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MAINTAINING MARINE LEXICON IN COASTAL LANGUAGE SIBOLGA, PONDOK BATU VILLAGE, SARUDIK DISTRICT, ECOLINGUISTIC STUDIES

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A B S T R A C T

This research discusses the noun lexicon of the Sibolga Coastal language in the marine environment in Pondok Batu Village through an ecolinguistic perspective. This study aims to describe the lingual form of marine ecolexicons in the speech communities of the Pesisir Sibolga community. The theory used in this research is ecolinguistic theory. The data were collected using two methods, namely the observation method with the basic technique of tapping and the proficient method with the basic technique of fishing. The data used to support the research were taken by interviewing, observing and distributing questionnaires. The data of this research are noun lexicon related to marine lexicon in Pondok Batu Village. From the analysis, it can be seen that the maritime lexicon in Pondok Batu Village in the Pesisir Sibolga language is divided into four lexicon groups, namely: (1) Marine Environment Fauna Lexicon (96 lexicons); (2) Marine Environment Flora Lexicon (7 lexicons); (3) Marine Environment Activity Facilities / Infrastructure Lexicon (10 lexicons); (4) Oceanic Environment Noun Lexicon (6 lexicons).

1. Introduction

The reciprocal relationship between humans and humans, the relationship between members of the speech community (Speech Community) which is various in language and also the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature are part of the study of ecolinguistics. Ecolinguistics is a scientific discipline that studies environment and language. Ecolinguistics is an interdisciplinary linguistic science, juxtaposing ecology and linguistics (Mbete, 2009: 2). In line with changes in fishing gears and marine biota in an ecosystem, new words / terms that replace, even the position of words are born. new words / terms that replace, even do not survive the old words / terms so that their continual continuity will result in the extinction of lexicons, especially marine lexicons in the coastal language of Sibolga. For example, The types of fish that used to live in an ecosystem are difficult to find because they have moved to other ecosystems, even become extinct, the fishing gear and bait used will also not be used by the current generation. This will cause the loss of some lexical icons (Adisaputra, 2010: 11).

In an ecolinguistic perspective, language and the community of speakers are seen as organisms that live systemically in a life with other organisms (Mbete 2009: 2). Furthermore, Rahardjo (2004: 159) says that it is human time and effort that determines the sustainability of a regional language. Nowadays, the times and technology have an influence on the Pesisir Sibolga language, many vocabularies that are not known by the speakers themselves.

Especially for young speakers, many are no longer familiar with the vocabulary of the Sibolga Coastal language in certain environments, such as the marine environment. For example bada (anchovy), cuttlefish (squid), kapiting (crab). This vocabulary is less well known to the Pesisir Sibolga community now, because it is rarely used when communicating on a daily basis.

Humans and nature have a very close relationship. Nature provides what humans need, on the other hand, as users of natural resources, humans have a responsibility to maintain the balance and sustainability of the natural environment. In addition, the ecosystem (environment) plays a role in shaping the characteristics of human culture.

Humans create culture based on environmental conditions or the spatial dimensions they occupy. Different areas with different environmental conditions will create different cultures. In that environment, all objects and activities that exist together with humans, are mostly recognized and cognitively recorded by the community, he said. Stored in lexicons, verbal texts, and their social discourse or discourse (Mbete, 2013: 18).

Communities who live in coastal environments clearly have a marine lexicon treasure. In line with Mbete (2013: 24), the existence of interaction, interrelation, and interaction between people and the sea has resulted in a set of nouns encoded in the lingual unit of the marine lexicon. These lexicons can refer to biota (both flora and fauna) as well as activities related to the marine environment in a particular language. For example, in the Sibolga Coastal community, the term mangayi 'catches fish with a hook, mamukek' catches fish with a trawl ', and manjala' catches fish using a net 'is known as mangayi. However, if the relationship becomes incompatible or out of harmony again, it will unconsciously cause the biota and activities that once existed to become unsustainable. As a result, the lexicon repertoire of society began to erode by changes in the environment. Thus, environmental factors also determine lexical survival.

One of the problems that can be seen in the coastal areas including Pondok Batu Village, Sarudik District is the large number of slum settlements (socio-economic factors). Lack of public awareness to maintain cleanliness in the area around the coast, worsening the coastal ecosystem. This is an indication of disharmony between humans and the environment. In addition, such as the large exploitation of certain biota, it also makes it increasingly difficult to find these marine biota. In the future, this is alleged to be able to cause the loss of vocabulary that refers to objects or objects.

Linguistic studies on the environment are still inadequate, even though the language of the environment is broad. The language environment is a dimension of the environment, namely in terms of physical, physical, language environment is a dimension of the environment, namely in terms of physical, physical, geographic environment where all languages and speakers live. If a language is used by many speakers of many domains, it will develop. Conversely, if a language is used a little by speakers with a narrow sphere, the language will be pushed back by the dominant language.

2. Research Methods

This research uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative methods are more dominant in this study. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong 2006: 6). The quantitative research method is a scientific approach that views a reality as classified, concrete, observable and measurable, the relationship of the variables is causal in which the research data is in the form of numbers and the analysis uses statistics. (Sugiyono, 2008).

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2.1 Data Collection Techniques

This research is a field research that goes directly to the field to obtain data that will be used in the research. The data on the marine lexicon of the Pesisir Sibolga language were obtained by proficient methods, observation, in-depth interviews, and giving questionnaires to informants. Proficient method consists of face-to-face, record, and take notes. Researchers will use the upfront and note-taking method. Researchers will also conduct in-depth interviews with informants about the lesikon contained in marine affairs. The lexicon is recorded to be used as data in the study.

The interview process will be complemented by note-taking techniques. The interviews were guided by a list of questions related to the lexicon of the marine environment. When conducting interviews with informants, Indonesian and the coastal language of Sibolga were used.

There are 3 informants. Informants must meet predetermined requirements. The requirements of the informants according to (Mahsun, 2005: 134), namely:

a. Male and female.
b. Between 25-65 years old (not senile).
c. The informant's parents, wife or husband were born and raised in the village and rarely or never leave the village.
d. Have a background (at least have graduated from elementary school).
e. Middle social status (not low or not high) with the expectation that mobility is not too high.
f. Have pride in isolects and their isolect communities.
g. His job is a fisherman.
h. Can speak Indonesian.
i. Physically and mentally healthy. Physically healthy means not having language disabilities and having a sharp hearing to catch the questions correctly and spiritually healthy means not being crazy or senile (Mahsun, 2005: 141-142).

In this study the informants were at least 3 people. Interviews were conducted based on a list of questions consisting of:

a. Marine environment lexicon consisting of nouns.
b. Traditional and modern terms of marine equipment.

The interview process was completed with recording techniques and note taking techniques. In interacting with informants, Indonesian is used. This is based on findings in the field that all speakers of the Pesisir Sibolga language are fluent in Indonesian. The data that has been collected are then reduced and categorized based on the class of words. After collecting data on marine noun lexicon, the researcher registered it as a questionnaire to be asked by a number of respondents. Researchers asked to find out how they understood the lexicon.

The questionnaire proposed to the respondents to determine the informant's level of knowledge about the activities, tools and materials was proposed for four answer choices for each respondent, namely:

a. Know, have seen, and have heard
b. Never heard, and seen
c. Don't know (never saw).

Respondents' requirements according to Mubin and Cahyadi (2006: 115): Respondents are divided into 3 age groups, namely:

a. 15-20 years old,
b. Ages 21-45 years, and
c. Age over 46 years.
d. Male and female

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The reasons for dividing the age groups are as follows:

a. adolescent age group (15-20 years).
b. adult age group, namely early adulthood (21-45 years).
c. middle adulthood and advanced adulthood or old age group (over 46 years).

The questionnaire that was submitted to respondents to determine the informant's level of knowledge about the activities, tools and materials was presented with three answer choices for each respondent, namely:

a. To know, to see, to hear.
b. Never heard and seen.
c. Don't know (never seen and never listened)

The number of people who meet the respondent's criteria is 1,250 people. Respondents aged 400 adolescents, 400 adults, and 450 elderly. The number of respondents drawn from each age is 10%. So, the respondents aged teenagers are 40 people, adults are 40 people, and parents are 45 people. The total number of respondents is 125 people.

2.2 Data analysis

The data analysis process begins by reviewing all available data from various sources, namely interviews, data that has been written in field notes, questionnaire results, documents, and so on. To answer the first problem, describing the marine lexicon in the Pesisir Sibolga language used in the equivalent method. The equivalent method is a method whose determinant is outside, detached and does not become part of the language (langue) in question (Sudaryanto, 19993: 13). The equivalent method used is the referential equivalent method. The technique used in this method is the technique of sorting the determining elements. The tool is the mental sorting power possessed by his research to look for nouns and verbs grouping (Sudaryanto, 1993: 21).

2.3 Method of Presentation of Data Analysis Results

Presentation of the results of data analysis using formal and informal methods. Informal methods are used to present the results of data analysis in ordinary words. This method is used to present the results of the lexicon analysis of the marine environment. Formal methods are used to present the results of research with formulas and numbers such as abbreviations, formulas (%), (×) and so on. This method is used to present the results of the second and third problem analysis (Sudaryanto 1993: 145).

3. Result And Discussion

3.1. Overview of the Marine Environment Ecolexicon

The lexicons contained in this study are the result of the interaction and interrelation process between the Sibolga Coastal community and their marine environment. As a community that depends on the sea, the forms of interaction and interrelation take the form of environmental use, such as fishing activities for marine resources, drying activities for fish, salting fish, and selling and buying marine products.

Based on ecolinguistic parameters, the environment has diversity or diversity. diversity in an environment can be in the form of biological elements (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) elements. There is a process of interaction and interrelation that intertwines intensively between the community and its environment, forming a set of understandings in the cognition of the community. These understandings are manifested in environmental language forms (ecolexicons or ekowacana). In this context, language belongs to humans and is in the human cognition system.

Judging from the dimensions of the physical environment, the Sibolga Coastal community in Central Tapanuli Regency (tapteng). Some areas that are located in the Coastal Zone (close to the sea), the Sibolga Coastal community have good marine potential, so that they become the largest source of marine fish supply in Central Tapanuli (tapteng). Even

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among Poncan islands, Kalinatung islands and Mursala islands,there are marine potentials in the form of Tanggiri fish (mackerel fish) and tourist fish (Red Snapper) which are quite tempting, marketed overseas. On the other hand, the capture of marine resources by the Sibolga Coastal community is also used for their own consumption, or used as bait or to obtain a larger catch. Utilization of natural resources (sea) owned by the waters of the island of Sumatra,

Fig 1. Forms of Interaction and Interrelation of the Sibolga Coastal Community in Pondok Batu Village, Sarudik District, Central Tapanuli Regency with the Marine Environment (Personal documentation)

One of the economic environments in the Sibolga Coastal community that is related to the sea, namely Fish Landing Sites (TPI) is one of the facilities that support the community's economy. This place functions as a place for collecting, storing, and marketing the fishermen's catch. In addition, in the Sibolga Coastal community, traders from various regions in Central Tapanuli (tapteng) gather to carry out tradingactivities which are a form of interaction and interrelation which is quite important. It is through this process or activity that people who do not directly source fish in the sea (as fishermen) can get to know a number of marine biota that exist (guidance to fulfill their daily needs. Based on the results of research conducted in the Sibolga Coastal Community, Pondok Batu Village, Sarudik District, Tapanuli Tengah Regency, the noun lexicon consists of 125 lexicons found in the marine environment, divided into four lexicon groups, namely: (1) Marine Fauna Lexicon (96 lexicons); (2) Marine Environment Flora Lexicon (6 Lexicon), (3) Marine Environment Facility / Infrastructure Lexicon (12 Lexicon); and (4) Oceanic Environment Noun Lexicon (6 Lexicon). Meanwhile, the verb lexicon is a community marine activity or activity.

3.2. Pondok Batu Village Community Understanding of the Noun Lexicon in the Sibolga Coastal Language

To find out the level of understanding of the Pondok Batu Village community towards the lexicon of nouns that had been collected, the number of people who met the respondent criteria was 1,250 people. Respondents aged 400 adolescents, 400 adults, and 450 elderly. The number of respondents drawn from each age is 10%. So, the respondents aged teenagers are 40 people, adults are 40 people, and parents are 45 people. The total number of respondents is 125 people. tested on 125 respondents who were divided into three groups. This lexicon list was tested on 125 respondents by giving three answer choices, namely: (a) Know, have seen, and have heard, (b) Have heard, and seen, (c) Don't know (never seen).

4. Conclusion

From the results of the research conducted, the following conclusions were obtained: The description of the marine ecolexicon of the Sibolga Coastal Community which consists of

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noun categories can be divided into four lexicon groups, namely: (1) Marine Environment Fauna Lexicon (96 lexicons), (2) Marine Environmental Flora Lexicon (7 lexicons), (3) Facility Lexicon / Marine Environmental Activity Platform (10 lexicons), (4) Marine Environment Noun Lexicon (6 lexicons). Of the four groups, 121 noun lexicons were found in the marine area in Pondok Batu Village, which were 121 lexicons. The lexicon was tested on three generations of people aged 50-65 years, 26-45 years old, and 13-24 years old in the language of the Sibolga Coastal language speech.

At the age of generation the percentage of the Pondok Batu Village Community's understanding of the lexicons of the noun fauna of the Sibolga Coastal Language by a combination of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 years of Pondok Batu Village community towards 96 Fauna lexicons is a category I obtained a total of 9,930 understanders and an average of 74.63%. Category II the number of understanders was 2,031 and the average was 20.12%. Category III the number of understanding 513 and the average number of 4.27%. Percentage of the Pondok Batu Village community's understanding of the lexicon of flora in the coastal language of Sibolga by a combination of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 years. This proves the understanding of flora noun lexicon in the combined marine environment of three generations, aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and aged 15-20 years still survive in their daily activities. At the age of generation the percentage of understanding of the village community in Pondok Batu of the noun flora lexicon of the Sibolga Coastal Language by Combined Three Generations Ages ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 Years. Pondok Batu Village community towards 6 flora lexicons is Category I, the number of understanding is 656 and the average is 87.46%. Category II, the number of understanders was 69 and an average of 9.2%. Category III the number of understanders is 25 and the average number is 3.33%. The percentage of understanding of the people of Pondok Batu Village towards the lexicon of flora in the coastal language of Sibolga by a combination of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 years . This proves the understanding of flora noun lexicons in the combined marine environment of three generations of ages ≥ 46 years. 21 -45 years old, and 15-20 years old still survive in their daily activities. At the age of generation the percentage of understanding of the Pondok Batu Village Community on the lexicon of facilities / infrastructure for marine environmental activities nouns Sibolga Coastal Language by a combination of three generations Age ≥ 46 years, 21-45 years old, and 15-20 years old. Pondok Batu Village community towards 10 lexicons of facilities / infrastructure for environmental activities is Category I, there are 1,139 total understanders and the average is 91.08%, category II is 187 and the average is 7.55%. , category III obtained a total understanding of 17 and an average of 1.36%. Percentage of the Pondok Batu Village community's understanding of the lexicon of facilities / infrastructure for marine environment activities of the Sibolga Coastal language nouns by a combination of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 years. This proves the understanding of flora noun lexicon in a combined marine environment of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, 21-45 years old, and 15-20 years old still survive in daily activities. At the age of generation the percentage of understanding of the Pondok Batu Village Community towards the marine environment lexicon of the Sibolga Coastal Language nouns by a combination of three generations aged ≥ 46 years, ages 21-45 years, and ages 15-20 years. Pondok Batu Village community towards 6 lexicons of facilities / infrastructure for environmental activities is Category I, the number of understanding is 703 and the average is 93.73%, Category II obtained the number of understandings as much as 40 and the average amounted to 5.33%, category III obtained the number of understandings as much as 7 and the average amounted to 0.93%. Percentage of the Pondok Batu Village community's understanding of the marine environment lexicon of the Sibolga Coastal language nouns by a

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