1. INTRODUCTION

Language isn’t restricted to correspondence. Language contains a social vision: recording, keep up, and acquire the aggregate ideas, verifiable, philosophical, socio-culture and biological estimations of a general public. Language is an image and social component that is inborn in human life. In socio-culture terms, language is a part of culture that exists in a genuine manner and can likewise legitimately recognize one ethnic network and another ethnic network. As a social reality, language is a wonder that utilized by the talking network to impart and associate with regards to circumstances and social settings inside of environment (Mbete, 2011).

In 1912, Edward Sapir published ‘Language and Environment,’ becoming one of the first etymologists to look beyond the depiction of language in terms of sound frameworks, word implications, structure, and like to forge a link between nature and language. According to Sapir, numerous components of human culture are attributed to the effects of physical conditions in which culture is established. As a result, the interrelationship between the environment’s occupants is represented by various elements, such as clans that live near nature communicating in their regular language. It implies that a language is influenced by its surroundings. As a result, each network may have a different language and culture, and different dialects will have different dictionaries, because they share different societies that inspire unmistakable kinds of understandings (Mbete, 2008).

Language environment consists of the human element, the natural environment, and the socio-cultural environment, including the language element which is the reality of the language environment (Mbete, 2011). Ecolinguistic theory is used in this research. Ecolinguistics is a theory related to linguistics and ecology. Ecology in linguistics plays a very important role. The importance of ecological linguistics, particularly with regard to linguistic sustainability. This is because speech loss is believed to occur due to environmental degradation. Based on these philosophical considerations, the environment is one of the most important studies in linguistics. Ecolinguistics is a “general term” that encompasses a wide variety of theoretical approaches. The ecology of language in
Ecolinguistics is related to two things, namely (1) the physical or physical environment and (2) the social environment. The physical environment includes geographic features such as the topography of the area (beaches, valleys, plains, highlands, or mountains), climate, rainfall, and basic human economic needs, including flora, fauna, and mineral resources that can be sustained by humans. The social environment includes various community forces that shape each individual’s way of life and thinking. What is important in this social power are religion, ethics, political organization and art. In ecolinguistic theory, language and community speakers are seen as organisms that live in a system in an environment. Language is also regarded as a system that can develop and change according to human development and shift non-stop from time to time (Mbete, 2008). In linguistics, these changes can be seen in many ways. One of the simplest things that can indicate a change is the lexical level. The idea reinforces the fact that it is an aspect that is closely related to humans. The existed language is, for this situation, existed one in discernment as well as in informative, gainful, and innovative execution acted, both oral and composed. This implies any language of a specific culture can give portrayal about culture, social network, and regular situation of the speaker, thus does Muna language. Accordingly, ecolinguistic is utilized as an extension to uncover flora lexicon of kaghati in Muna Speech Community (MSC), with the goal that it will be more clear and keep up the presence of those lexicon for an articulation.

Regarding the language environment Meko Mbete (2002) describes the language environment using a logical dimension model (Figure 1).

The dialogue model is persuasive. This is demonstrated by persuasive bolts, which represent that there are connections between the phenomena (participants, objects and media) in the circumstance, and between the environment and the circumstance, and that these connections are inconsistent. In the model, the course of each rationalistic bolt outlines that the settings of correspondence rule and establish the circumstance and the dialogue yet in addition that the situational exchange impacts the specific situation. The dialog of those constituents is signed by symbol “↔”, that occurs in TOPOS (space, place, and time), with background of three social practice dimensions, namely ideological, sociological, and biological. The three dimensions constitute ecology of language. The three-dimensionality of social practice can easily be used as a theoretical framework for Bang & Doors. The three dimensions are dialectically determined and determining. The three logical dimensions are interconnected historical and dynamic systems of recurring invariances, patterns, and The ideological dimension refers to our individual and collective mental, cognitive, ideological and psychological systems. The sociological dimension is about the way we organize our relationships to maintain a collective of individuals, whether these individuals love each other (eg. in a family and among friends), to know each other (for example, in political systems such as a region, a state). The biological dimension is about our biological collective and our coexistence with other species (animals, plants, soils, oceans, microorganisms, etc.).

Furthermore, the view of naturalization from the perspective of language and ecology can be adopted in ecolinguistics (Li et al., 2020). Furthermore, Wenjuan argues that ecolinguistics can create a harmonious life in the life sciences. This will be an important step to increase human bio-ecological awareness and solve the ecological crisis (Wenjuan, 2017). Furthermore, Bang explained that to do about ecology, an ecological theory was needed. To explain the ecological understanding of language that is necessary for a theory of language ecology. Through this paper, Bang explains about the dialectical theory of language and communication through language.
theory (Bang & Trampe, 2014). Spangler analyzes ecolinguistics based on game simulations. The analysis found that the roots of the ecological crisis can be learned by playing games. Because in this game it can be designed to reproduce and reflect the real world (Poole & Spangler, 2020). Furthermore, research conducted by Stibbe combines ecolinguistics with critical discourse by establishing a normative framework for assessing discourse ecologically (Stibbe, 2014).

The research conducted by other researchers who conduct ecolinguistic research include the language myth, and indiscrimination between the two different approaches to language known as cognitive internalism and cognitive externalism (Fernández-Vázquez, 2021; Zahoor & Janjua, 2020; Khotimah et al, 2021; Norton & Hulme, 2019; Luardini et al, 2019; Kravchenko, 2016). A more consistent definition of language ecology is given, based on the biology of cognition as a theory of the living; consequently, the subject area of ecolinguistics is defined differently, with a focus on the nature and function of language as a mode of organization of the living system society, (Zahoor & Janjua, 2020; Nash, 2016; Finke, 2014) on the relation of nature and culture (Uryu et al., 2014; Poole, 2018; Ulrica & Stefanovic, 2018).

Kaghati is a common game type and an ancient social element in MSC that exists today. Bieck (Bieck, 2002) said that kaghati has been growing for about 4,000 years. Kaghati was previously used as a rancher round and was also played after the drive. Ensuring the abundance of Kaghati in MSC is important, both for the sustainability of the Muna language and for the preservation of Kaghati, with its conventions and culture, which include the importance and social appreciation of past heritage as part of its own character for the younger age. The regular habitat and the socio-cultural environment of MSC that are alive and practical up to now are acquired from our progenitors. The presence of MSC is impacted by the communication between people in MSC and the common habitat and socio-cultural climate. One type of cooperation, interrelation, and association is recorded in greenery lexicon established in the kaghati's environment.

Other previous researchers conducted empirical research on kaghati. Bieck (2002), “The First Kiteman,” focuses solely on the history of kaghati. The implemented theory is not included. Puspyo (2004) in “Layang-Layang Indonesia” not only studied the Muna kite, but she also explains the types and history of kites in various areas of Indonesia in her book. “Tinjauan Sejarah tentang Kaghati dalam Masyarakat Muna” investigates the existence of kaghati in Muna, the use of kaghati materials, and the kaghati myths. Muthalib’s research contains no theories. In this article, ecolinguistic theory, in particular Bang and Door’s (1996) ecolinguistic theory in relation to language and social practice, has never been used to study kaghati. More precisely, social practice has three components. (1) philosophical measurement, philosophy connected with individual or group mental inquiry, intellectual, mental adherence to a particular expression; (2) sociological measurement, the coherent measurement of how joints classify and control the cycle of interaction in the general public, which gives evidence of mutual appreciation for each other, and (3) organic measurement of natural human presence corresponding to different species, as well as varieties of plants or creatures, similar to that of a registered biological system (particularly the Muna language).

Based on the explanation above, this article expects to: (1) discover and portray the flora lexicon of kaghati; and (2) examine the dynamic of intergenerational understanding on flora lexicon of kaghati. The diversity of lexicon, especially the lexicon in the kaghati's environment is a part of the ethnic wealth in the form of local wisdom of ancestral heritage and regional peculiarities that need to be explored and empowered for the sake of environmental sustainability. The sustainability of Muna’s natural environment with its diversity guarantees human sustainability and Muna culture in the future.

2. METHODS

This research was the field work carried out in Muna, southeast Sulawesi, in two subareas, specifically Lohia, Liang Kobori city; and Watopute, Wali City. The strategy used was a subjective and quantitative methodology, and information was collected from 150 respondents (youth, center and age) through perception, discussion and survey techniques. A survey was used as a screening tool in this research. The survey is unstructured and organized, and has lexicon arrangements. The age range of the respondents ranged from 15 to 65 years (15-24 years as youth, 25-45 years as middle
age, and 46-65 years as old age). Respondents came from a variety of educational and social backgrounds, including students, ranchers, laborers, network pioneers, business people, homemakers, and merchants. This is done in view of the fact that not all reactions are relevant to this research, so the acceptance cycle is over. From this point on, the selected information is characterized by its phonetic and environmental structures and classifications. At this point, each compiled lexicon is expressly exposed to give semantic data and the social practice element of the kaghati lexicon. The following informational investigation aims to estimate the degree of intergenerational understanding of the kaghati vegetation lexicon with the accompanying Definitions, Housewives and Traders. The investigation of the information is carried out by ordering the information so that it is used and avoided. This is done in view of the fact that not all reactions are relevant to this investigation, so the acceptance cycle is over. From this point on, the selected information is characterized by its phonetic and environmental structures and classifications. At this point, each compiled lexicon is expressly revealed to provide semantic data and the social practice element of the kaghati lexicon. The following informational investigation aims to calculate the degree of intergenerational understanding of the kaghati vegetation lexicon with the associated definition.

### Table 1. Scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SCORE (%)</th>
<th>PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>85-100</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>70-84</td>
<td>Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>55-69</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>45-55</td>
<td>Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0-44</td>
<td>Least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan by Sudijono (2005)

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In light of the information assortment, there are a few outcomes contains flora lexicon of kaghati and the dynamic of intergenerational understanding on flora lexicon of kaghati in Muna Speech Community (MSC).

#### 3.1 Flora Lexicon of Kaghati

The treasure of flora lexicon of kaghati is a wealth of flora lexicon that is used in ke-kaghati-an environment. It has external referential meaning, can be seen, proven, both empirically and visible.

**Bhoru Palm Palmae:** Palm found in the area of tropical and subtropical. It has stemmed grows upright and rarely branches. Its roots grow from the base of the stem and are shaped like fibers. The stem is segmented and does not have a true cambium. The leaf stalk has a leaf midrib that covers the stem. Regarding kaghati, MSC, especially the makers of kaghati using bhoru to be used as a sounding device called ‘kamuu’ or ‘kavoru’. The part of palm or bhoru used is the young palm leaf part called bhale. As an identity of pande ghati ‘kaghati’s maker’.

**Bhea Areca Nut Areca catechu:** The areca tree has a high stem that can reach a height of 15-25m; the trunk is slender and perpendicular to the top. The fruit is green when young and turns orange or yellowish red when ripe. In kaghati’s environment, the part of the bhea used is the midrib of areca nut or called kulubhea. The midrib is used by the maker of kaghati as the kalampi ‘kaghati coating’. Bhea is a symbol of respect, appreciation, and friendship in individual communities with other individuals and also between groups. Bhea is the dominant symbol in Muna’s conversation, which is always presented in every traditional ceremony, such as marriage customs, karia rituals, and others. Bhakeno bhea or ‘betel nut’ is also used by MSC as katangkano wangka ‘teeth booster’. MSC considers areca nut to represent honesty because it has stems that grow straight. There is a strength and power (Philosophy).

**Bhontu Waru Hibiscus tiliaceus:** Grows on fertile soil, stems grow straight, but on infertile soils, the stems bend, branch, and the leaves are wider. Waru height reaches 5-15 meters. The ability to survive is very high because it is tolerant of dry and wet conditions. Bhontu is used in kaghati’s environment as the edge of kaghati or called kasamba, a net that looks like a spider webs or kalolonda, and a balancing rope called kasaa. The part that is used as a rope is the skin
of the waru stem. Easy to live wherever you are; as a protector; life giver; and able to unite (Philosophy).

Ghai Coconut Cocos nucifera: Ghai has a single chip seed, rooted in fiber, and is classified as a palm family. In general, ghai ‘coconut’ has no branches and has slippery leaves. Ghai is very easy to cultivate and also has many health benefits. In kaghati’s environment, part of ghai ‘coconut’ which is used by the maker of kaghati is coconut shell or called kaghabulu. Pande ghati ‘maker of kaghati’ has close interaction with kaghabulu which is used as a place to store the fibers of pineapple leaves which have been cleaned of fine fur. In addition, MSC also makes kaghabulu as a traditional game called kalego which is now rarely played by Muna children. Tree of Life; provide benefits for other lives; power provider; and life safety (Philosophy).

Ghue Rattan Calamus spp.: A plant belonging to a group of palm whose life propagates and is included in the Calamoideae sub-family. Rattan stems are usually slim with a diameter of 2-5 cm, long sections, not hollow, and many are protected by long, hard and sharp spines. In kaghati’s environment, the young leaves of ghue ‘rattan’ are used by pande ghati as one of the materials to make a sounding device. In order to be able to produce sound as desired, pande ghati sliced thinly and smoothed the young leaves of the ghue. Sound produced will also be different, according to the creativity of the maker of kaghati ‘pande ghati’. Considered the giver of life; be a fortress of strength; and provide comfort (Philosophy).

Kahitiela Corn Zea mays: A kind of plant that includes the family of grasses (graminae) from the subfamily mydeaee. Corn has fiber roots, stems that are not branched and cylindrical. Corn plants have one or two cobs, depending on the variety. In kaghati’s environment, the maker of kaghati uses a part of kahitiela, namely goga ‘corn husk’ which is already dried. Goga is used as an ingredient in the making of kalampi or a coating that is placed on kasambano fotu or kasaa to prevent breaking easily. As a counterweight; Life balance; and prevent damage or act as a protector (Philosophy).

Kakumboka Fern Drynaria quercifolia: A fern refers to a group of plants with the vascular system of true (Tracheophyta). Fern is a plant in the epiphytic plant species, which is a plant whose life attaches to other plants but looks for its own food. Aside from being a traditional medicinal plant, kakumboka is one of the raw materials of kaghati. Pande ghati uses a dry leaf of kakumboka to make the small kaghati or called bhate kamanu-manu or kaensewoka by using a sprig of grass as its counterweight. This ‘Fern Leaf’ roo kakumboka is also used by kaghati makers as an alternative or choice for paper or kaghati walls, besides gadung leaves or roo kolope. Considered a protector; able to live together; and give peace (Philosophy).

Kasopa A Kind of Pumpkin: A kind of pumpkin plant, large fruit, round, and feels bitter. Its contents are seeded like pumpkin seeds, hard-skinned when old or mature. In kaghati’s environment, pande ghati makes kaghati by imitating the shape of the kasopa fruit. The kite or kaghati is called bhate dhalebha. MSC wants a degree change in life; able to improve themselves to be better (Philosophy).

Kolope Gadung Tuber Dioscorea hispida: Gadung tuber has round hairy, spiny stems that are spread along the stem and stalks. Gadung tubers’ skin is ivory white or yellow. The tubers of stemless yams grow and climb, 5-20 m long. As the main material for making Muna kites called kaghati kolope. Kolope leaves are used for the wall on kaghati. Kolope leaves have two kinds; masculine and feminine leaf. The place of leaf on kaghati’s wall based on the position of the gadung leaf. Roo kolope has a symbol that symbolizes the balance of life. Human life is not alone. Humans in their lives there are always others, humans as social creatures. They are on our left and right. The shape of the right and left yam leaves has the same shape. This is human life in togetherness. Regarding the balance position, kaghati fans have the idea that their lives will always be in a balanced, safe, peaceful and peaceful position. Roo kolope is analogous to the human body; roo kolope is identical to human skin. If roo kolope on kaghati serves to hold exposed to the wind so that it is balanced in the sky, human skin functions to protect all the substances in our body from the wind or prevent the entry of other substances that can damage body tissues in humans (Philosophy).

Kowala Sugar Palm Arenga pinnata: A kind of plant that is a closed seed plant (Angiospermae) and belongs to the family of areca nut (Areccaceae). Pandi ghati uses parts of the kowala plant namely roono kowala or young palm leaves which are
dried. Young palm leaves or roono kowala called bhaile in Muna can be used for sounding devices on kaghati. Able to provide many benefits for life. Easy to live anywhere (Philosophy).

Midawa Sweet Potato Ipomoea batatas L.: A plant that belongs to a type of secondary crop which functions as a substitute for staple food (rice). Midawa ‘sweet potato’ is a kind of cultivated plant. Related to kaghati’s environment shown in the kaghati shape or model, namely bhate dhangkonu or semi-round model. Naming bhate dhangkonu by the maker of kaghati is caused by kaghati resembling the round shape of the midawa plant. Lexicon dhangkonu is only available in midawa plants because it is not found in other plants. Pande ghati has an idea with the kaghati model, midawa as one of the main staples of MSC can be maintained and lifted the dignity of the midawa plant to be high, which was above the ground, now in the sky. Clever to be grateful; always reminds us that the wheel of life is always spinning, sometimes it is below or above (Philosophy).

Nanasi Pineapple Ananas commossus: Plant of nanasi ‘pineapple’ is classified as an annual monocot class. This plant has a series of flowers found at the end of the stem, and the growth extends using side shoots that develop into vegetative branches. In kaghati’s environment, nanasi ‘pineapple’ is one of the important materials in the process of making kaghati Muna. The maker of kaghati uses roo nanasi ‘pineapple leaves’ to be used as kaghati rope known as ghurame. Ghurame is a typical rope of Muna and is made from pineapple leaf fibers or called kawuu-wuu. The selected pineapple leaves ‘roo nanasi’ are old leaves. Magical value: pineapples should not be bypassed. If stepped on, the rope will break easily later. It has a symbol of life: pineapple has self-defense, that is on the sides of its leaves with thorns and at the tips of the leaves there are sharp and hard thorns. These spines are pineapple’s personal protective devices from outside disturbances. The thorn symbolizes the defense and security of life, not disturbed by outsiders, such as animals or humans. The character of the leaves are straight upright, it seems like humans are raising their hands, as in the atmosphere of praying to God. Pineapple also symbolizes kindness and benefits (Philosophy).

Patu Betung Dendrocalamus asper: A type of bamboo that has a large stem size and is included in the tribe of grasses. In kaghati’s environment, pande ghati used patu ‘betung’ as one of the basic materials for making kaghati, which is to make wings or pani of kaghati. The bamboo character is chosen to be a kites’ wing is hard and thick. The length depends on the size of the kaghati made. The function of the wing ‘pani’ is to make kaghati able to fly to the sky. Betung has a strong and long-lasting durability for years. Regarding this strength and resilience, the maker of kaghati has the ideology that he also possesses the resilience and life force that the patu ‘betung’ has. Patu symbolizes life, the bamboo shoots are delicious as vegetables, the trunks can be used for the floor of the house; can also be used for fencing. MSC hopes to have strong endurance through life; although hard and firm but still be wise; and easy to adapt in any environment (Philosophy).

Wulu Reed Bamboo Gigantochloa atter: Wulu is refers to a kind of herbaceous plant with cavities and segments on its stem. Bamboo is included in the grass family. In kaghati’s environment, pande ghati used wulu to make kaindere ‘middle frames of kite’. Kaindere is a pole located in the center of the vertical position. This vertical pole is made from one stem of which is intact and is cut according to the desired height of kaghati. Able to live by following the rules of life that have been set; have sincerity of heart. (Philosophy).

Towulambe Sugar Cane Saccharum officinarum: A type of grass and only grows in tropical climates, and where it has high water content. The stem of towulambe is used as an ear material for making kamuu/kaworu ‘sounding device’ and called kapingke ‘the ear’. The length is around 2 cm, its function is to tie the rope of kamuu/kaworu so that it forms an arc and produces sound. As a counterweight in life; alignment; not discriminating each other. As a counterweight in life; alignment; not discriminating against each other; balanced life (Philosophy).

3.2 The dynamics of understanding the lexicon of flora in Kaghatis’ Intergenerational speaking community environment of the Muna language

In view of the consequences of the survey, Kaghati tested 15 lexical things of flora in the discursive network of the language Muna in the city of Lia. Ngkobori and the city of Wali. Lexical
tested by 150 respondents include 50 respondents who were 15-24 years old, 50 respondents who were 25-45 years old, and 50 respondents who were 46-65 years old. The level of understanding of the flora lexicon by the three groups of respondents is shown in the fee structure. The distinction in speed level of intergenerational understanding from the flora lexicon is used as the angle limit. For a general picture, the following is the web of speeches, which includes Kaghati’s flora encyclopedia.

Table 2. Percentage of Flora Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flora Lexicons of Kaghati</th>
<th>15-24 years old</th>
<th>25-45 years old</th>
<th>46-65 years old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bhoru</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhea</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhontu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghai</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghue</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahitela</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakumboka</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolope</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kowala</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midawa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanasi</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patu</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wulu</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towulambe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasopa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In view of the above graph, it can be seen that respondents with an age of 46-65 years have the most remarkable comprehension with a normal value of 84% (useful) for each lexicon tested, followed by respondents aged 25-45 who matured with a normal value of 74% (very good), and then the lowest understandings with a normal value of 55% (sufficient) of respondents aged 15-24 years. In addition, we can also determine the level of understanding among the respondents. The normal understanding of respondents between the ages of 46-65 and respondents of 25-45 years is 10%; the typical perception of the 2545-year-old respondents of the 15-25-year-old respondents is 19%, and the normal understanding of the 46-65-year-old respondents of the 15-24-year-old respondents is 29%. Subsequently, it can generally be seen that understanding of the jargon decreases by ± 29%, resulting from the knowledge of respondents with the most critical data compared to respondents with the highest understanding.

The result showed that age and mean age have more complete information about the kaghati flora lexicon than adolescence. The elevated level is caused by the extreme network connection, interrelation, interdependence with the element that is the Kaghati environment. The ancient and middle ages are the greatest attention to the making of kaghati in the celebration of the dragon. You will have a variety of knowledge or appropriate lexical knowledge about various types of plants used as kaghati material.

This research mentioned two novelties below. First of all, it can be explained theoretically that the use of the natural environment in ecological language is closely related to the traditional MSC game, namely the kaghati kolope, all of which is obtained directly from the natural environment. Language and environment (physical and social environment) are linked as a concept in ecolinguistic theory. Whereas language is part of a social activity that involves social practice, that is, a concept that it applies to all actions, creativity, and community behavior, both of the neighbor in the community (social environment) and of the natural environment. The application of three-dimensionality to ecolinguistic studies, (ideological, the biological, and the sociological dimension) are closely related to MSC life. Second, the biotic on flora lexicon of kaghati are empirically closely related to MSC and its physical and social environment.

4. CONCLUSION

Muna speech community interact and is reliant on the environment, either natural environment or socio-cultural environment (including ke-kaghati-an environment). The raw materials of kaghati game are all derived from Mother Nature. The result of interaction, interrelation, and interdependence of Muna speech community and ke-kaghati-an environment is indicated in the diversity of kaghati flora lexicon. Preservation of the abundance of kaghati in MSC is significant, both for the maintainability of the Muna language and for the protection of kaghati with its customs and culture, which is safeguarded in the importance and social estimations of the past legacy as a component of the individual personality, particularly for the youthful age. Exploring the ecological language of Ke-kaghati in the Muna linguistic community from an ecological linguistic perspective is something new. There are several difficulties
associated with this research: 

**kaghati** experts, or called as **pande ghati**; in this case, there are some from the older generation, while the younger generation has very little knowledge of **kaghati** due to the disruption of the intergenerational process of inheritance. Given the limitations of this current study, several studies will need to further examine the relationship between the language, culture and environment of the Muna language community to improve this research. Through this research, the Muna government is also expected to pay special attention to the protection and maintenance of a number of **kaghati** cultures that were beginning to change, which certainly had an impact on the change in **kaghati** language. Preservation of the Kekagatian culture and language can be done by documenting the language through written texts, **kaghati** lexicon, or teaching materials for students. This should be done as a form of concern so that **kaghati** culture, which is an ancestral legacy, can continue to be passed down to the younger generation of Muna. Also, the Muna government may pay special attention to kite growers, or **Pande Ghati** is declining now. Therefore, the government must provide a venue and fully support the pande ghati to continuously pass on the **kaghati** legacy so that intergenerational causes can minimize the extinction of **kaghati** culture.

**REFERENCES**


Poole, R. (2018). Ecolinguistics, GIS, and Corpus Linguistics for the Analysis of the Rosemont Copper


