

## Eco-lexicon of *Gae* in Nias Society: Ecolinguistics Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the lexicon of *gae* -an in Nias society. The data in this research is the type of oral data in the form of a *gae lexicon* which is then transcribed in written form. The data collection method used in this research is an interview method with note-taking technique. The collected data were analyzed using Bang and Door's ecolinguistic theory as well as syntax theory. The results of the analysis are presented using formal and informal methods. Based on the results of the analysis carried out, there are findings, namely that there are 57 lexicons of *gae* -an in Nias society.

Keywords: Ecolexicon, *Kegae -an*, Nias Community

### INTRODUCTION

Nias is one of the islands located west of the island of Sumatra, Indonesia. Administratively, these islands belong to the province of North Sumatra. Nias has a population of almost 1,000,000 people. Currently, Nias is divided into 4 districts and 1 city, namely Nias, South Nias, West Nias, North Nias, and Gunungsitoli City. Nias has abundant natural wealth. Nias is blessed with a very beautiful nature. Many white sand beaches that stretch wide. Some beaches also have big waves which are suitable for *surfing*. In addition, vegetation grows thickly in its fertile soil. Nias people usually cultivate domestic plants, such as paddy and field rice, corn, oranges, durian, olive, mango, cocoa, rubber, bananas, and many more.

The majority of Nias residents are farmers. Several years ago most Nias farmers cultivated cocoa as their main source of income. However, currently cocoa farmers are screaming because cocoa is attacked by various kinds of pests so that it does not produce fruit, in fact many cocoa trees die. This phenomenon forces cocoa farmers to find solutions. Many cocoa farmers cut down the infertile cocoa trees and then plant other crops as substitutes. Banana trees, which in Nias *gae* is the main choice for farmers to replace cocoa trees that are no longer thriving due to pest attacks.

A few years before, before the infrastructure in Nias improved, the sales value of *gae* was indeed very low. Even *gae* is considered as food for people who are somewhat underprivileged. However, this assumption is no longer valid today. The selling price of bananas which is quite high as a positive impact of improved infrastructure development is the reason why cocoa farmers are competing to cut down their infertile cocoa trees and replace them with *gae*. This motivated the farmers to provide for their families.

*Gae* has actually been a food for the Nias people for tens or even hundreds of years ago. Nias people used to consume *gae* in various ways. Some eat *gae* *right away* because it's already cooked and some need to be cooked first. *Unripe gae* is usually cooked first – cooked *gae* is also sometimes cooked before being eaten. Boiling *gae* without removing the skin is the simplest way to make *gae*. There are also those who grill the *gae* with or without peeling the skin. There is also processing of *gae* by crushing it first and then mixing it with grated coconut, and many other preparations.

Currently there is a new phenomenon that has emerged related to this *gae*. Most young people today are not familiar with the types of bananas in the Nias language. Some also don't understand how Nias people used to process bananas into food. This can make some of the lexicon related to *gae* -an disappear and become extinct. This phenomenon is a motivation for researchers to find solutions. By conducting research related to *gae* -an in Nias society, lexicons related to *gae* -an can be documented, so that these lexicons can be learned by the younger generation. Therefore, the fear of the extinction of these *gae* -an lexicons will no longer be a problem in Nias society.

Based on the description above, this study was designed with the title "Ecolexicon of *performance* in Nias society". This study aims to describe the *gae lexicon* in society.

## RESEARCH METHOD

*Ecolinguistic* theory assisted by structural linguistic theory is used to discuss the lexicon of *performance* in Nias society. The ecolinguistic theory was first introduced by Gumperz (1962). Gumperz (in Sarmita, 2015: 34) argues that the idea of ecolinguistics is defined as the interaction between language and its environment through language speakers. This shows that because the speakers of the language develop (a new lexicon appears), survive (the existing lexicons are still used), shift (the replacement of certain lexicons with other lexicons), or become extinct (the disappearance of certain lexicons). Gumperz's statement was later supported by Haugen (Dil, 1972: 325-329) who claimed that the environment of a language is speakers of language which can take the form of social and cultural backgrounds. In addition, language through its lexicon also represents its physical environment, such as rivers, lakes, mountains, rice fields, and so on. The natural environment must change, the language used by speakers also changes over time. It's the same with the *gae lexicon* in Nias society, it is sure to experience changes as stated by Gumperz and Haugen. The structural theory used is the theory of Ferdinand de Saussure with its dichotomies that are appropriate to this problem.

This study aims to find lexicons and reveal the social and economic values contained in *gae* in Nias society. To achieve this goal, this study was designed using qualitative methods. The qualitative method is used because this research describes the lexicon, the social and economic values of *performance* in Nias society. The data used in this study were oral data which were then transcribed into written form obtained from interviews and also written data obtained from scientific works on the people of Nias. Sources of data in this study were informants, the people of Nias and also scientific works on Nias. The author in this study acts as a key instrument in collecting data with the help of a handheld cell phone. To collect data, researchers used interviews and documentation with note-taking techniques.

The data analysis process includes activities: data transcription, data reduction, data display, and inference. Throughout the data collection process, the researcher transcribed the data obtained from the interviews. Data reduction aims to process raw data so that the data is ready for analysis. These activities, as suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) include: selecting, simplifying, focusing, abstracting, coding, sorting and grouping themes. In this study, data reduction refers to the process of coding lexicons and social and economic values of *work* and sorting irrelevant data. In terms of determining the translation method used, it is necessary to determine the indicators of the translation method, namely the indicators in Newmark's theory (Newmark 1988: 45-48).

Data display, as stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) is a process of demonstrating data in the form of spoken narrative text, matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. The data displayed is expected to be fully understood in their field. In this study the data is displayed in the form of tables and graphs.

This study applies triangulation to check the reliability of the results of data analysis. This aims to avoid the subjective opinion of researchers and bias. Three kinds of triangulation were applied in this study including: data triangulation, methodological triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. Data triangulation is a process of collecting data from various sources. The validity of the data was consulted with ecolinguistic experts, who in this case are lecturers in ecolinguistics courses. Methodological triangulation is the process of using different research methods to measure the same thing. Triangulation is done by empowering several different methods of data collection.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, several lexicons of *gae -an* were found in Nias society. The lexicon found consists of words in the form of nouns, verbs and adjectives. The noun lexicon describes diversity in the form of *gae names*, and also represents the interaction, interrelation and interdependence between Nias languages and diversity in the environment. The lexicon of verbs are words that indicate actions, events, or processes related to *performance*. Adjective lexicons are words that describe noun lexicons that have a relationship with *gae -an*. For more details, below is a table that provides information about the *gae* an lexicon in Nias society

Table 1. Ecolexicon of Gae-an in Nias Society

No	lexicon		Category Grammatical		
	Nias language	Indonesian	noun	Verbs	adjective
1	<i>Gae</i>	Banana	✓		
2	<i>Abe'e</i>	Hard			✓
3	<i>Abökha</i>	Cracked			✓
4	<i>Acua</i>	Old			✓
5	<i>Aleu</i>	Withered			✓
6	<i>Aleu -leu</i>	Describe bananas that do n't ripe perfect because disease or harvested too early			✓
7	<i>Anono-nono</i>	Truly cook			✓
8	<i>Asoso/Anono</i>	Cooked / overcooked			✓
9	<i>Aha</i>	Raw / yet cook			✓
10	<i>Ataki</i>	describe _ ripe bananas _ _ ripe but there is its that part still hard (this includes banana disease) .			✓
11	<i>A'usö</i>	Yellow			✓
12	<i>Wow</i>	Young			✓
13	<i>Baya gae</i>	Banana weevil	✓		
14	<i>Feather gae</i>	Banana leaf	✓		
15	<i>Gae Barana</i>	Banana Goods	✓		
16	<i>Gae Bo'ole</i>	Kepok Banana	✓		
17	<i>Gae Fanojo</i>	Horn Banana	✓		
18	<i>Gae H awu</i>	Fast bunch of bananas cook	✓		
19	<i>Gae Kofa</i>	Lampung Banana	✓		
20	<i>Gae Mbanua</i>	Ambon Banana	✓		
21	<i>Gae Na'a</i>	Banana M as	✓		
22	<i>Gae Ndr'u</i>	Forest Banana	✓		
23	<i>Gae Ni Bogo</i>	Baked bananas	✓		
24	<i>Gae Ni Cucu</i>	Mashed banana	✓		
25	<i>Gae Ni Gore</i>	Fried bananas	✓		
26	<i>Gae Ni Gule</i>	Banana k olak	✓		
27	<i>Gae Ni Odölö-dölö</i>	Boiled bananas with skin peeled	✓		
28	<i>Gae Ni Rino Uli</i>	The boiled bananas the skin unpeeled _	✓		
29	<i>Gae Rajo</i>	Just bananas _	✓		

30	<i>Gae Si'öli</i>	Group of ripe bananas	✓		
31	<i>Gae Susu</i>	Banana S usu	✓		
32	<i>Hakhi gae</i>	Stalk banana leaf	✓		
33	<i>Howu gae</i>	Part in the core of the banana stem	✓		
34	<i>Hun ö gae</i>	Banana seeds	✓		
35	<i>Kio-kio Gae</i>	Young banana leaves soaring upwards and yet widened	✓		
36	<i>Mamawa</i>	Sell		✓	
37	<i>Mamu'a</i>	Peeling		✓	
38	<i>Mananö</i>	Plant		✓	
39	<i>Manehaoni</i>	Clean		✓	
40	<i>Manoho</i>	Keep unripe fruit so that cook		✓	
41	<i>Mobelaini</i>	transport _ lots of stuff using a stick of wood by carrying it on the shoulder where it is placed on both sides		✓	
42	<i>Mokholi</i>	Slicing		✓	
43	<i>Mola'edo</i>	Half cook			✓
44	<i>Molobo</i>	Cut down		✓	
45	<i>Monahawoi gae</i>	Separating bananas from the sign		✓	
46	<i>Obou</i>	Rotten			✓
47	<i>Obuluge'e</i>	Green			✓
48	<i>Ombuyu</i>	Soft			✓
49	<i>Ono gae</i>	Banana shoots	✓		
50	<i>Sageu</i>	A bunch, a bunch	✓		
5 1	<i>Sanahawo</i>	Side	✓		
5 2	<i>Sarawo gae</i>	Dry banana leaves	✓		
5 3	<i>Tandi gae</i>	Banana bunch	✓		
5 4	<i>Tefeno</i>	Nosebleed ( banana disease where stem Secrete mucus viscous )			✓
5 5	<i>Todo gae</i>	Banana heart	✓		
5 6	<i>Tola gae</i>	Banana stem	✓		
5 7	<i>Uli gae</i>	Banana peel	✓		
58	<i>Wa'a gae</i>	Banana root	✓		

From table 1 above, it can be seen that in this study a total of 57 lexicons were found which had a relationship with gae-ness and its environment. There are 33 lexicons belonging to the grammatical category of nouns or noun phrases, 9 lexicons belonging to the category of verbs, and 15 lexicons belonging to the category of adjectives. In addition, table 1 above also provides an equivalent of the gae

lexicon of the Nias language into Indonesian. Even so, there are several Nias lexicons that are difficult or do not have Indonesian equivalents. Therefore, the Nias language lexicon is described in Indonesian so that the reader can understand its meaning. In order to obtain a clearer concept of the gae-an lexicon in Nias society, the following presents one by one of the gae-an lexicons.

### 1. *Gae* 'banana'

Grammatically, '*banana*' is in the basic form and is categorized as a noun. This lexicon refers to plants with wet stems and long fruit and leaves. The reference from the lexicon has many benefits, one of which is that the fruit can be used as a food ingredient. In addition, the leaves have many uses. For example, as food packages and mats. For the people of Nias, apart from being a food ingredient and food packaging, bananas are also used as a medicinal ingredient. It is the roots and stems that are usually used as medicine because they have a lot of water which contains elements that are believed to cure certain diseases. So on, old brown banana leaves also have benefits for the people of Nias, namely as a mat for pigs that are about to give birth. Besides that, along with the development of infrastructure development in Nias, especially access to villages, bananas have become one of the economic supports for the people of Nias.

### 2. *Abe'e* 'hard'

The lexicon *abe'e* 'hard' is categorized as an adjective grammatically and is a basic form. This lexicon is usually used to describe bananas that are dense and hard. Hard bananas are generally not ripe. In addition to unripe bananas, ripe bananas can also be hard caused by banana disease. The condition of bananas like this is described by the word *atakhi* (Describes bananas that are ripe but have hard parts).

### 3. *Abökha* 'cracked'

*Abökha* 'retak' is a lexicon that is categorized as a grammatical adjective and is in basic form. This lexicon is generally used to describe bananas whose skin has been damaged. Cracked or broken banana peels are usually caused by disease or because the fruit is too full. So, to describe this condition, the lexicon is used.

### 4. *Acua* 'old'

*Acua* 'old' is a lexicon that is grammatically categorized as an adjective and has a basic form. The lexicon *acua* refers to something that is old or aged. In relation to *gae*, Nias people usually cut bananas whose fruit is *acua*. Bananas that have entered this stage usually have a few more young leaves between 3-5 leaves. The fruit is also full and still not ripe, but worth picking.

### 5. *Aleu* 'withered'

*Aleu* lexicon 'wither' is included in the grammatical category of adjectives and forms a base. This word is usually used to describe banana leaves that wilt because they are old. In addition, the lexicon is used to describe banana leaves withering due to disease.

### 6. *Aleu-leu* 'describes bananas that don't ripe perfect because disease or harvested too early'

*Aleu-leu* is a lexicon with a grammatical adjective category and is a derivative form of the word *aleu* which means withered. This lexicon is used to describe bananas that are not perfectly ripe. The condition of these bananas is usually ripe but not normally ripe like bananas in general. This phenomenon is characterized by the shape of the fruit that is not full and the taste is somewhat different from the usual.

### 7. *Anono-nono* 'really cooked'

*Anono-nono* is a derived form of the lexicon *anono* which means cooked/ripe. This lexicon is in the category of grammatical adjectives. This lexicon is often used to describe bananas that are completely ripe and must be consumed immediately because they will not last long. In addition, this lexicon can also be used to describe bananas that have been cooked too long.

**8. Asoso / anono 'ripe/ripe'**

*Asoso / anono* 'ripe/ripe' is a basic form of lexicon and is categorized as a grammatical adjective. This lexicon can be used to describe the condition of ripe bananas. Apart from that, *Asoso / anono* can also describe ripe bananas because they are cooked.

**9. Ataha 'raw/not cooked'**

The lexicon *ataha* is a lexicon in the grammatical category of adjectives and in basic forms. This lexicon is usually used to describe unripe or unripe bananas. Besides that, *ataha* is also used to describe the condition of bananas that are being cooked but cannot be eaten because they are still unripe.

**10. Atakhi ' m describing ripe bananas \_\_ ripe but there is its still part \_ hard (this includes banana disease) '**

*Atakhi* 'describes a banana that is ripe but has some parts that are still hard (this includes banana disease)' is a lexicon in the grammatical category of adjectives and is in basic form. This lexicon is usually used to describe bananas that are not good. *Atakhi* bananas have a hard part at the end of the fruit, sometimes half of it is hard, and some are even almost all hard so it is not suitable for consumption.

**11. A'usö ' yellow'**

The lexicon *a'usö* 'yellow' is categorized as an adjective grammatical and has a basic form. This lexicon is usually used to describe the color of ripe bananas. In addition, *a'usö* can also describe banana leaves that are yellowish in color because they are old or due to disease.

**12. Awuyu 'young'**

*Awuyu* is a basic form of lexicon and is categorized as a grammatical adjective. This lexicon is generally used to describe bananas that are still young or not fit for harvest. In the Nias community, bananas that are still *old are* sometimes picked for several reasons, and one of them is due to a lack of food.

**13. Baya gae 'banana weevil'**

Syntactically, *baya gae* is a noun phrase consisting of *baya* 'stump/base' and *gae* 'banana'. *Baya gae* is usually used to describe the lowest part of the banana that is in the ground but not the root. Generally, *baya gae* is used as a medicine for heartburn which is made by grating the *baya gae*, then squeezing it until the water comes out. This water is drunk as a medicine for heartburn with a mixture of other ingredients.

**14. Bulu gae 'banana leaf'**

*Bulu gae* is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of two nouns, namely *bulu* 'leaf' and *gae* 'banana'. *Bulu gae* is a phrase to name a banana leaf. *Bulu gae* in Nias society is usually used as food wrappers and also food mats. In addition, *gae feathers* can also be used as a substitute for umbrellas during the rainy season.

**15. Gae Barana 'Banana Barangan'**

*Gae Barana* is a noun phrase consisting of two lexicons, namely *gae* 'banana' and *Barana* 'barangan'. *Barana* is the absorption of the word *Barangan*. *Gae Barana* are two lexicons used to describe a type of banana called Barangan banana. This banana is not native to Nias. These bananas used to be imported from the island of Sumatra and are now cultivated by several farmers in Nias. *Gae Barana* is a type of banana with high selling value because the fruit is sweet and has high nutrition.

**16. Gae Bo'ole 'Banana Kepok'**

*Gae Bo'ole* is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of *gae* 'banana' and *bo'ole* 'turtle'. *Gae Bo'ole* is a term used to name a type of banana with a tall trunk and medium fruit. *Gae Bo'ole* has another name in the Nias language, namely *Gae Si'ata*. *Gae Bo'ole* in Indonesian is known as *Pisang Kepok*.

**17. Gae Fanojo 'Banana Horn'**

*Syntactically Gae Fanojo is a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana' and fanojo 'plug'. Gae Fanojo is a phrase used to name a type of banana that has very large fruit. The term fanojo 'clogging' is used to name this banana because the fruit is so big, that it can clog the mouth when eaten.*

**18. Gae Hawu 'fast banana group cook'**

*Gae Hawu is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana' and hawu / awu 'ash'. These two lexicons are used to name several bananas that ripen quickly. So, if there is a type of banana that ripens quickly, it belongs to the gae hawu group .*

**19. Gae Köfa 'Banana Lampung'**

*Gae Köfa is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana' and köfa 'ship'. Gae Köfa is used to name a type of banana. These bananas are usually not tall but have fruit that is full, dense, and short. This banana has a sweet taste like milk and soft texture.*

**20. Gae Mbanua 'Banana Ambon'**

*Syntactically gae mbanua is included in the category of noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana' and mbanua 'village'. These two lexicons are used to name a type of banana with a tall stem and long fruit. Gae mbanua in Indonesian is known as Ambon banana.*

**21. Gae Na'a 'Banana Mas'**

*Gae Na'a included in the category of noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana' and na'a 'jackfruit'. Gae Na'a is used to name a type of banana which is similar to gae köfa 'Lampung banana'. However, the Gae Na'a tree trunk is usually higher, and there is little difference in the fruit.*

**22. Gae Ndrü'u 'forest banana'**

*Syntactically, Gae Ndrü'u is a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana' and ndrü'u 'grass'. Gae Ndrü'u is used to name a type of wild banana. This type of banana has small and skinny fruit. The fruit is usually eaten when there is no other choice. In Indonesian, this type of banana is known as the Forest Banana.*

**23. Gae Ni Bog ö 'Baked Banana'**

*Gae Ni Bog ö is syntactically included in a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', and bogö 'fuel'. Literally Gae Ni Bog ö can be translated as *grilled banana* or *grilled banana* . Gae Ni Bog ö is usually used to name bananas which are cooked by burning them using charcoal fire. Gae Ni Bog ö this There are two kinds, viz bananas that are burned by peeling the skin first and bananas that are burned with the skin.*

**24. Gae Ni Cucu 'Mashed Banana'**

*Syntactically, Gae Ni Cucu is included in a noun phrase consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', and grandson 'mashed'. Literally Gae Ni Cucu can be translated as *mashed banana* or *mashed banana* . Gae Ni Cucu is a banana that is processed by pounding it until it is soft and crushed. In addition, there are the addition of other ingredients such as coconut milk and grated coconut.*

**25. Gae Ni Gore 'Fried Banana'**

*Gae Ni Gore syntactically includes noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', and gore 'fried'. Literally Gae Ni Gore can be translated as *fried bananas* or *fried bananas* . Gae Ni Gore is used to name processed bananas fried in oil.*

**26. Gae Ni Gule 'Banana Compote'**

*Gae Ni Gule is included in the category of noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', and gule 'kolak'. Literally Gae Ni Gule can be translated as *bananas that are dikolak* or *banana compote* . Gae Ni Gule is used to name bananas which are processed by cooking.*

**27. Gae Ni Odölä-dölä 'Boiled Banana with skin peeled off'**

*Syntactically Gae Ni Odölä-dölä includes noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', and odölä-dölä 'straighten'. Literally Gae Ni Odölä-dölä can be translated as *a straightened banana* . Gae Ni Odölä-dölä is used to name processed bananas whose skin is peeled first before boiling.*

**28. Gae Ni Rino Uli 'Banana Stew' the skin unpeeled'**

*Gae Ni Rino Uli in a way the syntax includes noun phrases consisting of gae 'banana', ni 'yang', rino 'cook', and uli 'skin'. Literally Gae Ni Rino Uli can be translated as *a banana cooked with the skin* . Gae Ni Rino Uli is used to name processed bananas which are boiled without peeling the skin.*

**29. Gae Rajo 'Plantain'**

Syntactically, *Gae Rajo* is a noun phrase consisting of *gae* 'banana' and *rajo* 'king'. *Gae Rajo* is used to name a type of banana that has a tall stem and large fruit. In Indonesian, *Gae Rajo* is known as *Pisang Raja*.

**30. Gae Si'öli 'Group of long ripe bananas'**

*Gae Si'öli* is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of *gae* 'banana' and *s i'öli* 'iron'. These two lexicons are used to name several bananas that take a long time to ripen. So, if there is a type of banana that takes a long time to ripen, then it belongs to the *Gae Si'öli group*.

**31. Gae Susu 'Banana Milk'**

Syntactically, *Gae Susu* is included in the category of noun phrases consisting of *gae* 'banana' and 'milk'. *Gae Susu* is used to name a type of banana which has a fruit that is swollen and filled and has a sweet, milky taste. This banana has a fairly high stem and large fruit.

**32. Hakhi Gae 'banana leaf stalk'**

Finally *Gae* in a way the syntax is categorized as a noun phrase consisting of *hakhi* 'stalk' and *gae* 'banana'. These two lexicons are used to name the part of the banana that connects the stem and leaves. *Hakhi gae* is usually used as a grip when using a banana leaf as an umbrella.

**33. Howu gae 'inside/core of banana stem'**

*Howu Gae* is a noun phrase consisting of two lexicons, namely *howu* 'inner part/core of plant stem' and *gae* 'banana'. These two lexicons are used to name the white inside of the banana stem. *Howu Gae* is edible and is usually used as animal feed. In addition, the water content in *Howu Gae* sometimes also used as medicine.

**34. Hunö Gae 'Banana Seeds'**

Syntactically *Hun ö Gae* belongs to the category of noun phrases consisting of *hun ö* 'seed' and *gae* 'banana'. Sometimes there are bananas that have rather large and hard seeds. So, *Hun ö Gae* is used to name the seed.

**35. Kio-kio Gae ' young banana leaves that rise to the top and yet widen '**

*Kio-kio Gae* is syntactically included in the category of noun phrases consisting of *kio-kio* 'young leaves' and *gae* 'bananas'. *Kio-kio Gae* is a term for young banana leaves that are tall and not yet wide. Sometimes in *Kio-kio Gae* there are *henu-henu* (little bats). *These henu-henu* used to be hunted by village children in Nias. They usually look for short banana trees that do not cause difficulty to check *Kio-kio Gae*.

**36. Mamawa 'Sells'**

The lexicon *mamawa* 'sell' is categorized as a verb grammatically and is a derivative form of *amawa* 'jual'. This lexicon is usually used to describe the activity or act of selling something. Before infrastructure was built in Nias, especially access to villages, the use of the verb *mamawa* in relation to *gae* was minimal. Now this lexicon is often used by banana farmers when selling their bananas.

**37. Mamu'a 'peeling'**

Grammatically, the lexicon *mamu'a* 'to peel' is categorized as a verb and is a derivative form of *bu'a* 'to peel'. *Mamu'a* is used to describe the act of separating the skin from the flesh, stem, or tuber. In addition, this lexicon has another meaning, namely *paying off* (debt). In relation to *gae*, this lexicon is often used in banana processing where bananas need to be peeled or separated from the skin.

**38. Mananö 'to plant'**

*Manan ö* 'to plant' is a lexicon which is grammatically categorized as a verb and is derived from *tanö* 'to plant'. This lexicon is usually used to describe the act of growing plants. Besides that, *manan ö* can mean 'to bury'. Related to *gae*, this lexicon means 'to plant' and is used when planting bananas. Nias people usually plant shoots or banana shoots that are the size of my session up to the height of an adult which allows them to be transported to new lands.

**39. Manehaoni 'cleanse'**

Grammatically *Manehaoni* 'to clean' belongs to the category of verbs and is derived from *ehaoni* 'to clean'. *Manehaoni* is generally used to describe the act of separating dirt from something. In relation to *gae*, this lexicon is usually used when farmers clean their banana trees from weeds and *sarawo gae* (old brown banana leaves).

**40. *Manoho* 'keeps unripe fruit ripe'**

The lexicon *manoho* 'save unripe fruit to ripen' grammatically belongs to the category of verbs and is derived from *oho* 'keep unripe fruit to ripen'. Besides that, *oho* also has another meaning in the form of a noun, namely *cold wind* (usually in the morning and at night). The lexicon *manoho* is generally used to name the activity of storing fruits so they ripen quickly. In relation to *gae*, Nias people sometimes pick bananas before they are ripe but they are old/fit to be picked. Unripe bananas are sometimes stored until ripe. This action is called *manoho gae*.

**41. *Mobelaini* 'transport lots of stuff using a stick of wood by carrying it on the shoulder where the item is placed on both sides'**

*Mobelaini* 'transport lots of stuff using a stick of wood by carrying it on the shoulder where the item is placed on both sides' is grammatically categorized as a verb and is derived from *belaini* 'pikul'. In relation to *gae*, this lexicon is usually used to describe the activity of carrying lots of bananas by carrying them on one's shoulder. *Mobelaini* requires a tool in the form of a piece of wood that is strong enough to hold the weight of the bananas. On both sides of the wood, bananas are placed and tied so they don't come off easily. Then the bearer is in the middle and lifts it over the shoulders and then carries it. This activity is called *mobelaini gae*.

**42. *Mokholi* 'slicing'** *mokholi* lexicon 'slicing' is grammatically in the category of a verb and is derived from *kholi* 'slicing'. *Mokholi* is generally used to describe the act of cutting something into small pieces. Related to *gae*, Nias people sometimes process bananas by cutting them into small and thin pieces, such as banana chips and banana kolak.

**43. *Mola'edo* 'half cooked'**

*Mola'edo* 'half cooked' grammatically is in the lexicon of the adjective category and has a basic form. This lexicon is usually used to describe fruit that is old and starting to ripen but not yet fully ripe. *Gae yang mola'edo* is usually marked by a slight yellowing of the tip of the banana. This is a sign that the bananas are worth picking.

**44. *Molob ö* 'cut down'**

Grammatically, *molobö* 'cuts down' is included in the category of a verb and is derived from *obö* 'cuts down'. *Molobö* is generally used to describe the act of chopping down a tree. In relation to *gae*, Nias people pick bananas by cutting down the tree first, then taking the fruit. This action is called *molobö gae*.

**45. *Monahawoi gae* 'm separating the banana from the sign'**

*Monahawoi gae* is the lexicon is categorized as a verb phrase consisting of *monahawoi* 'separating the bananas from the bunch' and *gae* 'bananas'. *Monahawoi gae* is used to name the activity of separating bananas from their bunches. The *monahawoi gae process* in the Nias community can usually be done when it is picked and then loaded into sacks or brought to the house first and then separated from the bunches. In general, banana farmers are not *monahawoi gae* if the bananas are for sale.

**46. *Obou* 'rotten'**

The lexicon *obou* 'rot' is grammatically in the category of adjectives and in basic forms. *Obou* is usually used to describe materials or items that smell bad or rotten. In relation to *gae*, a banana is said to be *obou* when it is unfit to eat and smells bad. In the Nias community, bananas that are *obou* are generally thrown away or used as animal feed.

**47. *Obuluge'e* 'green'**

*Obuluge'e* 'green' is a lexicon categorized as an adjective grammatically and in basic form. Usually this lexicon is used to describe things that are green. Related to *gae*, the color of banana leaves is generally *obuluge'e*. Apart from the leaves, bananas also usually have *obuluge'e colored fruit* when they are young/unripe.

**48. *Ombuyu* 'soft'**

Grammatically, *ombuyu* 'soft' is a lexicon with an adjective category and a basic form. *Ombuyu* is usually used to describe something that is soft or not strong. Ripe *gae* is usually characterized by its *ombuyu flesh*. In addition, *ombuyu* is also used to describe banana stems that are not hard because they are not made of wood.

**49. *Ono gae* 'banana shoots'**

*Ono gae* is syntactically a noun phrase consisting of two lexicons, namely *ono* 'child' and *gae* 'banana'. In Indonesian, *ono gae* can be paired with *banana shoots*. *Ono gae* is usually used as a new

banana seed. Sometimes banana farmers in Nias cut down *one gae* in a banana tree clump on the grounds that the *ono gae* are not healthy or there are too many of them, so the number must be reduced. This is done so that other shoots can grow properly.

**50. Sageu 'a stalk, a bunch, a one'** *sageu* lexicon 'a stick, a bunch, a' is grammatically included in the category of adjectives and consists of the prefix *sa* which means one, and the word *geu* which means *wood / stem*. This lexicon is usually used to describe the number of objects that are only one tail or one stick. Banana trees that only have one can be said to be *sageu gae*. Besides that, *sageu gae* can also mean a bunch of bananas.

**51. Sanahawo 'sesir'**

*Sanahawo 'sesisir'* is a lexicon which grammatically belongs to the category of adjectives and consists of the prefix *sa* which means one, and the word *nahawo* which means comb (banana). *Sanahawo* is usually used to describe the number of bananas in one comb.

**52. Sarawo gae 'dry banana leaf'**

*Sarawo gae 'dry banana leaf'* grammatically includes a noun phrase consisting of *sarawo* 'dry leaf' and *gae* 'banana'. These two lexicons are used to name dried banana leaves. Besides the young leaves have many benefits, dry banana leaves can also be useful. Nias people usually use *sarawo gae* as a mat when pigs are about to give birth.

**53. Tandi gae 'banana bunch'**

*Tandi gae* is syntactically included in the category of noun phrases consisting of *tandi* 'bunches' and *gae* 'banana'. Literally *tandi gae* can be translated as bunches of bananas. *Tandi gae* is used to describe the name of the stalk where the banana fruit is attached. Usually when farmers sell their bananas, the bananas are not removed from the bunches.

**54. Tefeno 'nosebleed' ( banana disease where \_ stem Secrete mucus viscous )**

*Tefeno* is grammatically a lexicon that is categorized as an adjective and has a basic form. Literally *tefeno* in Indonesian means nosebleed. In the Nias community, the *tefeno banana* is characterized by the presence of thick liquid or mucus coming out of the stem. This is a sign that the banana is unhealthy. Nias people believe that bananas can be *tefeno* because the banana seeds have been knocked down before planting.

**55. Tödö gae 'Banana Heart'**

Syntactically, *tödö gae* includes noun phrases consisting of *tödö* 'heart' *gae* 'banana'. Banana heart in the Nias language is called *tödö gae*. Banana farmers in Nias usually remove *the tödö gae* from bananas that have just fruited. This is so that bananas develop optimally. In addition, the heart of a banana is also widely used as a vegetable.

**56. Töla gae 'banana stick'**

*Töla gae* in a way the syntax includes noun phrases consisting of *töla* 'stem, bone' and *gae* 'banana'. *Töla gae* is used to name a banana stem. Nias people sometimes use *töla gae* as. In addition, banana stems can also be used as rafts.

**57. Uli gae 'banana peel'**

*Uli gae* 'banana peel' syntactically includes a noun phrase consisting of *uli* 'skin' and *gae* 'banana'. Banana peel in the Nias language is *uli gae*. Usually processed bananas must be peeled first, but in Nias there are also bananas that are boiled directly without peeling the skin first. Besides that, cooked banana peels can be used as animal feed.

**58. Wa'a gae 'banana root'**

Syntactically, *wa'a gae* is a noun phrase consisting of *wa'a* 'root' and *gae* 'banana'. *Wa'a gae* is used to name a banana root. Strong banana roots can usually prevent the tree from falling. Apart from that, the people of Nias also use *wa'a gae* as a certain medicinal ingredient.