FISHERY LEXICAL ITEMS IN TANJUNG BALAI MALAY LANGUAGE

Yuliza Yuna¹, Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., PhD.², Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed³
English Applied Linguistics Study Program Postgraduate School,
State University of Medan
Jl. Williem Iskandar Pasar V Medan Estate-Medan-Indonesia
yunayuliza@gmail.com¹

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the observation of fisheries object, that is fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Acquisition of data conducted in the one subdistrict of Tanjungbalai, North Sumatra. Research was conducted using qualitative research method, specifically by translating the vocabulary data of fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. This study also uses ethno linguistic approach that views the relationship between language and cultural elements within Malay community in Tanjungbalai. The subjects of the study one person namely informant were live in Tanjungbalai who work as a fisherman. The ages range 41-85 years old. The instrument of collecting data were observation, recording, interviewing adopted by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). The researcher observed the subject closely and interviewed them. Analysis conducted by researcher towards the collected data is the type of meaning analysis based on the classification of the percentage of names of fish, product derived of fishery, tools of fishery, activities related to fishery, and the last is qualities related to the fishery. By virtue of research, researcher accumulated 408 words as research data. All of data comprise of 5 kind of fishery lexical items with classification, where noun of fishery were names of fish 217 items, product derived of fishery 27 items, tools of fishery with 94 items, activities related to fishery 48 items, and the last is qualities related to the fishery 22 items as the fishery lexical items classification and the percentage of names of fish (53%), product derived of fishery (7%), tools of fishery (23%), activities related to fishery (12%), and the last is qualities related to the fishery(5%).

Keywords : *Fishery Lexical Items, Ethno linguistic; Tanjungbalai Malay Language*

INTRODUCTION

Tanjungbalai is the one of the East coast municipalities in North Sumatera Province. It has 6 districts and 31 sub districts where borders of the Asahan regency. They use Tanjungbalai Malay language as their daily communication language. Language is very important for human being to do interaction with others. In communication, language and society are two things that cannot be separated. Language cannot exist if there are no people who use it to interact or communicate. Because language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperate (Bloch and Trager in Hidayat, 2006 : 22)

For the language, Tanjungbalai Malay language similar with Batubara language. Tanjungbalai's people speak Tanjungbalai Malay language in their daily activity from one generation to the next generation. But nowadays in Tanjungbalai Malay language, the researcher found that there are many lexis in Tanjungbalai Malay language that never use of young generation because of modernization. It cause many lexical items of Tanjungbalai Malay language has potential to endangered especially in fisheries area because Tanjungbalai is the number two of the largest fisheries center in North Sumatra after Belawan.

Beside that the influence of technology and modernization is most effected in fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai. The technology development could lead to certain words disappear and formed new word, besides that the time is also contributes to the change of everything. Time change as all things, there is no reason why language should escape this universal law (Saussure :2011).

Attitude toward language is also having significant effect on language. Language attitudes are the feeling people have about their own language variety or language varieties of other. For example in

English language, attitude to language appear to be important in language restoration, preservation, decay or death (Baker : 1995).

For example looking at *Kamus Bahasa Melayu Asahan* (Wahid,2008) so many names of fishery items in Malay languages are not recognize anymore by Malay's young generation nowadays.

1. *ambe or jormal/jokhmal* (how to catch fish by making two ponds of woods are tracked in a row to the left and right so that fish are forced to pass through the mouth *uncang* tied to a pole located in the middle of two ponds)
2. *apik lempang* (vice-officer)
3. *cuban* (Wood that is used as a mesh size when knitting fishing nets)
4. *dokar/ dokakh* (Angler fish that get lots of fish)
5. *mangiso* (Catching fish by pulling two ends of the web rope to the shore and citing the fish trapped inside)
6. *pangilar/ pangilakh* (Fish trap device in a small river made of wire mesh)

From the data, nowadays many young people in Tanjungbalai didn't know the meaning of this fishery words because they never hear and use those words. For example, the old generation known vice-officer as *apik lempang* but now a day a young generation know vice-officer as *mualim*.

Based on the facts above the researcher interest to investigate more closely the condition of lexical occur in Tanjungbalai Malay language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecolinguistic

One of the issues that many people are talking about today is the environment. Climate change due to the greenhouse effect has implications for sea level rise, massively affecting social life in the slum area. It further suppresses the various environmental changes of the environment. In other words, pressure on the environment occurs. One of the most perceived changes is the shift in local community values, norms and culture. More specifically, there are changes in the language. Language is on the verge of being critical, increasingly difficult to "live," survive, and inherit in younger users and with the hegemony and dominance of several international, regional, and national languages that increasingly worried about the existence of minority languages in an area.

The mutual change between environment and language can be accessed through ecolinguistic studies. this ecolinguistic study is also known as the language ecology. There are four terms that refer to this study, namely linguistic ecology, ecological linguistics, the ecology of language / language ecology, and ecolinguistics (Lechevrel, 2009: 5). In other languages, it is also known as *Ecologie des langues / Ecologie du langage*, *Linguistique ecologique*, *Ecologie linguistique* and *Ecolinguistique* (France), *Okologie der Sprache / sprachologie*, *Okologische Linguistics*, *Ecologie* and *Okolinguistic Linguistics* (Germany), and *Ecologia des las lenguas*, *Ecologia linguistic* and *Ecolinguistica* (Spanish) (Lechevrel, 2009: 5 in al-Gayoni, 2010: 26).

This study was first introduced Einar Haugen in his article entitled *Ecology of Language* in 1972. Haugen prefer the term *ecology language* from other terms related to this study. The election is due to its extensive coverage, in which language experts can collaborate with other types of social sciences in understanding inter-language interactions (Haugan in Fill & Mühlhäusler, 2001: 57)

Definition of Ecolinguistics

Language ecology may be defined as the study of interactions between any given language and its environment (Haugen, 1972, in Peter, 1996: 57). Fill (1993: 126) in Lindo & Bundsgaard (eds.) (2000), defines ecolinguistics as follows *Ecolinguistics is an umbrella term for '[...] all approaches in which the study of language (and languages) is in any way combined with ecology'*.

Meanwhile, Mühlhäusler (1996), in one of his writings entitled *ecolinguistics in the university*, mentions *Ecology is the study of functional interrelationships. The two parameters we wish to interrelate are language and the environment or ecology. Depending on whose perspective one takes one will get either ecology of language, or language of ecology. Combined they constitute the field of ecolinguistics. Ecology of language studies the support systems languages require for their continued wellbeing as well as the factors that have affected the habitat of many languages in recent times"* (p.2)

Crystal (2008: 161-162) in the dictionary of *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* 6th Edition, explains that ecolinguistics (n.) In linguistics, an emphasis – reflecting the notion of ecology in biological studies – in which the interaction between language and the cultural environment is seen as central; also called the ecology of language, ecological linguistics, and sometimes 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.

Meanwhile, the term ecology comes from the Greek *Oikos*, which means house, man's immediate surroundings. Ricklefs (1976: 1) in his book *The Economy of Nature: A Textbook in Basic Ecology* defines ecology as follows: ecology is the study of plants and animals, as individuals and together in populations and biological communities, in relation to their environments – the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of their surroundings.

In addition, Haeckel (1870) in Ricklefs (1976: 2) explains that By ecology, he wrote, we mean the body of knowledge concerning the economy of nature – the investigation of the total relations of the animal both to its organic and to its inorganic environment; including above all, its friendly and inimical relation with those animals and plants with which it comes directly or indirectly in contact – in a word, ecology is the study of all the complex interrelations referred to by Darwin as the conditions of the struggle for existence.

Thus, ecolinguistic studies look more at the ecosystem link that is part of the human life system (ecology) with the language that humans use to communicate in their environment (linguistics). The environment is a language-based environment that presents various languages in a society. This dual / multilingual situation encourages language interaction. The physical environment with various social conditions greatly affects the speakers of the language psychologically in the use of the language (al-Gayoni, 2010: 31).

The term 'ecolinguistics' has been used to describe studies of language interaction and diversity; studies of texts such as signposts which are outdoors; analysis of texts which happen to be about the environment; studies of how words in a language relate to objects in the local environment; studies of the mix of languages surrounding pupils in multicultural schools; studies of dialects in particular geographical locations, and many other diverse areas. The multiplicity of approaches arises from different understandings of the concept of 'ecology', from a very broad concept of 'the interaction of some things with other things' to narrow concepts such as 'related to environmentalism'.

Steffensen and Fill (2014: 7) identify four different interpretations of ecology that lie behind the different approaches. The first approach sees language as existing in a symbolic ecology, where different languages interact with each other in a given location. The second approach sees language as part of a socio cultural ecology where it shapes societies and cultures. The third approach is concerned with cognitive ecology and how the cognitive capacity of organisms affects how they adapt to their environment. Finally, there is a natural ecology which is concerned with the relationship of language to its biological and physical environment.

Scope of Ecolinguistic

The discipline of ecolinguistics is traditionally divided into two main branches, eco-critical discourse analysis and linguistic ecology. Eco-critical discourse analysis includes, but is not limited to, the application of critical discourse analysis to texts about the environment and environmentalism, in order to reveal underlying ideologies. In its fullest formation, it includes analysis of any discourse which has potential consequences for the future of ecosystems, such as neoliberal economic discourse and discursive constructions of consumerism, gender, politics, agriculture and nature. Eco-critical discourse analysis does not just focus on exposing potentially damaging ideologies, but also searches for discursive representations which can contribute to a more ecologically sustainable society (Wikipedia).

Haugen (1970) in Mbeti (2009: 11-12) mentions, there are ten space studies of the language ecology, among others,

1. Comparative historical linguistics, making the languages of kin in a geographical setting as the focus of the study to discover its genetic historical relation.
2. Demographic linguistics, studying a particular language community in an area to describe the quantity of resources (and quality) of the use of languages and their domains and their variety and registrations (sociolects and functions).
3. Sociolinguistics, whose main focus is on the systematic variation between the language structure and the structure of the speaker's community.

4. Dialectology, which focuses its study on the range of dialects and languages spoken by the language community, including in new habitats, or pockets of migration with its ecological dynamics.
5. Dialectology, reviewing and mapping the internal variations of the language system.
6. Philology, studying and tracking the potential of the writing culture and tradition, its propagation, the meaning of the connection with the study and / or fading of the culture, and the local writing tradition.
7. Prescriptive linguistics, studying language life in a given region, standardization of written language and spoken language, grammatical (as a local content that requires normative and pedagogical norm language).
8. Glotopolitik, reviewing and empowering also containers, or institutions handling language problems (specifically in the era of regional autonomy, special autonomy, as well as accompaniment of office and or hall of language).
9. Ethnolinguistic, anthropological linguistics or cultural linguistics that discusses the use of language, mode, style, mindset and imagery (Palmer, 1996 in Mbete, 2009), in terms of language usage patterns, ritual languages, local language-based advertising discourse creations.
10. Typology, dissect universality degrees and uniqueness of languages.

Based on the above ecolinguistic scope, this research is closely related to social ecology that deals with sociolinguistics and etno linguistics.

FISHERY LEXICAL ITEMS

In this case, the researcher will be collecting the categories of fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Researchers focused this study on the vocabulary contained in the field of fishery in Malay Tanjungbalai. "A word is a unit of language that has one notions or rows of letters flanked by two spaces and has one meaning" (Chaer, 2007: 163). The word is the researcher in this case are words that are classified as the lexis of fishery. There are five categories of fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai. They are fish's names, fishery's activities, fisheries tools, fishery's qualities and fishery product. For example in fish's names are *kemudi kapal, panggang pulut, piso lipat, bare, unam, kupang, kuring balok, cincaru, kakao, alu-alu, lubin kertas, karotang, gorup, sindarsat*. Fishery's activities are *melabuh, melingkung pukut, melintang pasang, membubul, menangguk, menghalang ikan, misan, kameng*. Fishery tools are *teng, lukah, pengaum, ambe, tangkul pacak, bolat, tangkul bawah, pangkis, kalo, jormal, bubu*. Fishery's qualities are *anyap, buruk, and manis* and fishery's products are *ikan asin, gule masam, anyang kopah*.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What are the inventories of fishery lexical items used in Tanjungbalai Malay language?

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive research method. Jauhari (2007: 35) revealed that descriptive method is a research method that provides a description or description of a situation clearly without any treatment of the object under study. In accordance with the above explanation, the researcher tries to describe the problem of this research, namely the inventories of fishery lexical items used in Tanjungbalai Malay language. The form of research used in this study is qualitative. The form of qualitative research requires researchers to be careful in compiling the data of the research results systematically. According to Sugiyono (2012: 15), qualitative methods are used to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. Based on the opinion it is clear that qualitative research should be accompanied by sufficient data and must be arranged systematically.

The approach used in this research is the ethno linguistic approach. This approach sees language born in a local culture of society. This approach is taken because in accordance with the object of research to be conducted, namely fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. This ethno linguistic approach has guidance to the researchers' performance when collecting data in the field.

According to Sibarani (2004: 51), "The method of collection used in anthrop linguistics is interview, observation, and document review."

The ethno linguistic approach used in this study also tends to follow the ethnographic flow of speech. Ethnography speaks of language research on cultural contexts. "Ethnography speaks assuming that speakers, by a certain intent, apply a linguistic source to social purposes in a situation prescribed by culture," (Palmer, 1996).

Data from this research is the vocabulary contained in fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Sources of data of this research, namely the community who became the perpetrators as well as speakers of vocabulary that exist in fisheries and informants who know the field of fisheries in Tanjungbalai. Implementation research was conducted in a sub-district, namely Teluk Nibung. Researchers in this study successfully interviewed 1 informant who is considered to represent the city of Tanjungbalai overall. The informant is a proposal of the local community because it is classified as a figure who really understand about the fishery in Tanjungbalai.

Informants in this study were selected based on certain criteria. According to Samarin (1988: 55- 62), "The terms of informant selection, that is aged over 30, choosing informants of the same sex, know the local culture and native speakers of language and dialect researched." Techniques done by researchers in obtaining data in the field is an interview technique. Interview technique was conducted to a fisherman related to the existence of fishery in Tanjungbalai and the vocabulary contained in it. Interview activities were conducted with the help of writing instruments and recording instruments. Data collection tools used in this study are interview instruments, video recording devices, and voice recorder. Researchers as a key instrument, ie as planners, implementers, analyzers, and research reporter. The data analysis techniques performed researcher, that is to record vocabulary based on the recording and interviewing, classifying vocabulary based on the type of fishery, giving meaning to the vocabulary based on data in the field, and drawing conclusions. This research was conducted in Tanjungbalai city precisely in Teluk Nibung sub-district.

Researchers in this study managed to interview an informant which is considered to represent the city of Tanjungbalai as a whole. The informant is a local community proposal because classified as a community leader. Research conducted by researchers in the city of Tanjungbalai produce data vocabulary fisheries amounted to 408 words. The overall data is a data obtained by researchers based on information from informants and experience of researchers. The overall data is then analyzed by the researchers based on classification names of fish, product derived of fishery, the tools of fishery, activities related to fishery, and the last is qualities related to the fishery.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Data

Data refers to the rough materials which researcher collected from the sources that she was studying. As previous mentioned, the objectives of the study is fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Based on the analysis that has been done, there are 408 (four hundred and eight) fishery lexical items have found in Tanjungbalai Malay language which divided into five categories. The most of fishery lexical items found is names of fish, there are 217 (two hundred and seventeen) names of fish, second is the tools for catching fish with 94 (ninety four) items, activity related to fishery with 48 (forty eight) items, product derived of fishery with 27 (twenty seven) items and the last is qualities related to fishery with 22 (twenty two) items.

Inventories of Fishery Lexical Items

No	Aspect of Categories	LEXICAL ITEMS
1	Noun of fishery	<i>bare</i> <i>cumi</i> <i>gurita</i> <i>ikan jinaha</i> <i>ikan alu-alu</i> <i>ikan aruan tasik</i> <i>ikan badut</i> <i>ikan bagok</i>

		<p> <i>ikan balido</i> <i>ikan bandeng</i> <i>ikan bandeng panjang</i> <i>ikan baracuda</i> <i>ikan baronang</i> <i>ikan batam kamudi</i> <i>ikan baung</i> <i>ikan bawal hitam</i> <i>ikan bawal kelapo</i> <i>ikan bawal putih</i> <i>ikan bawal tambak</i> <i>ikan belanak</i> <i>ikan beletong</i> <i>ikan belida</i> <i>ikan beloso</i> <i>ikan bentrong</i> <i>ikan betok</i> <i>ikan biji nangka</i> <i>ikan bilis</i> <i>ikan bolut</i> <i>ikan bombongan</i> <i>ikan bulu ayam</i> <i>ikan buntal</i> <i>ikan cikalang</i> <i>ikan cincamin rambo</i> <i>ikan cincamin telek</i> <i>ikan cincang robung</i> <i>ikan cincar</i> <i>ikan cucut</i> <i>ikan cupang</i> <i>ikan dundung</i> <i>ikan duri</i> <i>ikan gemang</i> <i>ikan gemi</i> <i>ikan gerapu</i> <i>ikan gerapu macan</i> <i>ikan getang</i> <i>ikan gombung</i> <i>ikan gombung kuring</i> <i>ikan gorup – gorup</i> <i>ikan gulamo</i> <i>ikan gulamo batu</i> <i>ikan gulamo musang</i> <i>ikan gulamo pisang</i> <i>ikan gulamo sangge</i> <i>ikan gulamo tikus</i> <i>ikan gulamo torak</i> <i>ikan gurami</i> <i>ikan halu-halu</i> <i>ikan hampala</i> <i>ikan hiu balnkas</i> <i>ikan hiu kemonyan</i> <i>ikan hiu kengkeng</i> <i>ikan hiu martil</i> <i>ikan hiu parang</i> <i>ikan hiu putih</i> <i>ikan indosiar</i> <i>ikan kakao</i> </p>
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		<p> <i>ikan kakap merah</i> <i>ikan kaleng-kaleng</i> <i>ikan kambing</i> <i>ikan kapunggul</i> <i>ikan karotang</i> <i>ikan kase</i> <i>ikan kentang</i> <i>ikan keperes</i> <i>ikan kerotang</i> <i>ikan kodah</i> <i>ikan kotip-kotip</i> <i>ikan kudoro</i> <i>ikan kupu-kupu</i> <i>ikan kuring balok</i> <i>ikan kurou</i> <i>ikan lais</i> <i>ikan lele</i> <i>ikan lemuru</i> <i>ikan lidah</i> <i>ikan lopuh</i> <i>ikan lubin batu</i> <i>ikan lubin kapas</i> <i>ikan lubin kertas</i> <i>ikan lundu</i> <i>ikan malim</i> <i>ikan malong</i> <i>ikan marlin</i> <i>ikan mas</i> <i>ikan mato bosar</i> <i>ikan mayung</i> <i>ikan merah</i> <i>ikan nilam</i> <i>ikan ogak pena</i> <i>ikan ogak tanah</i> <i>ikan paitan</i> <i>ikan parang-parang</i> <i>ikan pekbut</i> <i>ikan pekco</i> <i>ikan periuk</i> <i>ikan pilot</i> <i>ikan pocah pariuk</i> <i>ikan raja singa</i> <i>ikan rajo</i> <i>ikan ruan</i> <i>ikan sabolah</i> <i>ikan salam</i> <i>ikan salayang</i> <i>ikan saludu</i> <i>ikan sapu-sapu</i> <i>ikan selar makiyah</i> <i>ikan sembak</i> <i>ikan sembak burung</i> <i>ikan sembak kilat</i> <i>ikan senangin</i> <i>ikan senobung</i> <i>ikan sibaro</i> <i>ikan sigubal</i> <i>ikan siluang</i> </p>
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		<p><i>ikan sindarsat</i> <i>ikan sisik</i> <i>ikan sisik perak</i> <i>ikan solar bali</i> <i>ikan solar gelek</i> <i>ikan solar minyak</i> <i>ikan sopat</i> <i>ikan sopat siam</i> <i>ikan sumbilang</i> <i>ikan sumbilang karang</i> <i>ikan suparatus</i> <i>ikan tamban bulu</i> <i>ikan tamban sisik</i> <i>ikan tamonung</i> <i>ikan tampah</i> <i>ikan tando-tando</i> <i>ikan tarubuk air tawar</i> <i>ikan tekso</i> <i>ikan tenggiri</i> <i>ikan tenggiri batang</i> <i>ikan tenggiri bunga</i> <i>ikan tengker</i> <i>ikan terisi</i> <i>ikan terisi karang</i> <i>ikan terubuk laut</i> <i>ikan timah-timah</i> <i>ikan todak</i> <i>ikan togang ekor</i> <i>ikan togar mise</i> <i>ikan toman</i> <i>ikan tongkol</i> <i>ikan umang-umang</i> <i>ikan utik</i> <i>ikan warna</i> <i>kamudi kapal</i> <i>kepiting</i> <i>kopah lokam</i> <i>kopah nangko</i> <i>kopah putih</i> <i>kopak salome</i> <i>korang batu</i> <i>korang bencong</i> <i>korang daguk</i> <i>korang dayak</i> <i>kotam batu</i> <i>kotam ranjung</i> <i>kupang</i> <i>lobster</i> <i>ogak kakao</i> <i>ogak panamas</i> <i>panggang pulut</i> <i>pari bintang</i> <i>pari bintik</i> <i>pari boting</i> <i>pari harimau</i> <i>pari kaluk</i> <i>pari koncing</i> <i>pari lombu</i></p>
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		<p> <i>pari lumpur</i> <i>pari nyonyah</i> <i>pari olang</i> <i>pari seram</i> <i>pari tanjung</i> <i>pari tuko-tuko</i> <i>piso lipat</i> <i>sokat (sotong katak)</i> <i>sotong jopang</i> <i>sotong kalunjur</i> <i>sotong katak</i> <i>sotong kreto</i> <i>teri bonang</i> <i>teri kacang</i> <i>teri nasik</i> <i>teri pekto</i> <i>teri sisik</i> <i>teri tali</i> <i>teripang</i> <i>udang batu</i> <i>udang belacan</i> <i>udang cat</i> <i>udang eko</i> <i>udang galah</i> <i>udang gantung</i> <i>udang gerotak</i> <i>udang hepi</i> <i>udang kacopeh</i> <i>udang karotang</i> <i>udang kelong</i> <i>udang swallow</i> <i>udang tek pek</i> <i>udang tiger</i> <i>udang wat</i> <i>unam</i> </p>
2	Product derived for fishery	<p> <i>abu</i> = the last product of fishes for plants fertilizer <i>anyang kopah</i> = spicy mussel <i>belacan</i> = salty food from fishes and shirps <i>gule masam ikan mayung</i> = sour spicy mayung <i>gule masam ikan sumbilang</i> = sour spicy sumbilang <i>ikan asap</i> = smoked fish <i>ikan asin</i> = salty fish <i>ikan pek bot</i> = salty fishes <i>ikan sale</i> = smoked fish <i>kerupuk ikan parang-parang</i> = parang-parang fish chips <i>kerupuk sotong</i> = cuttle fish chips <i>mayung masin</i> = salty mayung <i>oblok-oblok ikan</i> = curry fish <i>panggang pulut</i> = boiled green shell with spicy recipe <i>pepes ikan</i> = roasted fish <i>pindang ikan</i> = smoked fish <i>rondang soreh kopah</i> = spicy mussel <i>sek po</i> = boiled fish <i>sombam gombung</i> = roasted gombung <i>sombam mayung</i> = roasted mayung <i>sombam pari</i> = roasted pari <i>sombam sumbilang</i> = roasted sumbilang <i>sotong masin</i> = salty cuttle </p>

		<i>teri masin</i> = salty fishes <i>udang banting</i> = whipped down shirps <i>udang pekhe</i> = salty shirps <i>udang pukul</i> =lapped shirps
3	tools for catching the fishes.	<i>ambe</i> = trap fish with two poles made of wood that is placed in the right and left lined up so that the fish are not forced to pass through the mouth of the net which is tied to the pole <i>bakul</i> = a rattan basket to collect the fish <i>boat</i> = the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>bolat</i> = tool to catch the fishes in the beach <i>bouke ami</i> = a tools to catch the fish <i>bubu</i> = string or rope <i>bubu kepiting</i> = string or rope to place the crabs <i>bucu</i> = the place where the fish live temporary <i>cangkok lempar</i> = a tools to catch the fish <i>condong</i> = a tools to catch the fish <i>cuban</i> = wood is used when knitting nets as the size of the hole. <i>empeng</i> = rafter were given nets to catch fish <i>garuk korang</i> = drege <i>gill net</i> = a net to take fishes <i>jalo udang</i> = a net to take shirmps <i>jaring angkat</i> = lift net <i>jaring appolo</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring awal</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring gombang</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring gulamo</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring insang</i> =gillnet <i>jaring kudoro</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring mata 200</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring puput</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring renjong</i> = tool from the string to catch the shirps <i>jaring selapis</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring sigubal</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring sinangin</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring tanam</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jaring tualing</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>joran pancing</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>jormal</i> = the place to catch the fishes made from string or rope in the middle of the sea <i>jormal</i> = the place to catch the fishes made from string or rope in the sea bank <i>kajar batu</i> = people to turn down the anchor <i>kalo</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>kapal</i> = the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>lampu agur</i> = lamp for interst the fish <i>lampung</i> = tool to catch the fishes <i>langge</i> = tool to catch the shirp <i>lewang</i> = tool to catch the cuttlefishes <i>lukah</i> = fishing tool made of bamboo to catch the cuttlefish <i>mampok</i> = tool to catch the fishes <i>pancing</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pancing ontak</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pancing pocong</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pancing rawai dasar</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pancing tunda</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pangkis</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>pangumpul korang</i> = dredge <i>papan pukut tarek</i> = the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pelampung bucu</i> = float for the net still on the sea.

			<p><i>pengaum</i> = dredge <i>penggaruk korang</i> = dredge <i>penyauan</i> = the place to collect the fish <i>perangkap</i> = traps <i>pukat appolo</i> = trawl or fishing tools that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat apung</i> = trawl or fishing tools that are static and passive, operated in the coastal area by utilizing the flow tidal or longbag setnet <i>pukat bakul</i> = trawl or fishing tools that are static and passive, operated in the coastal area by utilizing the flow tidal or longbag set net <i>pukat cincin</i> = trawl or purse seine <i>pukat dorong</i> = trawl or fishing tools that are active, operated by way of pushing trawlers using that ship is on the way. <i>pukat harimau</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat jaring</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat katrol</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat langgar</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fish <i>pukat senja</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat tarek</i> = trawl or the fishing gear is made of a bag of pockets which are equipped with or without mouth opener nets and their operation by being drawn with the oncoming ship. <i>pukat tarek mini</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat tuamang</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the fishes <i>pukat udang</i> = trawl or the ship that use to catch the shirp <i>radak-radak</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>ranggum</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>rawe dasar</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>rawe rambit</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>rawe senggol</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes <i>rawe umpan</i> = tool from the string to catch the fishes, its usually use for fishing <i>rotan</i> = rattan, a traditional tools to catch the shells <i>sampan kapal mini</i> = boat which used to catch fishes in the lower sea <i>sampan kualuh</i> = boat which used to catch fishes in the lower sea <i>sampan layar</i> = boat which used to catch fishes in the lower sea <i>sondong air</i> = tool to take the shirp <i>stang</i> = place to save the fishing rod <i>tali cincin</i> = a kinds of rope to help the fisherman catch the fish. <i>tali pukat</i> = a kinds of rope to help the fisherman catch the fish <i>tali satu jangkar bosar</i> = a kinds of rope to help the fisherman catch the fish <i>tangkul bawah</i> = tool to catch the shells <i>tangkul belacan</i> = tool to catch the shells <i>tangkul korang</i> = tool to catch the shells <i>tangkul pacak</i> = tool to catch the shells <i>teng becak</i> = dredge or tool to catch the shells <i>teng korang</i> = dredge or tool made of iron frame and jagged at the bottom, operated in a way scratching at the bottom of the waters using that ship is on the way. <i>tojok korang</i> = tool to catch the shells <i>tuasan</i> = place where the fish grouping <i>ulangat</i> = fishing tool made of yarn <i>uncang</i> = the place where the shells live temporary</p>
4	Activity fishery	verb to	<p><i>apit lempang</i> = person who works in the ship <i>iler</i> = go the the sea <i>kajar batu</i> = person who works on the ship <i>kameng</i> = person who works on the ship <i>kenek</i> = vice of kuanca <i>kerani</i> = person who buys and cooks in the ship <i>kuanca</i> = person who works guarding the room of fish <i>malabuh</i> = arrived</p>

		<p> <i>mamasang umpan</i> = put on fish bait <i>mambako</i> = stay on the sea <i>mambalik pukat</i> = back to the sea <i>mambubul</i> = sewing the net <i>mamuat</i> = collecting food ingredients. <i>mamukat</i> = catch the fish <i>mamusing</i> = turn around the ship <i>mandinginkan</i> = cool <i>mangangkut</i> = bring on commodity <i>mangawetkan</i> = preserve <i>manggiling pukat</i> = pull the trawl <i>manghalang ikan</i> = activity to catch the fish using the rattan. <i>mangkatrol</i> = lifting the trawl <i>mangompas</i> = hit <i>manjalo</i> = catch the fish <i>manyimpan</i> = save <i>manyusun rawe</i> = arrange the net <i>melabuh</i> = arrive the destination <i>melampu</i> = light <i>melingkung pukat</i> = put the trawl on the sea to catch the fish. <i>melintang pasang</i> = catch the fish with the net <i>menagkul kotam</i> = catch the crab <i>menangguk</i> = take <i>meng es</i> = giving ice for fish on the sea <i>mengilir</i> = go to sea <i>mengunjam</i> = stab the earth to catch the shells <i>menjaga tongkung lampung</i> = preserve the lamp stay lighting on the sea <i>menjangkar</i> = turn down the anchor <i>menjaring kotam</i> = catch the crab <i>menurunkan sampan</i> = arrive <i>menyosor</i> = drain <i>menyusun buntilan</i> = prepare the things to eat during on the sea. <i>misan</i> = person who works on the sea <i>muallim</i> = person who works in the ship <i>orang aluan</i> = cleaning service <i>pu</i> = celaning service in the ship <i>radak-radak</i> = drive out the fish <i>sorter</i> = sorting or classify <i>tekong</i> = person who drives the ship <i>turun paluh</i> = arrive </p>
5	qualities related to the fishery	<p> <i>alun</i> = the high waves <i>anyap</i> = no taste for food <i>arus suak</i> = the bad water flow <i>basandar</i> = the ship ropped <i>bebolit</i> = tangled <i>buruk</i> = the bad fish condition <i>gotas</i> = deserted <i>jurnas</i> = the ripples of water <i>keruh</i> = bad water <i>mambonam</i> = heavy <i>manis</i> = the good condition about the fish taste <i>manukik</i> = up <i>menggajah</i> = tangled <i>menyauk karang</i> = bad weather <i>pasang mati</i> = bad season <i>payang</i> = fail for make the tools of catch fishes. <i>sangkut</i> = the boat is strand <i>tabolit</i> = tangled </p>

		<i>tambatan</i> = the ship dropped <i>teboting</i> = the boat is strand <i>tesakat</i> = the boat is strand <i>umbak</i> = the low waves
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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data there are 408 fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay Language with five categories, names of fish, tools for catching fish, activity related to fishery, product derived of fishery and the last is qualities and the most of fishery lexical items found is names of fish.

It is strongly suggested to the local Government of Tanjungbalai town to more pay attention about the maintenance and standardization Tanjungbalai Malay language through the establishment of standardized Tanjungbalai Malay language dictionary, formulized Tanjungbalai Malay grammar, and specified spelling system especially in fishery lexical items to make the language maintenance. Through this recorded material, the existence of Tanjungbalai Malay language especially fishery items can be handled down to the next generation. And the fishery and tourism ministry to more pay attention about the fishery such as culinary and handicraft from Tanjungbalai town.

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