a larger desert area, but there are some areas that are used for rice farming, namely, like the banks of the Nile, Ashadi said that the Nile River was approximately 1,200 KM (Ancient world warriors and aristocracy: Sumaria-Egypt-India, p. 49) even near the region of Giza and there are several places in the Province of Syarqiyah such as Zaqaziq, Samanud and several other regions which farm rice.

Indeed, it is undeniable that the most agriculture in Egypt is wheat farming and fruits such as dates, oranges, grapes, and farming of flowers such as roses and other flowers, because wheat is the staple food source of the Egyptians who were made as the bread they call Eisy bread.

4.2 Vocabulary for Expelling Birds

4.2.1 Arabic Oral Tradition

Before discussing the word used by Egyptian Arabs to repel birds in their agricultural areas, we need to know how the Arabic oral tradition from the past. Long before Islam around the 3rd century BC the history of the Arabs had begun to exist, but the Arab tradition in literature began to exist since around 500 AD, because of the development of the Arabs themselves. Formerly Arabic literature recognized two literatures that were strong and strong, namely prose and poetry, so if we open the books written by earlier Arabs we get very many examples of poems or poems that they write in their essays, this indicates that the Arabs of Iotu are fond of poetry and poetry (Treating a glimpse of orality and literacy in pre-Islamic Arabic literature, p. 120).

4.2.2 Understanding the Word Spirit (Leaving)

The word spirit in Arabic comes from the word Raaha-yaruuhu-rowaahan which means to go or depart (Ibn Mandzur, Lisanul Arab p. 426 vol. 5), Ibn Mandzur also said that this word is often used by Arabs in daily life when they want to say that if they want to go to their fellow human beings, they also use the word spirit to send the birds away (ibn Mandzur, Lisanul Arab p. 426 vol. 5), not even birds, but to drive away almost all animals like cats, dogs and so on.

Although in addition to the word spirit there are still many words that mean going and going, for example like Idzhab, ghaadir, saafir, inthaliq and so on, all of which are rarely used by Arabs to repel birds or other animals, but it has become a habit for them to use the word spirit and with actions such as wanting to throw or by bringing something to the animal if you want to drive away other birds or animals if they don't like it.

4.2.3 The Way Arab Farmers Drive Birds in the Agricultural Area

Rice is one of the plants that must always be planted, because rice which is cooked into rice is one of the

staple foods in the world, so of course the rice must be sown every year and planted with the aim of maintaining the continuity of human life in advance this earth.

Rice is an item that is very much needed by humans, however, in planting rice, the farmer gets an obstacle in maintaining the growth of the rice, one of which is the birds always perch on the rice stalk and finally eat the rice he comes to. According to the agricultural research and development agency (p. 26 section a) "harvesting is done when plants mature physiologically which can be observed visually on paddy fields, ie 90-95% of grains have turned yellow or grain water content ranges from 22-27%. when of course there were many birds who wanted to eat the rice.

So to respond to the problem the farmers did a number of things to be able to drive the bird away, make the puppets in the middle of the rice fields, there were also those who made ropes tied around the fields, also with the ropes tied up with cans that already contained stones with the destination can be pulled and shaken and the cans sound, so with that sound the birds that come all go back and fly in fear of the sound. Besides that many Arabs use words that are often used to accompany their efforts in driving away the birds, the word is ruh-ruh, (go-go).

Some Arabs do not do business by tying a rope around their fields, they just walk around their fields while shouting with words of spirit, so that all the birds around them immediately go and fly in fear of the voice of the farmer.

The farmers in Arabia seem to have understood that the birds in Arabia have begun to understand when the word soul is spoken, the birds that want to perch and birds that want to eat rice-rice that already contains rice do not become perch and fly immediately .

4.2.4 When to Use the Word Spirit

Farmers in Arabia usually drive around the fields, then while going around them that's when they say the word spirit, that's if they don't make a tin can around the rice fields, but when they tie the rope they hang cans and fill them with stones , then they sat in their place while pulling the ropes while shouting spirits.

Every time the birds arrived, at that time the farmer pulled ropes tied with cans, then at that moment their voices came out to drive the birds away, so that all the birds that came were about to eat The rice does not land on the rice stalks and immediately flies back.

In addition, there are also farmers who use puppets to make the birds afraid to come and perch to eat rice, but not infrequently the birds still alight and eat rice-rice that already contains the rice. Usually if the farmer goes around the boundaries of the rice fields while shouting spirits, so the birds get scared and fly back.

So for farmers who are guarding their rice plants who want to harvest they often shout out spirits, to drive away birds who want to eat their rice, but sometimes those that come to destroy their rice are not just birds, but rats gnawing rice from below, so that the paddy which is almost ready to be harvested is attacked from above by birds, and from under the rice is also attacked by very greedy rats.

5 CONCLUSION

From the information above, it can be concluded that:

1. The peasants when they want to expel the birds they bring out the words of spirit, (go-away) from their verbally.
2. In addition to the word spirit, Arab farmers also carried out efforts such as making scarecrows, tying ropes tied with cans filled with small gravel stones, so that when pulled, the sound of gravel in a can heard by birds.
3. said spirit, spoken while shouting when the birds arrived, and accompanied by movements that made the birds feel scared.
4. The involvement of language and the influence of Arabic oral traditions in empowering surrounding natural resources are very interrelated.
5. Language performance greatly influences the sustainability of agricultural activities within the scope of oral traditions and local wisdom of Arab society, especially Egypt.

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