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Ecolexicone and Morphology in Mandailing Agriculture Community

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the ecolexicon and morphology by typology in the community of *Mandailing* (BM) agriculture. Qualitative methods were used. Data were collected using several stages such as interviews, self-examination, documenting and note-taking. The study was carried out in areas where income was dominated by farming, precisely in South Tapanuli Regency. The results showed that the biotic environment in the lexicon was 36 or around 70.5%, and the abiotic environment was 15 or around 29.5%. The typology of words was dominated by nominal (39), verbs (7), and adjectives (2). Based on the exposure to ecolexicon forms and typologies found in the Mandailing language, several conclusions can be drawn: the lexicon found in BM has affixations such as prefixes (*si-*); there are other prefixes (*ma-, mam-, mar-, mang-*); and the suffix form (*-on*) is often used to express farming activities, when associated with nouns, which is an activity that is carried out to indicate the type of rice and banana. The main reason for the loss of the lexicon is that many traditional activities have been replaced by modern means.

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1. Introduction

Environmental changes that affect language can be reflected in the language of the speaker. As a real example, it is indicated from the following abbreviated social phenomena in the Mandailing language (BM). The younger generations of BM no longer know some types of local plants such as local rice types in their local language. Technological advances or the development of new civilizations have contributed to the emergence of modern agricultural projects. All of them are replaced with modern tools which are traditional before. This of course makes the younger generation forget the old vocabulary. In addition, the production of agricultural products is no longer the same as it used to be where the planting process is still held once or twice a year, especially rice. Of course this causes the expansion of land that is managed only for businessmen and no longer for farming communities in particular.

From linguistic point of view, all forms of lexicon and morphology in farmer tools and activities can be traced through a specific approach with the community. Ecolinguistics exists to solve problems for the environment that looks at the historical and cultural languages that exist in the human ecosystem. According Chen (2015: 13) ecolinguistics is the interaction of language with the environment. Chen prefers the term ecology of language from other terms related to this study. The choice is due to its wide coverage, in which language experts can collaborate with various other types of social science in understanding the interactions between languages.

2. Literature Review

Ecolinguistics is a field of linguistic studies that looks at language from the perspective of its environment. The language environment referred to in ecolinguistic studies is the physical and social environment in which a language lives and develops. Furthermore, ecolinguistics observes human and cultural resources related to the natural environment which are symbolized verbally in the local language. This clarifies and reinforces a language relationship with the environment, both the social and natural environment, including language and cultural symbols that describe the verbal symbolic relationship between humans and humans, humans and their creators, and humans and their natural surroundings. According to Haugen (1972), there are three basic components in dissecting ecolinguistics, namely (1) ideology: language exists only in the minds of its speakers, and will function if the speakers relate to one another naturally as in their social and natural environment, (2)) psychological: the relationship with other languages in the minds of bilingual or multilingual speakers, and (3) sociological: the relationship with the community as a communication medium.

Haugen also suggests three parameters that can be used in ecolinguistic research (Haugen, 1972), further strengthened by Mbete (2011), namely (1) interrelationships (language and environment interrelation), (2) environment (physical and social environment), (3) diversity (language and environmental diversity). The three parameters of this ecolinguistic research were compiled by Warami (2013: 6) as shown in Figure 2 below.

One thing that is interesting to observe and study is the lexicons of the language environment. The language environment is a dimension of the environment, namely the physical, physical, and geographical aspects of which all languages and their speakers live (Mbete 2003: 2). To understand deeply the language relationship between language and environment, an ecolinguistic study is needed. Ecolinguistics, an interdisciplinary science, is an umbrella for all research on language (and languages) that is related in

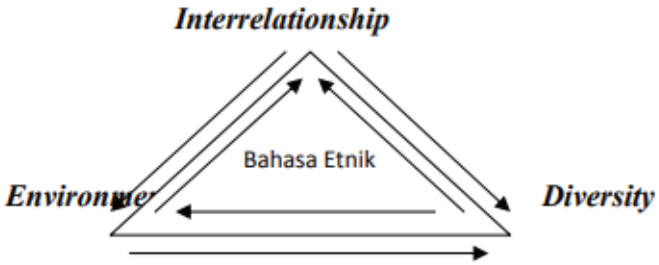

Figure 1: Haugen Triangle Parametres (1972)

such a way to the ecology stated by Fill (2001-126), namely an approach that studies language and relates it to the environment. Ecolinguistics has three parameters, namely (1) parameters of interrelation, interaction, and interdependence (2) environment (3) diversity. The three ecolinguistic parameters, in particular the existence and presence of languages which must be present with and with humans, humans who are also highly interdependent, interact, and interact with everything in their environment, make ecolinguistics a life-science, the science of life and life, and of course a socioecological healthy life, maintained in harmony and sustainability (Mbete, 2013: 27-28).

Suktiningsih (2016) in his journal entitled Fauna Lexicon of Sundanese Society: Ecolinguistic Studies discusses the reciprocal relationship between humans and humans, humans and the natural surroundings that produce a variety of languages, including in ecolinguistic studies.

In addition, to know the shape and typology of the lexicon, it is necessary to review it from a morphological typology point of view. The affixation process shows the form of word classes in every lexicon. Typology comes from two words, namely morph: form of language and logos: knowledge. So the notion of typology is the study of the smallest form of language that can distinguish meaning (morpheme). Affixes / affixes can be divided as follows:

- Prefix / prefix: ber, se, me, di, to, pe, per, tar.

- Infix / insert: el, em, er, in.

- Suffix / suffix: i, right, an.

- Confixes are affixes that are compounds attached to the basic form and support one meaning / meaning. Affixes including confix: Pe..an, Per..an, etc.

- Simulfix is a combination of affixes that are not simultaneously attached to the formbasic. Affixes that include simulfiks such as; di -kan, di- / peer / -kan, mem- / per / -kan, di-per- / i, mem- / per-i, me-men.

3. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method. Moleong (2006: 6) says that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language. in a specific context which is natural and by making use of various scientific methods. Qualitative methods are very appropriate to be used to find data, analyze data, and observe understanding of the ecolexicons and typology of the Mandailing Language.

Data collection was carried out in the Batangtoru sub-district, where the majority of the population in the past were rice and banana farming. However, many have been replaced by other livelihoods such as trading and mining.

4. Result and Discussion

In an ecolinguistic perspective, environmental parameters are the sources of language that give birth to variations in the form and meaning of the lexicon. The lexicons are categorized as nouns that describe diversity, also represent the interaction, interrelation, and interdependence parameters between BM and diversity in the environment. There is also a difference between the farming environment and the rice field environment. The following is the lexicon set known and understood by BM which is divided into three tables, namely Rice and Banana. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out from data collection, it was found that there were 36 lexicons of Biotic types and 15 lexicons of Abiotic types (29.5%). Meanwhile, there are 39 lexicons for the noun form, 7 lexicons for Verb and 2 lexicons for the adjective.

No.	Lexicones	Environement		Class Category			Meaning
		Biotic	Abiotic	Nom.	Verb	Adj	
1	*Eme*	+	-	+	-	-	rice
2	*Lupak*	-	+	+	-	-	Square land
3	*Rodang*	-	+	+	-	-	Wet rice fields
4	*Gadu*	-	+	+	-	-	Rice periphery
5	*Sibatange*	-	+	+	-	-	Rice periphery
6	*Babo*	+	-	-	+	-	Cut the grass using a small hoe
7	*Ordang*	+	-	-	+	-	Break through the ground to grow rice
8	*Suan*	+	-	-	+	-	Planting
9	*Sasabi*	+	-	+	-	-	Rice cutting tool

No.	Lexicones	Environement		Class Category			Meaning
		Biotic	Abiotic	Nom.	Verb	Adj	
10	*Tajak*	-	+	+	-	-	Long hoe
11	*Pakkur*	-	+	+	-	-	Hoe
12	*Goklan*	-	+	-	-	+	
13	*Keong*	+	-	+	-	-	Conch
14	*Samporot*	-	+	+	-	-	Spray
15	*Gottil*	-	+	-	+	-	Rice cutter
16	*Batting*	-	+	-	+	-	Hit the rice
17	*Dege*	-	+	-	+	-	Step
18	*Lapung dok-dok*	+	-	+	-	-	Heavy grain
19	*Lapung kiang*	+	-	+	-	-	Light grain
20	*Sarang buaya*	+	-	+	-	-	Paddy grass
21	*Genjer*	+	-	+	-	-	Genjer
22	*Simare eme*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
23	*Ria-ria*	+	-	-	-	-	Types of rice
24	*Mangomo*	-	+	-	+	-	(V) working
25	*Marsialap ari*	-	+	-	-	+	Worked together
26	*Si gombung*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
27	*Si olot*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
28	*Si ombun kolang*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
29	*Si manisan*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
30	*Sitambatu*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
31	*Sibarangan*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
32	*Siraja sare*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
33	*Sibattan*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
34	*Tabar begu*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
35	*Si tanduk*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
36	*Si awa*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
37	*Si jattan*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of bananas
38	*Si onomopat*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
39	*Sierang*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
40	*Sipulo*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
41	*Si pulomangis*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
42	*Si redep*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
43	*Sigudang*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
44	*Sitopas*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
45	*Si sanggar dewi*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
46	*Si opatdua*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
47	*Pulopandan*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice

No.	Lexicones	Environement		Class Category			Meaning
		Biotic	Abiotic	Nom.	Verb	Adj	
48	*Simeru*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice
49	*Cantik manis*	+	-	+	-	-	Types of rice

The table above shows that the verbal treasures in the form of lexicons that are semantically related to the rice field environment include elements classified as biotic and abiotic. Linguistically, the lexicon set includes the categories of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, and the semantic aspects of lexicons with animate and inanimate semantic features. The lexicon set with noun categories refers directly to things that are real in the environment of agriculture and rice fields. The diversity of the lexicon with the noun category above specifically describes the biodiversity that exists in the environment for cultivation and rice fields which are lingually coded and used by BM.

4.1. Lexicon categories of nouns affixed si-

Noun is a category of nouns, both countable objects and uncountable nouns, animate or inanimate, with specific or generic meanings. The use of nouns in morphological linguistic constructions results in derivative forms in BW, it can be seen in the following sample data.

Data (1) **si** + *erang*

Prefix + Nom

'Rice type'

(2) **si** + *raja-sare*

Prefix + nom

'Banana type'

(3) **si** + *tabar begu*

Prefix + nom

'Kind of banana'

The data above shows that the noun has a prefix which functions to complete the noun. This function is to indicate the type of noun itself. However, the prefix si function will continue to stick. It should be emphasized that the function of si here is not as an article or (determiner) but rather an affirmation of the type of the noun. The prefix si is often attached to the lexicon of peisang plants and the names of rice plants. Nowadays,

the types of nouns that are contained in each use of the prefix si are not widely known by the public. There are only three types of banana that are very well known and widely used as a market, namely the *sibarangan* banana and *si tambatu*. These two bananas are very close to society today.

4.2. Lexicon categories of nouns with the affixes ma-, mar-, mam-, mang-

Furthermore, in the BM agricultural lexicon, there are also prefixes that are often used in the class of nouns to become verbs in the following:

Data (4) **ma** + *makkur*

Prefix + noun

'Excavate using a Hoe'

(5) **mar** + *babo*

Prefix + noun

'Excavate using a Hoe with a little hoe'

(6) **mam** + *batting*

Prefix + verb

'Shed rice seeds'

(7) **mang** + *gottil*

Prefix + gottil

'Harvest rice using bamboo blades'

The data above shows the typology form of the affixation of the prefix BM which has class words from nouns to verbs. This happens when a prefix such as ma, mar, mang, mam is connected to a noun or lexicon in BM then it becomes a verb or an activity carried out in field farming activities. Apart from the verb form above, the affixation position contained in each lexicon can be formed into verbs, adjectives, and adverbs which can be seen as below:

- *Babo* (one morpheme / noun): A small hoe
- **Par**-*babo* (Noun): a person who is chopping a face
- **Mar**-*babo* (Verb): hoe using a small hoe
- *Babo*-**an** (Adverb): a place that says the activity is carried out

Based on the characteristics of the morphological form of the lexicon above, it can be understood that every use of affixes in the existing lexicon can be found when the speaker uses the lexicon. However, these data in the modern era have been largely abandoned due to technological advances. Of course, humans cannot avoid advances in civilization, especially technology. However, it is necessary to know what agricultural system can be maintained from various market perspectives or human welfare so that we can monitor the existence of a capitalist system in massive agricultural land exploitation activities with the presence of sophisticated technology.

4.3. Lexicon categories of nouns with the affixes ma-, mar-, mam-, mang-

The second form of the BM lexicon typology is a suffix or suffix. This form is almost the same as the example above. However, if the suffix is associated with a class of nouns, it is not necessarily a verb but the noun itself can be seen in the following example:

Data (8) *Suan* + ***on***

Verb + suffix

'Rice or rice fields to be planted'

(10) *ordang* + ***on***

Noun + suffix

'Planting rice by making small holes to put rice seeds'

In the data above is a form of suffix that indicates an activity or place where rice planting is held. The suffix on functions to complete the noun class so that an activity will be carried out or discussed. The suffix mandailing often appears as a suffic on BM agricultural activities.

4.4. Lexicon forms of missing paddy fields

Some of the vocabulary contained in BM can be lost due to advances in agro-technology in rice field activities. Such is the case with BM in the ecolexicon form of the rice field structure. As said:

The lexicon above will experience extinction where the next generation of farmers will no longer recognize the word. The modern rice field system has formed the land under one name only. Meanwhile, the conversational activity between farmers is definitely related to the lexicon.

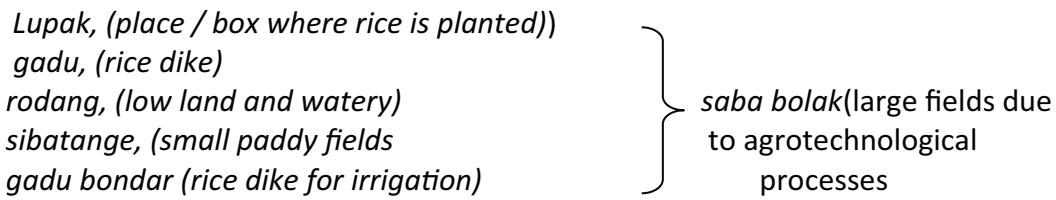

Figure 2

5. Conclusion

Based on the descriptions of the ecolexic and typology forms found in the Mandailing language, several conclusions can be drawn. First, the lexicon contained in BM has an affixation such as the prefix (*si-*) which often appears to indicate the types of rice and banana. Of course, many of these lexical types of rice and bananas have been lost because the modern society only knows a little bit name. Second, there are prefixes (*ma-, mam-, mar-, mang-*) in the agricultural lexicon BM. This shows that there is a prefix that turns the noun into a verb or farming activity for BM. Third, the use of the suffix on is often used to denote farming activities where the suffix on, when associated with a noun, will become an activity to be carried out.

There are many typologies that can be described in order to see the form of the lexicon in farming activities in the Mandailing language. The main reason for the loss of the lexicon is that many traditional activities have been replaced by modern means. The farmers do not know what agricultural system can be maintained from various market perspectives or human welfare so that we can monitor the existence of a capitalist system in massive agricultural land exploitation activities with the presence of sophisticated technology. From the point of view of economic value, of course it will make work easier. However, it should also be seen that modern and sophisticated equipment does not necessarily invite capitalist activities in the world of agriculture

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