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ABSTRAK

Kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dalam bidang bahasa dapat menyebabkan hilangnya satuan kebahasaan seperti kata dan frasa. Seiring berjalannya waktu, para generasi muda memiliki pengetahuan terbatas tentang sebutan dan wujud tanaman yang digunakan pada praktik pengobatan tradisional. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk lingual dan makna yang terkandung dalam nama-nama tanaman obat yang digunakan masyarakat Madura serta menjelaskan keterkaitan masyarakat Madura secara biologis dan ideologis. ekologi bahasa merupakan kajian mengenai relasi antara suatu bahasa dengan lingkungan tempat bahasa tersebut berkembang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan metode cakap, metode simak dengan lanjutan teknik simak libat cakap. Teknik analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Terdapat 48 data nama tanaman obat di Madura yang digunakan sebagai Pengobatan tradisional. Data nama tumbuhan yang ditemukan memiliki struktur kata yang beragam seperti kata tunggal dan frasa. Masyarakat Madura sering kali memberi penamaan tanaman obat berdasarkan ciri fisik yang tampak dari tanaman, rasa dari tanaman, hingga bau dari tanaman. Interelasi antara manusia dengan tanaman obat menunjukkan hubungan yang erat dan saling mempengaruhi antara manusia dan lingkungan. Interelasi dimensi biologis, menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Madura memanfaatkan tanaman obat berdasarkan pengetahuan ekologis yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Sementara itu, interelasi dimensi ideologis memperlihatkan nilai-nilai budaya, kepercayaan, serta pandangan hidup masyarakat Madura yang menempatkan alam sebagai bagian dari kehidupan sosial dan spiritual.

Kata Kunci: bentuk lingual, tanaman obat, pengobatan tradisional, ekolinguistik, Madura

Alvina Attaufiqieyah, 2025. "The Linguistic Forms Of Medicinal Plant Name in Traditional Madura Medicine: An Ecolinguistic Study". Undergraduate Thesis, Study Program of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Supervisor: Dr. Khusnul Khotimah, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

Advance in science and technology in the field of language can lead to the loss of linguistic units such as words and phrases. Over time, younger generations have increasingly limited knowledge about the names and forms of plants used in traditional healing practices. The purpose of this study is to describe the linguistic forms and meanings contained in the names of medicinal plants used by the Madurese people, as well as to explain their biological and ideological relationships. Language ecology is a study of the relationship between a language and the environment in which the language develops. This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The data were collected through interview and observation methods, particularly using the participatory observation technique. The data analysis techniques include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. There are 48 names of medicinal plants in Madura used in traditional medicine that were successfully identified. The names found have various linguistic structures such as single words and phrases. The Madurese people often name medicinal plants based on their functions or the parts that are utilized, reflecting the community's local knowledge of plants that grow in their surrounding environment. The Madurese people often name medicinal plants based on the visible physical characteristics, taste, or scent of the plant. The interrelation between humans and medicinal plants reflects a close and reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment. From the niological dimension, it shows that Madurese community utilizes medicinal plants based on ecological knowledge that has been passed down through generations. Meanwhile, the interrelation within the ideological dimension reflect the cultural values, beliefs, and wordview of the Madurece community, which regard nature as an integral part of their social and spiritual life.

Keywords: *linguistic forms, medicinal plants, traditional medicine, ecolinguistics, Madura*