

## KRONOLOGIS (KORESPONDENSI) PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL PADA JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI SINTA 2

**Judul** : **Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: the Implication as Arts Learning Resources**

**Jurnal** : KOMUNITAS International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture, [Vol 12, No 2 \(2020\)](#), Hal: 209-215

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**URL Artikel** : <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/article/view/18937/pdf>

**Penulis** : Eko Sugiarto<sup>1</sup>, Triyanto<sup>2</sup>, Mujiyono<sup>3</sup>

No	Tanggal	Aktivitas
1	23 April 2019	1. MELAKUKAN SUBMISSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Login Akun Author pada OJS <a href="https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/author/submit/1">https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/author/submit/1</a></li> <li>• Notifikasi penerimaan submit by email</li> </ul>
2	10 Juni 2020	2. MENERIMA HASIL REVIEW
3	11 Juni 2020	3. MENGIRIMKAN REVISI 1: BERDASARKAN HASIL REVIEW
4	24 Juni 2022	4. DECISION: NASKAH DITERIMA UNTUK DITERBITKAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penulis diminta mengirim naskah final dalam versi Bahasa Inggris.</li> </ul>
5	29 Juni 2020	5. REVISI 2: MENGIRIMKAN NASKAH FINAL BERBAHASA INGGRIS
6	13 September 2020	6. MENERIMA EMAIL <i>INVOICE</i> PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL
7	13 September 2020	7. MEMBALAS EMAIL KESEDIAAN PENULIS
8	15 September 2020	8. MENGIRIMKAN BUKTI PEMBAYARAN PUBLIKASI
9	3 September 2020	9. STATUS <i>PUBLISHED</i>
10	30 Sept 2020	10. PUBLISHED <i>ONLINE</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/article/view/18937/pdf">https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/article/view/18937/pdf</a></li> </ul>

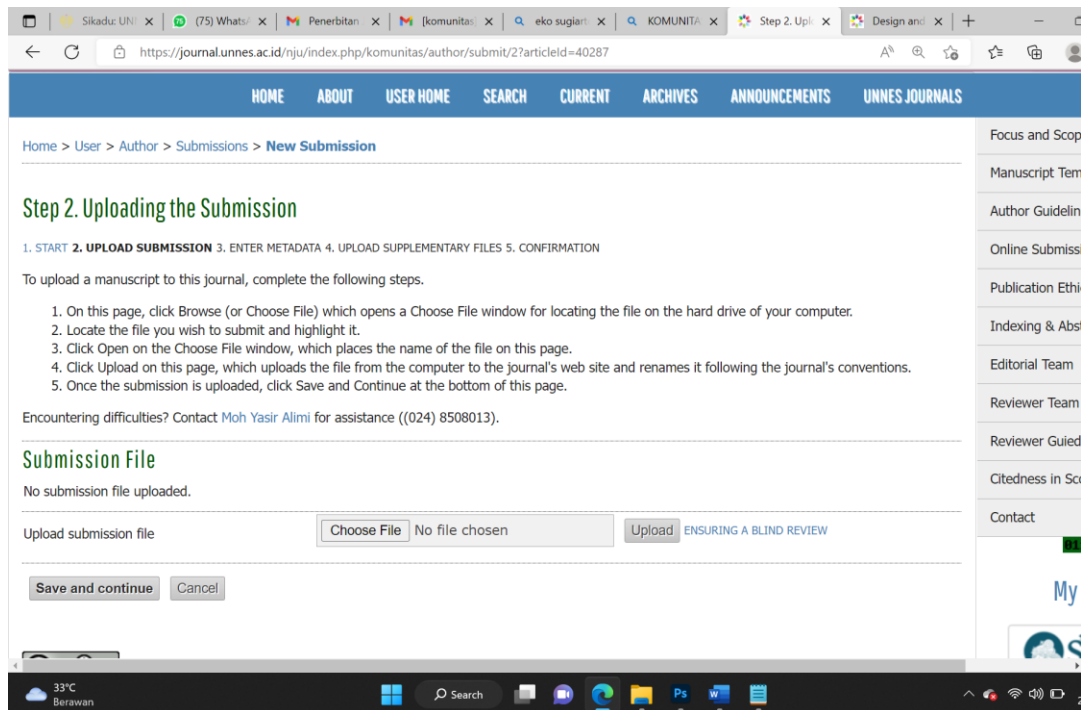
# 1. MELAKUKAN SUBMISSIONS

## Login Akun Author pada OJS:



## Proses submit:

<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas/author/submit/1>



## Summary:

The screenshot shows the submission page for article #18937 on the International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture website. The page includes a navigation menu with options like HOME, ABOUT, USER HOME, SEARCH, CURRENT, ARCHIVES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, and UNNES JOURNALS. The article title is "Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: The Implication as Arts Learning Resources". The authors listed are Eko Sugiarto, Triyanto Triyanto, and Mujiyono Mujiyono. The submission date is April 23, 2019. The page also features a sidebar with various journal-related links and a status section at the bottom.

Home > User > Author > Submissions > #18937 > Summary

### #18937 Summary

**SUMMARY** REVIEW EDITING

#### Submission

Authors	Eko Sugiarto, Triyanto Triyanto, Mujiyono Mujiyono
Title	Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: The Implication as Arts Learning Resources
Original file	18937-46032-1-SM.DOCX 2019-04-23
Supp. files	None
Submitter	- Eko Sugiarto
Date submitted	April 23, 2019 - 09:00 AM
Section	Articles
Editor	Moh Alimi
Abstract Views	301

#### Status

33°C Berawan

## Naskah awal yang disubmit:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document with the following content:

**DESAIN & KONSTRUKSI KAPAL NELAYAN TRADISIONAL JEPARA DALAM KONTEKS EKOLOGI BUDAYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SENI**

Eko Sugiarto, Triyanto, Mujiyono  
Jurusan Seni Rupa FBS Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Email: ekosugiarto@mail.unnes.ac.id

**ABSTRAK**

Eksistensi masyarakat nelayan tradisional di Jepara ditunjukkan dari sistem peralatan atau teknologi kapal penangkap ikan (kapal ikan). Sebagai bagian yang melekat dalam kehidupan masyarakat nelayan, fenomena tersebut sangat menarik sekaligus penting untuk diteliti secara lebih mendalam dalam konteks subkebudayaan Jawa pesisir utara. Berdasarkan itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan: (1) desain konstruksi kapal nelayan sebagai representasi sistem teknologi masyarakat nelayan tradisional Jepara, (2) aspek ekologis subkebudayaan Jawa pesisir utara yang melingkupi proses penciptaan kapal masyarakat nelayan tradisional Jepara. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, pengamatan dan kajian dokumen, serta dianalisis menggunakan mode alir. Hasil penelitian akan memberi penjelasan secara empirik tentang desain konstruksi dan teknologi penciptaan kapal dalam perspektif ekologi subkebudayaan Jawa pesisir utara.

**Kata kunci:** desain, kapal, nelayan tradisional, ekologi budaya

**PENDAHULUAN**

Desain konstruksi dan teknologi penciptaan kapal ikan merupakan peninggalan budaya yang mempresentasikan kegagahan nenek moyang Indonesia (konon nenek moyang Indonesia adalah pelaut). Kebesarannya armada maritim bahkan menjadi penanda bersatunya Nusantara oleh Majapahit. Sejak abad ke-9 Masehi, bangsa Indonesia telah berlayar jauh dengan kapal bercadik. Mereka ke utara mengarungi lautan, ke barat memotong lautan Hindia

Tengah, tepatnya terletak di wilayah pantai utara Jawa Tengah. Dalam konteks kebudayaan, kawasan Jepara dan sekitarnya termasuk dalam wilayah subkebudayaan pesisir *lar-tengah* bersama Kendal, Semarang, Kudus, Demak, Pati dan Rembang.

Kebesarannya maritim Jepara tampak jelas gaungnya pada zaman Islam, yaitu Jepara pernah tampil menjadi kota pelabuhan dan perdagangan yang sangat terkenal (Kartodirdjo, 1977). Sisa-sisa kejayaan maritim Jepara tersebut masih dapat dirasakan hingga saat ini dalam bentuk eksistensi kelompok masyarakat nelayan yang berlangsung secara turun-temurun dalam keluarga nelayan. Eksistensi masyarakat nelayan tradisional di Jepara tidak dapat terpisahkan dari sistem peralatan atau teknologi kapal penangkap ikan (kapal ikan). Kapal yang dimaksud dalam penelitian ini yaitu kapal tradisional atau dalam bahasa Jawa disebut sebagai perahu, yang dapat dikategorikan menjadi kapal bermesin dan tanpa mesin (Djafar, 2009). Selain perahu, kapal tradisional di Indonesia dalam kaca mata etnologis memiliki banyak penamaan di wilayah masing-masing, antara lain di wilayah Cilacap disebut *jukung*, wilayah Jawa Timur disebut *ketinting*, dan Madura disebut *butek*.

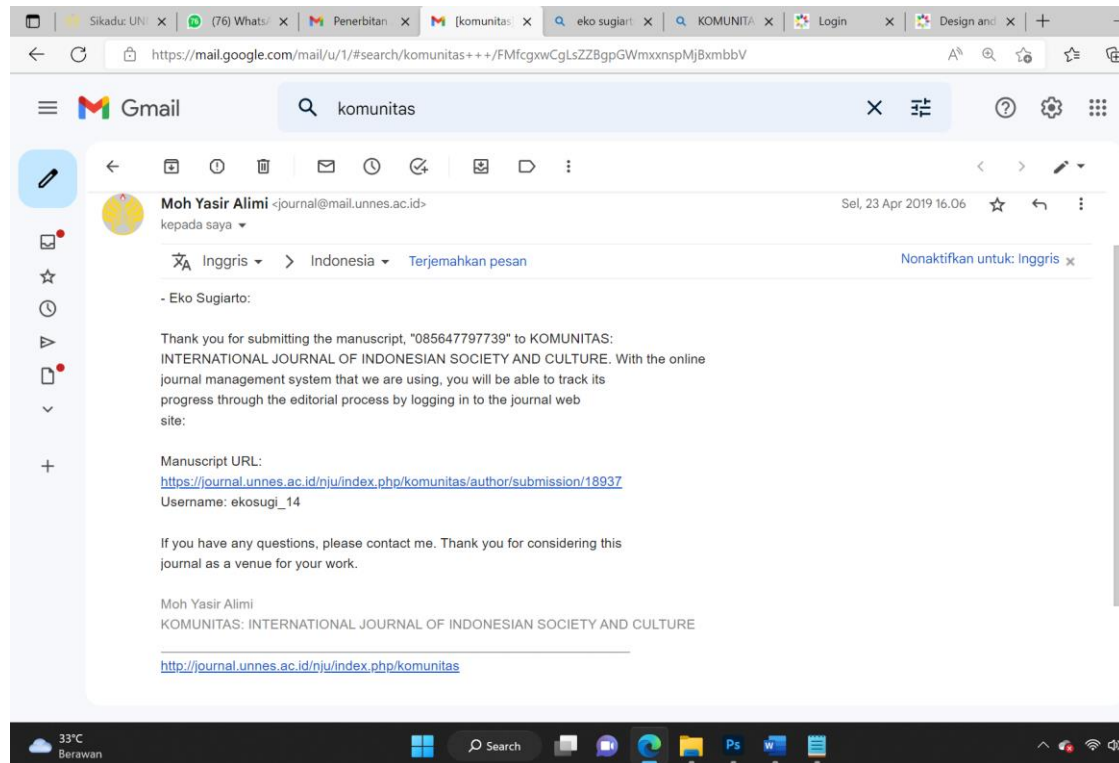
Di seluruh dunia, desain dan konstruksi untuk perahu kayu tradisional telah berkembang selama berabad-abad. Desain tersebut dirancang dengan mempertimbangkan metode penangkapan ikan lokal, jarak ke daerah penangkapan ikan dan ketersediaan bahan bangunan. Di samping itu terdapat pula peralatan teknologi modern yang juga dipengaruhi oleh desain asing (Savin, 20013).

Di seluruh kawasan Nusantara ada tradisi yang kuat dalam pembangunan perahu kayu tradisional. Ini sangat berkaitan dengan dua hal, yaitu unsur-unsur alami dan kebudayaan yang diyakini serta diikuti oleh masyarakat nelayan. Ini dikenal sebagai ekologi budaya. Perahu kayu tradisional biasanya dibangun untuk standar yang dapat diterima secara lokal yang telah berevolusi dalam konteks kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat pesisir. Standar dan desain ini juga cenderung sangat sesuai dengan keterampilan lokal (Savin, 2013; Oulbrandsen, 2004).

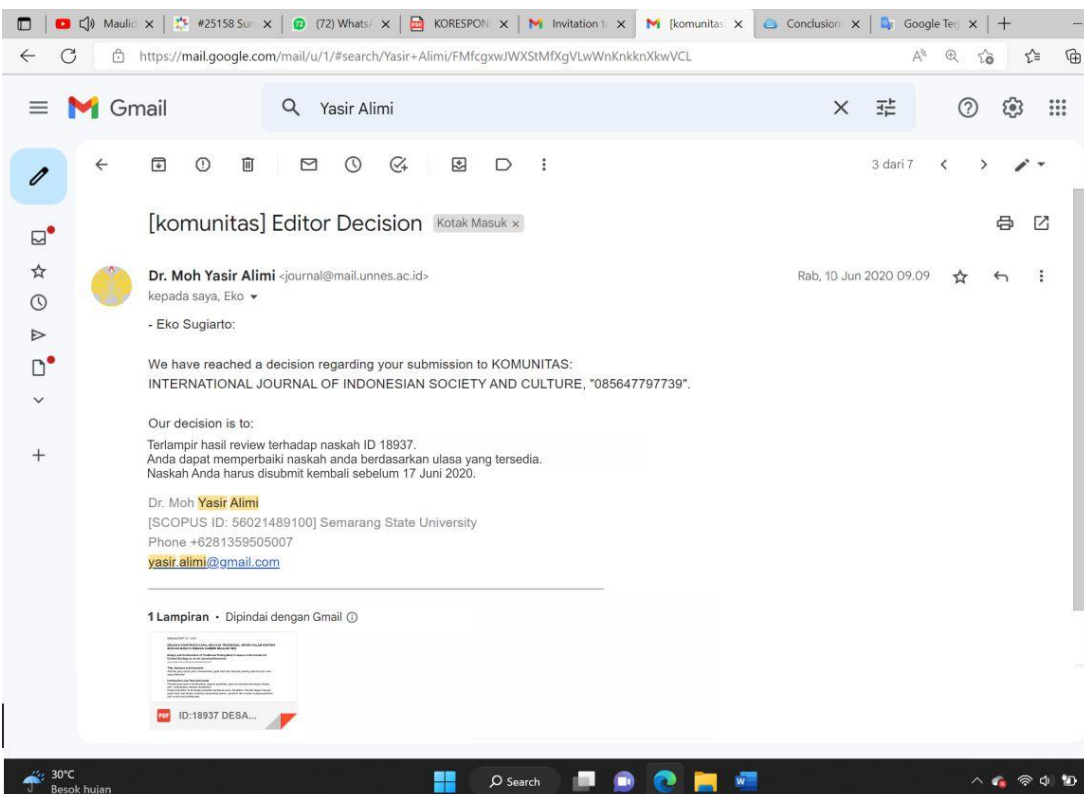
Desain konstruksi dan teknologi penciptaan kapal ikan di Jepara menunjukkan berbagai keunikan sehingga menarik dan penting untuk dikaji secara lebih mendalam. Kapal ikan yang berfungsi sebagai kapal penangkap ikan telah sejak dahulu digunakan di Jepara untuk melakukan aktivitas penangkapan ikan di laut. Peralatan kapal ikan tersebut merupakan salah satu aspek penting dalam operasi penangkapan ikan karena merupakan salah satu unit teknis yang menentukan keberhasilan operasi penangkapan ikan.

Aktivitas kehidupan nelayan yang berkaitan dengan perkapalan tradisional desain konstruksi dan teknologi penciptaan kapal ikan di Jepara dapat dikatakan sebagai bagian yang melekat dalam kehidupan masyarakat nelayan. Apabila merujuk pada komponen kebudayaan,

## Notifikasi penerimaan submit by email:



## 2. MENERIMA HASIL REVIEW: (10 Juni 2020)



#25158 Sur | (72) Whats | KORESPON | Invitation | |komunitas | Conclusion | Google Ter | REVIEW KO | +

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/1/#search/Yasir+Alimi/FMfcgwxJWXStMXgVLwWnKnknXkwVCL?projector=1&messagePartId=0.1

Gmail Yasir Alimi

MANUSCRIPT ID: 18937

**DESAIN & KONSTRUKSI KAPAL NELAYAN TRADISIONAL JEPARA DALAM KONTEKS EKOLOGI BUDAYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SENI**

**Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology as an Art Learning Resources**

**Title, Abstract and Keywords**  
Abstrak yang ditulis perlu menekankan pada hasil dan dampak penting atas temuan riset yang dilakukan

**Introduction and Theory/Concept**  
Pendahuluan perlu menampilkan urgensi penelitian, apa kontribusinya terhadap bidang seni, masyarakat, bahkan pendidikan.  
Posisi penelitian ini terhadap penelitian terdahulu perlu dikuatkan. Penulis dapat merujuk pada hasil riset terbaru tentang masyarakat pesisir, perahum dan produk budaya pesisiran dari jurnal-jurnal bereputasi.

**Analysis**  
Pembahasan tentang fakta empiric sudah baik, hanya saja perlu dikuatkan implikasinya bagi sumber belajar seni bagi masyarakat tradisional.

(Reviewer 1)

Halaman 1 / 1

30°C Berawan

#25158 Sur | (72) Whats | KORESPON | Invitation | |komunitas | Conclusion | Google Ter | REVIEW KO | +

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REVIEW KOMUNIKAS.pdf

1. Overall Paper  
Penelitian telah menunjukkan struktur y...  
Buka dengan

**Title, Abstract and Keywords**  
Judul dan abstrak perlu disusun ulang. Upayakan menampilkan topik yang problematis. Abstrak hendaknya disusun secara padat dan menarik dengan menguatkan isu penting dalam produksi seni/desain kapal masyarakat nelayan tradisional dalam konteks kekinian.

**2. Introduction and Theory/Concept**  
Teori terbaru dari jurnal internasional sangat direkomendasikan untuk dirujuk oleh penulis.

**3. Research Issues**  
Isu-isu pendidikan berbasis masyarakat (community based-education) sangat penting untuk direlevansikan dalam artikel ini.

**4. Methodology**  
Telah jelas dan spesifik

**5. Analysis**  
Analisis telah memadai berkenaan dengan artefak desain kapal masyarakat setempat. Hanya saja aspek nilai dan sumber belajar belum nampak.

**5. Conclusion**  
Simpulan yg ditulis sebaiknya tidak sekadar menyajikan ulang hasil dalam versi singkat. Simpulan Anda harus memperjelas maksud, implikasi, dan pentingnya tulisan Anda. Serta sebaiknya menyarankan kemungkinan penelitian yang akan datang tentang topik tersebut.

**6. Referencing**  
Perlu memperkaya referensi dari sumber internasional

(Reviewer 2)

Halaman 1 / 1

30°C Berawan

### 3. MENGIRIMKAN NASKAH HASIL REVISI 1 (11 Juni 2020)

The screenshot shows the submission page for article #18937 on the KOMUNITAS website. The page header includes the journal's logo and name, "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDONESIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE". The navigation menu contains links for HOME, ABOUT, USER HOME, SEARCH, CURRENT, ARCHIVES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, and UNNES JOURNALS. The breadcrumb trail is "Home > User > Author > Submissions > #18937 > Summary".

The article details are as follows:

Authors	Eko Sugiarto, Triyanto Triyanto, Mujiyono Mujiyono
Title	Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: The Implication as Arts Learning Resources
Original file	18937-46032-1-SM.DOCX 2020-06-11
Supp. files	None
Submitter	- Eko Sugiarto
Date submitted	April 11, 2020 - 19:00 AM
Section	Articles
Editor	Moh Alimi

On the right side, there is a sidebar menu with options: Focus and Sc, Manuscript Te, Author Guideli, Online Submis, Publication Et, Indexing & Ab, Editorial Team, Reviewer Tear, Reviewer Guid, and Citedness in S.

### 4. DECISION: NASKAH DITERIMA UNTUK DITERBITKAN (24 Juni 2022)

Penulis diminta mengirim naskah final dalam versi Bahasa Inggris.

The screenshot shows an email from Dr. Moh Yasir Alimi (journal@mail.unnes.ac.id) to Eko Sugiarto, dated Wednesday, June 24, 2020, at 09:09. The subject is "[komunitas] Editor Decision".

The email content is as follows:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to KOMUNITAS: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDONESIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE, "085647797739".

Our decision is to:  
Kami tertarik Untuk menerbitkannya. Mohon diterjemah ke bahasa Inggris ya.  
Kami tunggu. Bila cepat bisa kami terbitkan edisi September

Dr. Moh Yasir Alimi  
[SCOPUS ID: 56021489100] Semarang State University  
Phone +6281359505007  
[yasir.alimi@gmail.com](mailto:yasir.alimi@gmail.com)  
<http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas>

At the bottom of the email, there are three buttons: "Balas", "Balas ke semua", and "Teruskan".

## 5. MENGIRIMKAN REVISI 2: NASKAH FINAL BERBAHASA INGGRIS (29 Juni 2020)

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the submission page for article #25158 on the International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture website. The page is titled "#25158 Summary" and includes navigation tabs for SUMMARY, REVIEW, and EDITING. The main content area displays submission details in a table format:

Authors	Eko Sugiarto
Title	Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: The Implication as Arts Learning Resources
Original file	25158-62789-1-SM.DOCX 2020-06-29
Supp. files	None
Submitter	- Eko Sugiarto
Date submitted	June 29, 2020 - 11:47 PM
Section	Articles
Editor	None assigned
Author comments	Dear Pak Dr. M Yasir Alimi.  Based on your acceptance letter for Vol 12 No 2 (2020), <b>I re-submit my paper in english version.</b>  Best regard, Dr.Eko Sugiarto

On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with a list of links: Focus and Scope, Manuscript Template, Author Guidelines, Online Submission Guidelines, Publication Ethics, Indexing & Abstracting, Editorial Team, Reviewer Team, Reviewer Guidelines, Citedness in Scopus, and Contact. Below these links are "My Stats" and a "SINTA" logo.

**Naskah final yang dikirim:**

# Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara in the Context of Cultural Ecology: The Implication as Arts Learning Resources

Eko Sugiarto<sup>1</sup>, Triyanto<sup>2</sup>, Mujiyono<sup>3</sup>

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Received: xxxx; Accepted: xxxx; Published: xxxx

## Abstract

The existence of a traditional fisherman community in Jepara is proven based on the system of equipment or technology of fishing vessels. As part that is familiar with the life of the fishing community, this phenomenon is very interesting as well as important to be studied more deeply in the context of the north coast Javanese sub-culture. Based on that, this study aims to explain: (1) the design of fishing boat construction as a representation of the technology system of traditional fishing communities in Jepara, (2) the ecological aspect of the north coast Javanese sub-culture includes the process of creating traditional fishing boat in Jepara communities, and (3) wisdom potential in traditional ship design as learning resources. This study uses a qualitative approach with case study design. The data is collected through interviews, observations and document reviews, and analyzed by using flow mode. The results of the study will provide an empirical explanation of the construction design and boat creation technology in the ecological perspective of the north coast Javanese sub-culture. Traditional ship design in Jepara is potential as learning resources to create the value of cooperation, openness, communication and religious.

## Keywords

design, boat, traditional fishermen, cultural ecology

## INTRODUCTION

The design of construction and technology for the creation of fishing vessels is a cultural heritage that presents the prowess of Indonesian ancestors (people say that Indonesian ancestors were seamen). The greatness of the maritime fleet even became the unification of the Archipelago by Majapahit. Since the 9th century AD, the Indonesian people have sailed far away by boat. They went to the north across the sea, they went to the west across the Indian ocean up to Madagascar, and they went to the east

to Easter Island (Naila, 2014:2). The history records that the marine life of the Indonesian people has been around for a long time (Naila, 2014:2). It is evidenced by the findings of prehistoric and historic sites.

The seafront city shows the phenomenon of urban culture and maritime culture that is full of symbols and traditions in its culture. The harmonious of maritime culture and urban culture offers a different perspective. According to Konvitz, maritime cities are defined as "Urban maritime culture" (Masimo, 2014). Jepara as the north coast of



Java (*Pantura*) is one of the maritime representation of Indonesia. Jepara is located in the political territory of the Central Java province, precisely it is located in the north coast of Central Java. In the cultural context, Jepara and its surroundings are included in the central north subcultural with Kendal, Semarang, Kudus, Demak, Pati, and Rembang.

The maritime greatness of Jepara was well known in the Islamic era, namely Jepara became a very famous port and trade city (Kartodirdjo, 1977). The Jepara's maritime glory can still be felt to this day in the form of the existence of a fishermen community group which is passed down from generation to generation in the fishermen families. The existence of a traditional fishermen community in Jepara cannot be separated from the equipment or technology system of fishing vessels. The ship that is studied in this study is a traditional ship or in Javanese referred to a boat. It can be categorized into ship with engines and ship without engines (Djafar, 2009). In addition to boats, traditional ship in Indonesia in the context of ethnological have many names in each area, namely in Cilacap, it is called *jukung*, in East Java, it is called *ketinting*, and in Madura, it is called *butek*.

In around the world, the design and construction for traditional wooden boats have developed over the centuries. The design was designed by considering local fishing method, the distance to fishing area, and the availability of building materials. In addition, there are also modern technology equipment that is also influenced by foreign designs (Savin, 20013).

In the archipelago area, there is a strong tradition of building traditional wooden boats. It is related to two things, namely the elements of nature and culture that are believed and followed by the fishermen community. It is known as cultural ecology. Traditional wooden boats are usually made to locally acceptable standards that have evolved in the context of activities carried out by coastal community. These standards and designs also tend to be very compatible with local affordability (Savin, 2013; Gulbrandsen, 2004).

The construction design and technology for the creation of fishing vessels in Jepara show a variety of uniqueness, so that it is interesting and important to be studied deeply. Fishing vessels that function as fishing have been used in Jepara in a long time to carry out fishing activities at sea. The fishing vessel equipment is one of the important aspects in fishing activity because it is one of the technical units that determine the success of fishing.

The life activities of fishermen related to traditional shipping of construction design and technology for the creation of fishing vessels in Jepara can be concluded as a part that familiar with fishermen community. If it is referred to the cultural component, everything that is related to the equipment of the fishing community is included in the cultural field, especially in the living equipment and technology system (see Koentjaraningrat, 2002). Based on this statement, the object of this study was examined interdisciplinarily by using cultural theory, especially cultural ecology to position it in the central north Javanese coastal subculture. In the explanation of cultural ecology, technology aspect and characteristics of the physical natural environment are connected with technologi system. Therefore, this phenomenon is very interesting and important to be studied in deeply. In particular, this paper questions the creation of fishing vessels as a representation of living equipment and technology systems in the context of Jepara coastal culture.

This study is related to the study of traditional shipping equipment and technology system in the context of the north coast Javanese subculture. Theoretically, this study is also explained in the context of the ecology of coastal areas as a former of coastal culture in Jepara, Indonesia.

## **METHOD**

A qualitative approach was used in this study by focusing on the field research method. According to the principles of qualitative research, researchers have a role as key instruments. Researchers will research directly, adjust to the time and place to

obtain the data holistically (see Hohidi, 2012; Marshall & Rossman, 2006).

The design used is a case study to find out the uniqueness deeply about construction design and traditional shipping technology in Jepara. The researcher will explore the lives of traditional fishing vessels builder and several key informants from several traditional fishermen.

The main subject of this study is traditional boat builder in Jepara. Purposively, the research subjects were focused on five traditional fishermen who utilize boat building service. The research data were collected through (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (2) document studies. *First*, researchers use the "controlled observation" method. The observations were made in the Jepara coastal especially in: (1) boat builders' villages and (2) traditional fishermen villages namely Panggung Village, Kedungmalang Village, and Surodadi Village Kedung Subdistrict Jepara Regency are two Fishermen villages in Jepara Regency that its community rely on their lives from the sea.

Researchers use visual recording with digital camera as recording tool to complete notes. *Second*, unstructured interviews are used to interview key informants, namely boat builder and traditional fishermen. *Third*, document studies are carried out on the works of traditional boats made by boat builder.

The validity of the research data is maintained by triangulation techniques. Triangulation technique used in this study is source triangulation. This study uses a flow model analysis from Miles and Huberman consisting of: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) verification.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Design and Construction of Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara**

Boats in Indonesia were built by traditional shipyards that its construction is not equipped with plans and general requirements. Fishermenboat in Jepara do not have special education even formal education in vocational high schools or in Institute in the naval architecture major. The

ability of boat builder is inherited in the family and in the community.

One of the boat builder in the Deman Urban Village, Pesajen Hamlet, Jepara District, Supomo (48) claimed that he has made the construction of fishing boats since three years ago (2014). In the first time, he was a furniture carving craftsman in Jepara. Then, he learns about ships (helping others), so he can make or produce ships independently.

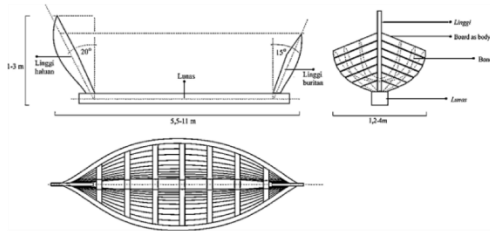
In the process of building a fishing boat, the boat builder usually has two assistants in facilitating his work. There are division of tasks, namely, the first person helps in installing blocks and layers of wooden boards to form the main body of the boat. Whereas, the second person has a task to smokethe wood to form a wooden curvature as a boat's body.

The fishing boat construction design in Jepara has three main construction sections which functionas a basic construction and fastening, namely (1) keel, (2) bow, and (3) stern. They are the main construction components as a source of strength in the boat. Keel is the most basic part of a boat construction. Keel as a foundation for laying bow, stern, and wooden boat. The bow is the boathullin the front part of the boat which is placed vertically with a slope of 200°. While, the stern isthe boat hull in the back part of the boat with a slope of 150°.

Traditional boat building uses teak as the main material. Teak wood is a typical wood on the island of Java which has very good strength and water resistance. This wood is also widely used in the furniture industries in Jepara, Indonesia. Whereas saw, ruler, carving tool, grinder, planer machine, glue, putty, hammer, and iron nail.

The construction of wooden fishing boat does not use design drawings namely the midship section and construction profile as one of the technical requirements that must be required. The draft or design of the boat is only imagined in the minds of the boat builder and it is communicated verbally to the boat maker's assistants in the form of instructions in the boat building process. The boat that is widely used by the fishing

community in Jepara is a type of Sopek boat made from teak wood. Sopek Boat has two types of size, namely a small boat with a length of 5.5 m and a width of 1.2-2 m and a large boat with a length of 11 m and a width of 4 m. The drive system already uses a motor engine. Figure 1 is an example of a construction design offishing boat in Demaan Urban Village, Pesajen Hamlet, Jepara District, Jepara Regency.



**Figure 1.** Front, Top, and Left View of boat hull

Based on observations at the Wisoriver, Ujung Batu Village, Jepara and the Kanal Estuary, Demaan/Pakisaji Village, all Jepara boats have various colors. All parts of the fishing boat, especially the outside part of the boat, namely hull, bow and stern, seats, *omahan* or shade have been painted with bright colors. The most wide boat and arranged or constructed from the arrangement of boards on ivory boat hull is the most dominant color of the boat.

### Ecological Aspects in the Design of Fishing Boat in Jepara

Traditional boat or ship is one of the means of transportation and supporting livelihoods on the river and sea. The boat was made based on knowledge gained from generation to generation. The development of the knowledge is based on experience and instinct in adapting to the environment.

Thus, the traditional boat or ship from an area is one of the means product developed based on the ability to adapt to the natural environment in the area where the owner or the boat builder lives in the cultural context. The adaptation process is fulfilled by the customs of the community. In accordance with many communities who live in coastal areas or many diverse customs in Indonesia, it will determine the diversity of traditional

boat shapes both in terms of variation in size and style of cultural arts. Most of the traditional vessels operating in Indonesia are used for fishermen or fishing boat-type vessels. It is related to the livelihood of the majority of the population who live in coastal areas which generally work as fishermen.

There are different shapes and sizes between wooden boats that operate near to the coastal area and in the sea. However, some boats have the same shape in the hull section, which has U-shape. Traditional fishing boat is made follows the fishing operation plan which is determined by the type and size of the fishing gear.

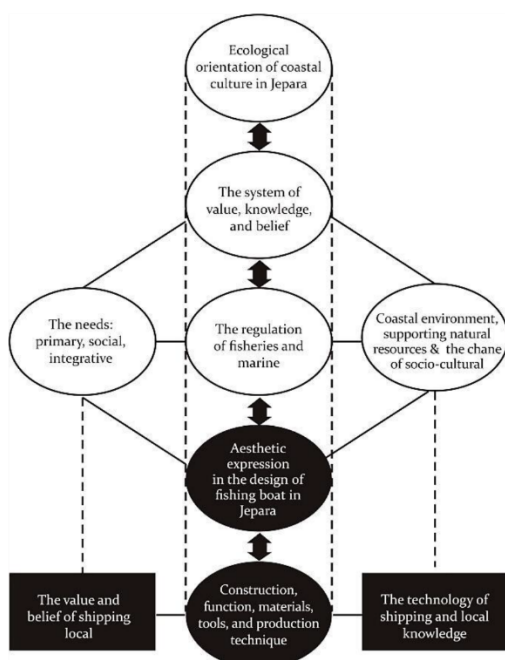
The development of fishery equipment follows the needs based on the development of conditions, for example the adjustment of fishing gear based on the condition of the water layer, namely fishing gear for parts on the surface layer, at the bottom or between the two sides, then the basic conditions that are sandy, muddy, or rocky. Meanwhile, based on the distance of the cruise, a boat or traditional boat can be made for fishing operations near the beach or in the sea. Boat or fishing boat as a means of fishing gear was built to accommodate the needs of fishing operations as described above.

The uniqueness of coastal cultural ecology is related to ship design (Masimo, 2014). fishing boats in Jepara have a unique ship which is decorated or ornamented on the bow, stern, and boat hull. Between the various parts of the boat, only the bow, stern, and boat hull of the front and back are painted with ornaments. The bow and stern of the front or back and the boat hull in the structure of the boat is the most important thing to be decorated and given ornaments in order to beautify the boat. Ornament given has a function to make the appearance of the boat becomes more beautiful. The ornaments added to the boat are not related to the construction, so the presentations are in the form of two dimensional decorative paintings or drawings. The drawings in the form carving motifs that has Jepara typical. The Figure 2 is an example of a fishing boat ornament in Jepara.



**Figure 2.** Typical Ornaments on a Traditional Fishing Boat in Jepara

Traditional boat from Jepara is one of the product facilities developed based on the ability to adapt to the natural environment in the area where the owner or the boat builder lives in a cultural context. The adaptation process is fulfilled by the customs of the community. Fishing boats in Jepara use the main material of teak and bangkirai. Teak wood is very famous in Jepara as a basic material for making furniture. Systematically, a review of cultural ecology is presented in the following chart.



**Figure 3.** Chart of Cultural Ecology Systems in Design and Construction of Traditional Boat in Jepara

In terms of process, the characteristics of cultural ecology in the construction design of fishing boat are:

1. The cooperation between boat builder with others as boatbuilders (the togetherness principle of coastal people)

2. The boat building workshop is opened and can be seen by many people (the openness principle of coastal people)
3. The communication between the main boat builder with boat builder's assistants use straightforward language (the communication principle of coastal people)
4. There is a break (at 12-13 o'clock). It shows the principle of observance in worship
5. The existence of boat ornaments (the art expression of coastal people)

### Wisdom Potential in Traditional Ship Design as Learning Resources

The wisdom contained in the ship design and construction can be a momentum for learning resources of community-based fine arts education. The wisdom contained in the design and construction of fishing boats in Jepara has grown and developed in the Jepara region which is spread and passed down from generation to generation. The scope of local wisdom in traditional boat design of Jepara community comes from cultural ecological values, while educational value that can be used is character education with traditional arts and design as the media. The design of traditional boat in Jepara is not only aesthetic, but also represents aesthetic behavior and behavior patterns as a characteristic of fishing communities in Jepara. Thus, it can be emphasized that the learning resources can be categorized in the criteria of community and cultural resources.

The tradition of traditional ship building reflects a cultural aspect, both of direct and indirect, as well as fundamental life values. Culture has three main forms, namely culture as a system of ideas, behavior, and products (Koentjaraningrat, 2002). Most of the process of the design and construction of building ship, an idea displays aesthetic tastes that represents the local community, aesthetic behaviors, and art work products. Therefore, it is needed a good planning, implementation, and evaluation in the process of accommodation as arts learning resources.

Some of design and construction phenomena of traditional boat in Jepara that

are relevant and potential as learning resources are as follows. *First*, the value of cooperation. The Interaction among people who build traditional boats show fundamental cooperation in traditional culture and art activities. *Second*, the value of openness. Traditional boat builder and the community work openly, namely determining the price, quality of the material, and the process of making art seen by many people. Art criticisms also occur in the process of building traditional boats. *Third*, the value of communication. Social communication occurs between boats builders and the community. This communication shows the kinship of the people. *Fourth*, the value of religious. Aesthetic processes in boat building as a form of traditional culture that can not be separated from belief in God's power.

## CONCLUSION

The construction design and technology of ship building in the ecological perspective of the north coast of Java subculture. The construction design of fishing boat is a representation of the technology system of the traditional fishing community in Jepara. The type of boat made is *skopek* with the main material is teak wood from Java. The construction of fishing boats does not use design drawings. The draft or design of the boat is only imagined in the minds of the boat builder and verbally communicated to the boat builder's assistants in the form of instructions in the process of building fishing boats. The ecological aspects of the north coastal Javanese subculture determine the process of building a traditional fishing boat in Jepara. Culturally, the construction design and technology for boat building in the ecological perspective of the Javanese subculture on the north coast. The design is complemented by ornamental paintings that symbolize local wisdom, namely carving motifs typically from Jepara. The boat is built in cooperation consisting of a main boat builder and two/three assistants. Some of design and construction phenomena of traditional boat in Jepara that are relevant and potential as learning resources are as follows: the value of

cooperation, the value of openness, the value of communication and the value of religious.

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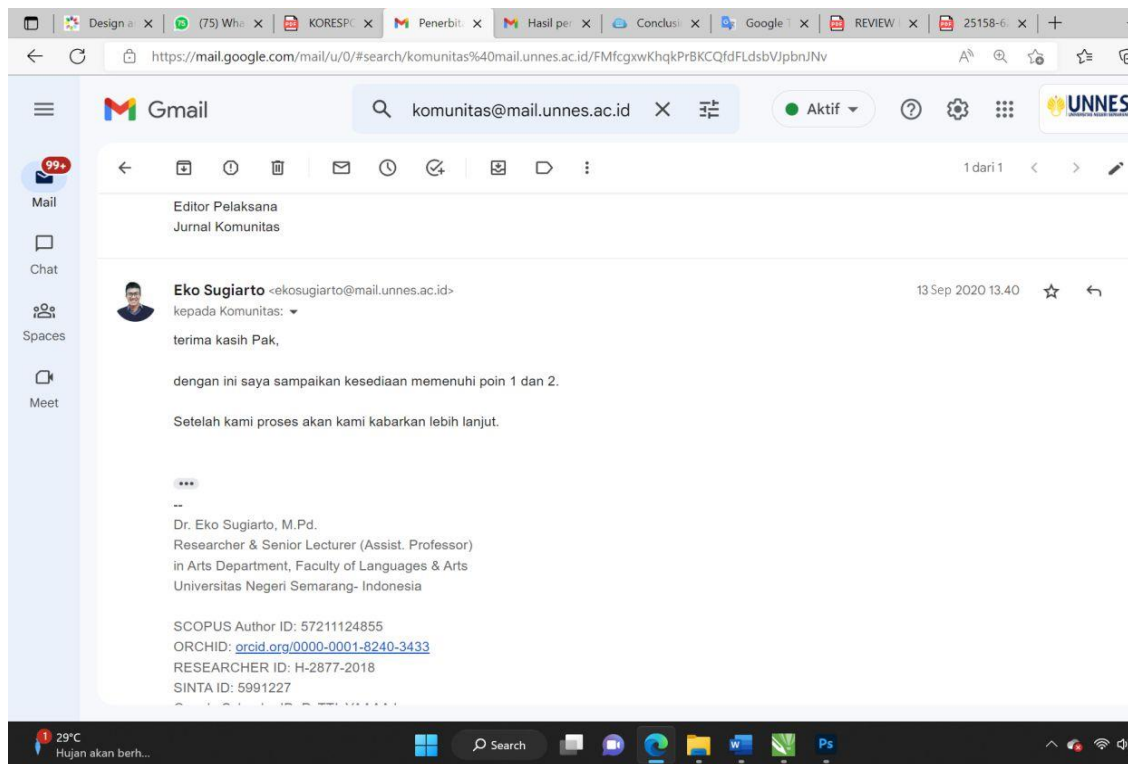
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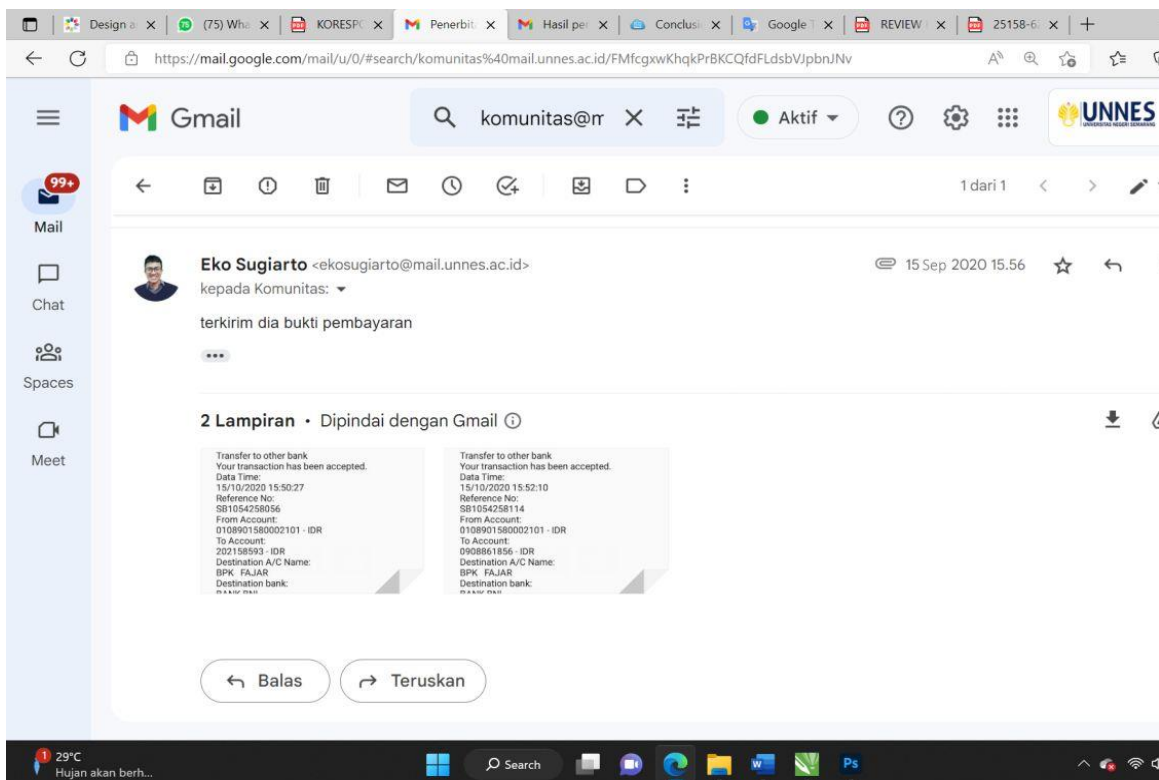
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**Abstract**  
The existence of a traditional fisherman community in Jepara is proven based on the system of equipment or technology of fishing vessels. As part that is familiar with the life of the fishing community, this phenomenon is very interesting as well as important to be studied more deeply in the context of the north coast