

INDONESIA FLUVIAL ECOLEXICON: A Study of the Decreation of Konawehea Fluvial Ecolexicon

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Abstract: *This study describes, deeply, the Konawehea-fluvial lexicon and what caused its decrease. The examined data was the spoken language used by the Tolaki community in their daily interaction. The data was gathered from alongside the area of Konawehea drainage basin. The river is one of the largest river in South East Sulawesi and the first settlement of Tolaki tribes. The data analysis referred to the one (data analysis) proposed Miles and Huberman. The collected Konawehea-fluvial ecolexicon were in such aspects as: (a) basic nomina, (b) derivative nomina, and (c) verbal morphology system. The result of the study showed that the reason behind the decreation of Konawehea-fluvial ecolexicon were: (a) environment and culture, (b) mind set and behavior, (c) settlement pattern and life orientation, and (d) pattern of activities, consumption, and house building. Given the result, it was concluded that it is time for local languages, including Tolaki language, to be taken care and preserved in order to maintain Indonesian national properties and culture. It is important for a local language to keep because a lost of a local language is an impoverishment of the source of people knowledge and thoughts.*

Keywords: *Ecolexicon, Lexicography, Tolaki Language, Konawehea Fluvial*

Lexicon is a language that represents kinds of life, environment characteristics, speech style, knowledge wealth, life aspiration, and their way to interact with their surrounding. This explains that lexicon has a share in taking care of its surroundings and regulating its social environment. In Indonesia, as one component of culture, speech style is a part of Indonesias' living and developing culture and is obliged to reserve. The management, development, and maintenance of local language has been explicitly stated in article 32 point (2) of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution that "Negara menghormati dan memelihara bahasa daerah sebagai kekayaan budaya nasional".

According to Mulyana (2008: 13), the previously stated article 32 point (2) asserts that: (a) local language is national properties and culture, and (b)

the government or state respect and reserve local language. In addition, the provision provided in the article requires the government and all its constituents to try to pay respect and to reserve local languages.

The initial observation of the study showed that what caused the local language lexicon to decrease was environmental changing. When an environment change, it is most likely that the lexicon in the environment will extinct. For instance, an environment that was, at first, close to fluvial life stop doing the activity for age changing. For this reason, this study describes, deeply, the Konawehea fluvial ecolexicon and the cause of its decreation.

LITERATURE REVIEW Ecolinguistic

Mbete (2007: 1), states that ecolinguistic is an interdiscipliner that combine linguistic and ecology. It is a science of environment. Ecology explains interrelationship between the living things and their surroundings. Correspondingly, Mbete (2009:2) adds, “in ecolinguistics prespective, language and its native community areviewed as an organism living within a life system together with other organisms”.

Haugen (1972) in Fill and Mühlhäuser (2001: 57), explains that *language ecology may be defined as the study of interaction between any given language and its environment*. Language ecology can be interpreted as a study of interaction between language and its surroundings. The definition was clarified by Bundsgaard and A.V. Lindø (2000: 9) stating that *ecolinguistics is an umbrella term for all appoaches in which the study of language (and languages) is in anyway combined with ecology*.

The previous statement of Fill and Mühlhäuser affirmed ecolinguistics as an investigation of a language in correspond to its surroundings. Furthermore, Al-Gayoni (2010: 1-2) explained ecolinguistics as a mutual study between two parameters, language and environment, depending on what a point of view is taken, language ecology or ecology language. Crystal (2000: 161 – 162) explains in detail the definition of ecolinguistic saying that: *Ecolinguistics (n.) in linguistics, an emphasis – reflectiong the notion of ecology in biological studies – in which the interaction between language and the cultural envoronment is seen as central; also called the ecology of language, ecological linguistics, and some times green linguistics, an ecolinguistic approach highlights the value of linguistic diversity in the world, the importance of individual and community linguistic rights, and the role of language*

attitudes, language awareness, language variety, and language change in fostering a culture of communicative peace.

In addition, as cited from Haugen (1972) in Mbete (2009:11-12), ecolinguistic covers ten areas of study: First, comparative historic linguistics; Second, demography linguistics; Third, sociolinguistics; Forth, dialinguistics; fifth, dialectology; sixth, philology; seventh, prespective linguistics; eighth, glotopolitics; ninth, etnolinguistics, antropology linguistics, or cultural linguistics; tenth, languages typology in an environment and cultural linguistics.

To refer to what Haugen stated before, this study was a linguistic perspective study, which focused on lexicography aspect.

Lexicon

Richards and Schmidt (2002: 307-308), limits the definition of lexicon as follow: *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.*

Kridalaksana (2008: 124), devided lexicon into some categories. First, lexicon is a language component that contains all information about meaning and word usage in a language. Second, lexicon is the word properties of a speaker or a writer or a language or vocabulary. Third, lexicon is a word list ordered like a dictionary, but with short and practical explanation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out alongside the Konawehea Fluvial Area. The river was in Konawe Region, South East Sulawesi. The language used in along side the fluvial area was Tolaki language. This region was chosen because Konawehea river is the one of the biggest rivers in South East Sulawesi. The anthropology, phisiology, and archeology findings also affirmed that Konawehea was the first settlement of Tolaki tribe. This is supported by Sarasin (1905: 374); Kruijt (1921: 428) who states that it is possible that the Tolaki communities came from South Tiongkok through Philipine, Mindanau Archipelago, North Sulawesi, Halmahera, and East part of Sulawesi accrossing the Konawehea lower courses and finally chose to settle, for the first time, at the upper course. Konawehea river can also represents the characteristics of rivers in Indonesia.

The Konawehea river is considered representative to other rivers in Indonesia because according to Ariwibowo (2005: 47) the communities alongside the rivers in Indonesia have the same characteristics that is to make the river their life orientation and identity. To be a life orientation means to do all the daily activities in the river, be it to take a bath, to wash, to catch fish, to trade, to do transportation, or for kids, to play. Whereas, to be self-identity means that the rivers in Indonesia are commonly reflected by naming the settelement with the name of the river. Similarly, the Konawehea river is also reflected by the name of the

region inhabited by the Tolaki tribe, Konawe region.

Subject of the study

The subject of the study were natives of Tolaki language with Konawe dialect living alongside the Konawehea river.

Focus of the Study

This study focused on the aspect of perspective linguistics, particularly on lexicography. Correspondingly, the gathered data was verbal data.

Technique of Data Collection

The data analyzed in this study was verbal data; that was the spoken language used by Tolaki community in their daily interaction. Related to this, an in depth-interview technique had been carried out to potrait the experiences and the lexicon data used by the Tolakiness during their activities (Denzin & Lincoln, 2009: 581).

Furthermore, this technique was then transformed through transcription, note taking, and other deeper invertiew components. To avoid data distortion, manual noting and recording activity using a tape recorder were performed.

Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis refered to the data analysis proposed by Miles dan Huberman (1987), which refer to three processes: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification.

RESULT OF THE STUDY

Ecolexicon Basic Nomina of Konawehea Fluvial

Below is the description of: (a) rivercreature lexicon, (b) river floodplain, (c) river plants lexicon, (d) flood plain plants lexicon, (e) natural object lexicon, (f) tools lexicon, (g) food caprice lexicon.

a. Fluvial Animal Lexicon

Animal ecolexicon founded in Konawehea fluvial area are as follow

Table 1: Animal lexicon of Konawehea Fluvial Area

No.	Tokaki language lexicon	Scientific Name
1	Ana	<i>Channa striata</i>
2	Balasu	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>
3	Boiku	<i>Pila ampullacea</i>
4	Boka-Boka	<i>Heterobranchia</i>
5	Bokeo	<i>Crocodylus americanus</i>
6	Bonditi	<i>Achatina fulica</i>
7	Borubi	<i>Barbanymus goniotus</i>
8	Bou	<i>Channa striata</i>
9	Bunggeke	<i>Scylla serrata</i>
10	Bungga	<i>Scylla serrata</i>
11	Busi	<i>Rana sp</i>
12	Ika	<i>Ordovician</i>
13	Ika bolo	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
14	Ika danggo	Sungut fish
15	Ika mujair	<i>Oreochromis Mossambicus</i>
16	Ika ndia	<i>Puntius javanicus</i>
17	Ika nila	<i>Orheochromis niloticus</i>
18	Kalandue	<i>Eulamellibranchia menurut Franc</i>
19	Karper	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
20	Koe-koetu	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>
21	Kolo-kolopua	The small animal similar to a beetle (have black back-eggshell and live in fresh water)
22	Kolopua	<i>Terrapene Carolina</i>
23	Kowoe	<i>Gastropoda</i>
24	Lendo	<i>Monopterus albus</i>
25	Lepe-lepe iwoi	A kind of water insect
26	Lili	<i>Gastropoda</i>
27	Lodo-lodo	<i>Taenia saginata</i>
28	Osusu	Small snail with oval-eggshell
29	Pokea	Fresh water oyster
30	Rangga-rangga iwoi	<i>Angkrang</i>
31	Salabibi	Fresh water oyster with wider eggshell compared to common oyster
32	Sao wuta	<i>Python molurus</i>
33	Taboina	Small snail with circle eggshell (commonly found in Closed-circuit current)
34	Tikonu	<i>Ordovician</i>
35	Ule-ule nggetu	Mosquito larva
36	Ura	<i>Caridea</i>

37	<i>Ura-ura</i>	<i>Caridea</i>
38	<i>Wao</i>	<i>Hirudinea</i>
39	<i>Wau-wau</i>	<i>Agas air</i>
40	<i>Wiku</i>	<i>Monopterus albus</i>
41	<i>Wilo-wilo</i>	<i>Ordovician</i>
42	<i>Wonggi</i>	<i>Heterobranchia</i>

The aforementioned lexicons were getting rarely spoken by the community along with the lost of the animals in the fluvial area. This was evoked of the clearing of plantage area followed by the over use of pesticides that contaminated the river. Besides, the fish-catching using *tioda* and *decismaterials* also came into play. Some lexicon that had been totally unspoken among the Tolaki community, which was evoked of the over use of

pesticides, were *wiku*, *susu*, *kowoe*, *koe-koetu*, *ika danggo*, *bungga*, *borubi*, *boka-boka*. It is confirmed that these lexicons willvanish if no act of anticipation is taken immediately.

b. Lexicon of Animals in Flood Plain-River Area

The lexicon of animalsaround the flood plain-river, which either life in free or are kept by human, are as follow:

Table 2: Lexicon of Animals in Flood plain-River Area

No.	Lexicon of Tolaki Language	Scientific Name
1	<i>Ane</i>	<i>Isoptera</i>
2	<i>Bakuru</i>	<i>Columbia livia</i>
3	<i>Beangga</i>	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>
4	<i>Bebe</i>	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
5	<i>Beke</i>	<i>Artamus leucorynchus</i>
6	<i>Dowiawi</i>	<i>Dendrocygna</i>
7	<i>Hada</i>	<i>Macaca brunnescens</i>
8	<i>Kado</i>	<i>Achatina fulica</i>
9	<i>Kadue</i>	<i>Bubalus quarles</i>
10	<i>Kangga</i>	<i>Nephila maculata</i>
11	<i>Kiniku</i>	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
13	<i>Koe</i>	<i>Sandanglawe</i>
14	<i>Koe awu</i>	<i>Sandanglawe</i>
15	<i>Koe dundu</i>	<i>Sandanglawe</i>

16	<i>Koe romba</i>	<i>Sandanglawe</i>
17	<i>Koe wila</i>	<i>Sandanglawe</i>
18	<i>Kolimondi</i>	<i>Monomorium monomorium</i>
19	<i>Kondi</i>	<i>Odontolabis bellicosa</i>
20	<i>Kongga</i>	<i>Pandionidae</i>
21	<i>Konuai</i>	<i>Trigoniulus corallinus</i>
22	<i>Ko'oheo</i>	<i>Monomorium monomorium</i>
23	<i>Kotu-kotu aa</i>	<i>Apis</i>
24	<i>Lambari</i>	<i>Bubalis bubalis</i>
25	<i>Lesu-lesu wata</i>	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
27	<i>Linda</i>	<i>Rhynchobdellida</i>
28	<i>Lipa</i>	<i>Scolopendra</i>
29	<i>Manila</i>	<i>Dendrocygninae</i>
30	<i>Manu</i>	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
31	<i>Manu-manu wuta</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>
32	<i>Mea</i>	<i>Apis</i>
33	<i>Pelepulu</i>	<i>C. Caeruleus</i>
34	<i>Pondu-pondu belatu</i>	<i>Reinwardtipicus</i>
35	<i>Poopini</i>	<i>C. Caeruleus</i>
36	<i>Puda</i>	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
37	<i>Pune</i>	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>
38	<i>Sanggi-sanggi</i>	<i>Anax imperator</i>
39	<i>Sao louro</i>	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>
40	<i>Sapi</i>	<i>B. Taurus</i>
41	<i>Sarere</i>	<i>C. Caeruleus</i>
42	<i>Sina</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
43	<i>Soema</i>	<i>Endas Vespula maculata</i>
44	<i>Soleo</i>	<i>Monomorium monomorium</i>
45	<i>Sowile</i>	<i>Scandentia</i>
46	<i>Sui</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
47	<i>Tabendula</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
48	<i>Talala</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
49	<i>Talangga langgai</i>	<i>Dissosteira carolina</i>
50	<i>Tangguro-kuro</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
51	<i>Tari nggoa koa</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
52	<i>Tawulangga</i>	<i>Monomorium monomorium</i>
53	<i>Tehu</i>	<i>Rattus rapit mouse</i>
54	<i>Tihi</i>	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
55	<i>Tolewa</i>	<i>Lepidoptera</i>

56	<i>Tomi</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
57	<i>Tomi api</i>	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
58	<i>Too toosi</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>
59	<i>Totokeau</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>
60	<i>Uti</i>	<i>Varanus</i>
61	<i>Uwato</i>	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>
62	<i>Wembe</i>	<i>Cepa aegrassus</i>
63	<i>Winggoliki</i>	<i>Mabouya multifasciata</i>
64	<i>Winggoliki lumaa</i>	<i>Agamidae</i>
65	<i>Winggoliki momata</i>	<i>Mabouya multifasciata</i>
66	<i>Wuko-wuko</i>	<i>Achatina fulica</i>

Other than the lexicon of *kadue*, *linda*, and *puda*, all lexicon remain exist even though the number keeps on decreasing for nature, which was their main habitat, is changing.

c. Lexicon of Plants in Fluvial Area

The lexicons of plants founded in this study were identified as follow:

Table 3: Lexicon of Animas in Konawehea Flood plain-River Area

No.	Lexicon of Tolaki Language	Scientific Name
1	<i>Bubu</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
2	<i>Eenggere</i>	<i>Limnocharis Flava</i>
3	<i>Ia iahu</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
4	<i>Kose</i>	<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>
5	<i>Kura boka-boka</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
6	<i>Kura ngowoe</i>	<i>eichornia crassipes</i>
7	<i>Onaha</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
8	<i>Paku rano</i>	<i>Psilotopsida</i>
9	<i>Pupulu</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
10	<i>Rombio</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus.</i>
11	<i>Sonaru</i>	<i>sphagnum sp</i>
12	<i>Ta'a</i>	<i>Nelumbo</i>
13	<i>Tarenda</i>	<i>Ipomea aquatica</i>
14	<i>Tawakatu</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>

15	<i>Tio-tio</i>	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.</i>
16	<i>Totole</i>	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.</i>

The aforementioned lexicons of plants were decreasing because of the expansion of agriculture and plantage area and because of the deluge happening every year. Another cause was the sand processing that left out the consideration of its impact to the environment.

d. Lexicon of Plants in Flood Plain Area

The plants living around the flood plain area that were once many to found consisted of various kinds, either for the ones planted by the community or for the ones growing naturally. In Tolaki community, these plants had their own lexicon and were the local valuable wealth, which were included in fluvial lexicon category. The lexicons are as follow:

Table 4: Lexicon of Plants in Konaweheha Flood Plain-River

No.	Lexicon of Tolaki Language	Scientific Name
1	<i>Balongga</i>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
2	<i>Bere-bere</i>	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
3	<i>Bongga'o/singi</i>	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>
4	<i>Botu-botu</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
5	<i>Bulandia</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
6	<i>Dama-dama</i>	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
7	<i>Dati</i>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
8	<i>Doule</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
9	<i>Gandu</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>
10	<i>Gola-gola</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
11	<i>Hao</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
12	<i>Hoeni</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
13	<i>Inea</i>	<i>Areca catechu</i>
14	<i>Kaluku</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
15	<i>Kapu</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
16	<i>Kasu borubi</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
17	<i>Katapi</i>	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
18	<i>Kateba</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
19	<i>Kawu-kawu</i>	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
20	<i>Kobue</i>	<i>Vignasinenensis</i>
21	<i>Kokabu</i>	<i>Kokabu</i>

22	<i>Kotiwu</i>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>
23	<i>Kowuna</i>	<i>Bambusa sp</i>
24	<i>Kuia</i>	<i>Nypa fruticans</i>
25	<i>Kuni api</i>	<i>Curcuma domestica</i>
26	<i>Kuningginiku</i>	<i>Curcuma xanthorrhiza</i>
27	<i>Kura wolio</i>	<i>Gramineae</i>
28	<i>Lanu</i>	<i>Palmae</i>
29	<i>Lasandumoko</i>	<i>Loranthus</i>
30	<i>Lawue</i>	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>
31	<i>Liku</i>	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>
32	<i>Lome</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
33	<i>Longgida</i>	<i>Metroxylon sagu</i>
34	<i>Lupai</i>	<i>Derris elliptica</i>
35	<i>Marisa</i>	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
36	<i>Melo</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
37	<i>Nangga</i>	<i>Arthocarpus heterophylla</i>
38	<i>Nene</i>	<i>Gleicheris linearis</i>
39	<i>Olepe</i>	<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>
40	<i>Oloho</i>	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>
41	<i>Opota</i>	<i>Ceratoptaris thalictroide</i>
42	<i>Paku</i>	<i>Cycas</i>
43	<i>Palola</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
44	<i>Pesuru</i>	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
45	<i>Pundi</i>	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
46	<i>Purondawa</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
47	<i>Purondawa mbu'u pu'u</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>
48	<i>Pu'u ndawaro</i>	<i>Metroxylon sagu Rottb.</i>
50	<i>Rango</i>	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
51	<i>Rembinggare</i>	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
52	<i>Rodu</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
53	<i>Sabandara</i>	<i>Bouea macrophylla Griffith</i>
54	<i>Salumbi</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
55	<i>Sanggore</i>	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
56	<i>Sokola</i>	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
57	<i>Ta'auri</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>
58	<i>Taipa</i>	<i>Mangifera indica.</i>
59	<i>Taki daso</i>	The kind of wild, consumable vegetable that function as <i>maagcure</i>
60	<i>Taliawa</i>	The kind of specific wood growing near water
61	<i>Taluede</i>	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>

62	<i>Tamate</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
63	<i>Tanggalasi</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
64	<i>Tangge lausa</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
65	<i>Tanggoreke</i>	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>
66	<i>Taumo</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
67	<i>Tawa kobue</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
68	<i>Una</i>	<i>Impeata cylindrica</i>
69	<i>Ue</i>	<i>Calamus</i>
70	<i>Wanggole</i>	<i>Manihot utilissima</i>
71	<i>Wanggole pehao</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> L.
72	<i>Wikoro</i>	<i>Manihot utilissima</i>
73	<i>Wuto una</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>

The lexicon of plants growing alongside the Konawehea flood plain-river area were found decreasing. This was due to the opening of plantage area and the opening of ricefield using solidirrigation. Another contributory was the palawija planting program that remove particular plants, which main habitat was in flood plain-river area. Particular kinds of plants that were

considered irritant were usually burned or syringed with grass poison or buried.

e. Lexicon of Fluvial Nature Objects

The fluvial nature objects in this study refer to nature objects that exist naturally without any interference from human. These nature objects were included in basic nomina category that commonly found in Konawehea fluvial area. The objects are as follow:

Table 5: Lexicon of Nature Objects in Konawehea Fluvial Area

No.	Lexicon of Tolaki Language	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Aalaa</i>	River
2	<i>Aanggalo</i>	Water gap between two land
3	<i>Aarano</i>	Dead -river
4	<i>Beko</i>	Small pond in a small wellspring
5	<i>Epo</i>	Drift object
6	<i>Eso</i>	Holystone
7	<i>Iwoi</i>	Water
8	<i>Iwoi kondo</i>	Dead-water
9	<i>Iwoi lako</i>	Flowing water
10	<i>Iwoi mekala-kalama</i>	Smelly water caused by iron substance on earth
11	<i>Iwoi moia</i>	Spacing water
12	<i>Iwoi moio</i>	Clar water
13	<i>Iwoi mokuni</i>	Yellowness water

14	<i>Iwoi mopuro</i>	Turbid water
15	<i>Iwoi owose</i>	Sump, flood
16	<i>Iwoi pegoe-goe</i>	Yellowness water, when kept still, it looks like oil in the surface.
17	<i>Kolonggo</i>	Holes around the river bank
18	<i>Koro nggare</i>	Foot print on mud
19	<i>Laewo</i>	River current
20	<i>Lasibungi</i>	River Delta
21	<i>Limbanga</i>	Rapids
22	<i>Limbue</i>	Whirlpool
23	<i>Londoi</i>	Wood stick floating on the river
24	<i>Losa-losa</i>	The river base that can be seen clearly because of the clear water
25	<i>Lowuno</i>	Center of the water depth
26	<i>Ombo</i>	The floating plants on the water surface that can be made an emergency footbridge by placing plank or wood stick on it.
27	<i>One</i>	Sand
28	<i>Pangemba</i>	Embankment
29	<i>Para iwoi</i>	Estuary, lower course
30	<i>Rasu</i>	Wave/water-band
31	<i>Rumba nggapu</i>	Drift banyan stick
32	<i>Sanua/tiku</i>	Certain part of the river where the water fall
33	<i>Tambosisi limbue</i>	Whirling wind around whirlpool
34	<i>Tobi</i>	Mountain side
35	<i>Tiolu soleo</i>	Keroto
36	<i>Ulu iwoi</i>	Upper course
37	<i>Watu</i>	Stone
38	<i>Watu</i>	Stone
39	<i>Watu aalaa</i>	River stone
40	<i>Watu liandu</i>	Whitish pebble and big stones in the base of torrential river
41	<i>Watu-watu</i>	Gravel
42	<i>Wiwi aalaa</i>	River side
43	<i>Wue-wue</i>	Froth
44	<i>Wuta</i>	Land
45	<i>Wuta beko</i>	Muddy land

The lexicon list containing the names of the nature objects in fluvial area can relatively sustain even though it is now rarely spoken by the community.

What caused this were the change of life style and the decrease of people mobility in the fluvial area. As a result, some

lexicons of nature objects in fluvial area were less known by the people.

Tools used by the Tolaki community in working around the Konawehea fluvial area are as follow:

f. Lexicon of Tools in Fluvial Area

Table 6: Lexicon of Tools inKonawehea Fluvial Area

No.	Tolaki Lexicon	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Bala</i>	Fish trap made by plaited bamboo
2	<i>Bangga</i>	Boat
3	<i>Banggu</i>	Choppig knife
4	<i>Benggaro</i>	Bird trap
5	<i>Besua</i>	Shrimp trap made by plaited bamboo
6	<i>Bila</i>	Place to impound caught fish, made by maja fruit.
7	<i>Boso ika</i>	Fish trap drown in the see or hanged on the polethat has been prepared, size: 2x2 meter
8	<i>Buani</i>	Net
9	<i>Bunde</i>	Fish trap device, kept particularly in heavy current water
10	<i>Buno'a</i>	Fish trap devices made from bambooes plaited closely and spread out on the river with two or three trap hole forming a cyrcle.
11	<i>Dari</i>	Net
12	<i>Duru</i>	Special lance to hunt crocodiles
13	<i>Iahu</i>	Water receptor devices from one or more bamboos with hole in the middle
14	<i>Kasai</i>	Lance with sharp bent on top
15	<i>Lana</i>	Fish catching tool made of iron that pointed on top
16	<i>Landaka</i>	Basket made from big rattan webbing to filter sagu
17	<i>Langga</i>	Basket made from small rattan plait to collect cathed fishes
18	<i>Obaki</i>	Basket
19	<i>Onia</i>	Raft
20	<i>Opimbi</i>	Smaller fish-cathing tool made of rattan or bamboo plait
21	<i>Owose</i>	Oar
22	<i>Owuwu</i>	Medium fish-catching tool made of bamboo or rattan plait
23	<i>Paani</i>	Bait
24	<i>Pade</i>	Chopping knife
25	<i>Pakana</i>	Boat where the cows or buffaloes feed
26	<i>Parata'a</i>	A fishhook that is given bait
27	<i>Peka</i>	A big (size) fishhook
28	<i>Pidi</i>	Fish arrow
29	<i>Posusu</i>	A stabber from shaped rattan bark or sagu leaf-trunk
30	<i>Potingu</i>	A place to collect the caught fishes, which is made of rattan plait
31	<i>Puka</i>	Trawl
32	<i>Puka karubu</i>	Small net
33	<i>Salue</i>	A fishhook with short string

34	<i>Saulawi</i>	A round fish-catching tool, which is sharp in both tip
35	<i>Soramba</i>	A triple-adged lance made of flat iron to catch big fishes
36	<i>Tanggedoa</i>	Fishing rod
37	<i>Tasi</i>	Fishing line
39	<i>Tinusa</i>	Place to process <i>sagu</i>
40	<i>Tonduri</i>	A small (size) fishhook

The development of technology and information was considered the main factor of the lost of various traditional tools that were first used to do various fluvial works. There were so many lexicon of fluvial tools that were almost unfound. The use of modern catching tools gave more crop and were more interesting to the people. For instance, such semi-modern catching tool using storm and manual catching tool with modern design as fishing

rod contributed to the lost traditional catching tools that were first used by the people to catch fish.

g. Lexicon of Food Caprice Product in Fluvial Area

The identification of lexicon of the food caprice product in Konawe fluvial area were as follow:

Table 7: Lexicon of Product Food Caprice in Fluvial Area

No.	Leksikon Tolaki	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Boiku sinaka</i>	Boil snail
2	<i>Boka-boka sinaka</i>	Boil small-snail
3	<i>Borubi tinunu</i>	Roasted Tawes fish
4	<i>Bou ninahu tawaoloho</i>	Gabus fish cooked with two Chinese-Kedondong leaves
5	<i>Bou pinare</i>	Smoked Gabus fish, which is made cycle by putting the tail into the sliced mouth
6	<i>Bou sinanggara</i>	Fried <i>Gabus</i> fish
7	<i>Bou tinapo</i>	Smoked <i>gabus</i> fish
8	<i>Busuko</i>	Smoked small fishes
9	<i>Ika danggo sinanggara</i>	Fried <i>sungut</i> fish
10	<i>Kadanggo pinuai</i>	Dried <i>Sungut</i> fish
11	<i>Kadape</i>	Fish spiced and roasted in banana leaf
12	<i>Kadape ika bolo</i>	Gold fish spiced and roasted in banana leaf
13	<i>Kawole</i>	Gabus fish that is sliced athwart and smoked
14	<i>Koe-koetu niwerei</i>	Roasted catfish
15	<i>Kowoe sinaka</i>	Boil snail
16	<i>Kowoe sinusu</i>	Stabbed snail and smoked
17	<i>Kowoe tinapo</i>	Smoked snail
18	<i>Kowoe tinumisi</i>	Snail that is stired fry
19	<i>Lendo kinowu</i>	Eel cooked with bamboo burned above the ember

20	<i>Lendo niwerei</i>	Roasted eel
21	<i>Pokea nihihi</i>	Oyster that is stired fry
22	<i>Pokea sinaka kukuli</i>	Oyster cooked together with it shell
23	<i>Pokea tinomisi</i>	Oyster that is stired fry
24	<i>Sate pokea</i>	Roasted oyster (in small pieces)
25	<i>Wiku niwerei</i>	Roasted eel

More products of food caprice related to river are now getting evenmore various. Such growthwas followed by variant of taste and form and by the variant of Ingredients used to give particular taste to its product.This way, some lexicons of food caprice related to fluvial area emerged.

Derivative Nomina of Konawehea Fluvial Ecolexicon

Below is the data related to derivative nomina ecolexicon that came through the affixation process:

Table 8: Derivative Nomina of Konawehea Fluvial Ecolexicon

No.	Lexicon with Prefix <i>-pa</i>	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Pabangga</i>	Boat maker or cox
2	<i>Paboso ika</i>	One who traps fish
3	<i>Pabou</i>	Snakehead fish seeker
4	<i>Pabuani</i>	One who does fishing with net
5	<i>Pakabi</i>	Fisherman
6	<i>Pakobi</i>	Sand miner
7	<i>Palambi</i>	Fisherman using trawl at night
8	<i>Palupai</i>	One who looks for fish using <i>tuba</i>
9	<i>Paonia</i>	Raft maker, raft steer
10	<i>Papuka</i>	Trawler
11	<i>Pasaku</i>	<i>Sagu</i> processor
No.	Lexicon with Prefix <i>-po</i>	
1	<i>Pohoto</i>	Cutter
2	<i>Pombaani</i>	One who uses bait
3	<i>Pondapo</i>	Roaster
4	<i>Pondutu</i>	Cover
5	<i>Pooho</i>	Trapper
6	<i>Poonggo</i>	The held
7	<i>Porabu</i>	Puller/withdrawer/remover
8	<i>Porambahi</i>	Base

9	<i>Posusu</i>	Stabber
10	<i>Powose</i>	Paddler
11	<i>Powota</i>	Cleaver
No. Lexicon with Prefix – <i>pino</i>		
1	<i>Pinokara</i>	That is spread out
2	<i>Pinopaho</i>	That is planted (plants)
3	<i>Pinopaka</i>	That is fed (pets)
4	<i>Pinopole</i>	That is cut
5	<i>Pinotano</i>	That is buried (plants and animals)
6	<i>Pinotondu</i>	That is made sink
7	<i>Pinotuha</i>	That is taken down
8	<i>Pinotusa</i>	Yang dipancang
No. Lexicon with Prefix – <i>pombo</i>		
1	<i>Pombokonda</i>	Tool to pen
2	<i>Pombopaho</i>	Tool to plant
3	<i>Pombopole</i>	Tool to cut
4	<i>Pombosaki</i>	Tool to stok (fire)
5	<i>Pombotindi</i>	Tool to flingout things (rope, est) untuk merentangkan sesuatu (tali dsb)
6	<i>Pombotudu</i>	Tool to draw something into the water
7	<i>Pombouko</i>	Trapper tool
No. Lexicon Suffix –<i>ndo</i>		
1	<i>Banggando</i>	Our boat
2	<i>Boundo</i>	Our snakehead fish
3	<i>Ika bolondo</i>	Our goldfish
4	<i>Ikando</i>	Our fish
5	<i>Iwoindo</i>	Our water
6	<i>Kinikundo</i>	Our buffalo
7	<i>Koe-koetundo</i>	Our freshwater catfish
8	<i>Onendo</i>	Our sand
9	<i>Oniando</i>	Our raft
10	<i>Pakundo</i>	Our edible fern
11	<i>Pangembando</i>	Our pond
12	<i>Sangorendo</i>	Our peanuts
13	<i>Sapindo</i>	Our cows
14	<i>Tondurindo</i>	Our fishing rod
15	<i>Wikundo</i>	Our eel
No. Lexicon with Infix –<i>in-</i>		
1	<i>Kinaa</i>	Food

2	<i>Tinusa</i>	Things that is made a pole
3	<i>Ninahu</i>	Food (cooking)
4	<i>Pinotia</i>	Distribution
5	<i>Pinokosi</i>	Saving
No. Lexicon with Infix -omb-		
1	<i>Pombole</i>	Cutter
2	<i>Pombidi</i>	The one who aim
3	<i>Pombaka</i>	Ensilage/fodder
4	<i>Pombaani</i>	Bait
5	<i>Pombiha</i>	Breaker
No. Lexicon with Confixpo-a		
1	<i>Pondonduria</i>	Place to fish
2	<i>Pombakania</i>	Place to tend buffalo
3	<i>Pombopahoa</i>	Place to plant
4	<i>Pombaania</i>	Place to put bait
5	<i>Powisoa</i>	Place to put into(pocket, <i>karu</i> , <i>potingu</i> , small tray, est)
6	<i>Poulaa</i>	Place to load (<i>pingga</i> , washbasin, <i>landaka</i> , est)
No. Lexicon with Confixpe-a		
1	<i>Petukaria</i>	Stepping spot
2	<i>Pepukaa</i>	Trawling spot
3	<i>Pebuania</i>	Fishing spot (using casting net)
4	<i>Pebahoa</i>	Bathroom
5	<i>Pepoleakoa</i>	Crossing spot
No. Lexicon with Confixpo-i		
1	<i>Polondoi</i>	Float
2	<i>Pombakani</i>	The one ordering people to feed the buffalo
3	<i>Pomboleti</i>	Catapult wood
4	<i>Pomboarei</i>	Dryer
5	<i>Poholori</i>	Embroidered (for roof) or rplacement part for the broken one
6	<i>Posudo</i>	Prop
7	<i>Pombetetei</i>	Bridging beam
8	<i>Pondarai</i>	Something that chases away
9	<i>Porambahi</i>	Covering/base
No. Lexicon with Confixka-a		
1	<i>Kasugia</i>	Wealth
2	<i>Kadadia</i>	Kejadian
3	<i>Kandulungia</i>	Mendapat ilham
No. Lexicon with Confixke-a		
1	<i>Kearea</i>	Dryness

2	<i>Kewatua</i>	Dryness
3	<i>Keiwoia</i>	Too much water
4	<i>Kelaloo</i>	Over
No. Lexicon with Afix Composite <i>Pepoko-a</i>		
1	<i>Pepokoasoa</i>	The place to piece together (things)
2	<i>Pepokomonggasoa</i>	The place to sharpen (things)
3	<i>Pepokomorinaa</i>	The place to clean (things)
4	<i>Pepokotondua</i>	The place to filter (things)
5	<i>Pepokowatua</i>	The place to dry (things)
6	<i>Pepokosia</i>	The place to keep (things)
7	<i>Pepokomonduloo</i>	The place to straighten (fishing-rod)
No. Lexicon with Afix <i>Po - + - no</i>		
1	<i>Pombaanino</i>	The one uses the bait
2	<i>Pombidino</i>	Pembidiknya
3	<i>Pombokoiwoino</i>	The one who irrigates
4	<i>Pombokomorinano</i>	The cleaner
5	<i>Pondaraino</i>	The one who chases away

The shift of people function and activities caused the people to be even less knowledgeable about the decreasing or the rarely heard lexicon from Tolaki community.

without affix and (b) derivative verbs, which were verbs that are formed through transposition, affixation, reduplication, or compounding.

Ecollexicon and Morphology System of Konawe Fluvial Verb

Verbs can be identified and distinguished from other word classes, particularly adjectives. Verbs means actions, processes, or states that is not nature (adjective) or quality. In Tolaki language, the discovered verbs lexicon related to the fluvial area included: (a) basic verbs/origin verbs, which were verbs that can stand alone

a. Basic Verbs of Konawe Fluvial Ecollexicon

Basic verbs of Konawe fluvial area included the verbs that were commonly found and spoken. The verbs were, then, identified and tabulated based on the place of the verbs in respect to its morphology aspect. This was carried out for the sole purpose of adding the verbs into the vocabulary related to Konawe Fluvial Ecollexicon. The basic verbs are presented below:

Table 9: Basic Verbs of Konawe Fluvial Ecollexicon

No.	Tolaki Lexicon	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Dumodoeo</i>	One of swimming style

2	<i>Humulo</i>	To look for fish at night
3	<i>Lumango</i>	To swim
4	<i>Paa</i>	To catch eel
5	<i>Pekai</i>	To dropt a raft
6	<i>Sumoso</i>	To take oxygen in the water surface (some kinds of fresh water fish)
7	<i>Tumaka</i>	Against the river stream
8	<i>Tumamba</i>	To lead the fish into the trap
9	<i>Pengapa</i>	To drop a raft
10	<i>Poruruhi</i>	Something taken along with the river stream

b. Derivative Verbsor Konawechea Fluvial Ecollexicon

Derivative verbs are the verbsformed through the process of

transposition, affixation, reduplication, or compounding. This process was listed based on the ecollexicon verbs identified in Tolaki language.

Table 10: Derivative Verbs of Konawechea Fluvial Ecollexicon

(a) Transposition

No.	Tolaki Leksikon in Basic Verbs	Tolaki Lexicon in Derivative Verbs	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Bondo</i>	<i>Bondo</i>	Wet
2	<i>Gondi</i>	<i>Gondi</i>	Scirrors
3	<i>Tanggali</i>	<i>Tanggali</i>	Hoe
4	<i>Tanggedoa</i>	<i>Tanggedoa</i>	Batang pancing
5	<i>Tio</i>	<i>Tio</i>	Press/push (with thumbnail)
6	<i>Tonduri</i>	<i>Tonduri</i>	Fishing rod

(b) Affixation

PrefixmoN- (with initial phoneme /d/ and /t/)

1	<i>Doro</i>	<i>Modoro</i>	To push
2	<i>Doso</i>	<i>Modoso</i>	To press
3	<i>Tapo</i>	<i>Mondapo</i>	To fumigate
4	<i>Tatapi</i>	<i>Mondatapi</i>	To wash
5	<i>Tonduri</i>	<i>Mondonduri</i>	To do fishing
6	<i>Tora</i>	<i>Mondora</i>	To arrange
7	<i>Tuu</i>	<i>Monduu</i>	To thrust into fish gills usingsago stem.

PrefixmoM- (with initial phoneme /p/ and /b/)

1	<i>Peka</i>	<i>Mombeka</i>	To put bait using big hook special for snakehead or other big fishes
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2	<i>Pekai</i>	<i>Mombekai</i>	To lift boat to the land
3	<i>Peotoro</i>	<i>Mombeotoro ika</i>	To keep fish alive out of the water by putting them into container
4	<i>Pidi</i>	<i>Mombidi</i>	To fish using spear
5	<i>Bonda</i>	<i>Mombonda</i>	To cleave tick grass in the middle of water
Prefixmong- (withinitial phoneme/k/)			
1	<i>Kadape</i>	<i>Monggadape</i>	To steam fish
2	<i>Kali</i>	<i>Monggali</i>	To throw
3	<i>Kalia</i>	<i>Monggalia</i>	To change
4	<i>Kambatu</i>	<i>Monggambatu</i>	To make jerked meat
5	<i>Kanda</i>	<i>Mongganda</i>	To confine livestock
6	<i>Kawole</i>	<i>Monggawole</i>	To smoke snakehead by cleaving back part to head.
7	<i>Keha</i>	<i>Monggeha</i>	To slide
8	<i>Kii</i>	<i>Monggii</i>	To see
9	<i>Kobi</i>	<i>Monggobi</i>	To take sand from riverbed
10	<i>Kotu</i>	<i>Monggotu</i>	To pick (leave)
11	<i>Kulisi</i>	<i>Monggulisi</i>	To peel
Prefixmo- (withinitial phoneme/a/b/d/i/h/l/m/n/o/s/u/w/)			
1	<i>Alo</i>	<i>Moalo</i>	To take
2	<i>Binda</i>	<i>Mobinda</i>	To loose
3	<i>Dagai</i>	<i>Modagai</i>	To keep
4	<i>Doa</i>	<i>Modoa</i>	To count
5	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Moei</i>	To water
6	<i>Hihi</i>	<i>Mohihi</i>	To slice (oyster)
	<i>Lana</i>	<i>Molana</i>	To fish by stubbing
8	<i>Landangi</i>	<i>Molandangi</i>	To cover
9	<i>Lebai</i>	<i>Molebai</i>	To shake the boat
10	<i>Ledai</i>	<i>Moledai</i>	To shake the boat
11	<i>Lesa</i>	<i>Molesa</i>	To trample grass on the water
12	<i>Lupai</i>	<i>Molupai</i>	To poison
13	<i>Maka</i>	<i>Momaka</i>	To fish using hand in the river that is nearly dried up
14	<i>Mala</i>	<i>Momala</i>	To make boat
15	<i>Meka</i>	<i>Momeka</i>	To fish by patting bait on the water surface
16	<i>Holunga</i>	<i>Moholunga</i>	To make wicker handle for machete
17	<i>Nahu</i>	<i>Monahu</i>	To cook
18	<i>Nei</i>	<i>Monei</i>	To shave

19	<i>Ondapi</i>	<i>Moondapi</i>	To dry scale of fish
20	<i>Sambali</i>	<i>Mosambali</i>	To cut
21	<i>Sanggara</i>	<i>Mosanggara</i>	To fry
22	<i>Saulawi</i>	<i>Mosaulawi</i>	To trap by tool " <i>saulari</i> "
23	<i>Usu</i>	<i>Mousu</i>	To tie
24	<i>Weaki</i>	<i>Moweaki</i>	To fold back
25	<i>Wiso</i>	<i>Mowiso</i>	To put into
Prefixme - (withinitial phoneme/b/d/i/k/l/o/p/r/t)			
1	<i>Baho</i>	<i>Mebaho</i>	To take a bath
2	<i>Bangga</i>	<i>Mebangga</i>	To get on boat
3	<i>Benggaro</i>	<i>Mebenggaro</i>	To trap bird
4	<i>Boiku</i>	<i>Meboiku</i>	To look for rice snail
5	<i>Boka-boka</i>	<i>Meboka-boka</i>	To look for small snail
6	<i>Bondo</i>	<i>Mebondo</i>	To look for floating fish because of poison
7	<i>Boso</i>	<i>Meboso</i>	To confine fish in rectangular cage
8	<i>Bou</i>	<i>Mebou</i>	To look for snakehead
9	<i>Buani</i>	<i>Mebuani</i>	To catch fish
10	<i>Buno'a</i>	<i>Mebuno'a</i>	To catch fish using tool " <i>buno'a</i> "
11	<i>Dongga</i>	<i>Medongga</i>	To cleave
12	<i>Indi</i>	<i>Meindi</i>	To hold
13	<i>Indio</i>	<i>Meindio</i>	To work
14	<i>Kabua</i>	<i>Mekabua</i>	To fish by big hook
15	<i>Kandai</i>	<i>Mekandai</i>	To move raft by bamboo lath
16	<i>Kowoe</i>	<i>Mekowoe</i>	To look for black fresh water snail
17	<i>Kura</i>	<i>Mekura</i>	To look for grass
18	<i>Landa</i>	<i>Melanda</i>	To separate the dregs of sago flour
19	<i>Lendo</i>	<i>Melendo</i>	To look for yellow eel
20	<i>Lumbe</i>	<i>Melumbe</i>	To demolish water
21	<i>Onia</i>	<i>Meonia</i>	To make a raft
22	<i>Pa'a</i>	<i>Mepa'a</i>	To take eel
23	<i>Paku</i>	<i>Mepaku</i>	To look for fern
24	<i>Pangemba</i>	<i>Mepangemba</i>	To make a pond
25	<i>Peka</i>	<i>Mepeka</i>	To fish using large hook and stored overnight
26	<i>Poleako</i>	<i>Mepoleako</i>	To cross
27	<i>Puka</i>	<i>Mepuka</i>	To trawl
28	<i>Rooro</i>	<i>Merooro</i>	To put hand into water hole
29	<i>Ranggami</i>	<i>Meranggami</i>	To fish by two hand (negative conotation)

30	<i>Tarenda</i>	<i>Metarenda</i>	To look for leafy vegetable
31	<i>Tengi</i>	<i>Metengi</i>	To dike water by using fishing gear"tengi"
32	<i>Tiu</i>	<i>Metiu</i>	To dive
33	<i>Tobi</i>	<i>Metobi</i>	To dig in the edge of river
34	<i>Ula</i>	<i>Meula</i>	To get on
35	<i>Wiku</i>	<i>Mewiku</i>	To look for eel
36	<i>Wota</i>	<i>Mewota</i>	To cleave

Double Prefix *momboko* + verbs

1	<i>Alo</i>	<i>Mombokoalo</i>	To get catch
2	<i>Ari</i>	<i>Mombokoari</i>	To finish
3	<i>Binda</i>	<i>Mombokobinda</i>	Getting loose (fish from hook)
4	<i>Dunggu</i>	<i>Mombokodunggu</i>	To tell
5	<i>Kaa</i>	<i>Mombokokaa</i>	Get hooked (bait mounted)
6	<i>Mohewu</i>	<i>Mombokomohewu</i>	To minimize
7	<i>Moroa</i>	<i>Mombokomoroa</i>	To clean
8	<i>Mowila</i>	<i>Mombokomowila</i>	To whiten
9	<i>Owose</i>	<i>Mombokoowoe</i>	To maximize
10	<i>Sora</i>	<i>Mombokosora</i>	Can eat the bait
11	<i>Toro</i>	<i>Mombokotoro</i>	To resurrect fish caught (in a container)

Prefiks Combination *mo-* + (basic) + suffix *-kee*

1	<i>Binda</i>	<i>Mobindakee</i>	To divest
2	<i>Kai</i>	<i>Monggaikee</i>	To hang bait in the hook
3	<i>Landa</i>	<i>Molandakee</i>	To separate sago flour from its dregs
4	<i>Ruhu</i>	<i>Moruhukee</i>	To bend (snakehead head)
5	<i>Sulu</i>	<i>Mosulukee</i>	To ignite
6	<i>Susu</i>	<i>Mosusukee</i>	To stab
7	<i>Tamba</i>	<i>Mondambakee</i>	To chase away
8	<i>Tonduri</i>	<i>Mondondurikee</i>	To fish
9	<i>Uwasi</i>	<i>Mouwasikee</i>	To open (fibre stem dari from its stem)
10	<i>Wai</i>	<i>Mowaikee</i>	To make

Prefiks Combination *me-* + (basic) + suffix *-kee*

1	<i>Dali</i>	<i>Medalikee</i>	To swing a machete on the trunk
2	<i>Himbo</i>	<i>Mehimbokee</i>	To shake water using hand so that fish go to the trap
3	<i>Landangi</i>	<i>Melandangikee</i>	To cover
4	<i>Londoi</i>	<i>Melondoikee</i>	To set float
5	<i>Panasa</i>	<i>Mepanasakee</i>	To look for sago palm leave

6	<i>Puka</i>	<i>Mepukakee</i>	To trawl
7	<i>Tapo</i>	<i>Mondapokee</i>	To smoke
8	<i>Tarenda</i>	<i>Metarendakee</i>	To look for leafy vegetable
9	<i>Tawesi</i>	<i>Metawesikee</i>	To splash water
10	<i>Wose</i>	<i>Mewosekee</i>	To paddle

(c) Reduplication

1	<i>Kondo</i>	<i>Mekondo-kondo</i>	To look around
2	<i>Lako</i>	<i>Molako-lako</i>	To hang out
3	<i>Lusa</i>	<i>Molusa-lusa</i>	To trample (grass)
4	<i>Meka</i>	<i>Momeka-meka</i>	To look for snakehead using particular technique
5	<i>Roo</i>	<i>Meroo-roo</i>	To take something into hole in the land (in the water)
6	<i>Oti</i>	<i>Meoti-oti</i>	To look for shells
7	<i>Pali</i>	<i>Mepali-pali</i>	To go around
8	<i>Tawi</i>	<i>Tawi-tawi</i>	To walk or speak fast
9	<i>Tonda</i>	<i>Tonda-tonda</i>	To follow wherever
10	<i>Tawihi</i>	<i>Metawi-tawihi</i>	To splash water
11	<i>Wolu</i>	<i>Mewolu-wolu</i>	To get some sleep

(d) Compounding**a. Basic compound verbs**

1	<i>Hasuru, lolo</i>	<i>Hasuru lolo</i>	Destroyed
2	<i>Molangu, buso</i>	<i>Molangu buso</i>	Sea sick
3	<i>Petuha, lako</i>	<i>Petuha lako</i>	Get out of the house
4	<i>Sala, doa</i>	<i>Sala doa</i>	miscalculate
5	<i>Sala, Podea</i>	<i>Sala mbodea</i>	misheard

Compound verbs with affix

1	<i>Mekonda, mate</i>	<i>Mekonda mate</i>	To lock tightly
2	<i>Meonia, tundu</i>	<i>Meonia tundu</i>	To make raft all day
3	<i>Metonga, iwoi</i>	<i>Metonga iwoi</i>	To stand/ walk in the middle of the river
4	<i>Mewiwi, aalaa</i>	<i>Mewiwi aalaa</i>	To stand/ walk in the edge of the river
5	<i>Moalo, tia</i>	<i>Moalo tia</i>	To take part

In fluvial area, along with the changes of peoples' mean of support from traditional system into other more promising ways like being PNS, TNI and Polri, trading, or other private works, the use of Tolaki verbs related to the activities in fluvial area was highly

affected. It was very rare to hear the people use the Tolaki verbs. Instead, they used Bahasa Indonesiato communicate.

Adjective Classification of Konawehea Fluvial - Ecolexicon

Adjectives are the words providing specific information about what is stated by a noun. As for its form,

basic adjective is hard to differ from basic verbs or basic noun. Therefore, it is classified into standard adjectives and non-standard adjectives. Below is the list of the identified adjective lexicon.

Table 11: Konawehea Fluvial Adjective Ecolexicon

a. Adjectivewith level		
(a) Adjectiveof Feature or Nature		
No.	Tolaki Lexicon	Bahasa Indonesia
1	<i>Magaga</i>	Beautiful
2	<i>Masagena</i>	Sufficiency
3	<i>Meengge</i>	Handsome
4	<i>Meihi</i>	Meaty
5	<i>Mendumo</i>	Economical
6	<i>Meohai</i>	Comrade
7	<i>Merapa</i>	Attached
8	<i>Merara</i>	Intense heat
9	<i>Mesida</i>	Diligent
10	<i>Mewalo</i>	Fat
11	<i>Mohondo</i>	Warm
12	<i>Mokali</i>	Long-lasting
13	<i>Mokora</i>	Strong
14	<i>Mokula</i>	Hot
15	<i>Molingaa</i>	Clean
16	<i>Molulu</i>	Weak
17	<i>Momahe</i>	Beautiful
18	<i>Mongare</i>	Lazy
19	<i>Morapo</i>	Dense
20	<i>Morini</i>	Cold
21	<i>Morome</i>	Healthy
22	<i>Mosaa</i>	Ugly
23	<i>Mosiu-siu</i>	Aromatic
24	<i>Mosoko</i>	Vicious
25	<i>Motaku</i>	Scared
26	<i>Motoha</i>	Hard
27	<i>Mowolo</i>	Warm
28	<i>Olano</i>	Deep
29	<i>Olende</i>	Shallow

30	<i>Soso</i>	Match
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(b) Adjectives of Measurement

1	<i>Buboto</i>	Round
2	<i>Kombudu</i>	Dwarf
3	<i>Meita</i>	High
4	<i>Melai</i>	Long
5	<i>Melewe</i>	Wide
6	<i>Mendaa</i>	Long
7	<i>Mobea</i>	Heavy
8	<i>Mohewu</i>	Small
9	<i>Mokala</i>	Big
10	<i>Mokapa</i>	Thick
11	<i>Molito</i>	Light
12	<i>Molonggo</i>	loose
13	<i>Molua</i>	wide
14	<i>Mondulo</i>	Align
15	<i>Monggelu</i>	Bent
16	<i>Monipi</i>	Thin
17	<i>Mouko</i>	Narrow
18	<i>Oputu</i>	Short
19	<i>Owose</i>	Large
20	<i>Renggi</i>	Tight

(c) Adjective of Color

1	<i>Meeto</i>	Black
2	<i>Meeto-eto</i>	Blackish
3	<i>Moea-mea</i>	Reddish
4	<i>Moiyo</i>	Green
5	<i>Mokuni</i>	Yellow
6	<i>Mokuni-kuni</i>	Yellowish
7	<i>Momea</i>	Red
8	<i>Motai</i>	Blue
9	<i>Mowila</i>	White
10	<i>Mowila-wila</i>	Whitish

(d) Adjectives of Time

1	<i>Menggau</i>	Long
2	<i>Merare</i>	Quick
3	<i>Molaa</i>	Seldom
4	<i>Moraru</i>	Often

5	<i>Mowawe</i>	Slow
(e) Adjectives of Distance		
1	<i>Merambi</i>	Near
2	<i>Mondae</i>	Far
(f) Adjectives of Feeling		
1	<i>Barani</i>	Brave
2	<i>Kokolea</i>	Irritated
3	<i>Manda-manda</i>	Halfhearted
4	<i>Mauru</i>	Confuse
5	<i>Meohaki</i>	Pain
6	<i>Moehe</i>	Like
7	<i>Moko ehe-ehe</i>	Happy
8	<i>Motaku-taku</i>	Reticent
9	<i>Pusi</i>	Dizzy
10	<i>Sanaa</i>	Happy
(g) Absorbtion Adjectives		
Sight		
1	<i>Menggia</i>	Shine
2	<i>Moio</i>	Clear
3	<i>Mopuro</i>	Turbid
4	<i>Oromo</i>	Cloudy
5	<i>Roroma</i>	Dark
6	<i>Taraa</i>	Bright
7	<i>Teroma-roma</i>	Dim
Hearing		
1	<i>Boa-boa</i>	Bunyi bertubi-tubi
2	<i>Booko</i>	Less bass
3	<i>Meia</i>	Loud
4	<i>Memboro</i>	Bass
5	<i>Meriri</i>	Melodious
6	<i>Tehoa</i>	Noisy
Smell		
1	<i>Moise-ise</i>	Armpit odor
2	<i>Momata-mata</i>	Smell of rancid
3	<i>Moole-oleo</i>	Fustianess
4	<i>Mopare-pare</i>	Smell of stench of urine
5	<i>Mopasi-pasi</i>	Smell of fish oil
6	<i>Mosiu-siu</i>	Scent

7	<i>Motembe-tembe</i>	Smell of sewer
8	<i>Mowembe-wembe</i>	Smell of goat
9	<i>Mowuta-wuta</i>	Bau tanah
10	<i>Tewuho</i>	Stench
Tauch		
1	<i>Bondo</i>	Wet
2	<i>Halusu</i>	Smooth
3	<i>Kasara</i>	Rugged
4	<i>Mepulu</i>	Sticky
5	<i>Moloro</i>	Slippery
6	<i>Monepo</i>	Soft
7	<i>Monggaso</i>	Sharp
8	<i>Monggusu</i>	Dull
9	<i>Moredo</i>	Extremely soft
10	<i>Motoha</i>	Hard
11	<i>Mowatu</i>	Dry
12	<i>Mowue</i>	Soft
13	<i>Mekedo</i>	Muddy
Taste		
1	<i>Meambo</i>	Tasty
2	<i>Moahi</i>	Salty
3	<i>Momami</i>	Sweet
4	<i>Momina</i>	Crispy
5	<i>Mosilu</i>	Sour
6	<i>Motewe</i>	Tasteless
b. Adjectives without level		
1	<i>Buboto</i>	Cycle
2	<i>Bundara</i>	Round
3	<i>Koa</i>	Enough
4	<i>Manasa</i>	Certain
5	<i>Mondulo</i>	Straight
6	<i>Monggelu</i>	Bent

Up to this time, adjectives in Tolaki language, which are related to Konawehea fluvial, are still frequently found even though it is less intense. The speech composition related adjectives

are spoken more in either Bahasa Indonesia or other local languages.

The Cause of the Decrease of Konawehea Fluvial Lexicon

During their migration, the Tolaki community used river area to move from one area to another. The lake or river through which they passed were used to meet their daily needs and so they did various activities related to river.

The Tolaki community believed in the existence of the power from within the river that they visualize through folklore or ritual that is still exist until now. One of the Tolaki tribe rituals that is related to water is *mesosambakai*. This is a ritual of giving bath to the first baby of a marriage couple.

Similarly, the folklore that developed among the Tolaki community always took background in the Konawe fluvial area. The folklore that is very well-known among the Tolaki community is the folklore of Onggabo and Oheo, which took place in Konawe river.

Given the previous findings, it can be inverted that what brought changes to the lexicon in Tolaki community are as follow:

a. Environment and Culture Changes

The result of the study showed that the change of people mind set was affected by the desire to lift up their living standard. Therefore, the inhabited area was changed into a productive area, which lifted up their living standard. The decrease of plant and animal area caused some species of plants and animals to be undetectable at present.

b. Mind Set and Behaviour Changes

Human believe that technology can finish everything had changed the Tolaki people recent mind set and behavior. Besides, the Tolaki people also experienced mind set and behavior changing along with the changes of their view of life. The Tolaki people did not rely on conventional catching tools anymore to catch fish or other animals in the river. They did not even see any

particular area as sacred anymore, so there was no more constraint in exploring nature.

The aforementioned changes is now visible, particularly, around the young community who do not hold respect to their language and environment anymore. Because of their simple attitude and view of life, they can no longer appreciate the effort and hardwork in gaining success.

c. Changes of Pattern of Settlement and Orientation

Formerly, Tolaki people usually inhabited the areas around the rivers. The reason was that if they stay close to the river, it was easier to get the source of food protein and animals. Besides, the area that is close to the river had fertile land, so it was good to use for planting crops plants like vegetables and peanuts.

Since the construction of new road infrastructure, which connected the areas in deep Konawe, there was no more isolation. The road construction had changed the people orientation into having a fixed space for living, particularly for house. Traditional village is still exist in some area in Konawe, but the number is decreasing because they prefer living in the area where the new road is constructed. They prefer living in places with high access and mobility. Their houses are well organized around the road following the concept of healthy, modern house style.

d. Changes of Activity Pattern, Consumption Pattern, and Building Pattern

When exhaustively scrutinized, the pattern of activity, eating, or house construction can tell us whether the lexicon is decreasing or not. The change of model of activity, eating pattern and building pattern had, for sure, contributed to the decrease of Tolaki language lexicon. The lexicon of traditional things and tools had changed

to the lexicon of modern things and tools. The kinds of activity, food ingredients, and building materials like *mondonduri*, *momaka*, *mepeka*, *mebuno'a*, *mewuwu*, *est*. are no longer found. Furthermore, *kowoe tinuaki*, *kowoe tinumisiare* also rarely used as food menu. Then, such building materials like *ato*, *salabi*, *ue*, *kasu*, *bundu*, and *horohad* become rarely spoken during building construction by the Tolakiness.

CLOSING

One of the reasons of the decreation of local language lexicon was the environmental changing. When an environment changes, it is most likely that the lexicon at the environment extinct. The environment that was at first close to fluvial life was left behind because of the modern age. The people

had turn into doing other activities. This will affect the use of lexicons exist in the area. This is also what happen to Konawehea Fluvial lexicon.

Through this study, the author had identified and described: (a) basic nomina of Konawehea ecolexicon, (b) derivative nomina of Konawehea fluvial ecolexicon, (c) the morphology system of Konawehea fluvial verbs, (d) classification of adjectives of Konawehea fluvial ecolexicon. The result of the study also showed that the cause of ecolexicon changes in Konawehea fluvial area were: (a) the changes of environment and culture, (b) the changes of mind set and attitude, (c) the changes of settlement model and life orientation, and (d) changes of the pattern of activities, consumption, and buildings.

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