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# ECOLEXICON OF BIOTA IN THE RICE FIELD ECOSYSTEM CONTEXT IN THE DIALECTICS OF AGRARISING CULTURE SHIFT OF SUMUR DISTRICT COMMUNITIES

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#### Abstract

The lexicon of biota in the rice field ecosystem is important and interesting to study. This paper aims to describe the form, function, and survival of the flora and fauna lexicon in the rice field ecosystem in the cultural context of the Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. This paper utilizes the insights of ecolinquistic theory. Data collection was carried out using two techniques, namely (1) observation to obtain data on the form of the lexicon and (2) interviews with informants spread over seven villages to obtain data on the form, function, and persistence of the lexicon. The data analysis methods used are the translational equivalent method and the referential equivalent method. The data analysis technique used is the determining element sorting technique in the form of translational sorting power and referential sorting power. This paper has urgency as a form of documenting local culture and language that is beneficial for environmental or ecosystem conservation. The results of this study indicate that there is a rich flora and fauna ecolexicon which is expressed in Sundanese lingual units. Grammatically, the ecolexicon is in the form of words and phrases. However, the survival of the eco-collection has shifted due to changes in farming patterns and people's living culture. *Keywords: flora, fauna, ecolinguistics, lexicon, biota.* 

### Introduction

In the literature, lexicon has been defined as a component that contains information about the characteristics of words in a language, such as semantics, syntax, and phonological behavior, (e.g., Crystal 1985, 78; Wahyuni 2017, 22; Yuniawan, Rokhman, and Zuleha 2020, 6550). Lexicon, in this context, is related to the life and sociocultural value of society. Further, the lexicon is abstracted as a list of important basic units because it is a symbolic entity of 'arbitrary' in which the

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appearance under certain circumstances is relatively unpredictable. The units that are in the list are tangible words. Lexicons also include grammatical units that are larger than words, e.g. expressions or idioms and can even include hierarchically smaller units, namely affixes, (see Aronoff and Anshen 2017, 237; Ihsan HL, Takwa, and Samsuddin 2021, 246).

The lexicon is used in the life of a language speaker and consists of a set of units that reveal a special form of activity as the embodiment of daily activities in a particular language (see Budasi, Satyawati, and Anggayana 2021, 961, among others). Differences in adaptation techniques to the environment determine the formation of a diversity of lexicons in various languages. For this reason, Fill and Muhlhausler (2001, 6) argue that nature and spatial planning are significantly related in the formation of cultural discourse.

Scholars have also argued that the environment reflects various aspects and dimensions of the ethnic life of the speakers of the language, (see Lindo and Jeppe 2010, 9; Nuzwaty 2020, 2, among others). In this sense, language is the result of the embodiment of the human mind with its ecology which, at the same time, clearly indicates that humans are positioned as ecological beings (Nahak et al. 2019, 50). Thus, as argued by Sanjaya and Rahardi (2020), language is a property for humans and is inseparable from life. In the framework of ecolinguistics, the environment is manifested in two references, namely the physical or physical environment and the social environment. The physical environment is concerned with a geography consisting of physical: topography (e.g. coasts, valleys, land, plateaus, mountains), climate, rainfall, and the economic basis of human life: flora, fauna, and mineral sources. The social environment is concerned with the power of community forces that determine individual mindsets and behaviors, such as religion, ethics, and political organization, (Mbete 2009, 4-5).

Furthermore, the network of relations of the physical natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, and language is illustrated in a comprehensive whole through three dimensions of social praxis, namely the ideological, sociological, and biological dimensions. The ideological dimension is all things related to the human mind, for example comprehence in cognition, mental, ideology, and psychic systems, such as religious, political, ethical, and educational understandings. The sociological dimension is something related to the social life of society as a whole so that it intersects with harmony and disharmony. The biological dimension is something that intersects with the life of natural biota and all elements that are in nature, including views on the natural environment, and the common life of other species, as well as the preservation of the natural environment, such as flora and fauna, (Nuzwaty 2020, 2).

The ecolinguistic perspective places the language environment based on environmental parameters, diversity, and the interrelationship, interaction, and dependence of language with the environment, (Umiyati and Pratama 2021, 107). The environment serves as a source of knowledge and a shaper of the wealth of the lexicon. Differences in the natural and geographical conditions of an area will have implications for differences in ecosystems and biota that live and grow in that area so that they have implications for the ecolecticons created.

In the context of the culture and life of the people of Sumur Subdistrict, Pandeglang Regency, a set of lexicons of flora and fauna was found in the environment of the rice field ecosystem as part of the richness vocabulary that fills their language system and cultural grammatics. The lexicon of the name of the flora and fauna became 'local knowledge' so that it manifested itself as a unique cultural wealth entity. Distinctively, the lexicon of flora and fauna represents the features of the ecological environment of its speakers while accommodating local wisdom inherited from generation to generation. As a linguistic and cultural phenomenon, the existence and persistence of the lexicon of flora and fauna in the environment of the rice field ecosystem is interesting to reveal and conserve its sustainability. These two have been the focus of this study.

In line with the foregoing, research on the lexicon of flora and fauna has an important urgency. This effort can be used to look at natural reality through language expression so that the construction and socio-cultural reality as a property of the identity of the languagespeaking community in the environment is clearly depicted. In addition, the documenting of the lexicon of flora and fauna names in certain regional languages should be addressed as something needed because it can be a positive effort for nature preservation and language maintenance, (Toni, Shiva, and Sombo 2021, 55). Unfortunately, such research has not been carried out by current ethnolinguistic or ecolinguistic researchers in Indonesia. In fact, the meaning contained in the lexicon of flora and fauna is important to be planned for the benefit of preserving nature and the local language. In response to this phenomenon, this study is urgently carried out to fill in the gap related to the study of the lexicon of farming flora and fauna in the context of agricultural culture of the people of Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency as one of the Sundanese language speech communities domiciled outside West Java Province.

Previous studies have examined the lexicon of flora and fauna within the scope of ethnic and local culture of people in Indonesia. However, no studies have been found that focus on the existence and sustainability of the lexicon of flora and fauna in the rice field ecosystem in the cultural context of the people of Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency with ecolinguistic design. Kurnia (2013) examined the existence of plant lexicons in Javanese proverbs; Almos, Pramono, and Reniwati (2014) conducted a study of the lexicon of flora and fauna in Minangkabau rhymes and proverbs; Suktiningsih (2016) examines the lexicon of flora and fauna in Sundanese society; Mahayana and Sukiani (2019) explore the lexicon of flora in Balinese metaphors; and Fadillah (2021) examines the lexicon of flora and fauna in the text of The Fiber of Ordinances.

In addition to these studies, other studies related to the existence of flora and fauna lexicons in local cultural or customary practices and cultural artifacts are found in the current literature, (e.g., Lubis, 2018; Nursaly and Ernawati, 2021). For example, Lubis (2018) examined the lexicon of fauna in the Mangupa event on the traditional marriage of South Tapanuli; Nursaly and Ernawati (2021) conducted a study of animal lexicons in the Sesenggaq tradition in the Sasak community. Finally, Yuniawan, Rokhman, and Zuleha (2020) focused their study on the lexicon of flora and fauna depicted in the Pekalongan batik motif.

Subsequently, lexicon studies of flora and fauna lexicons that live in the environment of a particular habitat were found. Toni, Shiva, and Sombo (2021) researching flora and fauna in the Dead Sea Lake Tasi Ana in the Rote language dialect; Tarigan (217) examines the resilience and shifting of the lexicon of the Karo language flora; Almos, Ladyanna, and Pramono (2018) researching flora and fauna in Lake Maninjau; Hestiyana (2021) conducted a study on the lexicon of flora in traditional medicine of the Dayak halong community. Meanwhile, the lexicon of flora in Balinese cuisine was researched by Umiyati and Pratama (2021).

In general, these studies examine the same object, namely the lexicon of flora and fauna in the local language regarding its existence and persistence in certain cultural entities. However, this study has a different object as it is focused on the lexicon of flora and fauna in the rice field ecosystem in the context of the agricultural culture of the Sundanese people which has not been studied by previous researchers. Specifically, this paper focuses on the lexicon of biota that live in the rice fields of the people of Sumur District. Thus this study sets to answer the following three formulations of the problem: (1) what are the lexicons of flora names as biota that live in the environment of the rice field ecosystem in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency?; (2) what are the lexicons of fauna names as biota that live in the rice field ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency?; and (3) how is the lexicon of flora and fauna as biota living in the farming ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency? In line with the formulation of the problem, this paper aims to (1) find and classify the lexicon of flora names as biota that live in the rice field ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency; (2) find and classify the lexicon of fauna names as biota that live in the farming ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency; and (3) describe the resilience of the lexicon of flora and fauna as biota that live in the rice field ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency; and (3) describe the resilience of the lexicon of flora and fauna as biota that live in the rice field ecosystem environment in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency.

Informed by ecolinguistic theory, this research is a descriptive qualitative study employing ethnographic and ethnoscience methods. Data in this study were collected through observation and interview techniques. Observations were conducted to obtain data on the lexicon form of the flora and fauna of rice fields. Interviews were conducted to obtain data on the flora and fauna lexicon in the rice field ecosystem in the context of the cultural life of the Sundanese people in Sumur District. Interviews were conducted in the field with resource persons, namely residents whose main livelihood is farmers in the following villages: Cigorondong Village, Kerta Jaya Village, Kertamukti Village, and Ujungjaya.

To analyze the data, the translational equivalent method and the referential equivalent method were used. The translational equivalent method is used because the determining tool used is another language, which is outside the language under study. The interpretive meaning of culture is carried out using the referential equivalent method because the determining tool used is the language referent. In this case, the language referent is a fact or an extra-language element designated by the linguistic unit (Kridalaksana 2008, 208; Almos, Pramono, and Reniwati 2014, 302). The data analysis was carried out using a determining element sorting technique through linguistic unit sorting with the determinant in the form of a mental sorting power possessed by the researcher (Sudaryanto 1993, 21; Kesuma 2007, 51; Almos, Pramono, and Reniwati 2014, 302). In this study, the disaggregation used is the translational disaggregation in the form of another language as the determinant and the referential disaggregation by using referents referred to by the linguistic unit as a determining tool. This sorting power is used to identify the identity of the language unit according to the referred referent.

# Ecolexicon of Flora and Fauna As Biota in Rice Field

## Ecosystem

1. Lexicon of Flora Names

Fadillah (2021) said that the flora and fauna lexicon of a language is produced by the community's perspective on the environment it inhabits. Data in this study indicate 52 lexicon which refer to the names of plants in the rice field ecosystem. These lexicons are codes of people's perspectives and classifications of ecological realities in the rice field environment as a place to carry out agricultural activities. This finding reinforces the statement that language and ecology are closely related. This relational closeness is contained in the naming of flora, fauna, mineral resources, and others found in the natural environment as shown in interactions involving individuals. Therefore, it is impossible for language and environment to isolate each other (Daulay et al. 2021, 5). According to Septevany et al. (2019, 10), as a language unit, the lexicon accommodates socio-cultural functions and ecological functions in the context of the cultural and ecological environment that surrounds it.

The lexicon is formed along with the emergence of the need in the space of human existence to identify the natural reality and cultural products created (Fatehah 2010, 329). In line with that, the lexicon of plant names found in the rice field ecosystem includes (1) plants that are not planted, but grow on their own and can be used for consumption; (2) plants grown for daily consumption needs and can be traded as an alternative source of economic income; and (3) wild plants classified as weeds or nuisances. The lexicon of plant names is presented in table 1 below.

No.		Names of Plants	
	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name
1.	babadotan	bandotan	Ageratum conyzoides
2.	berenuk	majapahit	Aegle marmelos
3.	bonteng	mentimun	Cucumis sativus
4.	bonteng puan	timun suri	Cucumis Mel L Var Reticulatus Naudin
5.	bonteng suri	timun suri	Cucumis Mel L Var Reticulatus Naudin
6.	borang	porang	Amorphophallus muelleri
7.	cabe	cabai	Capsicum annum
8.	cau	pisang	Musa

Table 1. Lexicon of Plants Names in Rice Field

No	Names of Plants			
NO.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name	
9.	dangdeur	singkong	Manihot esculenta	
10.	eceng	eceng gondok	Eichhornia crassipes	
11.	eceng gondok	eceng gondok	Eichhornia crassipes	
12.	gedang	рерауа	Carica papaya	
13.	genjer	genjer	Limnocharis flava	
14.	gulma	gulma	Panicium repens	
15.	gunda	gunda	Sphenoclea zeylanica Gaertn	
16.	honje	honje	Etlingera elatior	
17.	ilat	tanaman sejenis padi	Poaceae	
18.	jaat	kecipir	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus	
19.	jagong	jagung	Zea mays	
20.	jahe	jahe	Zingiber officinale	
21.	jajagoan	jawan/gulma jawan	Echinochloa cruss- galli	
22.	jampang ranca	rumput belulang	Eleusine indica	
23.	jukut	rumput	Cynodon dactylon	
24.	jukut eurih	ilalang	Imperata cylindrica	
25.	jukut teuki	rumput teuki	Cyperus rotundus	
26.	kacang	kacang	Fabaceae	
27.	kacang panjang	kacang panjang	Vigna unguiculata ssp. sesquipedalis	
28.	kacang taneuh	kacang tanah	Arachis hypogaea	
29.	kalameta	kalamenta	Leersia hexandra L	
30.	kalapa	kelapa	Cocos nucifera	
31.	kangkung	kangkung	Ipomoea aquatica	
32.	koneng	kunyit	Curcuma longa Linn.	
33.	kukuk	labu air	Lagenaria siceraria	
34.	kumpe	kumpai	Huperzia	
35.	laja	lengkuas	Alpinia galanga	
36.	mantang	ubi	Ipomoea batatas	
37.	paparean	padi-padian	Poaceae	
38.	pare	padi	Oryza sativa.	
39.	pare lutung	padi ketan hitam	Oryza sativa. var. glutinosa	
40.	paria	peria	Momordica charantia	

No	Names of Plants			
NO.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name	
41.	peutuey lantoro	petai lamtoro	Leucaena leucocephala	
42.	saladra	selada	Lactuca sativa	
43.	semangi	kemangi	Ocimum basilicum	
44.	sereh	serai	Cymbopogon citratus	
45.	sintrong	sintrong	Crassocephalum crepidioides	
46.	taleus	talas	Colocasia esculenta	
47.	tangkal buah	pohon mangga	Mangifera indica	
48.	tangkal cau	pohon pisang	Musa	
49.	tangkal jambu	pohon jambu	Psidium guajava	
50.	terong	terung	Solanum melongena	
51.	walingi	walingi	Actinoscirpus grossus	
52.	waluh	labu merah	Cucurbita moschata	

Plants which are specifically named in Sundanese local language above can be classified into the following eleven categories: (1) plants commonly used traditionally for medicine: babadotan, jahe, sereh (Cymbopogon citratus), laja (Alpinia galanga) and koneng (Curcuma longa Linn); (2) herbs for cooking spices: cabe (Capsicum annum), jahe (Zingiber officinale), laja (Alpinia galanga), kalapa (Cocos nucifera) and koneng (Curcuma longa Linn); (3) plants for vegetables: eceng (Eichhornia crassipes), jaat (Psophocarpus tetragonolobus), jagung (Zea mays), kangkung (Ipomoea aquatica), kukuk (Lagenaria siceraria) and paria (Momordica charantia); (4) plants to be used as fresh vegetables: bonteng (Cucumis sativus), genjer (Limnocharis flava), gunda (Sphenoclea zeylanica), peuteuy lantoro (Leucaena leucocephala), saladra (Lactuca sativa), semangi (Ocimum basilicum), sintrong (Crassocephalum crepidioides) and terong (Solanum melongena); (5) fruit plants: bonteng puan/bonteng suri (Reticulatus Naudin), cau (Musa), gedang (Carica papaya) and waluh (Cucurbita moschata); (6) root crops: dangdeur (Manihot esculenta), mantang (Ipomoea batatas), borang (Amorphophallus muelleri) and taleus (Colocasia esculenta); (7) legume plants: kacang (Colocasia esculenta), kacang panjang (Vigna unguiculata ssp. sesquipedalis) and kacang taneuh (Arachis hypogaea); (8) grass plants: jukut (Cynodon dactylon), jukut eurih (Imperata cylindrica), jukut teuki (Cyperus rotundus), and kalameta (Leersia hexandra L); (9) plants that are not eaten, but have other benefits: berenuk (Aegle marmelos) and eceng gondok (Eichhornia crassipes); (10) rice plants and their variants: pare (Oryza

sativa), pare lutung (Oryza sativa. var. glutinosa) and paparean (Poaceae); and (11) nuisance plants: gulma (Panicium repens), jajagoan (Echinochloa cruss-galli) and kumpe (Huperzia).

Plants that can be consumed are usually processed into various types of local culinary, both for snacks/snacks, rice companions, or rice substitutes in a special way, for example boiled, baked, fried, vegetable, sauteed, or steamed and some are even eaten raw without cooking namely vegetables that are used as fresh vegetables or fruits that are consumed after ripening on the tree. The culinary specialties made from rice fields are reflected in the manufacturing process, spices, and flavors produced. In addition to being used for fruit, tubers, or leaves, there are other plants that are multipurpose, such as coconut, where all parts of it are used, both for consumption and nonconsumption needs. The plants that are not consumed are used by residents for other purposes, such as being used to fence the land, as a barrier, or as fuel wood. Meanwhile, eceng gondok (water hyacinth) is usually used for planting in fish ponds, while some types of jukut (grass) are used for animal feed.

From its grammatical form, the lexicon of plant names in the rice field ecosystem in table 1 above is classified into two types, namely (1) words and (2) phrases. The names of plants are in the form of 39 words and 13 phrases. In table 2 below, a lexicon of plant names is presented.

No.	Names of Plants	Scientific Name	Word Type
1.	babadotan	Ageratum conyzoides	affixed words
2.	berenuk	Aegle marmelos	basic words/root
3.	bonteng	Cucumis sativus	basic words/root
4.	borang	Amorphophallus muelleri	basic words/root
5.	cabe	Capsicum annum	basic words/root
6.	cau	Musa	basic words/root
7.	dangdeur	Manihot esculenta	basic words/root
8.	eceng	Eichhornia crassipes	basic words/root
9.	gedang	Carica papaya	basic words/root
10.	genjer	Limnocharis flava	basic words/root
11.	gulma	Panicium repens	basic words/root
12.	gunda	Sphenoclea zeylanica Gaertn	basic words/root
13.	honje	Etlingera elatior	basic words/root
14.	ilat	Poaceae	basic words/root
15.	jaat	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus	basic words/root

Table 2. Lexicon of Plants Names in the Form of Words

16.	jagong	Zea mays	basic words/root
17.	jahe	Zingiber officinale	basic words/root
18.	jajagoan	Echinochloa cruss-galli	affixed words
19.	jukut	Cynodon dactylon	basic words/root
20.	kacang	Vigna unguiculata	basic words/root
21.	kalapa	Cocos nucifera	basic words/root
22.	kalameta	Leersia hexandra L	basic words/root
23.	kangkung	Ipomoea aquatic	basic words/root
24.	koneng	Curcuma longa Linn.	basic words/root
25.	kukuk	Lagenaria siceraria	basic words/root
26.	kumpe	Huperzia	basic words/root
27.	laja	Alpinia galangal	basic words/root
28.	mantang	Ipomoea batatas	basic words/root
29.	paparean	Poaceae	affixed words
30.	pare	Oryza sativa.	basic words/root
31.	paria	Momordica charantia	basic words/root
32.	saladra	Lactuca sativa	basic words/root
33.	semangi	Ocimum basilicum	basic words/root
34.	sereh	Cymbopogon citratus	basic words/root
35.	sintrong	Crassocephalum crepidioides	basic words/root
36.	taleus	Colocasia esculenta	basic words/root
37.	terong	Solanum melongena	basic words/root
38.	walingi	Actinoscirpus grossus	basic words/root
39.	waluh	Cucurbita moschata	basic words/root

The above data have indicated that the lexicon of word-type plant names could be classified into the following: (1) monomorphemic words, namely words that have only one morpheme and are categorized as basic words, for example berenuk (Aegle marmelos), bonteng (Cucumis sativus) and cabe (Capsicum annum) and (2) polymorphemic words that formed through reduplication of dwipurwa type accompanied by affixation, namely babadotan (Ageratum conyzoides), jajagoan (Echinochloa cruss-galli) and paparean (Poaceae).

As for the lexicon of plant names which grammatically typed phrases found 13 pieces. The phrase is categorized as an attributive endocentric nominal phrase, namely bonteng puan (Cucumis Mel L Var), bonteng suri (Reticulatus Naudin), eceng gondok (Eichhornia crassipes), jampang ranca (Eleusine indica), jukut eurih (Imperata cylindrica), jukut teuki (Cyperus rotundus), kacang panjang (Vigna unguiculata), kacang taneuh (Arachis hypogaea), pare lutung (Oryza sativa. var. glutinosa), peuteuy lantoro (Leucaena), tangkal buah (Mangifera indica), tangkal cau (Musa) and tangkal jambu (Psidium guajava). The first word element is in the form of a core lexeme (explained, D) which describes certain types of plants and the second word element is an explanatory or attribute lexeme (explains, M) which describes a specificity, such as bonteng suri (Reticulatus Naudin). The name describes that the plant is a type of "cucumber" and suri explain its specificity because you are different from ordinary cucumbers, both in size, taste, and the way to enjoy it.

2. Lexicones of Fauna Names

According to Aji (2010, 274), the use of a particular language system is directly related to the form of reality and the meaning it contains. In line with this, data in this study have shown that the lexicon of fauna names in the form of animals and fish that live in the rice field ecosystem environment as a form of naming and interpreting the natural reality by local residents does exist. This study found 50 pieces of these fauna lexicons as presented in table 3.

No	Names of Fauna				
140.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name		
1.	bangkong	katak	Anura		
2.	bedul	babi	Sus scrofa		
3.	belut	belut	Monopterus albus		
4.	benter	wader	Barbodes binotatus		
5.	betik	betik, betok, papuyu	Anabas testudineus		
6.	beurit	tikus	Muridae		
7.	bloso	gabus	Channa striata		
8.	bogo	gabus	Channa striata		
9.	boncel	gabus	Channa striata		
10.	bujaer	mujair	Oreochromis mossambicus		
11.	cacing	cacing	Lumbricina		
12.	congcorang	belalang sentadu, belalang sembah	Mantodea		
13.	entang	ikan kecil	Thaleichthys pacificus		
14.	gabus	gabus	Channa striata		
15.	ganjur	ganjur	Cecidomyiidae		
16.	hileud	ulat	Spodoptera sp.		

Table 3. Lexicon of Names of Rice Field Fauna

No	Names of Fauna			
NO.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name	
17.	hurang	udang	Caridea	
18.	jangkrik	jangkrik	Grylloidea	
19.	kadal	kadal	Lacertilia	
20.	kasir	cengkerik	Grylloidea	
21.	keong	siput	Gastropoda	
22.	keong emas	siput emas	Pomacea canaliculata Lamarck	
23.	keong sawah	siput sawah	Pila ampullacea	
24.	keuyeup	kepiting	Brachyura	
25.	kini-kini	larva capung	Larvae	
26.	koang-koang	bapak pucung	Dysdercus cingulatus	
27.	kungkang	kungkang	Nycticebus	
28.	lauk benter	wader	Barbodes binotatus	
29.	lauk betik	ikan betik, ikan betok, ikan papuyu	Anabas testudineus	
30.	lauk emas	ikan emas	Cyprinus carpio	
31.	lauk jaer	mujair	Oreochromis mossambicus	
32.	lauk paray	wader pari	Rasbora argyrotaenia	
33.	lele sawah	lele sawah	Clariidae	
34.	lentah	lintah	Hirudinea	
35.	lubang	lubang	Anguilliformes	
36.	lundu	lundu	Mystus	
37.	manuk gareja	burung gereja	Passeridae	
38.	manuk gelatik	burung gelatik	Padda	
39.	manuk piit	burung pipit	Estrildidae	
40.	monyet	monyet	Cercopithecidae	
41.	oray	ular	Serpentes	
42.	paray	ikan wader pari	Rasbora argyrotaenia	
43.	piit	pipit	Estrildidae	
44.	seklon	katak	Anura	
45.	sepat	sepat	Trichogaster	
46.	simeut	belalang	Caelifera	
47.	tengkek	kerang	Anadara granosa	
48.	titinggi	kaki seribu	Diplopoda	
49.	tutut	tutut	Pila ampullacea	
50.	walang	walang	Leptocorisa oratorius	

Based on the review of its grammatical form, the lexicon of animal and fish type fauna names in table 3 above are classified into two types, namely (1) words and (2) phrases. Animal and fish names categorized as 39 words and 11 phrases. In table 4 below, a lexicon of animal names and fish species names is presented.

No.	Names of Fauna	Scientific Name	Word Type
1.	bangkong	Anura	basic word/root
2.	bedul	Sus scrofa	basic word/root
3.	belut	Monopterus albus	basic word/root
4.	benter	Barbodes binotatus	basic word/root
5.	betik	Anabas testudineus	basic word/root
6.	beurit	Muridae	basic word/root
7.	bloso	Channa striata	basic word/root
8.	bogo	Channa striata	basic word/root
9.	boncel	Channa striata	basic word/root
10.	bujaer	Oreochromis mossambicus	basic word/root
11.	cacing	Lumbricina	basic word/root
12.	congcorang	Mantodea	basic word/root
13.	entang	Thaleichthys pacificus	basic word/root
14.	gabus	Channa striata	basic word/root
15.	ganjur	Cecidomyiidae	basic word/root
16.	hileud	Spodoptera sp.	basic word/root
17.	hurang	Caridea	basic word/root
18.	jangkrik	Grylloidea	basic word/root
19.	kadal	Lacertilia	basic word/root
20.	kasir	Grylloidea	basic word/root
21.	keong	Gastropoda	basic word/root
22.	keuyeup	Brachyura	basic word/root
23.	kini-kini	Larvae	repeated word
24.	koang-koang	Dysdercus cingulatus	kata repeat word
25.	kungkang	Nycticebus	basic word/root
26.	lentah	Hirudinea	basic word/root
27.	lubang	Anguilliformes	basic word/root
28.	lundu	Mystus	basic word/root
29.	monyet	Cercopithecidae	basic word/root
30.	oray	Serpentes	basic word/root
31.	paray	Rasbora argyrotaenia	basic word/root

Table 4.	Lexicon	of Fauna	in the	Form	of Words

32.	piit	Estrildidae	basic word/root
33.	seklon	Anura	basic word/root
34.	sepat	Trichogaster	basic word/root
35.	simeut	Caelifera	basic word/root
36.	tengkek	Anadara granosa	basic word/root
37.	titinggi	Diplopoda	basic word/root
38.	tutut	Pila ampullacea	basic word/root
39.	walang	Leptocorisa oratorius	basic word/root

Fauna names in the form of words are represented by basic words and repeated words. The fauna lexicon in the form of monomorphemic root words is categorized into three types, namely (1) the name of the fauna expressed in Sundanese, for example bangkong (Anura), bedul (Sus scrofa), benter (Barbodes binotatus), bloso (Channa striata), beurit (Muridae), congcorang (Mantodea), hurang (Caridea), keuyeup (Brachyura), kungkang (Nycticebus), oray (Serpentes), seklon (Anura), simeut (Caelifera) and titinggi (Diplopoda). These names have different expressions with the Indonesian lexicon; (2) fauna names that are almost similar to Indonesian names because they only differ by one or several phonemes, for example lentah (in Indonesian lintah) (Hirudinea) and piit (in Indonesian pipit) (Estrildidae); and (3) names of fauna that have the same expression as Indonesian, for example belut (Monopterus albus), bogo (Channa striata), cacing (Lumbricina), gabus (Channa striata), jangkrik (Grylloidea), kadal (Lacertilia), keong (Gastropoda), lele sawah (Clariidae), lubang (Anguilliformes), lundu (Mystus), monyet (Cercopithecidae), sepat (Trichogaster), tutut (Pila ampullacea) and walang (Leptocorisa oratorius). Meanwhile, the fauna name lexicon in the form of invented words is manifested in the form of repeated words which are produced in the following two ways: (1) repeating the lexeme in its entirety, namely kini-kini (Larvae) and koang-koang (Dysdercus cingulatus) and (2) repeating the lexeme in part from the lexeme, namely titinggi (Diplopoda).

The lexicon of fauna names in the rice field ecosystem that are grammatically categorized as phrases could be seen in table 5.

No.	Names of Fauna	Scientific Name	Types of Phrases
1.	keong emas	Pomacea canaliculata Lamarck	noun phrase
2.	keong sawah	Pila ampullacea	noun phrase
3.	lauk benter	Anabas testudineus	noun phrase
4.	lauk betik	Cyprinus carpio	noun phrase

Table 5. Lexicon Names of Rice Field Fauna in Fhrases Types

5.	lauk emas	Oreochromis mossambicus	noun phrase
6.	lauk jaer	Rasbora argyrotaenia	noun phrase
7.	lauk paray	Clariidae	noun phrase
8.	lele sawah	Anabas testudineus	noun phrase
9.	manuk gareja	Passeridae	noun phrase
10.	manuk gelatik	Padda	noun phrase
11.	manuk piit	Estrildidae	noun phrase

The names of fauna represented by the phrases in table 5 are categorically including nominal phrases of attributive endocentric type which are formed by combining two lexemes, namely the lexeme which acts as the core element being explained (D) so as to name the fauna type and the explanatory element or attribute that explains it (M) thus referring to specificity. For example, lauk paray (Clariidae) is a phrase construction formed from the lexeme side dish as the core that describes the type of fauna, namely fish. Meanwhile, paray as an attribute that describes a special type of fish, namely paray which is different from other types of fish. This ikan paray (Clariidae) fauna may be found in other areas with different names.

This study indicates 19 names of animals and fish in the rice field ecosystem that are commonly consumed as side dishes by the community as presented in table 6.

No	Names of Fauna		
140.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name
1.	belut	belut	Monopterus albus
2.	benter	wader	Barbodes binotatus
3.	betik	betik, betok, papuyu	Anabas testudineus
4.	bogo	gabus	Channa striata
5.	boncel	gabus	Channa striata
6.	Bujaer	mujair	Oreochromis mossambicus
7.	Entang	ikan kecil	Thaleichthys pacificus
8.	Gabus	gabus	Channa striata
9.	Hurang	udang	Caridea
10.	keong sawah	siput sawah	Pila ampullacea
11.	keuyeup	kepiting	Brachyura
12.	lauk emas sawah	ikan emas sawah	Cyprinus carpio
13.	lele sawah	lele sawah	Clariidae

Table 6. Lexicon of Rice Field Fauna Names to be Consumed

No	Names of Fauna		
100.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name
14.	lubang	lubang	Anguilliformes
15.	lundu	lundu	Mystus
16.	paray	wader pari	Rasbora argyrotaenia
17.	sepat	sepat	Trichogaster
18.	simeut	belalang	Caelifera
19.	tutut	tutut	Pila ampullacea

In the context of the culture of the Sumur District community, the unique or distinctive use of the biota in the rice field ecosystem is illustrated in the traditional culinary treasures they have, for example, it can be seen in the processing process, the tools used, spices, and presentation that are different from other community cuisines even though they are made from same basis. All types of fauna as a source of animal protein are processed through a cooking process using traditional recipes, for example, peeled, fried, torn, baked, etc., so that no animals or fish are found that are eaten raw, as is found in culinary traditions in other places or regions.

3. The Survival of Flora dan Fauna Lexicon

Human interaction with nature has encouraged the creation of culture as a form of creation constructed by the human mind to meet the needs for its survival (Anita, Mbete, and Mandala (2018, 17). A study of the lexicon in a certain cultural frame will have implications for the expression of views and classifications of speakers about the world. In that context, cultural changes also influence behavior patterns, ways of adaptation, and modes of human exploration of the natural environment. In this regard, there are 7 types of plants that are very difficult to find in the rice field ecosystem. In fact, their existence is considered rare or The plants that are already rare or extinct are presented in table 7 below.

No	Name of Plants		
NO.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name
1.	lantoro	lamtoro	Leucaena leucocephala
2.	genjer	genjer	Limnocharis flava
3.	eceng	eceng gondok	Eichhornia crassipes
4.	walingi	walingi	Actinoscirpus grossus

Table 7.	Lexicon	of Rare or	Extinct	Plant Names
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No	Name of Plants		
NO.	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name
5.	borang	porang	Amorphophallus muelleri
6.	kumpe	kumpai	Huperzia
7.	kalameta	rumput	Poaceae

The above table has shown some of the rare and extinct plants that can be used as food/food sources, namely eceng (Eichhornia crassipes), genjer (Limnocharis flava), lantoro (Leucaena leucocephala) and porang (Amorphophallus muelleri). In line with the scarcity and extinction of flora, there is also the scarcity and extinction of rice field fauna as shown in the following table.

No.	Names of Fauna			
	Sundanese	Indonesian	Scientific Name	
1.	bedul	babi hutan	Sus scrofa	
2.	belut	belut	Monopterus albus	
3.	betik	ikan betik	Anabas testudineus	
4.	beunteur	wader	Barbodes binotatus	
5.	boncel	gabus	Channa striata	
6.	bujaer	mujair	Oreochromis mossambicus	
7.	gabus	gabus	Channa striata	
8.	hurang	udang	Caridea	
9.	keong hideung	keong hitam	Pila ampullaceal	
10.	keong sawah	keong sawah	Pila ampullacea	
11.	keuyeup	kepiting	Brachyura	
12.	lele sawah	lele sawah	Clariidae	
13.	lentah	lintah	Hirudinea	
14.	lubang	lubang	Anguilliformes	
15.	manuk kokotokan	burung ayam- ayaman	Gallicrex cinerea	
16.	monyet	monyet	Cercopithecidae	

Table 8. Lexicon of Rare Rice Field Fauna Nar
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Flora and fauna as biota that live in the rice field ecosystem are rare, difficult to find, or even extinct due to various factors, mainly caused by shifting farming behavior which no longer relies on traditional farming culture which is environmentally friendly. In table 9 below, a lexicon of names of farming processes that have an impact on ecosystem damage is presented, causing the extinction of several types of flora and fauna in the rice fields owned by residents.

Table 9. Lexicon of Farming Behavior that Causes Scarcity orExtinction of Rice Field Flora and Fauna

No.	Name of Farr		
	Sundanese	Indonesian	English
1.	disemprot	disemprot	sprayed
2.	dituar	ditebang	cut down
3.	diobat	diobat	treated/given anti- pesticide
4.	dirabutan	dicabuti	plucked out
5.	teu diurus	tidak diurus	not taken care of
6.	disingkirkeun	disingkirkan	removed
7.	teu diurusan	tidak diurusi	not taken care of
8.	teu dibudidayakeun	tidak dibudidayakan	not cultivated
9.	dipiceunan	dibuang	thrown away
10.	dibasmi	dibasmi	exterminated
11.	kasemprot	tersemprot	sprayed with insecticide

The lexicon of the farming process or behavior above is grammatically classified into two types, namely (1) the lexicon in the form of polymorphemic words and (2) the lexicon in the form of phrases. The name of the process in the form of a polymorphemic word consists of four patterns of affixation, namely as follows:

(1) prefixes are affixed to the root words: disemprot (sprayed), dituar (cut down), diobat (reated/given anti-pesticide), dan dibasmi (exterminated);

(2) the combined affix di- + -an is affixed to the root words: dicabutan (plucked out) and dipiceunan (thrown away);

(3) The combined affix di- + -keun is affixed to the root word: disingkirkeun (removed); and

(4) The prefix ka- is affixed to the root word: kasemprot (sprayed with insecticide).

The lexicon in the form of a phrase could be seen in the following examples:

(1) words affixed with the prefix di-, namely teu diurus (not taken care of);

(2) words affixed with combined elements of affix di- + -an, namely teu diurusan (not taken care of); and

(3) The combined affix di- + -keun, that is, teu dibudidayakeun (not cultivated).

From the whole lexicon, there are three lexicons that show a shift in the pattern of traditional to modern farming culture, namely disemprot 'sprayed', diobat 'treated/given anti-pesticide', or kasemprot 'sprayed with insecticide' because they describe the use of drugs or chemical pesticides that have an impact on ecosystem damage. The other lexicon shows a cultural shift in terms of behavior towards nature, for example the indifference to the environment that is shown in the lexicon is dituar 'cut down', teu diurus 'not taken care of', and dibasmi 'exterminated'. In addition, it also shows a shifting consumption pattern so that they no longer rely or rely on the consumption of various types of plants in the rice fields like their previous generations. Therefore, many types of plants are no longer deemed necessary to maintain their existence. This reinforces the statement that every word reflects the character of life and thought so that it can give a picture of a culture (Tiani, 2020; Fadillah 2021, 166). In that context, the lexicon of farming behavior presented in table 9 above reflects a shift in mindset and behavior in farming culture and community life so that it undermines the survival of the flora and fauna lexicon in the local language of the people in the region.

### CONCLUSION

As previously mentioned, this study has been conducted to describe the form, function, and survival of the flora and fauna lexicon in the rice field ecosystem in the cultural context of the Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. After analyzing and revealing the description of the flora and fauna lexicon as biota in the rice field ecosystem in the Sumur District community area and linking the existence of the lexicon with cultural patterns, views of life, and shifts in community behavior, the findings have indicated that the flora and fauna lexicon could be reviewed based on the grammatical units that form it and the types and benefits of each in the living culture of the community.

Our review on the grammatical forms have indicated that the flora lexicon could be classified into two types, namely words and phrases. The word-shaped lexicon includes monomorphemic words, which are formed from a single morpheme with the basic category of words, and polymorphemic words, which are formed through reduplication of dual types with affixation. The lexicon in the form of a phrase is produced by a combination of two lexemes and is categorized as an attributive endocentric type of noun phrase. Based on the types of plants and their uses, the flora lexicon is categorized as follows: plants for traditional medicine, herbs, vegetables, fresh vegetables, fruits, tubers, nuts, grasses, plants that are not eaten, but have benefits. other, grain plants, and nuisance plants or weeds.

Furthermore, the fauna lexicon is classified based on a review of its grammatical form and its usefulness to residents. Based on the grammatical units used as the basis for naming, fauna lexicon is classified into words and phrases. The faunal lexicon in the form of words is realized with basic words and invented words. The basic word lexicon is expressed in three types, namely (1) the Sundanese lexicon, (2) the lexicon that is almost similar to the Indonesian word, and (3) the same lexicon as the Indonesian lexicon. The invented word lexicon is produced by repeating the lexeme as a whole and repeating part of the lexeme form. Based on its usefulness, the faunal lexicon is categorized into fauna for consumption and fauna not for consumption.

The survival of the flora and fauna lexicon as biota in the rice field ecosystem in the Sumur District community has shifted. This is triggered by changes in farming patterns from traditional to modern which have implications for disturbed or damaged ecosystems. In addition, there are changes in life behavior that have an impact on the treatment of nature and consumption patterns. This shift triggered the extinction of a number of flora and fauna lexicon as a result of the damage to the ecosystem that occurred.

Finally, the findings of this study have shown an urgency for concrete steps to conserve the ecolexicon that is in the cultural context of a particular community through cultural efforts that are based on the values of knowledge and local wisdom of the local community. This way, it is hoped that the preservation of the natural environment and local languages will be an effort in order to maintain the sustainability of the ecolexicon so that its existence is not further eroded. Shifts that occur in the flora and fauna lexicon indicate that there has been damage to the land ecosystem which has an impact on the extinction of several types of flora and fauna.

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