

Scope of Environmental Language that is Trusted by the Speech Community: an Ecolinguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

Traditional medicines are herbs or ingredients in the form of plant material, animal ingredients, mineral ingredients, sarian (galenic) or mixtures of these ingredients that have been used for generations for treatment, and can be applied in accordance with the norms that apply in society. Various types of medicinal plants are scattered in the NTT region and can be used as traditional medicine. Various types of medicinal plants are scattered in the NTT region and can be used as traditional medicine. The people of NTT always preserve medicinal plants around the house as a form of preserving their local culture and wisdom. Based on surveys and interviews with the community, it turns out that Oepura Village in Kupang City has quite large backyard and with the existing population, the community continues to utilize the existing yard by planting for their daily needs. The observation of medicinal plants by the people of Oepura Village in Kupang City, found 39 types of plants. Plant parts used as medicine include roots, stems, bark, leaves, fruit, tubers, sap and seeds. Constraints faced in the use of medicinal plants are the availability of medicinal plants, because most of the plants used are wild plants and have not been cultivated as well as the lack of knowledge from young people about the use and management of medicinal plants. Only old people and people trusted by the community can mix this medicinal plant. Keywords: Traditional, Various, Plants, Village.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine is an ingredient or ingredients in the form of plant material, animal ingredients, mineral materials, sarian (galenic) or a mixture of these materials that have been used for generations for treatment, and can be applied in accordance with the norms prevailing in Indonesian society (Anonim, 2012). With the ethnic diversity that exists, then its use as a drug is also increasingly diverse (Zuhud, 2011). Various types of medicinal plants are scattered in the NTT region and can be used as traditional medicine. The people of NTT especially in Oepura Village always preserve medicinal plants around the house as a form of preserving their culture and local wisdom. With the ethnic diversity that exists, then its use as a drug is also increasingly diverse (Zuhud, 2011). Various types of medicinal plants are scattered in the NTT region and can be used as traditional medicine. The people of Oepura village in Kupang city always preserve medicinal plants around the house as a form of preserving their culture and local wisdom. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on the use of medicinal plants in the form of research. The results of the study are expected to provide information about the use of plants as medicinal ingredients and are expected to advance the welfare of the community.

Medicinal plants are plants that one or all parts of the plant contain active substances that are nutritious for health that can be used as a cure for disease (Dalimarta, 2000; Wijayakusuma, 2008). The intended plant parts are leaves, fruit, flowers, roots, rhizomes, stems (bark) and resin (resin). There are two ways to make herbal medicine from plants, namely by boiling and mashing (squeezing). Meanwhile, the use of herbal medicine there are three ways, namely drinking, sticking, or washing with washing water. Used by drinking usually for the treatment of internal organs, while the two other ways for treatment of the outer body (Kusuma & Zaky, 2005).

Oepura village is located in Kupang City and has natural biological resources. Society utilizes natural biological resources, especially traditional medicinal plants in treating various diseases, is an interesting thing to be studied scientifically. Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that traditional medicine is an important part of improving health in the community, so this study aims to determine the medicinal plants used as traditional medicines in Oepura Village.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by direct observation at the research location that aims to obtain research data. Interview techniques are used to obtain information from local people who have knowledge about the use of medicinal plant species and some local residents who work as paramedics.

Data Analyze

The data obtained are qualitative data, and analyzed descriptively with the aim to describe the state of the object of research that has been done.

Table 1. Types of Medicinal Plants Used by the people of Oepura village, Kupang City

No	Plants Name		Used for	Part ar e used	Treatment methods	Encourage
	Local	Science				
1	Damar merah	Jatropa gossypifolia	Fracture	Leaves	Roasting	1 times a day, tied to the broken
2	Laos laki	Alpinia galanga	Ulcer	Leaves	Roasting	1 times a day, stick
			Abscess	Leaves	Boiling	1 times a day, drink
3	Mengkudu	Morinda citrifolia	Hypertension	Fruit	Boiling	2 times a day, drink 1
			Lumbago	Leaves	Soaking	times a day, stick
4	Annona	Annona Squamosa	Hypertension	Leaves	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
5	Kecubung	Datura stramonium	Hemorrhoid	Leaves	Roasting	1 times a day,stick
6	Saboak atau pohon Rote	Borassus flabellifer	Low intestines	Fruit	Roasting	1 times a day,stick
			Vitality in puerperium	Bark	Boiling	2 times a day, drink during 40days
7	Pisang biji	Musa balbisiana	Caecum	Roat	Boiling	3 times a day, drink
8	Pepaya	Carica papaya	Refreshing body	Leaves	Vaporized	1 times a day, stick
9	Jambu biji	Psidium guajava	Diarrhoea	Leaves	Boiling	3 times a day, drink
10	Sirsak	Annona muricata	Vitality, cholesterol, hypertension	Pip	Direbus	3 times a day, drink
11	Kusambi	Schleichera oleosa	Scabies, wound	Nut	Roasting	2 times a day, stick
12	Kumis kucing	Orthosiphon stamineus	Kidney	Leaves	Boiling	3 x times a day,drink

13	Sirih hutan	Piper betle	Hypotence	Bark	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
14	Kunyit Mai	Curcuma longa	Kidney	Rhizome	Boiling	3 times a day, drink
15	Cocor bebek	Kalanchoe integre	Head ache	Leaves	Pounded	3 times a day, tied to head
16	Jahe	Zingiber	Kidney	Rhizome	Boiling	3 times a

		officinale				day, drink
17	Sereh laki	Cimbophogon nardus	Fracture	Leaves	Roasting	1 times a day, tied to the broken
18	Nitas		Fracture	Leaves	Roasting	1 times a day, tied to the broken
19	Kelor	Moringa oleivera	Shrink ariaries and prolong labor	Leaves	Boiling	3 times a day, taken over age 3 months pregnancy
20	Peterseli	Petroselinum cripum	Hemorrhoid	Bark	Boiling	3 times a day, drink
21	Kaktus	Opuntia ficusindica	Gum swelling	Resin	Soaked	2 times a day, gargling
22	Pohon Tanduk rusa	Platycerium bifurcatum	Nifas periode	Bark	Soaked	1 times a day, shampooing
23	Pohon Gwang	Corypa utan	Cancer	Bark	Boiling	2 times a day, stick
24	Faloak	Sterculia comosa Wallich	Hypotence	Bark	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
25	Terong hutan	Solanum indicum	Prolong labor	Roat	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
26	Kelapa	Cocos nucifera	Kidney	Coconut water	Fresh	2 times a day, drink
27	Damar putih	Jatropa curcas	Swelling and sprain	Leaves	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
28	Lada	Piper nigrum	Vitality in puerperium	Bark	Boiling	3 times a day, drunk it for 40 days after giving birth
29	Daun Ende	Coccinia grandi	Smalpox	Leaves	Boiling	3 times a day, to bathe

30	Aruda	Ruta angustifolia	Fever	Leaves	Fried	2 times a day, stick to head
31	Kolang susu	Calotropis gigantean	Fracture	Leaves	Pounded	2 times a day, stick to wound
32	Cengkeh	Eugenia aromatic	Rheumatic	Leaves	Pounded	2 times a day, stick
33	Patah tulang	Euphorbia terucali	Wound	Resin	Fresh	2 times a day, dab
34	Kapuk	Ceiba petandra	Diarrhoea	Bark	Boiling	2 times a day, drink
35	Lidah buaya	Aloe vera	Scorch	Resin	Fresh	2 times a day, dab
36	Belimbing wuluh	Averrhoa bilimbi	Rheumatic	Leaves	Pounded	2 times a day, stick
37	Legundi	Vitex trifolia	Wound	Leaves	Pounded	2 times a day, stick
38	Pohon Asam	Tamarindus indica	Rheumatic	Leaves	Boiling	2 times a day, to bathe
39	Mahoni	Swietenia mahagoni	Fever, rheumatic	Leaves	Boiling	2 times a day, drink

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on surveys and interviews with the community, it turns out that Oepura Village still has a large yard and with the existing population, the community continues to utilize the existing yard by planting various types of medicinal plants to meet their daily needs. The result of the observation of the use of medicinal plants by the people of Oepura Village, is known as many as (39) plant species in (table 1). Table 1 shows how Oepura villagers' knowledge in using medicinal plants to treat disease. As a medicinal plant, the community has long known and used a variety of diverse natural resources around it.

The use of plants in traditional medicine is quite diverse both from one or more parts of the plant. Of the 39 types of plants obtained, most were plants that were introduced. The high number of medicinal plants introduced also shows a high interaction between Oepura Village and the outside community.

Table 1 also shows that one type of plant can cure various types of diseases such as *Alpinia galanga* (ulcer, abscess), *Morinda citrifolia* (Hypertension, lumbago), *Borassus flabellifer* (Low intestines, Vitality in the nifas periode), *Annona muricata* (vitality, cholesterol, hypertension), *Moringa oleifera* (Shrink the placenta), *Jatropha curcas* (swelling and sprain), *Swietenia mahagoni* (fever, rheumatic). There are also various plants that are used to cure the same type of disease such as fracture (*Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Cimbophogon nardus*, *Nitas*, *Calotropis gigantean*), hypertension (*Morinda citrifolia*, *Annona Squamosa*, *Annona muricata*), hemorrhoid (*Datura stramonium*, *Petroselinum crispum*), diarrhoea (*Psidium guajava*, *Ceiba petandra*), vitality in puerperium (*Borassus flabellifer*, *Piper nigrum*), wound (*Schleichera oleosa*, *Euphorbia terucali*), kidney (*Orthosiphon stamineus*, *Zingiber officinale* *Rosc*, *Cocos nucifera*), rheumatic (*Eugenia aromatic*, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Swietenia mahagoni*).

Parts of plants that are often used are leaves, while other parts are less in number. Even found around plants that use more than 1 part of the plant as medicine. This is because leaves are very easy to find and are always available, their collection and use are relatively easy and simple. In addition, another possibility is that the properties of the leaf are known to be hereditary in terms of healing compared to other parts.

In processing of medicinal plants, it is generally done in a fairly simple way. Some methods of processing medicinal plants that are often used by the people of Oepura Village are by boiling them directly or without processing them and by taking them. Medicinal plants to be used are plants that are trusted and have been proven efficacious for treating certain diseases. According to Simbala (1997) and Raфра (2007), processing by boiling is also the method most widely used in several other regions.

Various types of plants found, can be used for various diseases, both external and internal diseases. Types of diseases including external diseases including to eliminate, wounds, burns, swelling, boils and abscesses. Types of diseases that include internal diseases are fever, malaria, headache, backache, cancer, fractures, rheumatism, hypertension, hemorrhoids, intestinal inflammation, inflammation of the intestine, kidney, hypotension, bleeding gums, vitality in the puerperium, diarrhea, cholesterol, shrink ariaries and prolong labor.

In the use of medicinal plants by the people of Oepura, several obstacles were found as follows:

A. The medicinal plants used are mostly found growing wild in forests and coastal areas and are not cultivated, so if needed the community needs time to search.

B. In generally, young people consider traditional medicinal plants impractical because they need time to find and process them so they are more interested in modern medicine.

C. Knowledge of medicinal plants in general is only known by older people, whereas for young people knowledge of medicinal plants is very small.

D. There are several types of medicinal plants that are only known by certain people such as traditional healers or people who concoct medicinal herbs, thus inhibiting the inheritance of traditional knowledge that can be passed on to the younger generation.

CONCLUSION

Medicinal plants found at the location were 39 species and most of the medicinal plants used were wild and not cultivated. Utilization and processing of medicinal plants by the people of Oepura Village is done in a simple way that is direct (without processing) or indirect (boiled and struck or heated) and does not use a certain size. Plant parts used as medicine include roots, bark, leaves, fruit, sap and seeds. Constraints faced in the use of medicinal plants are the availability of medicinal plants, because most of the plants used are wild plants and have not been cultivated as well as the lack of knowledge from young people about the use and management of medicinal plants. Only older people and people trusted by the community can mix this medicinal plant.

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