

Herbs in the Batak Toba Ethnicity: An Ecolinguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the author entitled "Herbs in the Batak Toba Ethnicity". This research aims to describe the types of herbal plants of the Batak Toba ethnic group in Tanjungan village, the function of herbs in the Batak Toba ethnic group, the meaning of herbs in the Batak Toba ethnic group, and the cohesion of herbs in the Batak Toba ethnic group. The theories used in this research are the ecolinguistic theory proposed by Fill & Muhlhausler and the lexical semantic theory proposed by Pateda. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research shows that there are 41 types of herbs in the Batak Toba ethnic group in Tanjungan village, including: Alum-alum debata, andulpak, arsam, assi-assi, baoang rara, baoang bottar, baoang rambu, bulung holang, pinasa, bulung paet-paet, sangge-sangge, gambiri, guri-guri batu, hasior, hunik, hunik nabottar, indung hunik, jarango, jambut huting, kalippus, hatumbar na birong, napuran, oppu-oppu, pege, pege na rara, pirdot, bulu, sandduduk, sarindan, salagundi, sae-sae, seddok-seddok, silinjuang, sijukkot, simandaruma, simarhambing-hambing, sirittak, inggo, guri-guri, simarihur ni asu, attajau. and there are 38 herbal functions Toba Batak ethnic herb in Tanjungan village.

Key words: Herbs, Batak Toba ethnicity, ecolinguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

Herbal plants are plants or medicinal plants that can be used in traditional medicine to cure various diseases. Since time immemorial, herbal plants have been used by the Toba Batak ethnic group. Traditional treatment of a disease uses ingredients made from plants and everything that exists in nature. Until now, many Toba Batak ethnic groups still use herbal plants to cure various diseases because these plants are generally easy to find in the surrounding environment. (Suparmi & Wulandari, 2012:1). Toba Batak ethnic knowledge of herbal plants is often connected with local language through plant names, specific local terms and customs. The problem found in the Toba Batak ethnic group in Tanjungan village, Simanindo district, is that the knowledge of the Toba Batak ethnic group regarding the use of plants as medicine is only limited to their use. Apart from that, there are still several villages in Simanindo District that have difficulty accessing health facilities because the distance between the village and the hospital or health center is quite far. Apart from that, the price of chemical drugs is relatively expensive and has side effects on health. Many of them seek treatment at the datu or what is known as marubat huta. Language and ecology essentially have a reciprocal relationship in linguistic studies, especially ecolinguistics (Agus Subiyanto 2013). This relationship can be seen from the use of plant names, mineral sources and so on in the natural environment when

humans communicate with each other. The use of names related to entities that make up the physical environment, such as geographic conditions and typology of a country, is also used to study the relationship between language and ecology. Apart from being related to the names of the entities that make up the physical environment, the relationship between language and the environment is also formed by various societal forces that shape human thoughts and lives, including belief systems, religion, ethics, politics, social, economic, work, livelihood systems and even study of values and morals. Fill and Mühlhäusler (2001: 45) argue that ecolinguistics is a study in linguistics that seeks the relationship between ecosystems that are part of the human life system (ecology) and the language used by humans

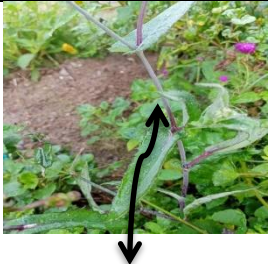

to communicate in their environment (linguistics).





2. RESEARCH METHODS





This research uses a qualitative approach to describe the problem and research focus. The qualitative method is a social research step to obtain descriptive data in the form of words and images. This research is located in Tanjungan Village. The instruments used in this research were writing instruments, recording instruments and documentation. The data collection methods used in this research are the interview method and observation method. The data analysis method used is data display and drawing conclusions.





3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION


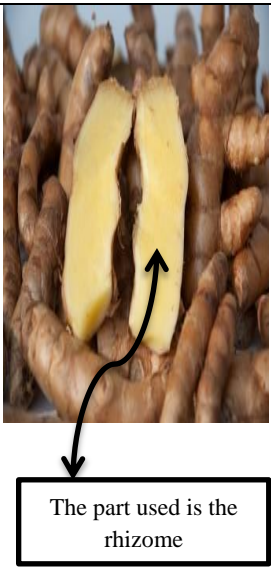

Types of Herbal Plants in the Toba Batak Ethnicity in Tanjungan Village




NO	NAMES OF HERBAL PLANTS LANGUAGE				IMAGES AND PLANT PARTS USED
	Batak Toba	Indonesia	Latin	English	
1	Alum-alum Debata	Jonghe	Sonchus arvensis	-	 <p>The parts used are stems and leaves</p>
2	Andulpak	Kareumbi	Homalanthus populneus	-	 <p>The part used is the leaf base sap</p>





3	Arsam	Pakis elang	Pteridium aquilinum	Eagle fern	 <p data-bbox="1098 533 1369 620">The part used is the young shoot</p>
4	Asi-assi	Calung-calung	Viola inconspicua Blume		 <p data-bbox="1098 1010 1369 1097">The part used is the shoot stem</p>
5	Baoang rara	Bawang Merah	Allium cepa L.	Red onion	 <p data-bbox="1098 1525 1369 1612">The part used is the tuber</p>
6	Baoang bottar	Bawang Putih	Allium savum	Garlic	 <p data-bbox="1098 1944 1369 2031">The part used is the tuber</p>





7	Baoang rambu	Lokio	Allium scoenoprasum	Chives	 <p data-bbox="1082 568 1353 651">The part used is the tuber</p>
8	Bulung holang	Daun jarak	Ricinus communis	Castor bean	 <p data-bbox="1082 1046 1353 1128">The part used is the leaves</p>
9	Pinasa	Nangka	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Jackfruit	 <p data-bbox="1082 1494 1353 1576">The part used is the leaves</p>
10	Bulung paet-paet	Balacacida	Eopatorium perfoliatum	Balacacida	 <p data-bbox="1082 1924 1353 2007">The part used is the leaves</p>





11	Sangge-sangge	Sereh	Cymbopogon citratus	Lemongrass	 <p>The part used is the stem</p>
12	Gambiri	Kemiri	Aleurites moluccanus	Candlenut	 <p>The part used is the seeds</p>
13	Guri-guri batu	Paku pedang	Nephrolepis cordifolia	Swordfern	 <p>The part used is the leaves</p>
14	Hasior	Kencur	Kaempferis gslanga	Aromatic ginger	 <p>The part used is the rhizome</p>





15	Hunik	Kunyit	Curcuma zedoaria	Turmeric	
16	Hunik bontar	Kunyit putih	Curcuma zedoaria	White turmeric	
17	Indung hunik	Temulawak	Curcuma longa	Turmeric mother	





18	Jarango	Jeringau	Acorus calamus	Sweat flag	 <div data-bbox="1086 678 1353 763" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>The part used is the rhizome</p> </div>
19	Jambut huting	Kumis Kucing	Orthosiphon aristatus	Cat whiskers	 <div data-bbox="1086 1205 1353 1290" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>The part used is the leaves</p> </div>
20	Kalippus	Ekaliptus	Eucalyptus	Calyptus	 <div data-bbox="1086 1709 1353 1794" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>The part used is the leaves</p> </div>


21	Hatambar na nabirong	Lada Hitam	Piper nigrum	Black paper	 <p data-bbox="1082 571 1353 660">The part used is the fruit</p>
22	Napuran	Sirih	Piper betle	Piper betle	 <p data-bbox="1082 1052 1353 1142">The part used is the leaves</p>
23	Oppu-oppu	Bunga bakung	Crinum asiaticum	Lily	 <p data-bbox="1082 1489 1353 1568">The part used are the leaves and tubers</p>
24	Pege	Jahe	Zingiber officinale	Ginger	 <p data-bbox="1082 1926 1353 2016">The part used is the rhizome</p>

25	Pege na rara	Jahe Merah	Zingiber Officinale Var Rubrum Rhizoma	Red ginger	 <p>The part used is the rhizome</p>
26	Pirdot	Pirdot	Saurauia vulcanikorth	-	 <p>The part used is the leaves</p>
27	Bulu	Bambu	Bambusoidee	Bamboo	 <p>The part used is the leaf shoot</p>
28	Sanduduk	Senggani	Melastoma malabathrium	Singapore rhododendron	 <p>The part used is the leaves</p>

29	Sarindan	Benalu kopi	Loranthus	Coffe parasite	 <p data-bbox="1091 562 1353 651">The part used is the leaves and twigs</p>
30	Salagundi	Legundi	Roudholiat eysmanii	-	 <p data-bbox="1091 1016 1353 1099">The part used is the leaves</p>
31	Sae-sae	-	Gaultheria leucocarpa	-	 <p data-bbox="1091 1480 1353 1563">The part used is the leaves and twigs</p>
32	Seddok-seddok	Daun sendok	Plantago major	-	 <p data-bbox="1091 1935 1353 2018">The part used is the leaves</p>

33	Silinjuang	Andong merah	Cordyline Fruticosa	Cabbage palm	 <div data-bbox="1091 544 1358 629" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The part used is the leaves </div>
34	Sijukkot	Tempuyang	Emilia sonchifolia	Tabur thistle	 <div data-bbox="1091 978 1358 1064" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The part used is the leaves </div>
35	Simandar uma	Sintrong	Crassocep alum crepidioides	Fireweed	 <div data-bbox="1091 1456 1358 1541" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The part used is the leaves </div>
36	Simarhambing-hambing	Bandotan	Ageratum conyzoides	-	 <div data-bbox="1091 1919 1358 2004" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The part used is the leaves and twigs </div>

37	Sirittak	Kemangi	Ocimum Africanum	Basil	 <p>The part used is the leaves</p>
38	Inggo	Arunda	Ruta Graveolens	-	 <p>The part used is the leaves</p>
39	Guri-guri redda	Pakis renda	Ondontosoria chinensis	Red fern	 <p>The part used is the stems and leaves</p>
40	Simarihur ni asu	Kemangi liar	Klinopodium vulgare	Wild basil	 <p>The part used is the stems and leaves</p>

41	Attajau	Jambu	Psidium guajava	Guava	 <div data-bbox="1098 600 1359 689" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The part used is the top of the leaf </div>
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The Function of Herbs in the Toba Batak Ethnicity in Tanjungan Village

1. Alum alum Debata

Alum-alum Debata has the function of treating fever in children, this plant is a plant that has a height of around 30cm, the shape of the leaves is an elongated triangle and the entire leaf has fine hairs, the edges of the leaves are serrated, the top of the leaf is green while the bottom The leaves are greenish white, and the stems of this plant are purple. Apart from being used as herbal medicine, this plant is also used as animal feed. The part of the plant used is the leaves. In terms of treating fever, this plant is also mixed together with other herbs which are used as complementary ingredients, namely baoang rabbu, sangge-sangge, gambiri, hatumbar birong and napuran. The processing stage for these herbal plants is that first we prepare ingredients such as: Alum-alum Debata 10 leaves, baoang rabbu 2 cloves, sangge-sangge 1 stem which has been cut into small pieces, gambiri 2 seeds, hatumbar birong 10 seeds and napuran 2 leaves. Then the next step is to grind the ingredients that have been prepared previously and chew the herbal plant until it is smooth. After it is smooth, the next step is to spray it all over the body, especially the crown.

2. Andulpak

Andulpak has the function of treating cataracts, this plant is a herbal plant of the Toba Batak ethnic group which has a height of up to 5 meters with oval-shaped leaves with brown stems and red leaf stems, andulpak is often found in forests and grows in soil with sufficient water content Many such as on the banks of rivers, apart from being used as medicine, are also used as firewood. The way to use it is to simply drip the sap from the andulpak plant directly into the eye.

3. Arsam

Arsam has a function, namely as a medicine for open wounds such as being hit by sharp objects. Arsam is a plant that has a height of 1-2 meters. This plant has single roots, the shape of the leaves is elongated and there are also leaves on each branch up to the tip and under the leaves there are fine hairs. This plant grows abundantly around the road to Tanjungan village because it reproduces quite quickly, this plant can grow in sandy, rocky and loose soil. The part of the plant used is the young shoot. To process it yourself, just chew it until it is smooth and then apply it to the wound.

4. Assi-assi

Assi Assi has the function of treating ulcers, diarrhea, dysentery, and is also very nutritious for pregnant women. Assi-assi has a height of 5-10 cm, the shape of the leaves is an elongated triangle, the outer skin of the stem is reddish brown, the base of the leaf is shaped like a heart. Assi-assi plants are often found on river banks, but not only in rivers, this plant is also often found. In coffee plantations that have high humidity levels, not only that, this plant can also grow on sandy soil, rocky soil, and also hills. The part of the plant used is the leaves, apart from being used as herbal medicine, this plant can also be used as fresh vegetables. The processing method is by grinding two handfuls of cleaned assi-assi leaves, after grinding them, put them in a glass, then mix them with 1 free-range egg and stir until evenly mixed, then drink it.

5. Baoang rara

Baoang na rara is one of the herbs often used by the Toba Batak ethnic group which has the function of curing colds. Baoang rara has a round shape and is also small in size with a height of around 2-20 cm, but the height of the tubers only reaches 1-2 cm. Shallots are widely cultivated in rice fields. Technically, Baoang Rara is able to adapt to soil that has a loose and fertile soil texture, but can also grow on sandy and rocky land. Usually shallots are used together with garlic and the part of the plant used is the tuber. The processing method is by mashing it then mixing it with oil and then rubbing it on the body.tubuh.

6. Baoang bottar

Baoang bottar has the function of cleansing digestion, liver, increasing immunity, reducing hypertension and colds. Baoang bottar grows a lot in Asian countries, especially areas that have a loose and fertile soil structure.

The shape of this garlic is in the form of cloves surrounding a long stalk in the middle. One bulb of this onion consists of 6-12 cloves, all of which are wrapped in 2-4 membranes. thin white. The part of the plant used is the tuber. The processing method is to simply chop the garlic and then eat it directly like when we take pills.

7. Baoang rabbu

Baoang rabbu has a function as an antifungal caused by candida albicans in vaginal discharge health problems. Baoang rabbu grows a lot in the mountains with loose and fertile soil, the parts of the plant used are the tubers and leaves. Apart from being used as a herb, it is also used as an ingredient in a typical Toba Batak dish, namely arsik. The way to process it is by boiling it and drinking the boiled product regularly.

8. Bulung holang

Bulung holang has the function of curing jaundice. This plant is 1-3 meters high, the leaves are shaped like fingers with wavy leaf edges, the stems are reddish white, the leaf stems have cavities like bamboo. This plant grows on mountain slopes, loose soil, fertile soil, sandy soil and also rocky soil. The part of the plant that is used as a medicinal ingredient is the leaves. The processing method is by grinding the leaves which have been washed thoroughly then mixed with coconut water and then drunk regularly..

9. Bulung paet-paet

Bulung paet-paet has the function of treating wounds, stomach acid, acne, diabetes, and also improves blood circulation. This plant is a wild plant, it grows a lot on roadsides, forests and also swamps, this plant can grow 1-5 meters, the shape of the bulung paet-paet is that the leaves are oval, the edges of the leaves are serrated, this plant can grow very quickly in wetlands. The part

of the plant used is the leaves. To treat wounds, the processing method is by grinding the leaves, then squeezing them and dripping the juice onto the wound and dressing using the crushed leaves. And to treat stomach acid and improve blood circulation, it is processed by boiling. Firstly, the leaves of bulung paet-paet are sliced thinly then dried in the sun, after the leaves are dry then boiled using mineral water then consumed regularly.

10. Sangge-sangge

Sangge-sangge has the function of treating cancer, digestive disorders, relieving menstrual pain, and also as an analgesic. The shape of this lemongrass is like a ribbon that gets sharper towards the end, the leaves have a fragrant aroma when squeezed. Usually lemongrass grows a lot in the highlands because the highlands tend to have a loose and fertile soil texture. The part of lemongrass used as a medicinal ingredient is the stem. Apart from being used as a herbal plant, this plant is also used as a food ingredient. The processing method is by cutting the lemongrass stalks into small pieces and then boiling them using mineral water. We can also add palm sugar to it so that the boiled water doesn't taste bland. Then after boiling the boiled water, drink it regularly.

11. Gambiri

Gambiri has the function of treating several health problems such as diarrhea, dysentery, stomach ache, constipation, fever, mouth ulcers and toothache. Gambiri has a tree-like stature that can grow to a height of more than 20 meters and a diameter of up to 3 meters. This candlenut shell has a black-brown color, the shape of the leaves is egg-shaped or triangular at the tip of the leaf, the fruit is round. green, in one fruit there are 2-3 seeds. Gambiri grows in areas with dry climates and also wet

climates and is also often found around home gardens. The herbal part used is the bark. The processing method is by boiling 20 grams of candlenut bark with 400cc of water, then waiting until half of the boiled water remains, and wait a few moments, then drink the boiled water while it is warm..

12. Guri-guri batu

Guri-guri batu functions as an anthelmintic, this plant has a height of 5-30 cm, the shape of the leaves is elongated and there are leaflets on each branch until the tip. This plant usually grows on cliff edges, river banks, beaches, mountain slopes and also on rock edges. The parts of the plant used as herbal ingredients are the stems and leaves. The processing method is by drying the stone guri-guri batu in a room that is not exposed to sunlight, then after drying the leaves, boil them in mineral water and then drink them regularly for a week.

13. Hasior

Hasior has the function of treating broken bones, relieving headaches, stomach aches and also toothaches. This plant grows single and spreads almost flush with the ground, the number of leaves is around 5-10 and is oval in shape. The stem of the hasior is grayish with a rhizome shape and is also soft, the leaves of the hasior like the white turmeric medicinal plant have sharp tips and have a round and oval shape. Hasior grows well in lowland or mountainous areas where the soil is loose and there is not too much water. The part of the plant used as herbal medicine is the rhizome. The way to process it is by grinding the hasior which has been washed clean and then grinding it together with rice, then wrapping it on the injured bone and to relieve headaches and stomach aches, just boil enough hasior with mineral water then drink the boiled water, while for

toothache we just need it. chew one small piece of hasior and hold it in the mouth for a while.

14. Hunik

Hunik has the function of treating coughs. The hunik plant itself is a shrub with a plant height of around 70 cm, pseudo-stemmed, upright, round and yellow measuring 3 cm and 1.5 cm wide. hunik grows in loose soil and at high altitudes and in cold areas. During processing, this plant is also mixed with other herbs, namely salagundi, by grating enough hunik which has been washed clean, then grated and boiled using mineral water, then put 10 salagundi leaves into the boiled water and after boiling the boiled water can be consumed.

15. Hunik na bottar

Hunik Bottar has the function of overcoming inflammation, reducing fever, maintaining digestive health, and reducing menstrual pain. This plant has a height of around 0.5-1 meter and its leaves have an elongated oval shape. This plant usually grows in soil that has a loose and fertile soil texture, but can also grow in sandy and rocky soil. The part of the plant used as herbal medicine is the rhizome. The processing method is by boiling clean hunik na bottar rhizomes, then grating them and brewing the grated results with hot water, once you have tasted it, you can consume it, then drink the brewed turmeric water.

16. Indung ni hunik

Indung ni hunik has the function of treating or relieving inflammation in the intestines. This plant has compound flowers with hair and scales from the top of the false stem, 10-15 cm long with a crown of about 3 cm and 1.5 cm wide, white/yellowish in color. The tip and base of the leaves are pointed, the edges of the leaves are flat. This plant usually

grows in loose and fertile soil, but can also grow in rocky soil. The way to process it is to simply grate the turmeric which has been cleaned, then boil the turmeric for about 15 minutes with mineral water, then filter the boiled water, then after waiting a few moments the boiled water of the turmeric mother is ready to be consumed.

17. Jarango

Jarango has the function of treating diseases such as arthritis. Jarango has wet, short stems and is shaped like a dirty white rhizome, the leaves are single, the tip is pointed, the edges are flat, the length reaches 60 cm, the width is about 5 cm and is green. This plant is a plant that usually grows in water or wet and humid environments such as ponds, swamps and on the banks of rivers. This plant is a type of plant with fibrous roots. The part of the plant used is the rhizome. The way to process it is by grinding the jango which has been washed clean and then mashed it, then bandaged it to the injured part of the bone.

18. Jambut huting

Jambut huting has a function as an antidote to lumbago, the jambut huting plant is a plant with an upright stem, rooted at the bottom, the rectangular stem is slightly hairy, the leaves are round or oval and start from the base. This plant usually grows in highland areas and is also widely planted in home gardens. The parts of the plant used are the stems and leaves and the processing method is by boiling the leaves and stems which have been dried in the sun with mineral water and then drinking the boiled water..

19. Kalippus

Kalippus has the function of being used as a medicine or antidote for colds. The plant has a height of up to 20 meters, the stem leaves are whitish green, the leaves

are elongated oval and have a green color. Usually these plants grow a lot around wild forests and some of them also grow on the side of the road. In the treatment, calyppus is mixed with other plants, namely the sae-sae plant. The processing method usually used is that calyptus and sae-sae plants are boiled together and then drink the water. and can also bathe the boiled water.

20. Hatumbar birong

Hatumbar birong has the function of alleviating fever, asthma, headaches and stomach aches. This hatumbar grows well in high altitude areas and on fertile soil with sufficient water content. The characteristics of this plant are the shape of the stem which is segmented like a sugar cane plant, has stems, and has relatively wide branches which range from 35-65 cm. Hatumbar na birong is also mixed with other herbal plants, namely turmeric powder, then brewed with hot water and the boiled water is drunk regularly.

21. Napuran

Napuran has the function of lowering cholesterol, lowering blood sugar, accelerating wound healing, treating acne, helping to improve digestion. Napuran usually grows a lot around houses or fields and there are still many people who cultivate this plant. Napuran is a creeping plant whose stems are greenish brown, its single leaf is heart-shaped, has a pointed tip, grows alternately, has stems and has a distinctive smell. The part of the plant used is the leaves. The processing method is that first we need to prepare 10 cleanly washed napuran leaves, then boil them using 3 glasses of mineral water, then drink the boiled water regularly. Apart from being processed by boiling, it can also be consumed directly along with lime, gambier and areca nuts.

22. Oppu-oppu

Oppu-oppu functions to treat pain related to bones and joints. Oppu-oppu plants can usually grow in fertile areas and fairly loose soil. The leaves of this plant are quite wide and can reach up to 10 cm, with leaves reaching 1 meter in length, and the stems are quite hard and have layered tubers. The parts of the plant used as herbal medicine are the tubers and leaves, usually the tubers from oppu-oppu are applied directly to the body using the tubers as a massage tool mixed with oil and the leaves are used to bandage injured bones with a mixture of oil.

23. Pege

Pege has the function of helping reduce pain in several disease conditions, such as arthritis, pain due to menstruation, back pain, relieve headaches, and also cure coughs. Pege usually grows in loose and fertile soil. This herbal plant is a plant that has rhizome roots with reddish yellow root flesh and has a strong odor. Leaves are pinnate and 15 to 23 mm wide and 8 to 15 mm wide. The part of the plant used is the rhizome. The processing method is that first we cut the pege which has been washed clean into small pieces, then we boil it in 3 glasses of mineral water, we also add palm sugar and boil it at the same time. Then after boiling it for about 15 minutes, we just have to wait until the boiled water is cold and then we can consume it.

24. Pege narara

Pege na rara has the function of lowering blood glucose, cholesterol and relieving muscle pain. Pege na rara has a height of up to 1 meter, has elongated oval leaves and multi-layered stems, the rhizome size is smaller compared to ordinary pege with red skin. The part of the plant used as a medicinal ingredient is the rhizome. The processing method is by boiling, first we cut pege na rara

which has been washed clean, then boiled using mineral water, then the boiled water can be consumed. Apart from boiling, it can also be used directly on the sore muscles by grinding the paste and then applying a bandage to the sore muscles..

25. Pirdot

Pirdot has the function of curing cholesterol. The pirdot plant is a wild plant that usually grows in forests near watercourses or in damp places. Pirdot has a sturdy tree trunk but has branches that are a little brittle and break easily. The leaves are wide and have two different colored sides, one side is green and the other side is brownish and the height of this plant reaches 5 meters. Usually pirdot grows in forests, near rivers, even on hills. The part of the plant used as herbal medicine is the leaves. The processing method is by boiling, first we prepare 30 leaves of pirdot that have been washed clean, then boil them in 4 glasses of water for 15 minutes, then the boiled pirdot water can be consumed.

26. Attajau

Attajau has the ability to treat ulcers, this plant is up to 5 meters high, has single leaves with a stalk and is facing forward. Leaf length ranges from 10-15 cm with a width of 3-7 cm. Attajau has very good endurance, usually this plant grows in highlands and even in steep places. Apart from being used as a herb, you can also consume the fruit and it is very easy to find because many of them are planted in home gardens. The part of the plant used is the leaf shoots which are processed together with the leaves. The processing method is by boiling turmeric which has been washed and cut into small pieces then boiled together with guava leaves, then the boiled water is consumed regularly, namely three glasses a day.

27. Bulu

Bulu has the function of treating seizures in babies. *Bulu* plants usually grow in villages and forests, where sunlight is covered by tall trees and only a small amount reaches the ground. So they grow quickly to get taller and get more sunlight. *Bulu* can reach a height of 0.5-2.5m. The part of the plant used is the leaf shoots. The processing method is by boiling the clean shoots for about one handful, then mixing them with two tablespoons of salt and enough washing soap and boiling them together then bathing them for a week and for we only need to replace the boiled bamboo shoots twice a week.

28. Sadduduk

Sadduduk memiliki fungsi sebagai obat untuk diare dan disentri, memiliki daun tunggal, bertangkai, letaknya berhadapan bersilang dan berbentuk bulat telur dengan ujung yang lancip, permukaannya berambut pendek yang kasar serta memiliki bunga berwarna ungu muda. Tumbuhan ini biasanya tumbuh liar di tempat-tempat seperti semak belukar serta dapat juga ditemukan di hutan. Bagian tumbuhan yang digunakan adalah daunnya. Tumbuhan sadduduk juga diolah secara bersama dengan alum alum Debata dan assi assi. Proses pengolahannya yaitu dengan merebus tumbuhan sadduduk, alum alum Debata dan assi assi dengan lima gelas air sampai menyisakan dua gelas, selanjutnya diminum dengan rutin yaitu dua kali sehari.

29. Sariddan

Sariddan has the function of treating cancer, sariddan grows on other plants such as coffee trees. This plant has brown stems, the leaves are oval and the top of the leaf is green while the bottom is brown, and is about 0.5 meters high. The part of the plant used as herbal ingredients is the leaves. The processing method itself is quite easy, namely by

boiling it, first the sarid is dried until completely dry, then boiled in mineral water for about 15 minutes. Next, drink the boiled water from the sariddan leaves regularly twice a day, morning and evening.

30. Salagundi

Salagundi has a function, namely as a cough medicine, this plant is 1-10 meters high and has purple flowers. Apart from that, the aroma of legundi leaves is very distinctive, like spices. The fruit is round and has flesh 5 mm thick, usually one legundi fruit contains four small black seeds. Salagundi plants are basically able to grow in various land conditions. However, this plant tends to like open and dry areas and will grow well in planting media that is mixed with clay, manure and sand. The part of the salagundi plant that is processed is the leaves and it is processed together with the hunik and hasior. The processing method is by preparing cleaned salagundi, hunik, hasior leaves, then boiling them in water for about 20 minutes, then drinking the boiled water from these plants twice a day.

31. Sae-sae

Sae-sae has the function of treating colds, a plant that is 1-2 meters high, this plant has compound leaves, elliptical in shape with a rounded base, blunt tip and serrated edges. The leaves reach 2-8cm in length and 2-5cm in width. Meanwhile, the leaves are pinnate with winged stems, green and 5-25 mm wide. Usually *sae-sae* grows in places that can get direct sunlight, and often grows in wild forests. The parts of the plant used are leaves and stems and are processed together with calyppus. The way to process it is by boiling it, then mixing the boiled water with cold water and then bathing it.

32. Seddok-seddok

Seddok-seddok functions to treat urinary tract infections, seddok-seddok leaves is a weed in tea plantations, rubber plantations and fields. Sometimes this plant is planted in pots as an ornamental plant. The leaves are single green in color with a wide oval shape, 5-10 cm long, 4-7 cm wide, the edges of the leaves are irregularly wavy, the parts of the plant used are the stem and leaves. The way to process it is by preparing spoonfuls that have been washed clean, then mash them until they are pulverized, then squeeze and strain until you have collected 1 glass of water, then drink before eating.

33. Silinjuang

Silinjuang has the function of treating tuberculosis (pulmonary tuberculosis), bleeding hemorrhoids, bleeding wounds, diarrhea, dysentery and also stomach pain. This plant is upright and reaches a height of 2-5 meters, the stem is round, hard, the leaves fall out in rings all over the stem, the leaves are red. Usually, apart from being used as a herbal medicine, this plant is also used as an ornamental plant because of its attractive color. Silinjuang grows well in open places with full sunlight but can also adapt well in places protected from sunlight. Basically, the red horsetail plant does not require intensive care, and can thrive in light to heavy textured soil. The part of the plant used is the leaves, the processing method is by drying 10 leaves together with 10 leaves of the purple leaf plant and 15 dried pegagan leaves, boiled with 5 glasses of water until the remaining 3 glasses are drunk in the morning and evening before eat.

34. Sijukkot

Sijukkot functions to reduce uric acid levels, sijukkot leaves contain active flavonoid compounds which are natural antioxidants, this plant is also known as

Dutch mustard greens, siomak, or fragrant lettuce. It can grow to a height of 2.5 meters with round, smooth, purplish green stems. The leaves are pinnately serrated and can reach a length of 35 cm and a maximum width of 10 cm and are tapered at the ends. Sijukkot can thrive in damp places, usually we often find it on riverbanks or riverbanks. The plant parts used are stems and leaves. The processing method is to take sijukkot leaves or all 2-3 parts of the plant, then wash them clean, then boil them for 15 minutes, then strain them and wait a few moments until you feel you can drink them.

35. Simandaruma

Simandaruma functions to increase the body's immunity, maintain healthy skin, treat stomach aches, and also treat wounds affected by sharp objects. Sintrong plants have elongated oblong-shaped leaves, soft stems, and can reach a height of 2 meters. Simandaruma has hump-shaped compound flowers with a green color, and when ripe the tips turn brown to brick red, while after blooming the flowers develop into fruit. The part of the plant used is the leaves. The way to process it is by crushing the sintrong leaves and then applying a bandage to the wound and to treat stomach aches we can consume this plant directly.

36. Simarhambing-hambing

Simarhambing-hambing functions to treat canker sores, uterine inflammation, uterine tumors, flatulence, malaria, heartburn and vomiting. *Simarhambing-hambing* is oval in shape like an egg to a rhombus. The leaves are about 2-10 cm long and 0.5-5 cm wide and can reach a height of 1 meter. The edges of the leaves are serrated and have fine white hairs around them. The flowers of this plant are white. The parts of the plant used are roots, stems and leaves. The processing method is that first the *simarhambing-hambing* plant is dried in

the sun until it is completely dry, then after drying it is boiled in 5 glasses of mineral water for approximately 15 minutes, then served in a glass, after tasting the boiled water, then drink the boiled water.

37. Sirittak

Sirittak has the function of facilitating digestion. This plant has long, upright, spur-shaped or egg-shaped leaves, light green in color and fragrant. The tip of the leaf can be blunt or sharp, reaching 5 cm in length. The surface is serrated or flat. It smells like cloves and tastes bitter. *Sirintak* is easy to find in the market because it is widely bought and sold. This plant can grow in the lowlands to the highlands, and thrives in loose soil, *sirintak* can be reproduced by seed. The leaves can also treat high blood pressure, this plant does not need to be processed, just consumed directly in the form of fresh vegetables.

38. Inngo

Inngo has the function of reducing fever, headaches, toothache, respiratory problems, and also neutralizes toxins. The *inggo* plant has a double pinnate shape, with a light green color and a slender cylindrical stem with many branches. The flowers are yellow with a shape like a small bowl and have a very strong aroma and reach a height of 1.5 meters. This plant can grow in various types of soil ranging from heavy clay to loose sand and gravel soil. Usually grows along lakes, rivers, waterways and wet places. The part of the plant used as herbal medicine is the leaves. The processing method is by brewing *inggo* leaves with hot water, then stirring and then drinking the brewed water.

39. Guri-guri redda

Guri-guri redda has the function of treating colds, this plant grows in land that has flowing water and often grows on river banks and is not exposed to

sunlight. This plant has long leaves, each leaf has small parallel leaves, and has reddish stems. The parts of the plant used are the stems and leaves. This plant is usually processed at the same time as jarango by boiling it at the same time and then bathing in the boiled water.

40. Simarihur ni asu

Simarihur ni asu has the function of removing wind from the body. This plant is about 0.5 meters high, the stem has fine hairs and has small leaves. Usually this plant grows around rivers or watery land. The parts of the plant used are the stems and leaves. The way to process it is by boiling it with mineral water at the same time as sanduduk on it, then bathing it and the boiled water can also be drunk.

41. Pinasa

Pinasa has the function of treating diabetes. Pinasa are generally medium sized, up to around 20 m high, although some reach 30 meters. Cylindrical round stem, up to about 1 meter in diameter. The crown is dense and dense, wide and rounded when in open areas. All parts of the plant emit a thick white sap when injured and it also grows in the lowlands and highlands. The part used as herbal medicine is the leaves. The way to process it is that we first prepare 10 pieces of pinasa leaves that have been washed clean and hunik that have been cut into small pieces to taste, then boil them for about 10-15 minutes then leave them to cool and consume them three times a day before or after eating.

4. CONCLUSION

As many as 41 names of herbal data were found that can be used as traditional medicine among the Toba Batak ethnic group in Tanjungan village, Simanindo subdistrict. The names of herbs used in their ecological environment have a direct relationship with the people who speak

them. Of the total names of herbs in the Batak Toba ethnic group in Tanjungan village, there are 38 herbal functions, as well as the processing process by boiling, spraying, and mashing which is used directly. Their knowledge of herbal names has occurred naturally since ancient times. The ability to recognize and understand the physical form and biological condition of the name of the plant will be in line with the community's perspective on the special functions of the plant in terms of traditional medicine carried out.

Declaration by Authors

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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