



Lexicon of Medicinal Plants in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi

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Abstract

Traditional knowledge of medicinal plants constitutes an important part of local wisdom that is closely intertwined with regional language and cultural practices. In Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, such knowledge is preserved through the Makassar language and continues to be applied in traditional medical treatments. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected through in-depth interviews with community elders, traditional healers (*sandro*), and local residents possessing extensive ethnomedicinal knowledge. Lexical semantic analysis was used to identify medicinal plant names, morphological parts utilized, lexical meanings, and therapeutic functions. The findings document 57 medicinal plant lexicons that remain actively used by the community and are classified based on the plant parts employed, including leaves, fruits, rhizomes, flowers, seeds, roots, stems, sap, leaf gel or mucus, pods, and marine algae thallus. Leaves were the most frequently utilized plant part, followed by fruits and rhizomes, indicating considerations of accessibility, sustainability, and ease of processing. The presence of marine algae as medicinal resources reflects the coastal ecological context of Pangkep Regency. Furthermore, lexical analysis reveals that plant naming patterns are shaped by physical characteristics, color, taste, habitat, and perceived efficacy, highlighting the close relationship between language, environment, and traditional knowledge. This research contributes to the documentation and preservation of ethnobotanical knowledge and emphasizes the role of regional languages in sustaining cultural heritage and biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: ethnobotany, lexicon, local wisdom, medicinal plants, Pangkep Regency, traditional medicine

A. Introduction

Language is a communication tool that allows humans to adapt to the culture, customs, behaviors, and manners of the people in their environment (Setiadi, G, 2024; Susanti et al., 2023). Through language, humans can establish social relationships and pass on knowledge from generation to generation (Ayu & Claria, 2023). Regional languages as a form of language that live and develop in certain regions have a vital role in documenting local wisdom, including knowledge about the use of traditional medicinal plants (Parasian & Lubis, 2025).

Indonesia is known as a country with extraordinary biodiversity (Hiola et al., 2016). The tropical climate allows the growth of various types of medicinal plants that have been used by the community in traditional medicine systems for generations. Medicinal plants not only have health and medicinal value, but are also part of the cultural heritage reflected in their naming and use using the local language (Abida et al., 2023).

Pangkep Regency in South Sulawesi is one of the areas that has a wealth of local flora, including a variety of traditional medicinal plants. The local community has used this medicinal plant for generations as an alternative treatment for various diseases. Knowledge of local names, parts of plants used, and the efficacy of medicinal plants is a very valuable local wisdom and needs to be preserved.

However, the development of the times marked by modernization, urbanization, and changes in people's lifestyles threatens the sustainability and documentation of traditional knowledge about medicinal plants (Roekan et al., 2024). Younger generations tend to abandon traditional medicine and switch to modern medicine, so local knowledge of medicinal plants is potentially lost (Prinsloo Lee et al., 2023). The limitation of systematic and comprehensive documentation regarding the lexicon of medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency is also an obstacle in efforts to preserve this traditional knowledge.

On the other hand, interest in natural remedies and herbal therapies is increasing all over the world. Research on medicinal plants is becoming increasingly important, not only to preserve cultural heritage, but also as a source of knowledge for the development of plant-based medicines (Weldegerima, 2009). Therefore, research on the lexicon of medicinal plants is a strategic effort in documenting the diversity of medicinal plants while preserving the local wisdom of the community (Lubis & Widayati, 2022).

This study uses a lexical semantic approach to examine the meaning and reference of words in regional languages related to medicinal plants. Lexical semantics focuses on the system of meanings contained in words that refer to their references, in this case the names of medicinal plants and the morphological parts used. The study of plant morphology is also an important part of this study to identify plant parts such as roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, and sap that have medicinal properties.

Through the lexicography of medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency, it is hoped that systematic and comprehensive documentation can be compiled about the local names of medicinal plants, the parts used, and their efficacy. This research is not only beneficial to local communities and traditional medicine practitioners, but also to researchers, scientists, and stakeholders in the fields of health, ethnobotany, and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, this research is expected to strengthen the ethnobotanical knowledge base in South Sulawesi and support the preservation of local wisdom as a regional cultural heritage (Setiadi, A. 2023)

B. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen because it is considered to provide an objective picture of the lexicon of medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, which can reveal facts about the subject and object of research as it is.

The descriptive method is used because this research is focused on facts or phenomena that occur empirically with its speakers in the field (Furidha, 2023). Thus, what is produced or recorded is in the form of spoken language and is a description of what the speaker says about the medicinal plants they know and use. The data obtained was then analyzed using lexical semantic studies to uncover the meaning and references of words related to medicinal plants in the local language.

This research is in the form of qualitative research. According to Satori (2009), qualitative research is a research method that reveals certain social situations by describing reality as it is. This method relies on relevant data collection and analysis techniques as well as data obtained from the environment naturally.

In this study, data on the lexicon of medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, were first collected through interviews with informants who met the predetermined criteria. The data that has been collected is then analyzed to identify the names of medicinal plants in the regional language, the morphological part of the plant used, and their lexical meaning. Through the form of qualitative research, researchers can directly observe the symptoms and phenomena that exist in the field related to the use of medicinal plants by the local community (Mu'minin et al., 2022)

C. Results and Discussion

Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency (Pangkep) is one of the districts in South Sulawesi Province that has abundant natural wealth, including a diversity of flora that has the potential to be a traditional medicinal plant. Geographically, Pangkep Regency is located on the west coast of South Sulawesi with an area that includes the mainland and islands. The majority of the people of Pangkep Regency are Makassar, who still maintain the tradition of medicine using medicinal plants for generations (Mu'minin et al., 2022)

This research was conducted in several villages in Pangkep Regency which were selected based on the consideration that people in the area are still actively using medicinal plants in their daily lives. The interviewed informants are community leaders, traditional medicine practitioners (shamans or sandro), and people who have extensive knowledge of medicinal plants that have been inherited from generation to generation (Syuhudi, 2022).

1. Research Results

Based on research that has been conducted in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, 57 types of medicinal plant lexicons in Makassar language are still used by the local community. The data collected included plant names in regional languages, Indonesian names and scientific names (if available), morphological parts used, and their medicinal functions or efficacy.

2. Inventory of Medicinal Plant Lexicons Based on Plant Morphology

The results of the inventory of medicinal plant lexicons in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, show that there are 57 types of medicinal plants used by the local community. These medicinal plants are grouped based on morphological parts used in traditional medicine.

A. Medicinal Plants Using Leaves

Leaves are the most widely used part of the plant in traditional medicine in Pangkep Regency. Here is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize leaves:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Lamutasak	Squirrelly	-	Overcome indigestion, fever, inflammation, skin treatment
2	Sarikaya	Annona	-	Digestive health, preventing constipation, heart health, overcoming insomnia
3	Pegagang	Divorce	-	Improves cognition and memory, heals wounds, reduces anxiety, improves blood circulation
4	Hariang Raja	Begonia	-	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, treatment of indigestion
5	Sambiloto	Sambiloto	-	Antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, antipyretic
6	Lame Kayu	Cassava/Cassava	-	Source of vitamins, antioxidants, controls blood pressure,

7	Kelorok	Moringa	-	improves metabolism Rich in vitamins and minerals, antioxidants, lowers blood sugar, lowers cholesterol
8	Pasui	-	-	Treating diarrhea, flu, digestive problems, astringents for wounds
9	Miyana	Miyana/Coleus	-	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, Antihypertensive
10	Lekok Salang	-	Syzygium polyanthum	Antidiabetes, antihypertensive, anticholesterol, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
11	Dinging dinging	-	Kalanchoe pinnata	Anti-inflammatory, wound healing, analgesic, antimicrobial, Antidiabetic
12	Lappo Lappo	-	Dendropanax morbiferus	Antioxidant, anticancer, anti- inflammatory, neuroprotective, Hepatoprotective
13	Lekok Eja	-	-	Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti- inflammatory, treats diarrhea
14	Mangko' mangko'	Bowl Leaves	-	Hair health, treating wounds, treating ulcers, anti-inflammatory
15	Bakara'	Breadfruit	-	Lowers blood sugar, lowers cholesterol, anti-inflammatory
16	Lekok Maja	Squirt	-	Increase milk production, source of vitamins, antidiabetes
17	Attu' attu'	Kopasanda	-	Antidiabetes, overcoming indigestion, treating wounds
18	Taha Bassi	Stuttgart	-	Heals wounds, increases stamina, overcomes digestive problems
19	Lekok So'	Celery	-	Lowers blood pressure, facilitates Digestion
20	Camangi	Basil	-	Antioxidant, high in flavonoids

B. Medicinal Plants Using Stems

Plant stems, both young stems and old stems, are also used as traditional medicinal ingredients. The lexicon data of medicinal plants that use stems is as follows:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Kayu Te'ne'	Cinnamon	Cinnamo mum	Antioxidant, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, anti- inflammatory

C. Medicinal Plants Using Roots

The roots of the plant have powerful properties in traditional medicine. Here is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize roots:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Jambu Paratunggalak	Guva/Klutuk	Psidium guajava	Treats diarrhea, antimicrobials, lowers cholesterol

D. Medicinal Plants Using Flower

The flowers of the plant are used both fresh and dry. The lexicon data of medicinal plants that use flowers is:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Bunga Bunga Barrang	Amateur Amateur	-	Contains alkaloids vinblastin and vincristine for cancer treatment
2	Bunga Telang	Butterfly Pea	-	Powerful antioxidant, anti-

				inflammatory, neuroprotective, Antidiabetic
3	Lapender	Lavender	-	Overcome insomnia, reduce stress, anti-inflammatory, analgesic
4	Kumis Kucing	-	-	Diuretic, overcoming kidneys stones, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic

E. Medicinal Plants Using Fruit

The fruits of plants, both young and ripe, have medicinal properties. The following is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize fruit:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Coppeng	Jamblang	-	Treating abdominal pain, diarrhea, antioxidants, antibiotics
2	Tangang	Papaya	Carica papaya	Source of vitamins, antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic
3	Sarikaya	Soursop	Annona muricata	Digestive health, antioxidants, heart health, anti-inflammatory
4	Bajak	Noni	Morinda citrifolia	Digestive health, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory
5	Bainang	Carambola	Return the carambola	Rich in vitamin C, antioxidants, lowering blood pressure, tackling Cholesterol
6	Taipa	Mango	Mangifera indica	Antioxidant, eye health, heart health, anti-inflammatory
7	Rappo Cidu'	Jackfruit	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Antioxidants, heart health, immunity boosting, anticancer
8	Jambu Je'ne'	Guava	Syzygium aqueum	Source of vitamin C, antioxidants, digestive health
9	Matowa	Squirrel	Pometia pinnata	Source of vitamin C, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, boosts energy
10	Dalima	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	Antioxidant, heart health, anti-inflammatory
11	Pandang	Pineapple	Pineapple comosus	Anti-inflammatory, helps digestion, boosts immunity
12	Lemo Nipsisik	Lime	Citrus aurantifolia	High in vitamin C, boosts immunity, antibacterial
13	Buah Boko	São Paulo	Phyllanthus niruri	Boosts immunity, copes with kidney stones, hepatoprotective
14	Bonte'	Cucumber	Cucumis sativus	Refreshing, rich in vitamin C and antioxidants
15	Bojok Te'ne	Yellow Pumpkin	Cucurbita moschata	Like vitamin A, fiber, worm medicine

F. Medicinal Plants Using Seeds

Plant seeds contain active compounds that have medicinal properties. The lexicon data of medicinal plants that use seeds are:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Tanging	Fence	Jatropha curcas	Antimicrobial, wound healing, anti-inflammatory, anticancer (toxic if consumed)
2	Marica	Black Pepper	Piper nigrum	Improves digestion, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant

G. Medicinal Plants Using Tubers/Rhizomes

Bulbs or rhizomes are parts of plants that grow in the soil and are widely used in traditional medicine:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
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1	Laja	Galangal	Alpinia galanga	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, cope with digestive problems
2	Kunyi'	Turmeric	Turmeric longa	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, digestive aid, anticancer
3	Tammu	Key Encounters	Boesenbergia rotunda	Boosts immunity, antimicrobials, antioxidants, overcomes feminine problems
4	Unti	Banana	Paradise Muse	Source of energy, potassium, vitamins B6 and C, lowers cholesterol

H. Medicinal Plants Using Sap

Plant sap has a special chemical composition that possesses medicinal properties. Here is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize sap:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Lento Lento	Fractures	Euphorbia tirucalli	Treating fractures, toothaches, ulcers, anti-inflammatory (toxic)

I. Medicinal Plants Using Leaf Gel/Mucus

Leaf gel or mucus contains medicinal compounds and is traditionally used to treat wounds, skin problems, and inflammation. Below is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize leaf gel or mucus:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Lila Buaja	Aloevera	Aloevera	Moisturizes the skin, heals burns, anti-inflammatory, overcomes constipation

J. Medicinal Plants Using Stems/Herbs (All Parts)

Stems or whole herbs contain bioactive compounds and are traditionally used in medicine by utilizing all plant parts to treat various health conditions. Below is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize stems or whole herbs:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Kaca kaca	Betel	Peperomia	Analgesics, antipyretics, antidiabetics, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
2	Sare	Dippang Air Citronella	pellucida Cymbopogon citratus	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, analgesic, antidiabetic

K. Medicinal Plants Using Thallus (Marine Algae)

Marine algae utilize the thallus as a source of bioactive compounds with medicinal properties. Below is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize thallus:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Ce'la Ce'la	Sea Green Algae	Caulerpa peltata	Source of protein, antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, heart health
2	Lawi Lawi Balipang	Sea Wine	Caulerpa lentillifera	Low in calories, source of iodine, antioxidants, anti-inflammatory

L. Medicinal Plants Using Fruit Peels

Fruit peels contain bioactive compounds with medicinal properties and are traditionally used in herbal remedies. The following is a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize fruit peels:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Bonte' Je'ne'	Kundur	Benincasa Hispida	Overcome deep heat, lose weight, control blood sugar
2	Katapang Cina	Chinese Squirt	Cassia alata	Antimicrobial, skin problems overcoming such as ringworm and fungi

M. Medicinal Plants Using Pods

Pods contain various bioactive compounds that provide medicinal benefits and are traditionally used in herbal treatments for different ailments. The following section presents a lexicon of medicinal plants that utilize pods:

No	Local Name (Makassar)	Name	Scientific Name	Properties/Functions
1	Cangkodo'	Spoon	Melastoma malabathricum	Anti-inflammatory, treating wounds, diarrhea, antimicrobial

3. Analysis of the Lexical Meaning of Medicinal Plants Based on Differential Characteristics

The lexical meaning of the Makassar language lexicon of medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency can be analyzed based on differential characteristics that distinguish one plant from another. These differential characteristics include the physical characteristics of the plant, its growing habitat, and its medicinal properties.

1. Coppeng (Jamblang)

Lexical meaning: A blackish-purple fruit plant that has a sour sweet taste.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Large tree (10-30 meters), dark purple/black oval fruit when ripe, purplish-white juicy flesh

Habitat characteristics: Grows in lowland to temperate areas

Properties: Treats stomach pain and diarrhea, antioxidants and antibiotics

Characteristics of use: Fruit consumed directly or juiced

2. Laja (Galangal)

Lexical meaning: A rhizome plant with a strong distinctive aroma, used as a spice and medicine.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Herb 2-3 meters tall, branched cylindrical rhizomes 2-4 cm in diameter, reddish-brown or yellowish-white in color

Habitat characteristics: Grows in humid, lowland to temperate places

Nutritional properties: Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, cope with digestive problems, increase immunity

Features of use: The rhizomes are boiled, pounded, or thinly sliced for drinking their boiled water

3. Tangang Tangang (Papaya)

Lexical meaning: Fruit plants with orange, sweet, and papain enzyme-rich pulp.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Soft-wooded tree 3-10 meters high, unbranched trunk, oval fruits yellow/orange when ripe

Habitat characteristics: Easy to grow in various places, lowland to temperate

Nutritional properties: Source of vitamins, antioxidants, helps digestion, antidiabetes, improves fertility

Features of use: The fruit is eaten directly or juiced, the leaves are boiled to drink the boiled water

4. Pegagan (Pegagan)

Lexical meaning: A creeping herbaceous plant with kidney- or fan-shaped leaves. Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Fibrous rooted herbs, creeping stems, green serrated kidney/fan-shaped leaves

Habitat characteristics: Grows in humid places, riverbanks, rice fields

Properties: Improves cognitive function and memory, heals wounds, reduces anxiety

Usage features: Leaves boiled or eaten raw as a vegetable

5. Kelorok (Moringa)

Lexical meaning: A plant with small, tightly stacked leaves that are rich in nutrients, known as a "magic tree".

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Tree 10-12 meters high, pinnate compound leaves with small

oval (1-2 cm) petals, yellowish-white flowers, long pods

Habitat characteristics: Easy to grow in a variety of soil conditions

Nutritional characteristics: Rich in vitamins and minerals, antioxidants, lowers blood sugar, lowers cholesterol, increases milk production

Features of use: Boiled leaves for vegetables or made into tea, flowers and young pods can also be consumed

6. Sambiloto

Lexical meaning: A herbaceous plant with a very bitter taste that is efficacious as a natural antibiotic.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Annual herb 30-110 cm high, rectangular stem, lanceolate leaves facing each other, white flowers with purple spots

Habitat characteristics: Grows wild in moist and shady places

Nutritional properties: Antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, antipyretic, antimalarial

Characteristics of use: The whole part of the plant is boiled or extracted, the taste is very bitter

7. Lila Buaja (Aloe Vera)

Lexical meaning: Succulent plant with gel inside its leaves that is beneficial for skin and health.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: The succulent plant forms a rosette, thick fleshy lanceolate leaves 30-50 cm long, small serrated edges, clear gel

Habitat characteristics: Grows in dry places, heat-resistant

Nutritional properties: Moisturizes the skin, heals burns, anti-inflammatory, copes with constipation, strengthens hair

Features of use: The gel is taken from the leaves and applied to the skin or drunk

8. Kunyi' (Turmeric)

Lexical meaning: Rhizome plants are yellow-orange with a high curcumin content. Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Herb 70-100 cm tall, branched rhizomes bright orange/yellow inside, green oblong leaves

Habitat characteristics: Grows in lowland to temperate, loose soil

Nutritional features: Powerful antioxidant (curcumin), anti-inflammatory, helps digestion, anticancer, regulates blood sugar

Usage features: Rhizomes grated, boiled, or made into herbs

9. Bajak (Mengkudu)

Lexical meaning: Plants with distinctive (unpleasant) smelling fruits that have high medicinal properties.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Small tree 3-10 meters, oval fruits with rough bark with holes, green to yellow in color, distinctive pungent odor

Habitat characteristics: Grows in a variety of places, resistant to extreme conditions

Properties: Digestive health, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, overcoming infections

Features of use: Fruit is made into juice or extract (even if it smells unpleasant)

10. Lekok Salang (salam)

Lexical meaning: A plant with distinctively scented leaves that is used as a cooking spice and medicine.

Differential characteristics:

Physical characteristics: Tree 25-30 meters tall, single oblong leaves are shiny dark green, distinctive aroma when squeezed

Habitat characteristics: Grows in lowland to temperate areas

Nutritional features: Antidiabetes, antihypertensive, anticholesterol, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic

Features of use: Leaves are boiled to drink their boiled water or used as a cooking

spice.

The naming pattern of medicinal plants in Makassar shows several characteristics:

a. Naming Based on Physical Characteristics

Lila Buaja (Aloe Vera): Aloe vera, refers to the shape of its leaves that resemble a tongue with serrated edges like a crocodile

Dinging dinging (Cocor Bebek): Refers to the shape of the leaves that resemble a duck's beak

Kumis Kucing: Named after the long stamens of flowers resembling a cat's whiskers

b. Naming Based on Color

Kunyi' (Turmeric): Refers to the characteristic yellow color of the rhizome

Bojok Te'ne (Yellow pumpkin): Te'ne means yellow, referring to the color of the fruit

c. Naming Based on Taste

Lemo Lipisik (Lime): Refers to a strong sour taste

d. Naming Based on Habitat or Growing Characteristics

Kaca kaca (Sirih tumpang air): Refers to the nature of plants that grow in moist/watery places

Ce'la Ce'la and **Lawi Lawi Balipang**: Marine plants that grow in shallow waters

e. Naming Based on Efficacy or Function

Lento Lento (Fracture): Refers to its properties to treat fractures

Taha Bassi (Binahong): Used to heal wounds and increase stamina

4. Functions of the Lexicon of Medicinal Plants Based on Morphology Used

The study's results indicate that medicinal plants in Pangkep Regency can be categorized based on the type of disease or health complaint they treat. The following is the classification of the functions of medicinal plants based on the morphological part used:

A. Function of Treatment of Diseases of the Digestive System

Name of Disease/Complaint	Plant Name (Makassar)	Parts Used	How to Use
Stomach ache	Coppeng	Fruit	Eaten straight
Diarrhea	Coppeng, Bajak, Pasui, Lekok Eja, Matowa, Cangkodo'	Fruit/Leaf	Boiled/eaten
Constipated	Tangang Tangang, Sarikaya Balanda, Sarikaya, Lila Buaja, Bojok Te'ne	Leaf/Gel	Eaten/drunk
Nausea and bloating	Laja, Sarre	Fruit/Thallus/Leaves	Eaten/boiled
Stomach	Attu'attu'	Leaf	Boiled
Indigestion	Lamutasak, Pegagang, Hariang Raja, Laja, Pandang	Leaves/Rhizomes /Fruits	Boiled/Eaten

B. Function of Treatment of Metabolic and Cardiovascular Diseases

Name of Disease/Complaint	Plant Name (Makassar)	Parts Used	How to Use
Diabetes	Sambiloto, Kaca kaca, Kumis Kucing, Kunyi', Lekok Maja, Kayu Te'ne'	Leaves/Rhizomes	Boiled
Hypertension	Miyana, Lekok Salang, Kumis Kucing, Cangkodo', Bainang	Leaf	Boiled
High cholesterol	Jambu Paratunggalak, Bainang, Lekok Salang, Jambu	Leaf/Fruit	Boiled/eaten

Heart health	Je'ne', Bakara', Sarre, Unti Sarikaya Balanda, Sarikaya, Taipa, Rappo Cidu', Ce'la Ce'la, Lawi Lawi Balipang, Bakara'	Fruit/Thallus/Leaves	Eaten/boiled
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C. Function of Infection and Inflammation Treatment

Name of Disease/Complaint	Plant Name (Makassar)	Parts Used	How to Use
Fever	Lamutasak, Dinging dinging, Miyana, Bonte' Je'ne'	Leaf	Boiled/pounded
Cough and cold	Laja, Tammu, Lapender, Dinging dinging	Rhizome/Leaf	Boiled
Stuttering	Bainang, Sambiloto	Fruit/Leaf	Squeezed/boiled water
Urinary tract infections Generalized inflammation	Kumis Kucing, Buah Boko Pegagang,	Leaf/Fruit	Boiled

D. Conclusion

The study's results show that the people of Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, possess extensive and in-depth knowledge about the use of traditional medicinal plants. The discovery of 57 types of medicinal plant lexicons reflects the richness of the local flora and the community's wisdom in utilizing natural resources for health. This number is quite significant and shows that traditional medicine remains an important part of the lives of the Pangkep people.

From the results of the inventory, the most widely used parts of plants are **leaves** (20 types of plants), followed by **fruits** (15 types), **rhizomes/tubers** (4 types), **flowers** (4 types), and other parts such as stems, roots, seeds, sap, and gel. The dominance of leaf use suggests that people tend to use parts of the plant that are easily accessible, easy to process, and available year-round. The leaves generally do not harm the mother plant when harvested, allowing the plant to continue growing and be used sustainably.

The use of fruit as medicine is also quite high, indicating that the people of Pangkep have recognized that many fruit plants are not only nutritious but also possess medicinal properties. This is in line with the concept of "*food as medicine*" that is growing in the modern world of health. An interesting finding is the presence of two types of marine algae (Ce'la Ce'la and Lawi Lawi Balipang) in the list of medicinal plants. This indicates that the people of Pangkep, who reside in an archipelago, also utilize marine resources as traditional medicine. This is a unique feature that distinguishes it from other areas that do not have access to the sea.

This study has successfully documented 57 types of medicinal plant lexicons in the Makassar language in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, along with their lexical meanings, morphological parts used, and medicinal properties. This documentation is expected to serve as an important reference in efforts to preserve local wisdom, conserve biodiversity, and develop more standardized and safe traditional medicines. Furthermore, this research demonstrates that regional languages play a crucial role in maintaining and transmitting valuable conventional knowledge to future generations.

The local wisdom of the Pangkep people in utilizing medicinal plants is a priceless cultural heritage. In the midst of globalization and modernization, efforts to preserve traditional knowledge are becoming increasingly important, not only to maintain cultural identity, but also to provide natural, affordable, and sustainable alternative treatments for people. Hopefully, this research will provide numerous benefits to the community, the government, traditional medicine practitioners, researchers, and all parties concerned with the preservation of local wisdom and Indonesia's biodiversity.

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