Survival Ecolexicon in The Environment of Plants in Traditional Medicine Taloki Language

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Abstract — This article discusses the survival of Taloki Ecolexicon in the environment of medicinal plants. The problems in this study are: 1) How is the survival rate of Ecolexicon in the Traditional Medicinal Plant Environment Taloki Language? The aims of this research are: 1) Deeply describe survival rate Vocabularly in the Traditional Medicinal Herbs Society of Taloki Language. The method used in this research is qualitative research by using descriptive approach. Data acquisition is done through 4 (four) stages: (1) test, (2) direct observation technique, (3) depth interview, and (4) documentation study. The use of these four techniques to assist researchers in the activities of collecting the necessary data. Based on the results of the research, it is shown that: (1) there are 55 Ecolexicon in the traditional medicinal environment of Taloki languages above 50%, while the Ecolexicon in the Traditional Medicinal Plant Environment Taloki languages are below 50% higher ie 145 Ecolexicon. Based on the results of the percentage of Ecolexicon gross in the Traditional Medicinal Plant Environment Taloki language only reached 27.50%, while the Ecolexicon in the environment of Traditional Medicinal Plants Taloki language that did not survive reached 72.50%, so the results of this study indicate that Ecolexicon In the Environment of Medicinal Plants Traditional Taloki language does not survive.

Keywords — Ecolexicon; survival; medicinal plants; Taloki

I. INTRODUCTION

Taloki (BT) Language is one of the regional languages in Southeast Sulawesi province. This language is spoken on the northwest coast of the island of Buton precisely in the village of Maligano and in the village of Wakalambe. Taloki word has a sharp sword meaning. Maligano community in general is more familiar with the term taluki compared with taloki. However, if it refers to the meaning of etymology should be the right word taluki remember in the language of taloki own word ta berate sword and loki means sharp. Taloki language is one of the minority languages in Southeast Sulawesi. Since Taloki is a minority language, this language is less developed. The younger generation of Taloki ethics are rarely using the Taloki language. They prefer to use the Indonesian language. Based on the results of interviews conducted with informants they say the parents prefer to teach Indonesian language rather than Taloki language because Indonesian is the majority language used in the village of Maligano. This is according to them to facilitate their children to mingle with other communities. Based on the above description then the problem in this paper is How is the survival rate of Ecolexicon in the Traditional Medicinal Herbs Society of Taloki Language? The objectives of this research are: 1) Deeply describe survival rate Vocabularly in the Traditional Medicinal Herbs Society of Taloki Language.

Kridalaksana [1] A lexicon is also called a vocabulary or vocabulary. A lexicon is a language component that contains information about the meaning and use of words in the language. Sapir (in Fill and Mühlhäusler[2], states that vocabulary reflects the physical and social environment of human beings. The complete vocabulary of a language is seen as a complex inventory consisting of a design arranged in the mind of the speech community. This vocabulary reflects the boundaries of the physical environment and the cultural character of the society that uses them. Lexicon representing the environment is called Ecolexicon. Mbete [3] states that Ecolexicon is a set of words that describe the environmental conditions of biotics (flora and fauna) and abiotics (eg rocks, clay, water) live and use.

Richards and Schmidt[4], provides the following definition of lexicon Lexicon are: 1) the set of all the words and idioms of any language, 2) a dictionary, 3) the words and phrases listed in the base component of a generative grammar and information about them, 4) a mental system which contains all the information a person knows about words. According to psycholinguists, people’s knowledge of a word includes: (a) knowing how a word is pronounced, (b) the grammatical patterns with which a word is used (c) the meaning or meanings of the word. From the above understanding, it is said that the lexicon has the following meanings: (1) a series of words or expressions of a particular language, (2) dictionary, (3) words or phrases listed under the generative grammatical component and any information related to said word or phrase, (4) a mental system consisting of all information that people know about words. According to the psycholinguist, the human knowledge of the word includes: (a) knowing how the word is spoken, (b) the grammatical rules relating the word used, (c) the meaning or meaning of the word. Richards and Schmidt divide the lexicon category by stating: “The four main lexical categories are n (noun), v (verb), a (adjective) and p (preposition)”. There are four categories of lexicons: kb (noun), kk (verb), ks (adjective) and p (preposition), Kridalaksana[1].
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Eco linguistics is a discipline that examines environment and language. Eco linguistics is an interdisciplinary linguistics, ecological and linguistic. Mbete [3] This discipline examines the interacting relationships between language with the human / social environment and the natural environment. The term Eco linguistic (ecological language) relates to the word 'ecology' which is the study of the interaction between organisms with their environment and others. The Eco linguistic study has parameters of interactions, environment and environment diversity (Haugen in Fill and Muhlhauser[6], so it can be distinguished that the realm of ecological studies includes dependence on a system, while in the language ecology, the ecological concept combines the environment, conservation, interaction, and systems in the language. Furthermore, Eco linguistics highlights also the human resources and cultural resources and their relation to verbal symbols in regional languages. This includes the use of lingual files (words, texts) as a mirror (understanding) of the natural social and environmental environment including the use of language and cultural symbols that reflect the human verbal symbolic relationship with humans and humans with the natural surroundings. The language environment in Eco linguistics includes the physical and social environment (Sapir in Fill and Muhlhausler[6] The physical environment involves physical geography: the topography of a country (coast, valleys, terrain, highlands, mountains), climate, and intensity of rainfall, the economic basis of human life consisting of fauna, flora, and mineral resources, while the social environment consists of the various forces of society that make up the minds and lives of every individual among them: religion, ethics, forms of political organization, and art.

In relation to the Haugen Eco linguistic study space[5], see Mbete [3], states that Eco linguistics has links to ten study money, namely: (1) comparative historical linguistics; (2) demographic linguistics; (3) sociolinguistics; (4) dialectist; (5) dialectology; (6) philology; (7) prescriptive linguistics; (8) glotopolitics; (9) ethnolinguistics, anthropological linguistics or cultural linguistics (cultural linguistics); and (10) the typology of languages in an environment.

II. METHODS

In this study data collection is focused on natural setting or natural conditions. Emzir [2] in the collection of data there are several stages performed, namely tests, observations, interviews, personal and official documentation, photos, pictures, and informal conversations. The collected data is qualitative data. Data analysis refers to Moleong [7] as a process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and sets of basic descriptions so that a theme can be found. To determine the percentage of survival rate and non-resistance per leksikon Ecolexicon The traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language as mentioned above, the researchers analyzed by using the following formula: Number of Traditional medicinal plants Ecolexicon vocabulary still known by the respondent/number of maritime vocabulary) x 100%

Based on the above formula, Ecolexicon said to survive if the number of respondents who know each ekolesikon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language is above the average of 50% of the number of total vocabulary. While to know the conclusion of the end of percentage of survival and not Ecolexicon endurance The traditional medicinal plants Taloki language as a whole, the researchers used the following formula

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\text{(Total Traditional medicinal plants remaining) / (total Ecocly侵占) x 100%}
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Based on the above formula, Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant Taloki language is stated to survive if the total amount of vocabulary Traditional medicinal plants that still survive reach 50% upwards of the total Ecolexicon Plants of traditional medicines. The above formula refers to previous research by Sidu Marafad[8] on Surviving the Regional Language Vocabulary of Muna in the Kowala Plant Environment (Aren / Enau),. One reason 50% up is said to survive because it is based on the assessment guide by looking at the approach.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Level of Surviving Taloki Language

Based on the research results, the survival rate of Taloki language for each respondent can be explained as follows:

1. Respondents 1 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning Ecolexicon 150 with percentage of 75%, while 50 Ecolexicon with percentage 25% can’t know the meaning of Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

2. Respondents 2 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 129 with percentage 64.5%, while 71 with 35.5% percentage can’t know the meaning.
and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

3. Respondents 3 of 200 Ecolexicon submitted, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 104 with percentage 52%, while 96 with percentage of 48% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

4. Respondents 4 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 97 with percentage 48.5%, while 103 with 51.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

5. Respondents 5 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 86 with percentage 43%, while 114 with percentage 57% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon of Plants

6. Respondents 6 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 76 with percentage of 38%, while 124 with percentage of 62% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

7. Respondents 7 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 75 with percentage 37.5%, while 125 with percentage 62.5% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

8. Respondents 8 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 75 with percentage 37.5%, while 125 with percentage 62.5% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

9. Respondents 9 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 54 with a percentage of 27%, while 146 with 73% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

10. Respondents 10 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 47 with 23.5% percentage, while 153 with percentage of 76.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

11. Respondents 11 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 58 with percentage of 29%, while 142 with percentage of 71% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

12. Respondents 12 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 59 with a percentage of 29.5%, while 141 with percentage of 70.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

13. Respondents 13 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 65 with a percentage of 32.5%, while 135 with percentage of 67.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

14. Respondents 14 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 68 with percentage 34%, while 132 with percentage of 66% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

15. Respondents 15 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 49 with a percentage of 24.5%, while 151 with 75.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

16. Respondents 16 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 56 with the percentage of 28%, while 144 with percentage of 72% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

17. Respondents 17 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 39 with a percentage of 19.5%, while 161 with 80.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

18. Respondents 18 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 45 with 22.5% percentage, while 155 with 77.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

19. Respondents 19 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 65 with the percentage of 32.5%, while 135 with percentage of 67.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

20. Respondents 20 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 34 with the percentage of 17%, while 166 with 83% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

21. Respondents 21 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 59 with a percentage of 29.5%, while 141 with percentage of 70.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

22. Respondents 22 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 66 with a percentage of 33%, while 134 with percentage of 67% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

23. Respondents 23 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 61 with the percentage of 30.5%, while 139 with percentage of 69.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

24. Respondents 24 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 24 with percentage of 12%, while 176 with percentage 88% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

25. Respondents 25 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 63 with the percentage
of 31.5%, while 137 with percentage 68.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

26. Respondents 26 of 200 Ecolexicon submitted, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 63 with the percentage of 31.5%, while 137 with percentage 68.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

27. Respondents 27 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 57 with a percentage of 28.5%, while 143 with a percentage of 71.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

28. Respondents 28 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 44 with 22% percentage, while 156 with percentage of 78% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

29. Respondents 29 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 34 with the percentage of 17%, while 166 with 83% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

30. Respondents 30 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 54 with percentage 27%, while 146 with percentage of 73% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

31. Respondents 31 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 127 with percentage 63.5%, while 73 with 36.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

32. Respondents 32 of 200 ecolexicons were proposed, able to find meaning and use 86 with percentage of 43%, while 114 with percentage of 57% can’t know the meaning and use it.

33. Respondents 33 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 46 with the percentage of 23%, while 154 with percentage 77% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

34. Respondents 34 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 31 with the percentage of 15.5%, while 169 with percentage 84.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

35. Respondents 35 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 31 with a percentage of 15.5%, while 169 with 84.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

36. Respondents 36 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 46 with the percentage of 23%, while 154 with 77% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

37. Respondents 37 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 63 with a percentage of 31.5%, while 137 with percentage 68.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

38. Respondents 38 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 47 with the percentage of 23.5%, while 153 with percentage of 76.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

39. Respondents 39 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 58 with percentage of 29%, while 142 with percentage of 71% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

40. Respondents 40 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 65 with percentage 32%, while 135 with percentage 67.5% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

41. Respondents 41 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 58 with percentage 29%, while 142 with percentage of 71% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

42. Respondents 42 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 66 with a percentage of 33%, while 134 with percentage of 67% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

43. Respondents 43 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use the ecolexicon 127 with the percentage 63.5%, while 73 with 36.5% percentage can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

44. Respondents 44 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 65 with a percentage of 32.5%, while 135 with percentage of 67.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

45. Respondents 45 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 53 with the percentage of 26.5%, while 147 with percentage of 73.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

46. Respondents 46 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 76 with percentage 38%, while 124 with percentage of 62% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

47. Respondents 47 of 200 Ecolexicon filed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 134 with percentage of 67%, while 66 with percentage 33% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language.

48. Respondents 48 of 200 ecolexicons are proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 30 with a
percentage of 15%, while 170 with percentage of 85% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

49. Respondents 49 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 5 with 2.5% percentage, while 195 percentage of 97.5% can’t know the meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language.

50. Respondents 50 of 200 Ecolexicon proposed, can know the meaning and use Ecolexicon 135 with percentage 67.5%, while 65 with percentage of 32.5% can’t know meaning and use Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plant of Taloki language.

**Table 1: Level Of Survival Of Each Respondent's Ecolexicon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Respondents</th>
<th>Number of survival Ecolexicon</th>
<th>Number of asurvival Ecolexicon</th>
<th>Ecolexicon Percentage Surviving (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>48.5</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>35.</td>
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<td>23.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Results 2017

Based on the table above shows that none of the respondents who master the meaning of the two hundred (to-200) Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language. Related to that, certainly not one respondent who can use it all Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language. Based on the analysis of data collected, the survival rate of the 200 Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language depends on the mastery of the meaning Ecolexicon owned by the respondents. Level of mastery of respondents to 200 Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language proposed as follows: The mastery level is about 75% 1 person. Level of mastery of about 62.5% s.d 67% amounted to 5 people. Level of mastery about 52% s.d 57.5% amounted to 2 people. Level of mastery about 43% s.d 49% amounted to 2 people. Level of mastery of about 30% s.d 38% amounted to 16 people. Level of mastery about 22% s.d 29.5% amounted to 16 people. Level of mastery about 12% s.d 19.5% amounted to 7 people. The mastery level is about 2.5% 1 person.

Based on the above table shows that the survival rate Ecolexicon The highest traditional medicinal plants found in the respondent serial number 1, namely from 200 Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants proposed that controlled by 150 Ecolexicon with 75% percentage and who did not master amounted to 50 Ecolexicon with percentage of 25%. In addition, the lowest survival rate was found in the 49 respondents, i.e. from 200 ecolexicons submitted controlled by only 5 Ecolexicon with 2.5% percentage and those not controlled amounted to 195 Ecolexicon with 97.5% percentage.

From the survival data of the respondent's individual level it appears that the highest respondent survived Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language is the respondent 1 with 75% survival rate means that, from 200 Ecolexicon proposed respondent 1 can know the meaning and use 150 Ecolexicon and 50 which is unknown meaning at the same time can’t use it in everyday interaction.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

A. Conclusions

Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language is not significantly used in the younger generation in this case do not survive. This is characterized by the large number of ecolexicons of traditional Taloki medicinal plants unknown to the respondents, of which 200 ecolexicons are presented to 50
respondents, there are 55 ecocellicoons Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language above 50%, while the ecolexicone Traditional medicinal plants of Taloki language that are below 50% higher are 145 ecolexicons. Based on the results of the percentage of Ecolexicon kelertahan Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language only reached 27.50%, while Ecolexicon Plants of traditional medicine Taloki language that did not survive reached 72.50%, so the results of this study indicate that Ecolexicon Traditional medicinal plants Taloki language last.

B. Recommendations

The cultural lexicon of the Taloki language can enrich the Indonesian language. Therefore, Taloki language needs to be conserved through efforts and concrete actions related to the conservation of marine environmental resources involving all societies, especially the younger generation. This effort is important to maintain the lexicon of regional distinctiveness which is a reflection of the history of the natural (physical) and socio-cultural environments that lived in its day. The goal is that every community plays an active role in supporting the existence of Taloki language through the use of Taloki language in daily communication. Especially for the fisheries, livestock and agriculture sectors, the findings of this research are useful as inputs in determining research policies and conserving biological resources. Thus, it is expected to foster behavior guarding, preserving, and preserving the physical environment.

REFERENCES