

ABSTRAK

Tio Scholastika Br Sijabat, NIM 4182220024 (2018), Etnobotani Upacara Adat *Monding* (Kematian) Suku Batak Toba Di Kecamatan Porsea Kabupaten Toba.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendokumentasikan pengetahuan lokal (*cosmos*), sistem kepercayaan (*corpus*), praktek pemanfaatan (*praxis*), dan mengetahui nilai penting budaya (*Index Cultural Significance*) tumbuhan yang dimanfaatkan dalam upacara adat *monding* (kematian) Suku Batak Toba Di Kecamatan Porsea Kabupaten Toba. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di 3 Desa yaitu Patane I, Patane II, dan Simpang Siguragura, Kecamatan Porsea Kabupaten Toba. Metode penelitian bersifat kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara semi terstruktur, observasi partisipatif, *focus group discussion* (FGD), dokumentasi dan identifikasi tumbuhan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tumbuhan yang digunakan dalam upacara adat *monding* (kematian) Suku Batak Toba berjumlah 13 spesies yang mencakup 9 famili tumbuhan. Famili yang banyak digunakan berasal dari famili Poaceae sebanyak 3 spesies. Organ daun merupakan organ tumbuhan yang banyak digunakan dengan persentase 43,47%. Tumbuhan-tumbuhan yang digunakan dalam upacara adat *monding* (kematian) dibudidayakan oleh masyarakat dengan persentase 71,42%. Nilai penting budaya pada penelitian ini terbagi atas tiga kategori yaitu kategori sangat tinggi, rendah dan sangat rendah. Nilai sangat tinggi terdiri dari 10 spesies dengan nilai 100, nilai rendah terdiri dari 2 spesies dengan nilai 9 dan 15, dan golongan sangat rendah terdiri dari 1 spesies dengan nilai 2.

Kata Kunci: *Etnobotani, monding (kematian), Suku Batak Toba.*



ABSTRACT

Tio Scholastika Br Sijabat, NIM 4182220024 (2018), Ethnobotany of the *Monding* (Death) Traditional Ceremony of the Toba Batak Tribe on the Porsea District Toba Regency.

This study aims to document local knowledge (*cosmos*), belief system (*corpus*), utilization practices (*praxis*), and find out the important cultural value (*Index Cultural Significance*) of plants utilized *monding* (death) ceremony by the Batak Toba Tribe on the Porsea District Toba Regency. The research location was conducted in 3 villages, namely Patane I, Patane II, and Simpang Siguragura, Porsea District, Toba Regency. Research methods are qualitative and quantitative. Data collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews, participatory observations, *focus group discussion* (FGD), documentation and identification of plants. The results showed that the plants used in the traditional *monding* (death) ceremony of the Batak Toba Tribe totaled 13 species which included 9 plant families. The family that is widely used comes from the Poaceae family as many as 3 species. Leaf organ is the most widely used plant organ with a percentage 43.47%. The plants used in the traditional *monding* (death) ceremony are cultivated by the community with a percentage 73.33%. The important cultural values in this study are divided into three categories, namely the very high, low and very low categories. The very high value consists of 10 species with a value of 100, the low value consists of 2 species with values of 9 and 15, and the very low group consists of 1 species with a value of 2.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, *monding* (death), Batak Toba tribe.

