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Mapping the Linguistic Landscape: Geographic Terminology at Geopark Batur Museum

(Memetakan Lanskap Linguistik: Terminologi Geografi di Museum Geopark Batur)

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Abstract: Translation is crucial in facilitating cross-cultural understanding, especially in educational and touristic contexts such as museums. In this context, the accurate and acceptable translation of geographic terms is essential to ensure that information remains clear, informative, and culturally relevant for diverse audiences. This study aims to identify various types of geography terms found on the information board at the Batur Volcano Museum, also known as the Geopark Batur Museum. In addition, this study analyzes the most dominant types of terms and their relevance to the museum. The research data was taken from the bilingual informational board with geographic terms in the Geopark Batur Museum. The qualitative method explains the types of geography terms found on the information boards. This analysis is based on the theory of landscape linguistics by Yendra and Artawa (2020) and integrates geography theory, including the theory of geography types by Sinartejo (2019). The results showed five geography terms on the information board: atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and anthroposphere, with lithosphere as the most dominant type. This is because the museum aims to educate visitors about the geological phenomena that shape the landscape of Batur and its surroundings, so information about the lithosphere is very prominent on the information board. The geographic term lithosphere type refers to information about the rock and soil formations in the region, which are the main attraction for visitors who want to understand the geological uniqueness of Batur. The term lithosphere is therefore very relevant as it covers basic knowledge of the Earth's structure, which is important to understand in geography and geology.

Keywords **Geographic terminology, Geopark Batur Museum, Information board, Landscape linguistics**

Abstrak: Penerjemahan memainkan peran penting dalam memfasilitasi pemahaman lintas budaya, terutama dalam konteks edukatif dan pariwisata seperti museum. Dalam konteks ini, penerjemahan istilah geografis yang akurat dan dapat diterima sangat penting untuk memastikan bahwa informasi tetap jelas, informatif, dan relevan secara budaya bagi beragam audiens. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis istilah geografi yang terdapat pada papan informasi di Museum Gunung Api Batur, juga dikenal sebagai Museum Geopark Batur. Selain itu, penelitian ini menganalisis jenis istilah yang paling dominan serta relevansinya dengan museum tersebut. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah papan-papan informasi yang mengandung istilah geografi di Museum Geopark Batur. Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis istilah geografi yang ditemukan pada papan informasi. Analisis ini didasarkan pada teori linguistik lanskap oleh Yendra dan Artawa (2020) serta mengintegrasikan teori geografi, termasuk teori tipe-tipe geografi oleh Sinartejo (2019). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima jenis istilah geografi pada papan informasi, yaitu atmosfer, litosfer, hidrosfer, biosfer, dan antroposfer, dengan litosfer sebagai jenis yang paling dominan. Hal ini karena museum bertujuan untuk mendidik pengunjung tentang fenomena geologi yang membentuk lanskap Batur dan sekitarnya, sehingga informasi tentang litosfer sangat menonjol di papan informasi tersebut. Istilah geografi tipe litosfer merujuk pada informasi tentang formasi batuan dan tanah di kawasan ini, yang menjadi daya tarik utama bagi pengunjung yang ingin memahami keunikan geologis Batur. Oleh karena itu, istilah litosfer sangat relevan karena mencakup pengetahuan dasar tentang struktur bumi yang penting untuk dipahami dalam konteks geografi dan geologi.

Kata Kunci **Istilah geografi, Lanskap linguistik, Papan informasi, Museum Gunung Api Batur**

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INTRODUCTION

The linguistic landscape has become an important part of studying language representation in public spaces (Fitra, 2020), especially concerning the identity, culture, and influence of Nababan (2012). One of the public spaces rich in language use is the museum, which functions not only as a storage place for historical objects but also as an educational medium (Fitra, 2020; Algrayani, 2021). In Indonesia, the Batur Volcano Museum, or the Batur Geopark Museum, is where language conveys geological information to visitors. However, the reality on the ground shows that the information boards in this museum have not been fully standardized, both in terms of the selection of geographical terms and the consistency of their use Umam (2018:48). This phenomenon causes visitors, especially those from the public, too often have difficulty understanding the geographical concepts presented by Ehteshami (2022). Unclear use of terms, differences in translations, and inconsistent narrative arrangements indicate problems in the planning of the linguistic landscape in this museum. This fact is important to consider, considering that museums as educational media should be able to convey information accurately and be understood efficiently (Fitra, 2020; Andreana & Rofiq, 2024). Moreover, the Batur Geopark has a significant role in introducing unique geological phenomena that are part of the world heritage (Fitra, 2020). If the geographical terms used in the information board are not appropriate, then the museum's educational mission has the potential not be achieved optimally (Sari et al., 2022; Andriyanti, 2019). Therefore, this situation strongly supports the need for resear to map the use of geographical terms in the linguistics landscape of the Batur Geopark Museum, aiming to identify existing linguistic problems and formulate solutions for improvement.

As the study of the linguistic landscape has evolved, many previous studies have examined the use of language in public spaces, particularly as it relates to social, political, and cultural identity dynamics. For example, Ben-Rafael et al. (2006) and Landry & Bourhis (1997) emphasize how public texts function as an information medium and a social representation. However, in the context of the use of special scientific terms such as geography in the public space of museums (Widiyanto, 2019; Hafiz et al., 2025; Sari et al., 2022; Aisyah, 2023; Rohman & Romadlani, 2023), research is still relatively limited. Previous studies have mainly focused more on urban studies (Erikha, 2018; Sahril et al., 2019; Mauliddian, 2022), multilingual areas (Khoiriyah, 2021; Abdullah & Wulung, 2023), or commercial spaces, while the use of scientific terms in a public educational context is rarely become the focus. The existing literature shows that communication success in public spaces is greatly influenced by language clarity and terminology accuracy. However, there is not much has specifically reviewed how the term geography is used in educational spaces such as museums (Mudau et al., 2024). This gap needs to be filled because, without systematic mapping of the use of the term, the potential for public misunderstanding of scientific information becomes high. This condition proves that there are still shortcomings in the theoretical foundation that can explain the phenomenon of using the term geography in educational spaces (Reiss & Vermeer, 2014; Chimhundu, 1996), such as the Batur Geopark Museum. Thus, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth research to enrich the scientific treasures of the linguistic landscape, especially those oriented to geographical terminology in educational public spaces.

Based on the facts of reality and literature described earlier, this research aims to identify the different types of geographical terms used on the information board at the Batur Volcano Museum. This identification records terms and analyzes how they are chosen, organized, and presented in the museum's public text (Bartolini, 2020; Chenhui & Ruilin, 2020). In addition, this study aims to evaluate the extent to which these terms are relevant, accurate, and effective in conveying information to visitors. Thus, this research is expected to provide an overview of the quality of the museum's linguistic landscape, especially in the context of presenting geographical terms (Wang, 2022; Diao, 2023). The Batur Geopark Museum, as one of the geological education centers in Indonesia, has a great responsibility in presenting information that can be well understood by visitors from various educational backgrounds (Zahra, 2023; Fadhillah & Triwinarti, 2023). Therefore, geographical term-based linguistic landscape mapping is important to improve the quality of the information presented and strengthen the museum's function as an adequate public learning space. This goal also confirms that this research does not stop at the descriptive stage, but is also applicable by offering the basics of recommendations for improving the linguistic landscape in museums.

Although a wide range of research on linguistic landscapes has been conducted, attention to using specific scientific terms in educational public spaces is still minimal (Mudau et al., 2024; Fauzi &

Khristianto, 2020). Most studies focus on sociolinguistic aspects such as linguistic diversity, language shift, and language politics, while terminology aspects in public education, particularly geography, receive less serious attention. This gap is the primary basis for the urgency of this research. When the Batur Geopark Museum, which is part of UNESCO Global Geoparks, cannot convey scientific information properly through its information board, there will be a failure in carrying out one of the important missions of the geopark, namely public education. Therefore, this research is utmost importance. The urgency of this research is also reinforced by the fact that museums, as public institutions, must ensure that all the information presented is engaging, accurate, and linguistically accessible to all circles. By detecting term inconsistencies, unclear information, and irregularities in the presentation of texts in museums, this research can help improve educational communication strategies in public spaces. In addition, the results of this study will enrich the understanding of the linguistic landscape by adding a new dimension related to scientific terminology, especially in the context of geography (Italiano, 2016; Ismail & Kurniadi, 2023).

The contribution of this research is expected to have an impact on two main domains, namely the practical realm and the academic realm. Practically, the results of this study will provide concrete recommendations to the managers of the Batur Geopark Museum regarding the standards for using geography terms in information boards, so that the quality of information presented to the public can be improved. This recommendation can also guide other museums in designing their linguistic landscapes, especially those focusing on geological education (Italiano, 2016). Academically, this research will enrich scientific discourse in the field of linguistic landscapes by incorporating the study of scientific terms into the analysis of language use in public spaces. This is important considering that the aspect of scientific terminology has not been touched much in the study of the linguistic landscape. Thus, this research not only contributes to the local context of the Batur Geopark Museum but also contributes to the development of theory and methodology in the study of linguistic landscapes more broadly. In addition, this research is also expected to pave the way for follow-up studies that examine other specific aspects of language use in educational public spaces.

METHOD

This research adopts a phenomenological qualitative design as its approach. Phenomenology is a study that aims to describe the experiences of individuals or groups by detailing experiences every day to various aspects of the informants' lives related to specific concepts or phenomena. The importance of phenomenology lies in the effort to explain the experience without any influence from any background, both from the researcher and the informant. As stated by Creswell (2013), one type of qualitative phenomenological research is Post-Modern Phenomena, which includes a series of theories that focus on various existing problems. Applying the post-modern phenomenon approach in this study aims to investigate the types of geography terms on museum information boards.

This research was conducted at the Batur Volcano Museum, Kintamani, Bangli, or the Batur Geopark Museum. Batur Volcano Museum was chosen for this research because it is unique as an information and education center about geological diversity and natural history. This decision was based on the consideration that the museum offers a rich collection of geographical terms found on the information board in the exhibition room. Furthermore, the Batur Volcano Museum, being a popular tourist destination, attracts a diverse range of visitors from both local and international. The presence of visitors with different cultural and linguistic backgrounds provides an ideal context to study the acceptability of translating geography terms. In addition, the educational environment of the museum provides an opportunity to evaluate the extent to which geographic information can be accessed and understood by various levels of society. Therefore, the Batur Volcano Museum is considered a relevant research location and has the potential to provide rich insights into the practice of translating geography terms in a museum context. Based on data submitted by Suryo et al., (2023), tourist visits in December 2022 reached 5,397 people, consisting of 4,949 Wisdom and 448 foreign tourists. Meanwhile, visits in January 2023 amounted to 1,233 people, with details of Wisdom as many as 1,011 people and 222 tourists.

Figure 2. Map of Batur Geopark Museum in Kintamani, Bangli

The data source used in this research is a bilingual information board translated from Indonesian to English. One hundred seventy-eight data points were chosen for this research. The information board contains geography terms found in the Batur Volcano Museum exhibition room.

In this study, the qualitative method used to collect the data that involved making direct observations on information boards written in Indonesian and translated into English. There are several steps taken in collecting lingual data, including; taking pictures of information boards in the Batur Volcano Museum, transcribing the text contained in the signs into the BSu table which is Indonesian and BSa which is English, giving codes (coding) as a marker of types of geography terms in the BSu and BSa texts. After the data were collected, they were analyzed.

The method used to analyze the data is the qualitative data analysis method, which presents the data, interprets it, and verifies the data descriptively in the form of sentences in paragraphs. Qualitative data analysis in this study went through several stages as follows; identifying the types of geography terms on information boards in museums by applying the theory presented by Sinartejo (2019) about the types of geography terms and then comparing the use of geography terms in the data obtained so that it can determine which type is dominant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents and discusses the study's findings, focusing on identifying and analyzing geography terms found on the information boards at the Batur Volcano Museum, also known as the Batur Geopark Museum. The analysis is grounded in the theory of landscape linguistics by Yendra & Artawa (2020) and incorporates Sinartejo's (2019) geography typology framework. The findings reveal five distinct geographic terms: atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and anthroposphere. Among these, lithosphere-related terms dominate, reflecting the museum's emphasis on geological phenomena that define the Batur region.

The discussion delves into the significance of the lithosphere's prominence, highlighting its role in conveying critical information about the area's rock and soil formations, which are key to understanding the region's geological features. This emphasis aligns with the museum's educational objectives, making the lithosphere the most frequent and the most relevant geographic term type for the museum's context. Integrating geographic and linguistic theories enriches the interpretation of these findings, offering insights into the interplay between scientific content and linguistic representation in a geotourism setting. It is aligned with the research done by Mudau et al., (2024), which underlined the importance of accurate and culturally appropriate translation in facilitating understanding of geographic content. However, their work analysed how non-equivalent Grade 4 geography terms are translated from English into Tshivenḓa, highlighting the use of specific strategies such as paraphrasing, generalization, transliteration, and omission to address lexical gaps. While this research integrates geographic and linguistic perspectives to assess term usage and translation quality, their study applies Skopos (Reiss & Vermeer, 2014) and Scan and Balance (Chimhundu, 1996) theories

to evaluate translation strategies aimed at achieving functional equivalence in a multilingual education system.

The following are tables of the analysis results of all data obtained on the information board at the Batur Geopark Museum.

Table 1
Types of Geography Terms on Information Boards at the Batur Geopark Museum

Types of Geography Terms	Number
Atmosphere	7
Lithosphere	89
Hydrosphere	4
Biosphere	31
Anthoposphere	47
Total	**178**

There were five representative data has chosen to be discussed in this section:

Atmosphere

According to Sinartejo (2019), the atmosphere is the layer of gases surrounding the Earth, held in place by gravitational forces. This layer plays a vital role in maintaining life on Earth by regulating temperature, protecting the planet from harmful solar radiation, and enabling weather and climate systems. The atmosphere comprises several layers, including the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and exosphere, each with distinct characteristics and functions. It is a dynamic system where interactions between its components—air, water vapor, and particulates—drive meteorological and climatological processes essential for sustaining ecosystems and human activities.

Geographical terms categorized as *atmosphere terms* pertain to elements, phenomena, and processes associated with the gaseous layer that envelops the Earth. These terms are essential for describing and analyzing meteorological and climatological conditions and their interactions with the Earth's surface. There are key characteristics of atmosphere terms, such as: First, the terms describe components or processes involving air and gaseous elements, such as oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor. Examples include "troposphere," "ozone layer," and "air pressure." Second, terms often pertain to weather-related phenomena, such as "temperature," "humidity," "wind," "precipitation," and "cloud formation." These terms help explain day-to-day atmospheric changes. Third, terms are tied to longer-term processes and patterns, such as "climate change," "greenhouse effect," and "monsoon." They relate to how atmospheric conditions influence ecosystems and human life. Next, terms may reference specific layers of the atmosphere, each with distinct features. For instance, "stratosphere" is associated with the ozone layer, while "troposphere" is where most weather occurs. Then, terms often highlight interactions with the lithosphere (e.g., "dust storms"), hydrosphere (e.g., "evaporation"), and biosphere (e.g., "photosynthesis"). These interactions emphasize the interconnectedness of Earth's systems. Lastly, terms frequently involve quantifiable elements, such as "barometric pressure" (measured in pascals or millibars) or "carbon dioxide concentration" (measured in parts per million). The example of the atmosphere term can be seen in the following data.

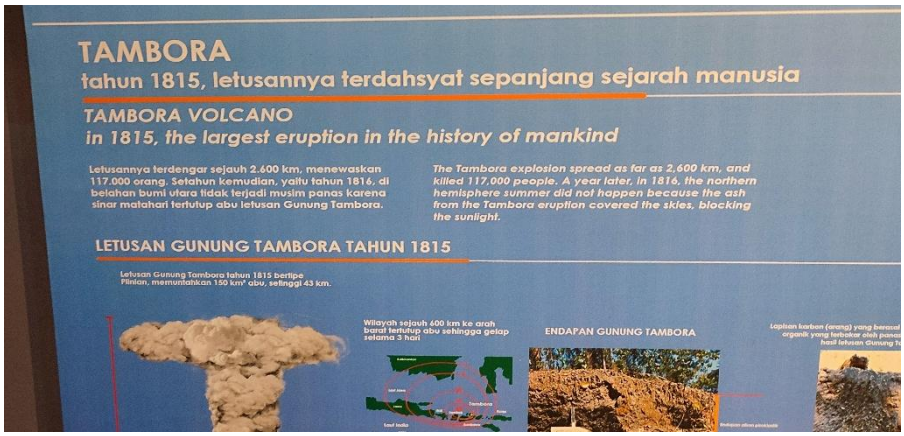

Figure 3. The atmosphere term in the information board of the Batur Geopark Museum

SL : *Setahun kemudian, yaitu tahun 1816, di belahan bumi utara tidak terjadi* ***musim***
a year later, that is the year 1816, at the side of Earth, not the northern hemisphere, would not happen season
panas *karena sinar matahari tertutup abu letusan Gunung Tambora.*
hot because the light sun closed the ash eruption of Mount Tambora
TL: 'A year later, in 1816, the northern hemisphere **summer** did not happen because
The ash from the Tambora eruption covered the skies, blocking the sunlight.'
(Batur Geopark Museum, 12 May 2024)

The Indonesian term *musim panas* translates to "summer" in English, referring to one of the four main seasons characterized by higher temperatures, typically observed in regions between the tropics. Summer is marked by increased solar radiation and longer daylight hours, resulting in warmer temperatures. The Earth's tilt influences this climatic phase and orbit around the Sun, leading to variations in weather patterns across different latitudes. Translation of geographic terms can be challenging, as Sun's (2024) study highlighted the critical role of translation in museums to facilitate effective communication and engagement with diverse audiences.

Summer is categorized as an *atmosphere term* because it is directly related to atmospheric conditions, particularly temperature and weather patterns. Summer is associated with specific weather conditions, such as increased humidity, thunderstorms, and heat waves. These patterns result from atmospheric interactions between warm, moist air masses and local weather systems. Terms like "summer monsoon" or "summer storms" are examples of atmospheric phenomena occurring during this season. The atmosphere plays a central role in shaping seasonal changes, and summer expresses these atmospheric processes.

Lithosphere

The surface of the lithosphere, composed of the crust and the uppermost portion of the mantle, is called the lithosphere (Sinartejo, 2019). It consists of solid rocks and soil, forming the basis for various geological and geomorphological processes. The lithosphere is important in sculpturing the surface of the Earth, forming Earth's landforms like mountains and valleys, and is important to tectonic processes like earthquakes and volcanoes. It serves as a crucial element in understanding the Earth's structure and its dynamic processes.

Geographical terms categorized as *lithosphere* refer to elements and processes associated with the Earth's solid outer layer, including the crust and the uppermost part of the mantle. These terms describe the physical components of the Earth, such as rocks, minerals, and soils, as well as landforms like mountains, valleys, and plateaus. They also encompass geological processes like erosion, plate tectonics, and volcanic activity, which shape the Earth's surface over time. Lithosphere terms often highlight the stable and permanent features of the Earth, such as tectonic plates and fault lines, and are integral to the study of geology and Earth sciences. They play a crucial role in understanding the

composition and structure of the Earth's solid layers and the resources and hazards that affect human activity, such as mineral deposits, soil fertility, and natural disasters like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

The representative data of lithosphere terms found in the information board of the Batur Geopark Museum is presented in figure 4.

Figure 4. The lithosphere term in the information board of the Batur Geopark Museum

SL: ***Ignimbrit*** *Terlaskan*
Ignimbrite welded
TL: 'Welded **Ignimbrite**'

(Batur Geopark Museum, 12 May 2024)

Welded ignimbrite, translated from the Indonesian term *ignimbrite terlasakan, is* a type of volcanic rock formed from pyroclastic flows during explosive volcanic eruptions. These flows deposit hot volcanic materials, including ash, pumice, and other fragments, which consolidate and fuse due to the extreme heat and pressure. The welding process forms a compact and frequently hardened rock layer typical of ignimbrites, especially in areas with active volcanic activity, such as the Batur area.

Ignimbrite is classified as a lithosphere due to its direct connection with the Earth's solid outer layer, comprising rocks and soil. As a geological formation, ignimbrite is part of the lithosphere's dynamic processes, highlighting interactions between volcanic activity and the Earth's crust. Its presence in volcanic zones like Batur offers critical insights about past eruptions, the crust's composition, and the area's geological history.

In the Batur Volcano Museum context, ignimbrite serves as a prime example of how geological phenomena shape the Earth's surface, offering visitors insights into the processes that contribute to the unique volcanic landscape.

Hydrosphere

Sinartejo (2019) defines the hydrosphere as the entirety of water located on, beneath, and above the Earth's surface. This includes water in multiple forms, such as oceans, rivers, lakes, groundwater, glaciers, and atmospheric water vapour. The hydrosphere is essential for terrestrial life and significantly influences environmental processes such as the water cycle, which involves the circulation of water through evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

Geographical terms categorized as *hydrosphere terms* refer to elements and processes related to Earth's water systems. These terms describe all forms of water on, beneath, and above the Earth's surface. They encompass liquid and frozen water and address the distribution and movement of water across the planet. Key characteristics of hydrosphere terms include their direct connection to the water

cycle, which involves processes like evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and infiltration, all of which are essential for sustaining life and maintaining environmental balance.

Hydrosphere terms emphasise the dynamic interactions between water and other Earth systems, including the atmosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere. Terms such as "aquifer," "watershed," and "marine ecosystem" illustrate the significance of water in influencing landforms, sustaining life, and controlling climate. These phrases underscore the significance of water in natural processes and human endeavours, accentuating its function in resource distribution, environmental preservation, and climate management.

Here is the representative data of hydrosphere terms found in the Batur Geopark Museum.

Figure 5. The hydrosphere term is on the information board of the Batur Geopark Museum

SL : *Kaldera ini kemudian terisi* ***air hujan*** *membentuk* ***danau*** *yang kemudian dikenal*
Caldera, this was then filled with water rain shaping a lake, which was then known
dengan ***Danau Toba.***
With Lake Toba
TL: 'This was filled with rain water and became known as **Lake Toba**.'
(Batur Geopark Museum, 12 May 2024)

Air hujan, or **rainwater**, refers to water that descends from the atmosphere as precipitation. It transpires when atmospheric water vapour condenses into droplets sufficiently size to surpass air resistance and descend to the Earth's surface. Rainwater is essential to the hydrological cycle, replenishing water in rivers, lakes, and aquifers. This term is classified as a *hydrosphere term* as it pertains directly to water in its liquid state, integral to the Earth's water systems, and is crucial for the transportation and distribution of water globally.

A lake, or a danau, is an inland body of water encircled by land, varying in size from small ponds to extensive expanses of water. Lakes are generated through natural phenomena such as geological activity, glacial movement, or erosion, and may also be purposefully constructed. Lakes retain water for prolonged durations, serving as significant reservoirs within the hydrosphere. Rainwater and lakes are classified as hydrosphere elements due to their essential roles in the Earth's water system. Rainwater is crucial to the hydrological cycle, while lakes serve as essential reservoirs that regulate Earth's water balance. These phrases underscore the importance of water in sculpting landscapes, supporting ecosystems, and regulating environmental processes such as climate and water accessibility.

Biosphere

According to Sinartejo (2019), the biosphere is defined as the global sum of all ecosystems, encompassing the regions of the Earth where life exists. This includes the land, water, and atmosphere that support living organisms, from microorganisms to plants, animals, and humans. The biosphere is where the interactions between living organisms and their environment occur, including nutrient cycling, energy flow, and habitat formation. It plays a crucial role in maintaining life on Earth and is interconnected with other spheres, such as the atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere, to support ecosystems and biodiversity.

Geographical terms categorized as *biosphere terms* refer to elements and processes associated with living organisms and their environmental interactions. These terms describe ecosystems, habitats, species, and ecological processes that sustain life on Earth. Biosphere terms focus on the complex relationships between organisms and the atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere, highlighting the interconnectedness of life across various scales, from microorganisms to larger plants and animals. Examples include terms like "ecosystem," "biodiversity," "habitat," and "food chain," which describe the living components of the biosphere and their role in maintaining ecological balance.

Biosphere terms also emphasize processes that support life, such as "photosynthesis," "pollination," and "nutrient cycling." These terms highlight the dynamic nature of life on Earth, showing how organisms adapt to their environments, interact with one another, and contribute to the overall functioning of ecosystems. Furthermore, biosphere terms are closely linked to environmental conservation and sustainability, as they address the impacts of human activities on ecosystems and biodiversity, such as "deforestation," "habitat destruction," and "climate change."

The following data is an example of biosphere terms found in the museum.

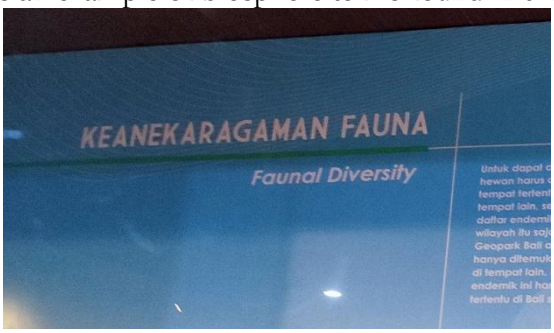

Figure 6. The biosphere term is on the information board of the Batur Geopark Museum

SL : *Keanekaragaman* ***Fauna***
diversity fauna
TL : '**Faunal** Diversity'

(Batur Geopark Museum, 12 May 2024)

The Indonesian term *fauna* translates to **faunal**, which refers to the animal life or species of a particular region or environment. Faunal refers to the collective set of animals in a specific area, encompassing all the species that live within it, from the smallest insects to the largest mammals. Faunal characteristics include the diversity of species, their behaviors, and their roles within ecosystems. This term is significant for understanding the composition and structure of animal life in a given habitat or biome, highlighting the interactions between animals and their environment.

Faunal is categorized as a *biosphere term* because it pertains to the living organisms in the biosphere, specifically the animal component. The biosphere includes all life forms—plants, animals, and microorganisms—and their interactions with the Earth's physical environment. As a biological term, "faunal" refers to the animal populations within ecosystems, contributing to ecological processes such as predation, pollination, and nutrient cycling. The diversity of fauna is vital for maintaining ecological balance and is directly connected to environmental health. Thus, "faunal" is closely tied to the broader study of life systems within the biosphere, including how animal species adapt to their surroundings and interact with other species and ecosystems.

Anthroposphere

As defined by Sinartejo (2019), the anthroposphere refers to the portion of the Earth's environment that human activities alter or influence. This includes all elements of the Earth that humans, such as urban areas, infrastructure, agriculture, and industrial development, have modified. The anthroposphere interacts with and affects other Earth systems, including the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere. Human actions within the anthroposphere have significant

environmental consequences, contributing to challenges like climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation while shaping cultural and societal development.

Geographical terms classified as *anthroposphere* pertain to elements and processes shaped by human activities and their environmental interactions. These terms describe human-made features, systems, and landscapes, such as cities, roads, agricultural practices, industrial areas, and technological infrastructure. Examples include "urbanization," "agriculture," "pollution," and "industrialization," which illustrate how humans alter the natural environment to fulfill their needs and promote economic growth.

Additionally, anthroposphere terms highlight the effects of human actions on other Earth systems like the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere. These terms shed light on how human activities impact environmental processes, such as contributing to climate change, deforestation, resource depletion, and pollution. Anthroposphere terms also help in understanding the connection between society, culture, and the environment, as they demonstrate how human communities shape their surroundings and adapt to their environment through developments in cities, agriculture, and technology.

The representative data of anthroposphere terms can be seen in the data below.

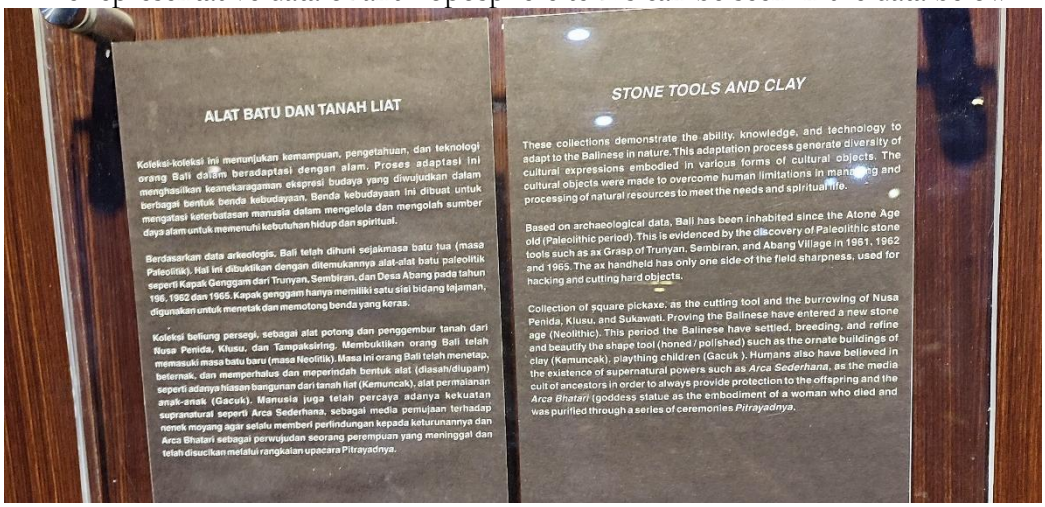

Figure 7. Anthroposphere term in the information board of Batur Geopark

SL : *Koleksi* ***Beliung Persegi***
collection pickaxe square
TL : 'Collection of **square pickaxes'**

(Batur Geopark Museum, 12 May 2024)

The Indonesian term *persegi translates to square pickaxe in English. It* refers to a type of hand tool with a square-shaped head used for digging, breaking, or shaping hard materials like stone, soil, or wood. This tool is commonly used in construction, mining, and agriculture for tasks that require precision in breaking and lifting materials. The square pickaxe is designed to make the work easier and more efficient by utilizing its shape to concentrate force in a specific direction, allowing for controlled manipulation of tough surfaces.

The square pickaxe is categorized as an *anthroposphere* because it is a human-made tool created to modify and interact with the natural environment. It represents human ingenuity and technology in transforming the Earth's materials for specific purposes, such as construction or resource extraction. As an artifact of human labor and industry, the square pickaxe exemplifies how tools and technologies are part of the anthroposphere, the segment of the Earth's environment that is shaped and influenced by human activity. By facilitating tasks that alter the landscape or gather resources, the square pickaxe is an example of how human activities contribute to modifying and using natural resources.

Discussion

The research findings, derived from direct observation, interviews with museum personnel, and the documentation of information boards at the Batur Geopark Museum, indicate that a diverse array of geographical terminology is employed on these boards. The terminology encompasses several ideas of physical geography, including "caldera," "magma," "lava," and "crater," together with geological terms such as "tectonics" and "rock intrusion" (Gorter, 2013; Napu, 2024; Nida, 2000). Despite the variation of these terms indicating an attempt to deliver scientific education to visitors, inconsistencies were identified in the application of technical terminology, deviations from standard scientific definitions, and the inclusion of foreign terms without sufficient translations or supplementary explanations (Gorter & Cenoz, 2015; Qulub & Khasanah, 2024; Riski, 2023). In addition, the narrative structure on several information boards does not show systematic continuity in connecting these terms, thus reducing the effectiveness of information delivery. Overall, the results of the study show that although the Batur Geopark Museum has made efforts to raise geographical terminology for public education, several linguistic problems need to be improved so that the information conveyed can be more accurate, consistent, and easy to understand by all visitors (Zeng & Luo, 2019; Sadiq, 2024). These findings mark the importance of efforts to evaluate the museum's linguistic landscape, particularly in the context of the use of scientific terms in educational public spaces.

Compared to previous studies which related to the linguistic landscapes, such as those conducted by Backhaus et al., (2008) in the multilingual area of Tokyo, or Gorter's (2006) study on multilingual signage in Europe, this study offers a different and more specific contribution. Previous research has highlighted many aspects of multilingualism, language politics, and cultural identity. In contrast, this research has instead focused on the accuracy and consistency of scientific terms in the educational space (Santalahti, 2025). This is where the excellence of this research lies: not only recording linguistic phenomena in the public sphere, but also critically examining terminological aspects that are very important in the delivery of scientific information (Zhang, 2023; Vermeer, 1978). In addition, compared to research in other museums that emphasize visualization or general narratives, this study focuses on the validity of the geographical terminology used, thus offering a more in-depth and practical dimension of analysis (Diana et al., 2022; Setiari & Utami, 2024). Thus, the results of this study expand the scope of linguistic landscape studies to previously underexplored areas, namely the evaluation of terminology in public education spaces, while filling in the gaps in the existing literature.

The results of this study reflect that the use of geography terms in the Batur Geopark Museum is not only a technical matter of information presentation but also an important indicator of how committed an educational institution is to scientific accuracy and information accessibility (Aisyah, 2023; Wirza et al., 2025). The irregularity and inhomogeneity of using the term suggests that there is still a gap between the museum's educational goals and real practice in the field. This reflection is important because, in the context of the linguistic landscape, language in the public space is not only a means of communication but also an instrument of education and the formation of public understanding of the scientific world (Manfredi, 2021; Yuan & Hou, 2023). These findings show that the success of museums in carrying out their educational functions depends heavily on the linguistic accuracy used, especially in terms of scientific terminology. Therefore, the reflections of this study mark the need for a more serious approach to language planning in educational public spaces such as museums, not only from the visual aesthetic aspect, but also from their linguistic precision and effectiveness.

The implications of the results of this study are quite broad, both in practical and theoretical contexts. Practically, this study shows the need to standardize and revise the information board at the Batur Geopark Museum so that geographical terms are more consistent, accurate, and easy to understand. This is important to ensure that visitors, regardless of their educational background, can understand the information and get the most out of their visit. From the theoretical side, the results of this study enrich the study of the linguistic landscape by proposing that scientific terminology be one of the focuses of attention in the analysis of the linguistic landscape in the educational public

space (Manfredi, 2021). Another implication is the importance of integrating linguists and experts in related fields (in this case, geography and geology) in compiling public texts in museums. Thus, this research opens up opportunities for multidisciplinary collaboration in developing educational content based on correct linguistic principles and accurate terminology, thereby improving the quality of public space as an educational medium (Syafroni, 2023; Yulismayanti et al., 2022).

The inconsistency and inaccuracy of geographical terms in the information board at the Batur Geopark Museum can be traced to several fundamental factors. First, the lack of involvement of geographers and linguists in the preparation of museum information materials causes the choice of terms to depend heavily on the subjective perception of the manuscript author, rather than on standard scientific standards. Second, in compiling public information, priority is often given to visual aesthetics and graphic design over the accuracy of scientific content, so linguistic aspects are often less considered. Third, limited resources in terms of funding and expert human resources also contribute to the weak quality control of the texts installed. Fourth, there are indications that revisions and updates of museum materials are not carried out regularly, so some information boards use terms that are no longer relevant to the latest developments in geography. Therefore, the condition of the results of this study reflects the complexity of structural and systemic problems in the management of educational information in public spaces such as museums.

Based on the results of this study, several strategic action steps need to be taken immediately to improve the quality of the linguistic landscape at the Batur Geopark Museum. First, museums must form a working team of geographers, geologists, linguists, and educational communication experts to conduct linguistic audits of all existing information boards. Second, it is necessary to standardize geographical terms by referring to the official dictionary or glossary in geography and geology. Third, museums should develop guidelines for the preparation of informational texts that not only pay attention to visual design aspects and clarify the linguistic principles and terminology that must be followed. Fourth, periodic training for museum staff on the importance of using appropriate and effective language in conveying scientific information is also a relevant action. Fifth, the procurement of feedback mechanisms from visitors regarding information understanding can be a way to evaluate the effectiveness of information boards continuously. By taking these steps, the Batur Geopark Museum will be able to strengthen its role as a quality public education institution and become an example of best practices in managing the linguistic landscape of educational public spaces in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

One of the most surprising findings in this study is that the information board at the Batur Geopark Museum, which is supposed to be the primary means of conveying scientific knowledge to the public, shows inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the use of geographical terms. Although this museum has the noble purpose of educating visitors about the geological and geographical phenomena of the Batur Volcano, the study results show that many of the terms used do not correspond to the standard scientific definition, and even some foreign terms are not adequately explained. Even more surprising, it was found that there is often inconsistent use of terms between one information board and another, which can add to the confusion for visitors. This finding reveals a phenomenon that has not been widely realized so far: although museums function as educational places, the quality of information conveyed through language has a massive role in the success of this function. This study shows that linguistic problems in the presentation of geographical terms can reduce the effectiveness of scientific communication in educational public spaces, which has implications for visitors' understanding of the material presented. Thus, these findings provide a very important picture of the need for serious attention to selecting and preparing terms in the educational public sphere.

This research makes a significant contribution both in theoretical and practical contexts to the development of linguistic landscape science and the study of scientific communication. From a theoretical perspective, this research introduces a new dimension in studying linguistic landscapes,

namely applying scientific term analysis in educational public spaces, such as museums. Previously, most linguistic landscape studies focused more on social, political, and cultural aspects, while the use of scientific terms in the public sphere has not been widely discussed. This research offers a new perspective that the understanding of educational public spaces, especially museums, is not only related to visual and aesthetic elements, but also to the accuracy and consistency of the terminology used. Practically, the results of this study are very relevant for museum managers and other educational institutions to evaluate and redesign the preparation of information boards that are clearer and more accurate. Another contribution is the development of guidelines for museums and other educational institutions in terms of the effective use of scientific language that the wider community can understand. Thus, this research plays a role in improving the quality of knowledge delivery in educational public spaces and enriching studies in applied linguistics and public communication.

Although this study provides valuable insights into mapping the linguistic landscape at the Batur Geopark Museum, some limitations need to be noted. One of them is the focus of research, limited to the information board in the museum, so it does not cover all communication elements within the museum, such as audio-visuals or interaction with tour guides. This study also does not examine the difference in visitors' understanding of the information conveyed, which, of course, can provide a deeper perspective on the effectiveness of the use of language in public spaces. In addition, the limited time and resources make this research unable to cover various other types of geological museums in Indonesia. Therefore, broader and more in-depth follow-up research, involving more locations and types of museums, can provide a more comprehensive picture of the use of scientific language in educational public spaces. Further research can also expand the scope of analysis by adding testing the effectiveness of visitors' understanding of information boards and the role of language in increasing public awareness of geological issues. These limitations open up great opportunities for future studies to enrich these studies, thereby further improving the quality of scientific communication in museums and other educational spaces.

DECLARATIONS

Author contribution	:	Ni Putu Meri Dewi Pendit leads and is responsible for all research projects on Mapping the Linguistic Landscape: Geographic Terminology at Geopark Batur Museum. She also wrote the manuscript and collaborated with the second and third authors. Afriliani and Ni Mde Verayanti Utami participated in writing the article. The authors approved the final Manuscript. Then, the third author, Ni Made Verayanti Utami, sent and corresponded with the journal editor to do the required revision. So, she acted as the corresponding author for this article.
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