

Traditional House Lexical Items of the Batu Bara Malay: An Ecolinguistics Study

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Abstract

This study investigated the maintainability of the traditional lexical housing of Batu Bara Malay. This study was kind of ecolinguistics. It was run by applying qualitative research methodology. The finding of this study total number lexical items related to housing in Batu Bara Malay are 210 lexical items. The lexical item is divided into 5 (five) classification. They are Top Parts, there are 37 lexical items consist of 21 items interior and 16 exteriors. Middle Parts, there are 55 lexical items consist of 45 items interior and 10 items exterior. Bottom Parts, there are 13 lexical items consist of 2 items interior and 11 items exterior. Outdoor Items, there are only consist of 27 items exterior, and Extended Items Related to Housing there are 78 items. The Most lexical items are the middle part among all classification. The least one is bottom parts. The new finding in this study, the use of lexical items related to house is at risk.

Keywords

lexical items, Batu Bara Malay, ecolinguistics study



I. Introduction

Batu Bara Malay (BBM) language was spoken by most of Malay people who live in Batu Bara Regency. As a local language that used by the language user BBM language face the other language that are spoken in this area, it effected for language maintenance for BBM language where the dominant language faced the non-dominant language in social contact. This process become a condition that change the language. source of learning material for Indonesian language and literature so that folklore based on sociocultural Malay can be used as an alternative source (Junifran, 2020). According to Michael (2015:484) the change of language is moderated by two main courses of actions. The First, the change of language is a social-epidemiological activity that is happened by generating some aspects of expressive practices over the group of networks; the institution of the social stratum is be able to influence how are variants propagate. Then the second one, the social and the cultural components, like as the ideologies of language, are able to uplift spreads from especial form at the charge of the other one in the especial condition and situation, by the same token put up to the change of language. Language shift according to Holmes (2013: 58-62) asserted that are found five factors brought the shift of language such as social, economic, demographic, political, and attitude and value.

Based on five factors above language shift that occurs in BBM speakers in terms of social aspect is seen from their characteristics that open to other ethnic in communication practice, BBM also adaptable with other Lexicons. Thomason (2003) stated unfamiliar matter, moved among languages, are also incorporate three marked kinds of changes. The First, some changes are happen in several cases of the death language get in the classification of the attrition language or losing of the linguistic component—but

constraint build the death of the language become more identical to others that are substitute them. The second, deliberate of linguistic changes, as an example in the event where a speech inhabitant intentionally dissociates among languages, are associated but constraint affect the spreading. The third, some alterations take place as an incidental intervention's consequence.

Language shift always influence among communities in communication. Language shift is a occurrence happening exclusively in influence communities Wendel and Heinrich (2012). Language is the ability possessed by humans to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and movements (Bahri, 2020). Adawi (2020) stated language is contextually related to the social context that influences the text's relationship with social life and is oriented to various aspects such as political, social, cultural, economic, religious and ideological. BBM people have an opened communication with other ethnics in their own social environment. This way gives a chance for other communities to contact them and make an access to dominate even though as a new comer in Batu Bara Regency. As a result, there is an exchanged language happened in lexicon for each ethnic group. It likes difficult for teenager or younger man to differ which is the original lexicon of their own local language. For example, the word 'gedek' is a Javanese language for woven bamboo; while in BBM it called by 'tepas (topas)' but in reality, sometime both BBM and Javanese use 'gedek' to say it.

Ecolinguistic view that linguistical aspects are also influenced by habitual action in the community ecosystem interconnected with each other. Habitat in this context concerns on the biological and sociological aspects. Biological aspect mean is biological dimension in environment that enriches the lexicon for language user. The more last of the existence of biological items in environment it can be make a strong maintainability for lexicon itself. Sociological aspects mean is sociological dimension in society with its interaction that occur among language users and their relationship with environment. The more appreciate language user to their language it will be a stronger maintain for the lexicon. The appreciation of society appears form their culture. For example, rice in Indonesian society is not only just a kind of biological species. But also, how Indonesian society is able to give different name for different form of rice and make it in some variant of culinary items. Even the rice is in same basic material but if it is proceeded in different way it can be different thing. Such as, Rice it can be 'padi', 'beras', 'nasi', 'bubur'. For 'padi', 'beras', 'nasi' they only represented by rice while 'bubur' represented by porridge.

It is the evidence of high appreciate and high culture of Indonesian society in ricery. This also supported by demographical aspect that make rice can be grow up well as long as Indonesian archipelago. Beside that rice for majority of Indonesian society is a staple food. While for other just a supporting food. As a result, the diversity lexicon related to rice dominantly belonged by Indonesian society that enrich treasure of nation. The opposite of this for 'Anggur' in Bahasa Indonesia is only be destined for all kind of species of grape and all of processed product of grape. While in English there are so many kinds of grape. Such us grape, wine, claret, glucose, decanter, etc. A study of the maintainability of the housing lexemes was done to investigate level of maintainability for housing lexical items in the present BBM speakers that are measured by looking existence of lexemes in different level of generation. In relation to this, the legacy of the BBM housing lexes will always be sustainable if people are still using the equipment. Conversely, if it is a change of household appliances that can also be caused by antipathy and careless of speakers, the lexicons will loss.

The study implied revitalizing the BBM. The main point of language revitalization can be reached by designing field note and voice recorded as a part of building up the society and documentation in the remaining speakers. It is pointed with eye to other people can learn the language and for those who have known about it can use it in the extensive situation. The purpose of this way is carrying out transmission among generation, especially in young generation of the BBM speakers. According to the explanation above the researcher is attracted in exploring deeply what the lexical items are related to housing in the BBM to investigate describe the lexical items related to housing in BBM.

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Ecology, Language Ecology and Ecolinguistics

Lawrence (2005:191) in Henderson's Dictionary of Biology stated as follow: ecology n (1) the interrelationships between organisms and their environment and each other; (2) the study of these interrelationships. Based on this term human include as an object of study for ecology. Human and its relationships to their environments as their house or place to live to conduct interaction among others.

Language Ecology based on Haugen, is the study of interactions between language and environments (Haugen, in Peter, 2001:57). Language Ecology is described as a study about interaction of language and the environment. In language ecology, concept of ecology combines among environment, conservation, interaction, and system of a language.

Therefore, ecolinguistics studies see the link ecosystems which is covered of the life of human (ecology) with languages are practiced by human to interact with their environments (linguistics). The environment is a physical environment that presents language various languages in the community. The situation of Bi/multi lingual is what encourages language interaction. Physical environment with various social conditions greatly affects language user psychologically in language use.

In ecolinguistics scope language used to describe, represent realization both physical and socio-cultural in environment. It implies that language change followed by the physical and socio-cultural changes. Language change runs step by step, it can be identified on lexical change. The complexity of lexemes on a language indicates the most physical/social environment and cultural diversities of language speakers. Sapir in Fill and Muhlhausler (2001:14) concluded the most clearly vocabularies of a language as a reflection of physical environment and social environment for the speaker.

2.2 Lexemes

In the linguistics lexemes is the principle entity word inventory from the language. Familiar as lexical units, lexical items, or lexical words. In the corpus of linguistics, lexeme is generally put down to as a lemma. Lexemes are frequently but not often as a single word. A single word of dictionary (e.g.: walk) may possess some forms (e.g.: walk, walked, walking). Various lexemes are lexemes that are created by more than words (e.g.: wait for, look for), an open compound (father in-law, grandfather) or an idiom.

2.3 Lexicon

Based on Fellbaum (1998b: 3), the viewpoint of lexicon is the core of grammatical element that is expected mainly to the discovery that the lexicon is a deeply forms archive of rules that give it status and position.

Jackendoff (1975: 639-640) affirmed that the lexicon has to face the following criteria:

- 1) Observational adequacy, in definition it inventory each lexical items by acceptable word to explain for the lexical capability of the speaker.
- 2) Descriptive adequacy, in term construct the categorization of relations, generalizations and regularities which enclose among lexical items;
- 3) Explanatory adequacy, it display how set of uniformities or specification of interrelation among lexicon are token up. Furthermore, in what way the interrelations modify the structure.

Bloomfield (1933: 274) stated in simple lexicon become "an appendix of grammar". Chomsky (1957) invent there is no arrangement for a part of lexicon, or categorization of criterion to distinguish the context of restrictions that a language move in on insertion of lexicon.

2.4 Cognitive Semantics

Sweetser (1990:4) a leading cognitive linguist, describes the truth conditional approach in the following terms: 'By viewing meaning as the relationship between words and the world, truth-conditional semantics eliminates cognitive organization of the linguistic system'. Talmy (2000:4) one of the original pioneers of cognitive linguistics in the 1970s, describes cognitive semantics as follows: Research on cognitive semantics is research on conceptual content and its organization in a language'.

III. Research Methods

The study was run by using qualitative research methodology. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:29) stated that qualitative research has natural setting, as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key of instrument. It is designed to reveal a target audience's range of behaviors and perceptions that drive it with references to specific topics or issues. The objective of the research is to investigate and describe the lexical items related to housing in the BBM. This research was conducted in Batu Bara Regency especially in district Medang Deras. The subject of the study are speakers of the BBM Malay ranging from the ages 0 year-100 up years or beyond. The researcher conducted to take respondent by using purposive sampling because it was based on the subject who has no strata, random or place. Technique of collecting data was run with performance in-depth interview, structured interview, unstructured interview, and transcription of the interviewed by researcher to respondents about the lexical items related to housing.

IV. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the lexical items related to housing in BBM that are also found in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia 'Big Indonesian Dictionary' (KBBI). The researcher's reason for taking the source of data from this Dictionary because most of source lexical items of Bahasa Indonesia were taken from Malay Language. Eventhough a part of lexical items seldom used in Bahasa Indonesia. For the equivalent meaning in English the source of lexical items was taken from Merriam Webster Dictionary. Both KBBI and Merriam Webster Dictionary accessed online and offline (printed). Other source of lexical items was gotten from interview that was run by researcher to informant to support the source of data. The lexical items were categorized into five categories in table 1.

Table 1. Categories of Lexical Items

Categories	Interior	Exterior
Top Parts	21	16
Middle Parts	45	10
Bottom Parts	2	11
Outdoor Items	0	27
Extended Item Related to Housing	78	
Total		210

Table 1 provides the results contained of lexical items' categories. There are 210 lexical items related to housing in BBM that are also found in KBBI. The interior middle parts are the most lexicalized among the five categories. The least category is the bottom parts. However, in the exterior parts it is the top parts of the house which is the most lexicalized whereas the middle parts are the least lexicalized. Physically the Batu Bara traditional houses are built of woods, bamboo and rumbiya leaves.

Lexical items related to housing are divided into 5 categories, each of which is lexicalized as specified below:

4.1 Interior Parts of the House

a. Top Parts

The following lexical items constitute the lexical items as bagan'framing', eternit'plasterboard', kasau'rafter', kasaujantan'male rafters', kerpus'rooftop', kuda-kuda'trestle', lambung'hull', lancar'lancar: the beam connector of house's pole', langit-langit'ceiling', lubangangin'ventilation', molo 'timber roof', palang dada 'house crossbar', para-para 'ceiling', pasak'peg', pelancar (an) 'pelancar (an): the beam connector of house', peran'purlin', plafon'ceiling', sawang'spiderweb', tebarlayar'gable', usuk'usuk: a long bamboo that set up as a framing', abarpintu'doorstop.

Lexical item included in interior and top parts such as bagan'framing', this part of house was taken position in interior and top part of house. This item was used as frame of construction that was connected each other. Usually it used for placing of roof, etc.

b. Middle Parts

The following lexical items constitute the middle parts of BBM traditional house ankur'anchor bolt', anjung'anjung: a part of house like a room in side or the center of house that the floor is higher than the floor', apartemen'apartment', bendul'sill', beton'concrete', dapur'kitchen', dinding'wall', flat 'flat', gedek'woven bamboo', gedung'building', jamban'toilet', jendela>window', jerjak'trellis', kacapuri'main palace', kakus'toilet', kamar'room', kursi'chair', lampu'lamp', lantai'floor', layar'screen', lemari'cupboard', mebel'furniture', meja'table', pentas 'stage', perabot(an) 'furniture', perkakas (rumahtangga) 'furniture', pilaster 'pilaster', pintu'door', purus'tenon', ram 'sill plate', rangka'framework', ranjang'bed', ruang'room', saka'pole', sapu'broom', sekat'partition', selimut'blanket', tanggah'tanggah: a part of house between kitchen and the center of house', tempat'place', tepas (topas) 'woven bamboo', tiang'pole', tonggakgantung'tonggak gantung: a hang pole in the house that is just cover over the floor (not until the land)', tonggaktua'tonggaktua: the main pole in the house that is set up early', tulang-tulangan'framework', tungku'hearth'.

A lexical item included in interior and middle parts such as sekat'partition', this part of house was taken position in interior and middle parts of house. This item was used as a

component that divided a part of building or house become rooms. Usually it used for baring room, etc.

c. Bottom Parts

The following lexical items constitute the bottom parts of BBM traditional house rasuk‘rasuk: a long beam that set up between pole of house for anchoring the floor’, tingkat‘level’.

A lexical item included in interior and bottom parts such as rasuk‘rasuk: a long beam that set up between pole of house for anchoring the floor’, this part of house was taken position in interior and bottom parts of house. This item was used as a component that anchoring the floor.

4.2 Exterior Parts of the House

a. Top Parts

The following lexical items constitute the lexical items as atap ‘roof’, bubung‘ridgepole’,cerobong‘chimney’, cucuran‘stream’, , genting‘roof tile’, gimbal ‘eave fascia’, langkan‘balusters’, loteng‘loft’, magun‘superstructure’,payon‘roof’,perabung (an) ‘ridge’, rabung‘ridge’, seng‘iron sheet’, sengkuap‘porch’, sirap‘shingle’, teratak‘hovel’.

A lexical item included in exterior and top parts such as atap ‘roof’, this part of house was taken position in exterior and top part of house. This item was used as a cover for house, building, vehicle etc.

b. Middle Parts

The following lexical items constitute the middle parts of BBM traditional house beranda‘porch’,gadri‘barn’, gayang-gayang‘gayang-gayang: a set of places around the house that made by people to wash the dish etc for feting’, gudang‘warehouse’,jerambah‘jerambah: the higher floor that interconnected by the house but without a roof’,lepau‘shop’, peranginan‘balcony’, peroman‘porch’, pilar ‘pillar’, sendi‘sendi: a stone as a base for pole of house’.

A lexical item included in exterior and middle parts such as beranda‘porch’, this part of house was taken position in exterior and middle part of house. This item was used as place to take a rest in front of house.

c. Bottom Parts

The following lexical items constitute the bottom parts of BBM traditional house alas ‘foundation’, bordes‘bordes: stairs to go up to the door (house, train, etc)’, cerocok‘breakwater’, kolong‘underneath’, sogang‘breakwater’, tangga‘stairs’, tapakrumah‘footprint: the area on a surface covered by something (house etc)’, tiangpancang‘pile’, tonggak‘pole’, umpah‘umpah: a stone as a base for pole of house’, umpak‘umpak: a stone as a base for pole of house’.

A lexical item included in exterior and bottom parts such asumpak‘umpak: a stone as a base for pole of house’. This part of house was taken position in exterior and bottom part of house. This item was used as a base for pole of house in order house higher than land.

c. Outdoor Items

The following lexical items constitute the outdoor items of BBM traditional house benderung‘alleyway’, emper‘porch’, gapura‘gate’, gerbang‘gate’, halaman‘yard’, jemuran‘clothesline’ , kaki lima ‘sidewalk’, kandang‘cage’, lantar‘scaffolding’, loneng‘balusters’, lorong‘hallway’, lumbung ‘barn’, maksurah‘maksurah: a large house in the mosque’, pagar‘fence’, pavilion ‘pavilion’, pekarangan‘yard’, pelataran‘yard’,

pelimbahan‘cesspit’, perancah‘scaffolding’, pot‘pot’, punjung‘arbor’, reban‘henhouse’, selasar‘porch’, serambi‘porch’, sibar‘sibar: an additional house in the main house’, teras‘terrace’, teritis‘porch’.

A lexical item included in only exterior parts was part of house that categorized into outdoor item such as halaman‘yard’. This part of house was taken position in exterior part of house. This item was used as a place for placing plant in front of house.

d. Extended Item Related to Housing

The following lexical items constitute the extended items related to housing of BBM traditional house apotek‘pharmacy’, babu ‘maid’, bait ‘home’, balai‘hall’, bangsal‘hospital ward’, barung-barung‘hut’, bedeng‘bedeng: a temporary house for workers’, blok‘block’, bungalo‘bungalow’, celemek‘apron’, centeng‘guard’, congkong‘guard house’, dangar‘hut’, dangau‘hut’, daster‘housedress’, dekam‘stay’, denah‘sketch’, depo(t) ‘depot’, domestik‘domestic’, dukan ‘shop’, geladak‘deck’, gerogol‘breakwater’, gubuk‘hut’, hoskut‘dressing gown’, hotel ‘hotel’, istana‘palace’, jongos‘houseboy’, kampemen‘camp’, kampung ‘village’, kantor‘office’, kasino‘casino’, kastel‘castle’, kedai‘shop’, kediaman‘residence’, kelenteng‘pagoda’, kemah‘tent’, kios‘stall’, kit ‘kit: a house for selling drugs (legally)’, klinik‘clinic’, kompleksperumahan‘cluster area’, kuil‘temple’, kulakasar‘furniture’, los ‘shed’, losmen‘inn’, mahligai‘palace’, manzil ‘home’, masjid ‘mosque’, mes‘mess’, mortuarium‘mortuary’, musala‘musala: (Islam) a building for praying’, opseter‘opster’, panti‘home’, pelampang‘pelampang: a temporary house for receiving guest’, pelasah‘knockabout clothing’, penginapan‘inn’, penjagalan‘slaughter house’, pentopan‘casino’, perkampungan‘village’,perumahan‘housing’, piama‘pyjamas’, piring‘plate’, pondok‘hut’, puing‘debris’, pulang‘return’, restoran‘restaurant’, rompok‘hut’, rumah‘home’, rumahkaca‘greenhouse effect’, rusuk‘lodgment’, sal‘hospital ward’, saung‘hut’, surau ‘surau: (Islam) prayer-house, communal building suitable for any devotion except Friday prayer’, tetangga‘neighbor’, tuan rumah‘householder’, tunawisma‘homeless’, vila‘villa’, wihara‘monastery’, wisma‘home’.

A lexical item included in extended items related to housing is such as rumahkaca‘greenhouse effect’. This item was not part of house directly. This was as a metaphore of language that used to illutrate a gas that isolate warm in earth so the function as like as a house.

Lexical items were related to housing in BBM were as representation of the existence of the part of housing or something else that could be related to house. It was categorized based on the position of them. In this research researcher categorized both interior and exterior into five categorizations, they were top parts, middle parts, bottom parts, outdoor items, and extended item related to housing. The last categorization was not part of house but still has relation to house. In this research researcher was found totally 210 lexical item that taken from KBBI and other resources. Dominantly, the most lexical items was extended items. The researcher indicate that these lexical was not only refer to the existance of part of housing directly but also for other items or context that correlated to house as a metaphorical language. The least of lexical item is bottom part. The researcher indicated that these lexical items in this position because BBM speaker little bit use component of house for bottom parts so the diversity of lexicon was small. The more complex of building that will effect for enrich the lexicon.

V. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, there are 210 lexical items related to housing in BBM. The lexical item is divided into 5 (five) classification. They are Top Parts, there are 37 lexical items consist of 21 items interior and 16 exteriors. For middle Parts, there are 55 lexical items consist of 45 items interior and 10 items exterior. Bottom Parts, there are 13 lexical items consist of 2 items interior and 11 items exterior. Outdoor Items, there are only consist of 27 items exterior. And Extended Items Related to Housing there are 78 items. The Most lexical items are the middle part among all classification. The least one is bottom parts. Result of this research implicated to maintainability effort of BBM language in Batu Bara Regency. BBM speakers both older speaker and younger speakers should have awareness to keep the BBM language. Based on the finding of the research the maintainability of BBM language is at the risk to be death. There are two environments of language interaction; physical environment such as geographical aspect of environment and social conditions such language users of BBM language and some social backgrounds such as social status, standards of ethic, political institutions, etc.

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