

**KONSEP CAU DALAM MASYARAKAT SUNDA**  
**(Kajian Antropolinguistik di Desa Gunung Masigit, Kecamatan Cipatat,**  
**Kabupaten Bandung Barat)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian yang berjudul “Konsep *Cau* dalam Masyarakat Sunda (Kajian Antropolinguistik di Desa Gunung Masigit, Kecamatan Cipatat, Kabupaten Bandung Barat)” merupakan suatu penelitian pada tataran kajian antropolinguistik. Penelitian ini sangat relevan dilakukan di Desa Gunung Masigit, Kecamatan Cipatat, Kabupaten Bandung Barat, karena masyarakat di desa tersebut masih memegang konsep harmoni dengan alam yakni dengan mempertahankan leksikon-leksikon yang berkaitan dengan *cau* dan pemanfaatannya. Dalam penelitian ini dirumuskan beberapa masalah yang meliputi (1) klasifikasi dan deskripsi leksikon tentang *cau*, (2) fungsi leksikon tentang *cau*, (3) konsep *cau* yang terkandung dalam leksikon tentang *cau*, dan (4) kesepadan antara leksikon varian *cau* dalam bahasa Sunda dengan leksikon varian pisang dalam bahasa Indonesia. Untuk menjawab semua permasalahan tersebut, digunakan model penelitian etnografi komunikasi yang melibatkan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data digunakan teknik observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Berikut hasil penelitian yang dijelaskan secara singkat. Data leksikon tentang *cau* berjumlah 100 leksikon. *Pertama*, klasifikasi secara formal berdasarkan satuan lingual yang terdiri atas (1) kata dan (2) frasa. Selain itu, klasifikasi secara fungsional terdiri atas (1) bagian-bagian *cau*, (2) varian *cau*, (3) hasil olahan *cau*, dan (4) cara pengolahan *cau*. *Kedua*, fungsi leksikon meliputi (1) fungsi pertanian dan pendidikan lingkungan hidup, (2) fungsi ekonomi, (3) fungsi identitas sosial, (4) fungsi kesehatan dan pengobatan, dan (5) fungsi kebudayaan. *Ketiga*, konsep yang terkandung dalam leksikon tentang *cau* meliputi (1) cerminan hubungan kearifan budaya Sunda berdimensi vertikal dan (2) cerminan hubungan kearifan budaya Sunda berdimensi horizontal yang terdiri atas (a) orang Sunda bijak memanfaatkan alam, (b) orang Sunda mementingkan kesehatan dan pengobatan alami, serta (c) orang Sunda menganggap penting makanan dalam setiap acara. *Keempat*, kesepadan antara leksikon varian *cau* dengan leksikon varian pisang terdiri atas (1) leksikalisasi sepadan dan (2) leksikalisasi tidak sepadan.

**CAU CONCEPT IN SUNDANESE PEOPLE**  
**(Antropolinguistik Study at Gunung Masigit Village, Cipatat Sub-district,**  
**Bandung Barat regency)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The research that entitled "*Cau* Concept in Sundanese People (Antropolinguistik Study at Gunung Masigit Village, Cipatat Sub-district, Bandung Barat regency)" is the research which related on antropolinguistik study. This research is very relevant to do in Gunung Masigit Village, Cipatat Sub-District, Bandung Barat Regency, because the people on the village are still using a harmony concept with nature that maintain the lexicon-lexicon which is related with *cau* and its utilization. In this research, there are some problem that formulated in, which covered (1) the classification and description about *cau*, (2) the lexicon function about *cau*, (3) the concept of *cau* that contained in the lexicon of *cau*, and (4) the equivalence between the variant leksikon of *cau* in bahasa Indonesia and the variant leksikon of *cau* in bahasa Sunda. To answer all of the problem above, the research use ethnography of communication that involve the description-qualitative method. In data accumulation uses the observation of participation technique, in depth interview, and documentation. The following is the result that explain described briefly. The amount of lexicon data about *cau* are 100 lexicon that described briefly. *First*, the formal classification based on lingual piece consists of (1) word, and (2) phrase. Aside from that, the functional classification consist of (1) parts of *cau*, (2) the variant of *cau*, (3) the processed of *cau*, and (4) the way of processing *cau*. *Second*, the function of lexicon covered (1) agricultural functions and the function of environmental education, (2) economic functions, (3) social identity function, (4) health and treatment function, and (5) cultural function. *Third*, the concept that contained inside the lexicon of *cau*, covered (1) the reflection of Sundanese cultural wisdom vertical way, and (2) the reflection of Sundanese cultural wisdom horizontal way which consisting of (a) Sundanese people wisely utilize nature, (b) Sundanese people concerned with the health and natural medicine, and (c) Sundanese people attach importance of food in every event. *Fourth*, the harmony between the lexicon variant of *cau* and leksikon variant pisang, consists of (1) the proportional of lexicalization, and (2) the unproportional of lexicalization.