



Design And Build Of Web-Based Sasak Encyclopedia As An Effort In Preserving Sasak Language

Aris Sudianto¹, Harry Sunaryo², Suhartini³, Hamzan Ahmadi⁴, Harianto⁵, LM Samsu⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Informatics Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Hamzanwadi University, Jl. TGKH. Muhammad Zainuddin Abdul Madjid 132 Pancor Selong East Lombok NTB 83612, Indonesia

Email : ¹a.sudianto@hamzanwadi.ac.id, ²harrys.aryo@gmail.com, ³suhartini311279@gmail.com, ⁴devadivya11@gmail.com, ⁵harianti@hamzanwadi.ac.id, ⁶lmsamsu311275@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

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The Sasak are the original tribes who inhabit the island of Lombok, which has a rich cultural history. In an ethnographic-linguistic approach, Sasak language has 5 dialect variations that represent the identity of each region that uses it, namely Meno-Mene, Ngeno-Ngene, Geto-Gete, Meriaq-Meriqu and Kuto-Kute. Basically, the speech level of the Sasak language resembles the Javanese speech level which is in the form of a 3-tier pyramid: Purna, Madya, Krama. At the highest level, namely Krama, which uses the Soft Sasak Language (Base Alus). Under observation, the researcher felt the lack of understanding of the community in using the Sasak language, especially Base Alus, the frequent hearing of Sasak language sentences mixed with other languages emphasizes the decline in awareness and cultural literacy of the Sasak people. In this case, the researcher focuses on analyzing the Sasak language by preparing an instrument until the development of the Sasak Encyclopedia website & application based on android which is a reference place in learning and developing the Sasak language. The final goal of the researcher is to create a new movement to jointly maintain and care for the Sasak culture. Because a cultured society will love its culture

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1. Introduction

Sasak Lombok is one of the tribes who inhabit the territory of Indonesia. Based on the 2010 census, it shows that the number of Sasak people is 3,173,127 or 1.3% of the 155 ethnic groups spread across Indonesia (BPS, 2010). As a typical tribe that inhabits the island of Lombok, the Sasak tribe has a wide variety of culture and history inherited from the era of the kingdoms that have stood on the land of Gumi Sasak. One of the characteristics of indigenous culture is language, language as a symbol and means of communication between communities. In terms of language, Sasak has a close relationship with 2 neighboring islands, namely Sumbawa & Bali.[1] [2].

Sasak language in a complex linguistic ecology [3] there are 5 dialect variations in the Sasak Ethno-Linguistics. There are Meno-Mene, Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq-Meriqu, Meriaq-Meriqu and Kuto-Kute dialects. In the Book of Babat Tanah Sasak, it is written that the Sasak language has a variety of vocabularies, each of which represents a particular area and area and the relationship between communicants in the level of politeness and politeness. [4] So that to be able to understand and understand the use of words in sentences, Sasak language must also be based on an understanding of the history and identity of the language used. On the social side, the Sasak people who use the Sasak language are divided into two groups, namely nobles and community groups.[5]

Lombok in 2018 was recognized as the best halal tourist destination in the world (Dewi Andriani, 2019) and as the largest tourist destination after Bali Island, Lombok is not only seen as beautiful because of its natural scenery but also interesting in culture and customs that have been attached for years. -years and become the identity for the face of Lombok tourism. In the last 5 years, local & foreign tourists who



traveled in 2018 reached 2,812,379 (Statistical Data for the NTB Tourism Office, 2018) and this indicates that tourist interest in Gumi Sasak Lombok is very large. However, not all Sasak people are aware of the cultural potential and natural wealth they have, so that gradually the decline in cultural literacy in Gumi Sasak is assessed from the low use of the Sasak language, minimal cultural interest, and rare learning media about culture. Currently, there have been efforts to digitize the Sasak language by providing online sites such as kbs.sasak.org as well as other research that utilizes community participatory pathways to contribute to enriching the Sasak Baha dictionary.[6], [7]

Starting from the basis of these cultural problems, on the other hand, researchers are concerned about the limited access to information about Sasak literature, assets and other historical relics that are not properly inventoried. Thus, the researcher proposes an Android-Based Integrative Sasak Web Design and Encyclopedia as a researcher's academic research to be able to produce a product in the form of a digital application that can be used in a participatory manner by the Sasak people in building and reviving the Sasak cultural identity as a characteristic of Lombok Island .

2. Research methods

In designing and implementing the Sasak Encyclopedia Platform , the researcher uses the Agile Development method. Agile Development is a group of software development methodologies based on the same principles or short-term system development that requires rapid adaptation of the developer to changes of any kind. Agile development method is one of the software development methodologies used in software development.[8] System Overview

2.1 Problem analysis

Not a few applications or other digital products that discuss and develop Sasak Culture as content in the application. Some of them have been mentioned by the researcher in Table 1. State of the Art , besides that there are related studies that the researcher can use as a reference. In the research, the Design of a Crowdsourcing Framework Based on the Wisdom of Crowds for the Sasak Language Online. Who designs a mass collaboration system to achieve the wisdom of crowds with the aim of producing artifacts in the form of an online Sasak language dictionary framework, using a design science framework in information systems research.[9] [10]A similar effort in digitizing the Sasak language has also been carried out by a local community who released the website kbbs.sasak.go.id which provides online Sasak vocabulary but unfortunately after the researcher checked again the website is no longer active. [11]Not a few also mobile-based applications that have been released through the playstore that adopt the Sasak language as its content. Through the researcher's observations, it is rare or even almost no researchers find applications and websites that provide a special Sasak dictionary for Smooth Sasak and are equipped with available dialect categories.[12]

2.2 System analysis

The main target of the design and development of this system. First, as a reference & learning media for teachers, elementary to middle school students in learning local content. Second, to become a handbook for tourism actors in conveying and introducing Sasak Culture historically, culture, language, diversity and all other interesting local heritages to foreign tourists in particular. For researchers, the development of this system will not stop until this research is completed, but rather becomes a big target for researchers so that the benefits of this Sasak Encyclopedia Application can be felt.

The target of using this system is teachers who support local content subjects, school students to upper secondary students, tour guides or tourism actors, tourists as well as religious and community leaders who care about their culture. For this reason, the researcher has made an analysis of the use of this system based on the roles & contributions of its users.[13]

a. Contributor

The type of user who can use and add words to the Application without going through the login page.

b. Admin

Admin consists of relevant agencies, cultural leaders, community leaders and academics who have expertise in culture who have a role in cross- checking existing vocabulary and moderating vocabulary inputted by contributors through the application.



c. Super Admin

Super Admin is the highest access holder in the system who can fully modify, manage and manage user, vocabulary and initial settings on the application.

For the website of the Sasak Encyclopedia, the researcher does not provide complete features in the application but only designs the main features and prioritizes the use of the Sasak Encyclopedia Application itself. The features in question are word search, dialect information and Sasak vocabulary infographics that are entered and added.

3. Results and Discussion

Application was built in several stages. Where the stages - these stages provide a result which is the purpose of the research conducted. The stages - the stages researchers describe.

3.1 Database Creation

In the previous discussion about the Entity Relationship Diagram there are 4 tables that are part of the database itself. The tables are placed in a database named "u614985963_sasak" along with Application and Web Design

a. Intro Page

This intro view is the initial view when the application is first opened after installation, this view will appear only once.



Figure 1. Intro Pages

b. Dashboard Page

This page is a page to contain information and the main features in the Sasak Encyclopedia Application. This page is linked to menus and other navigations that allow the user to access all the features through this page.



Figure 6 Dashboard Pages

c. Word Search Page

A page that provides a quick word search feature. Users can do word search by typing the letters or spelling of the word you want to search for and the application will automatically filter the existing words.

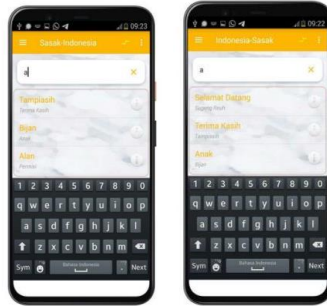


Figure 7. Word Search Pages

d. Glossary Page

The page lists the entire vocabulary that is inputted and stored in the Application. Pages make it easy for users to see the entire word list. List of words appearing from Indonesian to Sasak.



Figure 8. Glossary Pages

e. Web Dashboard

Website page as an infographic about most of the main features in the Sasak Encyclopedia Application.

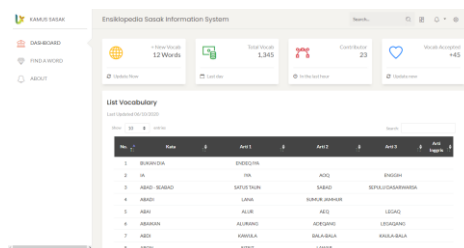


Figure 9. Homepage of the Sasak Encyclopedia Web

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussions that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the Integrative Sasak Encyclopedia Platform in the form of a Web and Application has been successfully developed by updating its previous version, namely the smooth Sasak dictionary where the application can display information on the Sasak language dictionary well, this can be done because users and managers can add words through the pages that have been provided. It can also be used as a reference for Sasak language researchers with a dictionary that has more than a thousand words.



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