

Human-animal communication dalam tradisi eok dan angon sapi pada petani Desa Cisarua, Kecamatan Tegalwaru, Kabupaten Purwakarta = Human-animal communication between eok and cowherd tradition of peasant in Cisarua Village, Tegalwaru District Purwakarta Regency / Ditha Kusumaningtyas

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengaji human-animal communication pada petani dengan sapi di Desa Cisarua, Kecamatan Tegalwaru, Kabupaten Purwakarta. Human-animal communication menjadi fokus utama penelitian ini karena petani menganggap sapi mengerti bahasa manusia dan dapat menerima instruksi petani. Petani pun meyakini bahwa ada bahasa khusus antara manusia dan sapi yang hanya dipahami oleh keduanya. Keyakinan tersebut didasari oleh adanya mite mengenai sapi pada zaman kenabian seperti yang tertera dalam Al Quran. Komunikasi dalam bentuk penyampaian pesan yang terjalin antara petani dan sapi antara lain adalah melalui eok, sebuah nyanyian pemberi semangat pada sapi, dan dalam kegiatan angon sapi. Petani pun menginterpretasi berbagai sign dari sapi yang dipahami melalui antropomorfisme, yaitu melakukan penyetaraan-penyetaraan sifat dan karakter dengan manusia sebagai refleksi petani dalam memahami sapi. Penangkapan pesan dari sapi ke petani pun tidak lepas dari adanya pengalaman yang dialami oleh petani sebagai dasar pengetahuan mereka dalam menginterpretasi perilaku sapi.

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines human-animal communication between the peasants and their cows in Cisarua village, Tegalwaru district, Purwakarta Regency. Human-animal communication has been the focus on this study since I have found out that the peasants assume that cow understands human's language and therefore it is able to receive human's instructions. The peasants also believe that there are special languages between human and cow which are only understood by both. This kind of belief is being used by the peasants among them based on local myth about cow in the prophecy era as it is written in Al Quran. Eok, which is basically a song to encourage the cow, is the kind of communication in the form of messages-delivery between the peasants and their cows. Another communication forms between the peasants and their cows is also being used in cowherd activity. Besides, the peasants interpret various signs from their cows through anthropomorphism. It is a way to understand the cow by reflecting its characters to humans', considering that they are all equal. Each peasant's experiences as a basic knowledge in understanding and interpreting cows' behaviors also influence how the signs are accepted.