

The Ecolexicon of Lake Toba in Batak Toba Language

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to describe the ecolexicon treasures which represent the scope of Lake Toba. Ecolinguistic theory is used in this study. The data in this study are lexicons related to the scope of Lake Toba.. Data collection methods used are interview and observation methods. In the analysis used a qualitative descriptive method. The results revealed 29 lexicon related to the silt environment with three categories of ecolexicon entities namely flora ecolexicon, fauna ecolexicon and fishing gear ecolexicon. The lexicon category consists of nouns and verbs. There are lexicon forms that are basic, derivative forms in the form of repeated words, and compound words.

Keywords: Ecolexicon, Lake Toba, Flora, Fauna, Fishing Gear

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the wealth of human culture. One of the functions of language in human life is to develop human reason obtained from interactions with the surrounding environment, namely fellow human beings and among other living things (Sudaryanto, 2017: 36). Entities in an environment are marked by language to distinguish one from another. For example in the scope of silence there are various entities that are manifested in languages with different forms and meanings such as the lexicon *dekke* 'fish', *limut* 'moss', stone, *rihit* 'sand'. All of these entities are distinguished from their form and meaning. This distinction also serves to make it easier for human life to recognize and interact with their environment.

Humans who live in a certain environment must be more familiar with certain entities that are close to them and are marked according to the language spoken. As is the case in the Lake Toba residential neighborhood inhabited by the Toba Batak people, recognize the entities within the scope of the lake and encode or give names to the language owned by the local community namely in the Toba Batak language.

Ecolinguistics is linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the environment (Mbeti, 2009: 1). This study cannot be separated from the theoretical framework of the interaction, interrelation and interdependence between language and environment that forms a language system as a sign of mutual relations, interconnection and dependence with the environment. In other words, the language of life is because of the environment that supports the existence of language, as confirmed by Fill and Muhlhausler. (2001: 43).

A changing environment will have an impact on language. The survival or loss of a language is influenced by the environment that supports the existence of language. In the Toba Batak language relating to the scope of silence, for example, for fishing gear such as, *solu*, hole, *doton*, is a language that still exists in everyday conversation because the entity entities are still numerous and easy to find, as is the case with *sulangat*, *parippit*, *tahop* which it is rarely used in everyday conversation.

Based on the background of the problems that require studies to document the language of environmental ecology is very important to do because the physical environment tends to always change due to the current development that destroys the environment and causes the loss of a language. Language documentation is also one way of storing the wealth of human knowledge contained in language.

The linguistic theory used to identify forms of language is morphological theory. Verharr (2008: 97) says morphology as a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Chaer (2008), class of words can be divided into eleven types, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbials, pronominal, numeralia, prepositions, conjunctions, articular, interjection, and particles.

Research on Lake Toba objects has also been carried out by Charles (2017) who researched about "The Language of the Ecolinguistic Study of Lake Toba Ecosystem Preservation" The purpose of this research is to describe the results of the investigation, reconstruct, and analyze the folklore contained in the Lake Toba environment with an ecolinguistic approach to find out how far the folklore lives and maintain the balance of nature.

In addition, research on the object of siltation was also carried out by Sukhrani (2010) who examined "Gayo Nominal Lexicon in the Lut Tawar Funding Environment: Ecolinguistic Studies". His research aims to find out the understanding of the Gayo language lexicon of Gayo language relating to the physical environment of Lake Lut Tawar, the nomina lexicon of the physical environment of Lake Lut Tawar and the dynamics of the cultural environment of silence, survival, and shifts of the Gayo lexicon in the Lake Lut Tawar environment

This study examines and describes the lexicon-lexicon associated with flora, fauna and fishing gear in Lake Toba as well as identifying the shape and cortex of the Lake Toba lexicon.

II. METHOD

The data used in the study are a number of lexicons related to flora, fauna and fishing gear in Lake Toba consisting of noun and verb categories. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of observation and interviews with the people who live in Samosir district. The data obtained are then analyzed using the equivalent method which refers to (Sudaryanto, 2015: 25), namely the language analysis method where the determining tool is outside, detached and not part of the language concerned, using the PUP technique, namely the technique of sorting elements with power ie the mental characteristics of the researcher. The results of data analysis are presented using descriptive qualitative methods, namely describing a number of lexicon findings related to flora,

a. DISCUSSION

The lexicon found relating to the silt environment is divided into three categories of ecolexicon entities including fishing gear, fauna and flora in the noun and verb categories. The noun lexicon is a number of words that refer to objects or entities used to catch fish, fauna and flora on Lake Toba, while the verb category is a number of lexicon related to activities such as fishing and other activities carried out on Lake Toba.

3.1 Linguistic Forms and Flora Ecolexicon Category

The lexicon in the following table is a lexicon related to the flora that exists and lives in the Lake Toba environment.

No	Ecolexicon of Lake Toba	Meaning in Indonesian	Environmental Entity Category		Morphology Category	Scientific name
			Biotic	Abiotic		
1	Lotus	Lotus	+	-	Basic word	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>
2	<i>Gambo</i>	Water hyacinth	+	-	Basic word	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
3	<i>Limut</i>	Moss	+	-	Basic word	<i>Bryopsida</i>
4	<i>marihur limut</i>	Moss stems	+	-	Compound Form	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i> ,

3.1.1 Ecolexicon Flora

Lake Toba is rich in various types of flora and fauna which also support life around it. The life of various types of plants, animals and even humans in Lake Toba is a form of interdependence with each other. Plants that live in Lake Toba are grouped into 2 namely sinking and floating. This plant entity that lives in the waters of Lake Toba is also named after the Batak Toba regional language. Floating plants are known as lexicon of lotus and gambo. This plant is a place for fish to protect from wild fish and also where fish attach their eggs. Other lexicon such as Limut, marihur limut, sibolang limut is a type of drowning plant and also as a place for fish to breed. In addition, the function of plants in Lake Toba is as an aerator through photosynthesis so that fish can breed well. In addition, this aquatic plant is also used by surrounding communities such as marihur limut which is used as animal feed. Likewise, gambo is used as a craft material for sale so that it adds to the economic value of the community.

The existence of plants in Lake Toba is one of the determining factors in the sustainability of living things other around it. Forms of damage such as water pollution cause damage to various plants that will disturb the ecosystem.

The following are some pictures of plants that live in the waters of Lake Toba.



Marihur Limut

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Gambo

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Limut

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019

3.2 Language Forms and Fauna Ecolexicon Categories

The lexicon in the following table is a lexicon of fauna that lives in the waters of Lake Toba with various types and shapes.

No	Ecolexicon of Lake Toba	Meaning in Indonesian	Environmental Entity Category		Category Morphology	Scientific name
			Biotic	Abiotic		
1	<i>Paetan</i>	Sepat fish	+	-	Noun	<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>
2	<i>Mujahir</i>	Mujahir Fish	+	-	Noun	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>
3	<i>Ihan</i>	Semah fish	+	-	Noun	<i>Tor</i>
4	<i>Nila</i>	Parrot fish	+	-	Noun	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
5	<i>Pora-pora</i>	Bilis fish	+	-	Repeat word	<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>

3.2.1 Fauna Ecolexicon

Lake Toba is a habitat for various types of fauna such as fish. Communities around Lake Toba name the types of fish using the Toba Batak language. Lexicon such as mujahir, tilapia and pora-pora are markers of the names of fish that live and are found in Lake Toba. Fish becomes one of the sources of animal nutrition owned by people who live around Lake Toba. Likewise with the paetan lexicon known as fish which tastes bitter by the public. This fish has many bones in the flesh and is not an option for consumption by the public. The lexicon is known to the public with sacred fish. This fish is only consumed for traditional celebrations. The small amount and hard to find makes the price of this fish also quite expensive. One of the fish that is rarely found is fish.

The following are some pictures of fauna that live in the waters of Lake Toba

*Nila*

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019

*Ihan*

Source: Wikipedia accessed on May 2020

*Pora-pora*

Source: Wikipedia accessed on May 2020

*Mujahir*

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019

3.3 Language Form and Category of Fishing Gear Ecolexicon

The lexicon in the following table is a lexicon related to fishing gear. This tool is an object used by the Toba Batak people to catch fish in Lake Toba.

No	Ecolexicon of Lake Toba	Meaning in Indonesian	Category Morphology
1	<i>Bubu</i>	Fish storage	Basic form
2	<i>Doton</i>	Fishing nets	Basic word
3	<i>Gobuk</i>	Scary tool for fish	Basic word
4	<i>Goli goli</i>	Seating on the boat	Repeat word
5	<i>Hole</i>	Paddle rowing	Basic word
6	<i>Holom</i>	Ballast fishing net	Basic word
7	<i>Oddor</i>	Fishing equipment	Basic word
8	<i>Rambang</i>	Long net	Basic word
9	<i>Sidua tali</i>	Fishing equipment	Repeat Word
10	<i>jaring</i>	Net	Basic word
11	<i>Solu</i>	Sampan	Basic word
12	<i>doran</i>	Net buoy	Basic word
13	<i>Tahu Tahu</i>	Water bucket tool for canoe	Repeat word
14	<i>Mangenet</i>	Raise the net to the boat	Verb
15	<i>Manggobuk</i>	Drive to the net using a wheelbarrow tool	Verb
16	<i>Mangarsik</i>	Removing water from the canoe using tofu	Verb
17	<i>Marsolu</i>	Climb the boat	Verb
18	<i>Martelong</i>	Shoot fish with spears at night	Verb
19	<i>mangarisris</i>	Clean the net from moss	Verb
20	<i>manaon</i>	Fishing with the technique of leaving a hook	Verb

3.3.1 Ecolexicon of fishing gear

The people who live in Samosir Regency use several tools to catch fish. The naming of fishing gear uses the local language of Toba Batak. To catch fish, people know the solu 'boat' lexicon to catch fish. Solu is a hereditary boat that has been used by the Toba Batak people to fish. Inside Solu there are various other tools such as doton made from bonang. This tool is a net used by the community to catch fish by spreading in the water using a ballast known as the holom lexicon. Holom is made of iron and shaped in a circle. So that the net does not sink doton also uses doran which functions as a hull made of solid foam formed round.

To spread the net, solu is moved using holes made of selected wood such as ingul wood that is durable in water. The process of spreading the net is done in a sitting position. In solu the tool for sitting is known as the burlap lexicon. When the net has been spread in the water to drive the fish into the net, the community uses a tool called a gobuk. This tool is made of bamboo, has a long shape and has a hole in the bottom that functions to make a sound in water. The process of expelling fish leads to the net making water into the solu, to draw water used a tool called tofu made of wood or bamboo. The tofu shape is like a plate or bowl. The catch of the fish will be stored in a tool called bubu made of bamboo or iron wire which is oval in shape.

Besides using *soluto* catch fish, several other tools that people use to catch fish are known as the lexicon *oddo*. This tool is made of hook and string in the form of a fishing line or yarn. Then there is a *rambang* made of thick yarn and has a ballast using a chain. This tool is usually used in shallow waters. In addition there is a tool called the *sidua* rope, which is made of a hook that is more than one hanging on the same fishing line yarn. This tool will be made elongated and full of hooks. There are also mesh devices, made of thick yarn and chains as ballast. This tool is used from the land which is thrown in a circle towards the target which is suspected to be a lot of fish.

In the fishing gear ecolexicon, verbs are also found, namely activities carried out to catch fish, including *mangenets*, *mangosteen*, *mangarsics*, *marsolu*, *martelong*, *mangarisris*, *manaon*.

The following are some pictures of fishing gear used in Lake Toba.



Bubu

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Solu

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Doran

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Doton

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Goli-goli

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019



Hole

Source: Documentation Johandi 2019

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the lexicon studied in this study, the following research conclusions are obtained. Three divisions of ecolexicon entities are found. The three lexicons are the fishing gear ecolexicon, the flora

ecolexicon, the fauna ecolexicon. Of the three ecoleksicon, 29 lexicons were found. There are lexicon forms which are basic, derivative forms in the form of repeated words and majenuk words. Judging from the category found noun and veba categories.

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