



AN ANALYSIS OF ECOLEXICON IN PETATAH PETITIH OF MINANGKABAUNESE WEDDING CEREMONY FOUND IN LINTAU BUO

Silvi Gusrani¹, Rusdi Noor Rosa²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: silvygusrani@gmail.com

Abstract

This research breaks down about sorts of ecolexicon in pantun of petatah petitih in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony found in Lintau Buo sub-area. The point of this research is to discover the ecolexicon in the wedding ceremony and its connection to the biological condition of the locale. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The aftereffect of this exploration shows that the most widely recognized sort of ecolexicon discovered is biotic lexicon with flora 10 data, at that point fauna lexicon 7 data and the latter is abiotic lexicon which discovered 10 data. The outcome shows that all ecolexicon utilized in the petatah petitih of the wedding ceremony are additionally found in the ecological environment of the locale.

Key words: ecolexicon, fauna, abiotic, petatah petitih, Lintau Buo sub-district, Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony.

A. INTRODUCTION

People express their thoughts and impart by utilizing language. The language that they use can be the impression of numerous angles around them, for example, culture, instruction, condition, and sexual orientation. Language and condition are two segments of individual that relate one another. Hence, support the language implies upkeep the earth itself. One aspect that influences language is nature or environment around human being lived. The matter of language which relate to the nature is in a study called ecolinguistics. Based on Fill and Muhlhausler (2001) ecolinguistics is a discipline in linguistics which belongs to macrolinguistics. It is derived from two words: ecology and linguistics that study about the use of linguistics in ecology and environment. In ecolinguistics, there is a term called ecolexicon. Ecolexicon itself is an acronym of two words; ecology or nature and lexicon. The lexicon can be about flora, fauna, or things such as

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on March 2020

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



rock, waves, cloud, etc. Furthermore, Halliday (1990) explained ecolinguistics is a field of linguistics study which refers to how language system has a dialectical relation with the biological environment of the speakers. Language and environment are connected each other. Maintaining the language means maintaining the environment and maintain the environment means maintain the language. In addition, According to Sapir (in Fill and Muhlhausler, 2001:14), the scopes of ecolinguistics can be defined into three; Physical and non-physical, economic environment, and social environment. The physical environment consists of topography, climate, mountain, etc. Economic environment consists of flora, fauna, and its natural resources. Meanwhile, the social environment consists of religion, value, tradition, and arts. Haugen (1972) stated that language nature characterized as an investigation of cooperation between language and its environment. The meaning of environment may lead one's thought as a matter of first importance to the referential world to which language gives a list. The environment influenced lexicon and sentence structure of someone. The genuine environment of a language is the society used it as codes in their language. Language exists only in the minds of its users, and it only function in relating these to one another to nature, i.e. their social and ecological environment. Thus, ecolexicon of a language used by a society is reflection of their environment.

There are some previous researches about ecolexicon have been led by certain researchers from alternate point of view. Tarigan and Sofyan (2017) directed an exploration entitled "Local Wisdom in the Ecolexicon Used in the New Version of Karonese Traditional Game "Cengkah Cengkah"". This exploration is centered around how Karonese Traditional game, purported Cengkah can be a piece of keeping up the Karonese language itself. Tarigan (2016) conducted a research about maintenance and shifting of flora lexicon in Karonese language. The data of this research are 203 flora lexicon contain 91 wild flora and 112 cultivated flora. The result of this research showed that 59.34% or about 54 of wild flora's lexicon have been shifted and 40.66% or around 37 of them have been maintained; meanwhile, 38.4% of cultivated flora's lexicons or about 43 flora lexicon have been shifted and 61.6% of them or 69 of the whole data have been maintained. Then, Almos, et.al (2014) conducted a research about ecolexicon, in this case, fauna and flora found in *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese. In that research, they found that flora is the most common ecolexicon found in *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese in general.

This research analyzed about ecolexicon in *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony found in Lintau Buo sub-district. According to Kartika (2016), *petatah petitih* is a kind of proverb that represents the local wisdom of Minangkabaunese and as the identity of the society which contain values. Therefore, all values inside surely must be sustained, especially at the education institution as a building block to improve young generations' characters in order to overcome any problems. In addition, Silalahi and Nasution (2017) stated that there are three functions of *petatih petitih* in Minangkabau; linguistically, educationally, and culturally. The use of *petatih petitih* in

Minangkabaunese could find in any tradition events like, birth, marriage, and *batagak gala*

This research was done under ecolinguistics study to see the types of ecolexicon found in *pantun* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district. The types of ecolexicon are abiotic and biotic lexicon. biotic lexicon divided into two types, flora and fauna lexicon. This research is about to figure out “: “how is lexicon found in wedding traditional ceremony related to ecological environment in Lintau Buo sub-distict?” The research question of this article is as follows: (1). What are the types of ecolexicon used in *petatah petitih* in *pantun* found in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo, and (2). How are they closely related to the ecological environment in Lintau Buo sub-district?

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to descriptive research which is in the form of descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher will collect the data by recording a Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in order to answer the research questions as written in the previous chapter. This research will describe about ecolexicon that found in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony speech in Lintau Buo as a reflection of socio-cultural of the area. According to Prastowo (2011), in order to collect data, the techniques that will be used are interview and observation, and the result of qualitative research focused on meaning. This research belongs to descriptive-qualitative because it will have a simple math to calculate the data.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding (tentative)

The data of this research are *pantun* in *petatah petitih* in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony found in Lintau Buo sub-district that have ecology lexicon. There are three *petatah petitih* in the Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony which has ecolexicon and in form of *pantun* in it; *manyambuik anak daro*, *somba siriah*, and *manyomba makan*.

BioticLexicon

Fauna Lexicon

1. Sibubuik

Sibubuik or known as Bubut bird in Indonesian has a scientific name called *Cetropus Bengalensis*. It usually has black fur around its body with brown color fur in its wings. This kind of bird eats caterpillars, spider, grasshopper, beetle, and other insects. *Sibubuik* usually lives in areas like in the forest or in the bank of river. This kind of bird usually found in area around 1,200 m until below 1,500 m above the sea level. In Lintau Buo sub-district, *Sibubuik* is usually found around rubber garden. *Sibubuik* can easily be found by hearing its specific voice. *Sibubuik* used in a *pantun* in *petatah petitih manyambuik anak daro*:

Sibubuik *tabang ka rimbo*
Inggok di kayu nan sabatang
Nan di tuntuik nan lah tibo

Nan di cinto nan lah datang
Sibubuik flies to the forest
Alights on a wood
The one who we are waiting for already comes
The one who we are loved already home

2. Ramo Ramo

Ramo ramo or moth is a kind of insects which has almost similar looked with butterfly. *Attacus Atlas* is the Latin name of moth. It is a nocturnal insect but some types of moth are active in day. *Ramo- ramo* has grey color and wider wings than butterfly. According to local wisdom in Lintau Buo sub-district, when *Ramo- ramo* comes to the people house, it indicates someone in this case guest will come to their house. *Ramo ramo* is found in a *pantun* of *petatah petitih manyambuik anak daro*:

Capo Sicerek di ateh pamatang
Ramo ramo Sikumbang Janti
Apo dek anak daro talambek datang
Kami lah lamo dek mananti
Capo curry leaf above the dike of rice field
Moth, Janti beetle
Why does the bride come late?
We already waited for so long

3. Baraba

Baraba or bulbuls bird in English has scientific name called *Pycnonotus goiavier*. It could be found in Africa and tropic Asia. According to Kamal (2016), *Baraba* has medium size and has black spot around its eyes. This bird usually has dark fur around its back, wings, and its tail but in the bottom of its tail has yellow color. *Baraba* is an omnivore bird. It eats fruits and small insects. In Lintau Buo sub-district, this bird could find easily in area like rubber garden. *Balam* and *Baraba* are found in a *pantun* of *petatah petitih manyambuik anak daro*:

Sairiang balam jo baraba
Balam inggok baraba mandi
Sairiang salam dengan somba
Salam diangkek somba kembali
Spotted Dove goes along with Baraba
Spotted Dove alights, Baraba showers
Greeting goes along with bow
Greeting is taken, bow is back

Flora Lexicon

1. Sicerek

Sicerek or curry leaf is kind of plant which also lives wildly in tropical area. Its scientific name is *Murraya koenigii*. It originally comes from India and Sri Lanka. Curry leaf can be grown up until five meters or more. It has green leaf and the diameter is about three centimeters. In some regions in Asia, curry leaf commonly use as a food ingredient as its name for curry, for instance in Aceh, Indonesia. People in Lintau Buo sub-district used curry leaf as *ubek padi* or rice medicine. It means they put curry leaf branch on *pamatang* every corner of the

field. They believe that it will keep their rice from plant disease. They put curry leaves with any other rice medicine like *sitawa*, *sidingin*, etc. In addition, *Sicerek* also used for medicine to the livestock like cow and goat. Whenever they get sick, usually folks in Lintau Buo will feed them with *Sicerek* leaf. *Capo* and *Sicerek* are found in *petatah petitih* in form of pantun of *manyambuik anak daro*:

Capo Sicerek di ateh pematang
Ramo ramo Sikumbang Janti
Apo dek anak daro talambek datang
Kami lah lamo dek mananti
 Capo curry leaf above the dike of rice field
 Moth, Janti beetle
 Why does the bride come late?
 We already waited for so long

2. Pinang

Pinang or areca nut has a scientific name called *Areca catechu liliopsida*. Areca nut is a palm plant which could be grown for about 12 until 30 meters in average and it has no branch. Areca nut has a number of purposes. According to Ihsanurrozi (2014), areca nut is used for consumption, cosmetic industry, medical, and also for coloring in textile industry. Furthermore, Jaiswal et. al (2011) stated that areca nut is a plant that commonly found in Asian countries like Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Taiwan, and any others. In Lintau Buo sub-district, areca nut is planted around their house as fence or as a border between a garden and another garden. Like the researcher has explained above, areca nut is a fruit which Minangkabaunese eat with piper betel and others in an event or to show their respect towards other people. A pantun of *petatah petitih somba siriah* contains the ecology lexicon of *pinang* in it:

Tanam siriah, tanamlah udang
Baok ka pakan Rao rao
Cabiaklah siriah, gotoklah pinang
Elok dimakan basamo samo
 Plant the betel tree, plant the shrimp betel tree
 Take to the Rao rao market
 Torn the betel leaf, eat the areca nut
 Better eat them together

3. Cubadak

Cubadak or jackfruit is a kind of fruit which has spiked skin. The jack tree is quite high. It could be grown up until 20 meters or more. Jackfruit has a scientific name called *Artocarpus heterophyllus*. Jackfruit comes from India and spread all over the world especially tropical region like Southeast Asia countries.

The jackfruit has white sap whenever it is cut. Unripe jackfruit usually used as meat while the ripe version will use as desert because it is sweet. Jackfruit could be grown in high and down land area, thus it could be found in any area in West Sumatera. Jackfruit is popular for Minangkabaunese people. *Gulai cubadak* is a processed of jackfruit which commonly found in Minangkabaunese events, for instance *baralek*. The lexicon of *Cubadak* is used in a pantun of *petatah petitih* of *manyambuik anak daro*:

Cubadak *tangah hilaman*
Di juluak jo ampu kaki
Usah lamo tagak di halaman
Elok naiak kito sakali
Jackfruit in the middle of front yard
Take it with toe thumb
Do not stand too long on the yard
Better to come in the house

ABIOTIC LEXICON

1. Tanah Liek

Tanah liek or clay is a kind of soils which consists of aluminum or soft silicate. Clay is hard to absorb the water. Thus, the area which has clay is not suit for farm. It is hard when it is dry and sticky when it is wet. Clay is sticky when it is wet which makes it easy to shape and it will be strong when it is dry. Because of this, clay is usually used to make some household tools, for instance; cup, plate, place for water, etc. Tanah liek if found in a *pantun* of *petatah petitih somba siriah*:

Tanah liek *bakapiek*
Salasiah *di kandang kudo*
Siriah kakak nan kami cabiak
Nan siriah kami bacabiak pulo
Clay is sticky
Basil in horse stable
We torn your piper betel leaf
Please torn our piper betel leaf too

2. Rimbo

Rimbo or forest is a place where any kind of ecology like flora and fauna lives and also where inanimate things could be found. According to Tresno et.al (2018:191-211), *rimbo* is an area in Minangkabaunese which located in highland or around hill with declivity around 45 degrees. *Rimbo* is an area that people do not use for any activities like farming, houses, etc. Thus, it is fulfilled by wild plants and animals. Usually, *rimbo* is used by Minangkabaunese to take the wood for their houses. This kind of use is also happened in Lintau Buo sub-district. A *pantun* about *rimbo* is appeared in a *petatah petitih* of *manyambuik anak daro*:

Sibubuik tabang ka rimbo
Inggok di kayu nan sabatang
Nan di tuntuik nan lah tibo
Nan di cinto nan lah datang
Sibubuik flies to the forest
Alights on a wood
The one who we are waiting for already comes
The one who we are loved already home

3. *Ilia*

Ilia is the lower course of a river. In Minangkabaunese, *ilia* and *mudiak* are used as direction, thus Minangkabaunese do not know the term of points of the compass like north, west, east, or south. The use of the terms *mudiak* and *ilia* for Minangkabaunese also show the condition Minangkabaunese land. It is indicated that Minangkabaunese land has high and down area. Lintau Buo sub-district itself is flow through by two rivers called *batang* (river) Sinama and also Tompo (Selo).

4. *Mudiak*

Mudiak is the upstream course of a river. In Lintau Buo sub-district, *Ilia* and *mudiak* are also used for pointing where the sun rises and sets. *Ilia* is for the sunrise and *mudiak* for the sunset. Thus, these terms of direction are recognized by society in Lintau Buo sub-district. These terms are not only use in its *petatah petitih* but also for their everyday life. *Ilia* and *mudiak* are found in a pantun in *petatah petitih*, for instance in *somba siriah* and *somba makan*:

Ilia sawah di Alai

Mudiak sawah taruko

Kok banyak bana siriah di balai

Nan kami baik saado iko

The lower course rice field in Alai

The upper course is *taruko* rice field

If there are a lot of pipel beetle in the market

This is all we bring here

Finding of the Research

Table of Finding

No	Names of <i>petatah petitih</i>	Types of ecolexicon		
		Abiotic	Biotic	
			Flora	Fauna
1.	<i>Manyambuik anak daro</i>	6	5	6
2.	<i>Somba siriah</i>	2	4	1
3.	<i>Manyomba makan</i>	3	-	-
TOTAL		10	10	7
			16	
%		37.04%	37.04%	25.93%
			62.97%	

From the table, it is found that biotic lexicon is most dominant type that found with 10 data are flora lexicon and 7 data belong to fauna lexicon. There are

17 lexicons belong to biotic lexicon or more than a half data as whole. The second majority is abiotic lexicon with 10 lexicons or 40.74%.

4. Discussion

This discussion focuses on discussing the types of ecolexicon found in *pantun* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district and its relation to ecological environment of the region. Furthermore, this discussion also will see how these findings of research are related to previous researchers about ecolexicon.

To answer the first research question, it demanded to figure out the types of ecolexicon. After analyzing types of ecolexicon of each *petatah petitih* found in Minangkabaunese ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district, there two types of ecolexicon found in *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district; biotic and abiotic lexicon. Biotic lexicon can be divided into two categories; flora and fauna lexicon. Based on the analysis and finding above, biotic lexicon is the most common type of ecolexicon found. There are 16 data about biotic lexicon found. 10 data belong to flora lexicon and 7 data belong to fauna lexicon. Meanwhile, there is 10 data of abiotic lexicon found in the *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district. It means, over 50% of ecology lexicon found in *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district is related to biotic lexicon. In addition, in biotic lexicon, flora lexicon is the most type of biotic lexicon found. It is more than a half of biotic lexicon and more than one three of a whole data.

In order to answer the second research question required the analysis of the relation between ecolexicon found in *petatah petitih* of wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district with ecological environment of the area. All of ecology lexicons found are related to the ecological environment of the region. However, based on the result of data analysis, the most common found type of ecolexicon in this research is biotic lexicon. Most of the ecologies found in this research are the things that give benefits and also the things that the society of the region found in everyday life. If it is biotic lexicon frequently found in *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district, it means biotic lexicon have more contribution to the sustainability of life of the society around. It also related to a motto of Minangkabaunese people “alam takambang jadi guru”, because of biotic lexicon have more contact than abiotic lexicon, thus it is biotic lexicon that society used more in their *petatah petitih*. It is related to the theory of Haugen (1972) about the use of ecolexicon as the reflection of ecology environment of an area. The ecolexicon found in *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony is the representation of society’s thought about the environment in Lintau Buo sub-district.

Pantun in *petatah petitih* of Minangkabaunese wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district contain more flora than fauna. It is because majority of people in Lintau Buo sub-district work as farmers. It makes they have more

contact to flora than fauna. Furthermore, in *pantun(s)* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabau wedding ceremony in Lintau Buo sub-district contain fauna which they found around their garden, farming area, or that have benefit to them such as the meat, and their energy.

The analysis of types of ecolexicon each *pantun* in *petatah petitih* resulted different dominant. In *petatah petitih manyambuik anak daro*, the dominant lexicon found is fauna and abiotic lexicon. There are 6 data of fauna and abiotic lexicon in *pantun* in *petatah petitih manyambuik anak daro*. Then, flora lexicon as the dominant lexicon used in *pantun* of *petatah petitih somba siriah*. The data of flora in *petatah petitih somba siriah* consist of 4 data. Last, in *petatah petitih manyomba makan*, the majority of ecolexicon is inanimate objects lexicon; 3 data.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

All types of ecolexicon are found in *pantun* of *petatah petitih* in Minangkabau wedding ceremony. In each *petatah petitih* can be found various types of ecology lexicon as the dominant; flora, fauna and abiotic. As a whole, all types of ecolexicon do not averagely used. There are the dominant types used in the texts. The first dominant type used is biotic lexicon the least is abiotic lexicon. The factor is related to the ecological environment of the area. For flora and fauna, it shows the common plant and animals found in Lintau Buo sub-district. Meanwhile, for abiotic, is leads to the structure of the region.

The study of ecology lexicon is interested to be investigated to see the relation of ecolexicon in various of things related to human being. Thus, the further research can be conducted by future researchers so they could enlarge the discussion about ecology lexicon. Furthermore, future researcher can analyze ecolexicon related to another field in linguistics. To enlarge the discussion, future researcher can conduct a study about ecology lexicon with the social cultural background of a region.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Almos, Rona. Pramono, & Reniwati. (2014). *Pantun dan Petatah Petitih Minangkabau Berleksikon Flora dan Fauna. Adabiyat Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra. 13(2), 301-306.*
- Haugen, Einar. (1972). *The ecology of Language.* Stanford University Press.
- Fill, Alwin and Muhlhausler, Peter. (2001). *The Ecolinguistics Reader: Language, Ecology and Environment.* London.
- Ihsanurrozi, Muhammad. (2014). *Perbandingan Jumlah Anak dari Mencit Betina yang dikawinkan dengan Mencit Jantan yang Mendapat Perlakuan Jus Biji Pinang Muda dan Jus Daun Jati Belanda.* (Unpublished Thesis). Education University of Indonesia.
- Jaiswal, P., Kumar, P., Singh, V.K., & Singh. D.K. (2011). "Arecha catechu L.: A Valuable Medicine Against Different Health Problems". *Research Journal of Medicinal Plant. 5, (2), 145-52.*

- Kamal, S., Agustina, E., Rahmi, Z. (2016). Spesies Burung Pada Beberapa Tipe Habitat di Kecamatan Lhoknga Kabupaten Aceh Besar. *Jurnal Biotik*, ISSN:2337-9812. Vol. 4, No. 1, Ed. April 2016, Page 15-32.
- Kartika, Rika. (2016). *Pepatah-Petitih dalam Adat Pernikahan Niniak Mamak Etnis Minangkabau Kajian Antropolinguistik*. (Unpublished Thesis). North Sumatera University.
- M.A.K Halliday. (1990). *New ways of Meaning: the Challenge to Applied Linguistics*. Philadelphia.
- Prastowo, Andi. (2011). *Memahami metode metode penelitian: Suatu Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktis*. Jogjakarta. Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Silalahi, Roswita, and Nasution,.E.H. (2017). Minangkabau Proverbs: Values and Functions. *Atlantis Press. Vol 141*, 63-65.
- Tarigan, Bahagia and Sofyan Rudi. (2017). Local Wisdom in the Ecolexicon Used in the New Version of Karonese Traditional Game “Cengkah Cengkah”. *Atlantis Press. Vol 148*, 148-152.
- Tarigan, Bahagia and Sofyan Rudi. (2018). Maintaining Karonese Ecolexicon through Traditional Game Cengkah-cengkah. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*. 7(4), 178-183.
- Tarigan, Bahagia. (2016). *Kebertahanan dan Ketergeseran Leksikon Flora Bahasa Karo: Kajian Ekolinguistik*. (Unpublished Doctoral Thesis). Linguistic Doctoral Program of University of North Sumatera.
- Tresno, et.al. (2018). Antara Ulayat Adat dan Hutan Nagari: Sebuah Kebijakan Perhutanan Sosial di Minangkabau. *Jurnal Antropologi Fisip Unand. Vol 20(2)*, 191-211.