

**THE LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF TOPONIM SYSTEM OF  
HAMLETS/VILLAGES IN YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL PROVINCE  
(AN ANTROPOLINGUISTIC STUDY)**

**Prihadi, a staff member of Yogyakarta State University  
Email: [prihadi@uny.ac.id](mailto:prihadi@uny.ac.id) or [prihadi.uny@gmail.com](mailto:prihadi.uny@gmail.com)  
HP: 081328720601**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to describe the forms of the name of hamlets/villages (1) in terms of linguistics: its constituent morphemes, number of morphemes, the distribution of morphemes, the choice of words, number of words, the process of formation, and the origin and its meaning.

The study design used in this study was descriptive quantitative, while the research method used was the method of ethnography proposed by Spradley. Spradley ethnographic method contains five steps forward research workflow stages: determining the ethnographic research techniques, knowing the 12 basic steps ethnographic methods, taking gradually the 12 main sequences, learning to conduct ethnographic interviews during the research, analyzing and doing problem-solving activities. The main method of data collection was in-depth interviews as well as observation and documentation which were done as the companion method. The main data of this research study was the name of the villages and the main data sources were informants and documentation. Research instrument used were a list of descriptive questionnaires and structural observation sheets. The location of the research was decided by doing purposive sampling technique. The data analysis method used was the *agih* method by using directly divided elements (*BUL-Bagi Unsur Langsung: Indonesian*) technique and the historical-cultural method.

The results attained in terms of linguistics in this research study were as follows. First, name of the villages was dominantly in the form of imitation/complex shapes in addition to these forms, the new finding was also in the form of phrases. The derivation form which was taken from the base form was actually added the affixation or basic morphemes which were already obtained affixation or compounding. Second, the analyzed name of the village was dominantly in the form of polimorfemic words. Third, the distribution of base-forming morpheme of the village name was more dominantly in front of others or in morpheme behind the back of another morpheme. Fourth, the choice of words which were widely used as the name of the village in Yogyakarta Province was the words of everyday life. The last, the name of the village in the Yogyakarta Province predominantly consisted of a single word.

Keywords: toponymy, ethnografi, linguistic, cultural-history

**A. INTRODUCTION**

Naming deals with a system of symbols in culture. Symbolic systems which match the purpose of this study are linguistic and cultural symbols which deal with the hamlet / village toponyms from the linguistic area, as a linguistic and cultural symbol.

Language is the perfect symbol of the human experience. Language cannot be separated from the action, and is a means of expressions which has soft nuances (Brown and Bright, 1947: 66). Herein lies the framework of the relationship between thought and language. For example, maps of Indonesia which are formerly used as a source of reference, such as topographical maps, large-scale hydrographic maps, are made by the foreigners, such as Fort de Kock as Bukittinggi, Buitenzorg (Bogor), Padangbai (Padang Baai) or Teluk Padang in Bali, Pulobai in Bengkulu as Baai Island, and Teluk Lada in the western end of West Java as Peper Baai.

Soepomo (2009) states that the study of village / hamlet names in the Yogyakarta province can be viewed from linguistic terms: grammar / bois causen such as Ndagen, Mbantul, and Mbandung, dysillabic such as Rejoinangun-Joinangun, Prang Wedanan- Prambanan, Sekarsuli- Karsuli; sociolinguistic terms such as Gamol (original), Pracimantara (compound), Suryodiningratan, Ngebel, Condrowangsan (Kraton culture). There are terms for a city / village / hamlet which come from Dutch: Buiten Zorg- Bogor (still in question), Klitren-Kulitrain, Jembatan Kewek - Chat Weg (Kewek is a Javanese term means prostitutes), Krekop- churchyard , Pathuk- Part Hook and Petinggen- a place where high-ranking officials live. So, there are original and Dutch village names and the point of view of naming is various.

From the beginning of the study through the author's overview about the name of places in some areas in Yogyakarta Province, it is found that there are place names derived from the physical characteristics (topography) such as Sendang, Krikilan, and Jonggrangan; place names derived from water world, such as Kalitirto, Sumbertirto, Jogotirto, Sendangtirto, Tegaltirto, etc.; place names derived from animal world, such as Terwilan, Sapen, and Njaranan while for Macanan turns that the name is derived from reading (Javanese: maca) not from tigers (Javanese: macan); place names derived from plant world such as Ndodongan, Jaten and Mblimbingan, etc.; place names derived from jobs / professions / work, such as Kemasan, Gamelan, Jagalan, etc. According to the author's overview, the place naming (toponym) is various based on the initial survey and the author's analysis which the truth is still in doubt. The toponym will be more varied when it is examined in terms of linguistic, motivation and purpose, historical and cultural background systems.

## **B. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, it is necessary to do research on the hamlet / village naming system in Yogyakarta province, which can be formulated as follows.

1. What is the form of hamlet / village names, viewed from morpheme based on a) the number and b) distribution, c) the choice of words, d) number of words,

e) the word-formation process, the origin and meaning (etymology)? and how is their historical and cultural dimension?

### C. Objectives of the Research

Objectives to be achieved through this research are:

1. to describe what the forms of the hamlet / village toponym are, viewed from a morpheme based on the number and distribution, the choice of words, number of words, the word-formation process, the origin and the meaning (etymology). How is their historical and cultural dimension?

### D. The Method of the Research

1. Location of research, object of study, research time

The research location is the governmental area of Yogyakarta province, which includes one municipality and four regencies, namely Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo and Gunungkidul. The focus of the study will be determined based on the existence of information about the hamlet / village names in urban and suburban areas, which allows data to be found. Determining the location of the study also considers the hamlet / village characteristics, such as: the Kraton (palace) areas / Dalam Beteng, urban areas (district city / city), suburban areas or rural districts.

After the above steps, the location is classified into two categories, namely *istanasentris* (city of Yogyakarta) and *non-istanasentris* (general, the cities of four regencies). The *istanasentris* location is classified into two, namely urban and suburban. The urban locations of *istanasentris* which are selected as urban areas are areas around the palace (Kraton), designated as urban research areas in the Municipality of Yogyakarta, and the location of the suburb locations of *istanasentris* are Kota Gede and common *non-istanasentris* locations which are then divided into two categories, namely urban and suburban districts. In order the research runs more efficiently, sampling needs to be done on the *non-istanasentris* locations (four regencies). First is the determination of the regency sampling. Two regencies are selected, namely Bantul and Gunungkidul. The locations are in rural or remote areas, indicated as areas which is far from the capital of the regencies / cities.

Next, from Bantul and Gunungkidul regencies, the sampling becomes smaller: district level. Districts in those regencies have hamlet / village names which are distinctive, popular, and rich in dimension characteristics.

The determination of the research focus based on purposive sampling technique aims to find a place / location of the study which has information / data required. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique which has consideration or specific purposes (Sugiyono, 2007: 118).

The object or target of the study is the name of hamlets / villages. The formation of the hamlet / village names is based on the word choice, the word form, the word structure, its meaning, its function and purpose which are related to the cultural context. The time of the study was in July 2011 until July 2012.

## 2. The Type, Method, and Procedure of the Research

The study is qualitative research (basic research) for the purpose of the study is to achieve understanding, knowing, and describing the origin of hamlet / village toponym in Yogyakarta.

The method used is a qualitative ethnographic method. This method is derived from a new flow in anthropology called cognitive anthropology or ethnoscience or new ethnography. In modern ethnography, social and cultural forms of society are built and described through the analysis and reasoning of the researcher, whereas in the new ethnography, social and cultural forms of society are built and described through the arrangement of the member of the society's mind. The task of the researcher is to seek information out of mind (Spradley, 2007: xii-xiii). The ethnographic method referred to in this research is Spradley's ethnographic method, namely cognitive anthropology, known as lines of inquiry method of advanced stages (The Developmental Research Sequence). The explanation of lines of inquiry method of advanced stages covers five principles. First, determine the ethnographic research techniques, for example ethnographic interviews, participant observation, or draw genealogical maps, etc., Secondly, recognize 12 basic steps of ethnographic methods. Third, do the 12 steps and the sequence gradually. Fourth, learn to conduct ethnographic interviews in the reality of the study. Fifth, do problem- solving analysis (Spradley, 1997: 89).

The design of the study is an open research without focus because the data that needs to be searched or identified on the site are not certain. By determining the research target and research sites, the data types and data sources, sampling techniques, data collection methods and techniques, data validity techniques, and data analysis techniques outlined in this section, are the research form and strategy done by the researcher.

In this study, the direction of the study starts from the analysis of the data validity associated with the analysis of linguistic and cultural phenomena that lie behind them. The names of the hamlets / villages inventoried both oral and written sources, selected, reduced, classified, analyzed in linguistic terms (structural forms and its meaning), and analyzed the function and purpose of naming viewed from historical, cultural and political conditions / governmental aspects, shapes of objects and their physical environment (*ononim*).

### **3. Data and Sources of Data**

The data of this study are the names of hamlets / villages. Sources of data in this study are both written data sources, such as the document / records of government, dictionaries, encyclopedias, books of folklore, saga, chronicle, or history, and oral data sources, such as the resource persons (informant). When the data needed are in the form of written data, then the data will be sought from various references which can be found in many libraries, language centers, archives and population section (under MCIT in each district / municipality / province), or museums. It means that the data sources are the research library, language centers, archive, demographic and territorial sections, museum, or others. Oral data are obtained through informants, such as the community leaders, cultural observers, toponym observer, and field researchers alike.

#### 4. Sampling Techniques

The decision of the focus of this research study which was done through the sampling technique was based on purposive sampling. This sampling technique was done with the aim to find a place or location of the research study. Besides, it could give the information and data required for the data collection. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique with the certain consideration or a specific purpose (Sugiyono, 2007: 118). The use of these techniques was based on the reason that the name of villages or hamlets that would be selected as the focus of this research study should have a distinctive nature, varied, and or popular, and dimensionally rich. Then the specified sampling led to the fulfillment of these properties.

According to purposive sampling, the technique used in this research study could also determine the location of the sample. The classification of the area of the village/ hamlet nomenclature was described as follows. First, the area of the palace represented the urban areas of the *istanasentris*; while Kota Gede represented the outskirts region of *istanasentris*. Second, the sub-district of Pajangan represented the urban area of *nonistanasentris* and the suburban area of *nonistanasentris* was represented by Imogiri. The location of *istanasentris* was represented by the city of Yogyakarta, while the location of *nonistanasentris* was represented by Bantul and Gunung Kidul.

#### 5. The method of data collection and research instruments

##### a. Method of Data Collection

The method of interviews with informants becomes the main method in order to explore and collect the data needed. Interviews conducted were open interview and the closed interviews. Closed interviews were conducted and focused on specific-general topics. Meanwhile, the open interview is the interview which gives freedom to the informant and encouraged him to speak broadly and deeply. Interviews were conducted repeatedly with key informants (Spradley, 1997: 22).

The data collection was done by using the literature and noted techniques which was according to Edi Subroto (1992) and using the method of observation and record methods and techniques which was according refer Sudaryanto (1993). The written data in the document were observed, read, and when it was found a relevant data on the cards, the data were noted and sorted in such a way. In addition, the data names of hamlets / villages obtained from oral sources (informants) were conducted by interviewing with the informant and then combined with techniques for taking note. According to Edi Subroto (1992) data collection techniques such as the technique previously stated - working with informants, is called in-depth interviews.

The decision to choose the informants should consider several aspects, namely key or main informants and supplementary informants. Key informants were leaders or elders Javanese/ Yogyakarta or even cultural figures. Meanwhile, the complement informants were community leader who deemed to know about the history of the hamlet/village.

The selection of informants was done by considering the following factors. 1) the indigenous people of Yogyakarta who were physically and mentally healthy, 2) understanding the depth of Javanese culture/Yogyakarta theoretically and practically, 3) knowing the cultural background of Yogyakarta, 4) the status as a public figure, *toponyms*' observers, or cultural figures, 5) having ample opportunity to be interviewed.

This method was taken in the form of ethnographic field research methods which were holistically integrative, descriptively thick and qualitatively analyzed in order to acquire a native point of view (Spradley, 1997: XVI).

#### **b. The research instrument**

Research data collection tools which are used in a study are called research instruments (Sugiyono, 1999: 97). Instruments used in this study were 1) a list of questions to guide the interview and advanced techniques using assistive technology to record - interview techniques coupled with the record, 2) the observation guide for bibliographical techniques and methods of observation which were accompanied by the observation method (and read) and recording techniques, which are all equipped with photographic techniques to complement the observation data.

#### **c. Validity and reliability of the data**

Data validity checking was done by using triangulation techniques. The triangulation technique of data was done by checking the triangulation sources and triangulation methods. Triangulation of data sources is aimed that at the time of data collection, the research study could involve various sources of data (see the data source), while the triangulation method led to the notion that the kind of data collection methods and data collection techniques were more than one kind (Sutopo : 2006: 92-95).

In order for guarantee that the data was reliable, the genuine data were also pursued by extending the duration of the study and a frequent visitor at the study site and made a chart inter-unit relations problems.

#### **d. Techniques of data analysis**

The data analysis method used in this research study was interactive model. Interactive model is an analytical model that involves three components, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions and verification (Sutopo, 2006: 119-122). The third components of the analysis performed were done in combination with the data collection. Therefore, at the time of data collection running, the three components of the analysis were also deployed as well. Each knot was while already obtained and the data collection process still continued to run until the conclusion of the considered was steady. The implementation procedure was done repeatedly as forming a cycle.

The analysis in this research study was inductive, meaning that the analysis here was not intended to prove a theory or hypothesis. Theory and conclusions formed from a variety of data that actually found in the field and multi-perspectival discussed (Sutopo, 2006: 119-122). Furthermore, the work of

these three components analysis were followed by linguistic analysis with techniques of directly divided elements (*BUL – Bagi Unsur Langsung: Indonesian*) (Sudaryanto, 1993) and the historical-cultural analysis by using cultural historical method (Sarah via Satya Pradana, 2007; Sumarsih, 1981).

**e. Presentation of research results**

Presentation of research results was using two models, namely the presentation of informal and formal presentation (Sudaryanto, 1993: 144-157).

**E. Description of the research study and the discussion**

**1. Description of toponyms of linguistic terms in the frequency and sample**

**a. Reviewed linguistics toponyms in the area *istanasentris* and *nonistanasentris***

In terms of linguistic description, it could be delivered these aspects respectively: building blocks of *toponyms* which were in form of basic words / singular, derivatives / complex shapes, or phrases, *polimorfemic* words or *monomorfemic* words, basic morpheme position of *toponyms*: in front, middle, or behind another morpheme, word or phrase category specific nuances / palace or daily, consisting of a single word or two words, each aspect of how the frequency, as well as equipped with the formation and etymology. Number of *toponyms*' name of the hamlets / villages in the region of *istanasentris* was 79 names and 75 names belonged to *nonistanasentris* region. The description can be more briefly presented in the frequency table and examples of hamlets/villages as follows.

Toponyms of hamlets/villages in the form of roots/basic forms, derivatives/compound forms, or phrases as well as the examples and the frequency of the distribution

**Table 1a. The Linguistic Study of *istanasentris* Toponyms**

No.	Examples of Names of Villages	Forming Units, Total Numbers, and Toponym forming Units								Word Choices and Number of Words					Word Formation Process	Etymology
		Forming Units			Number of Morphemes		Distribution of basic morphemes			Word Choices		Number of Words				
		Roots	Derivatives	Phrases	Mono-morphemic	Poly-morphemic	Prefix	Infix	Suffix	General Words	Technical Terms	One Word	Two Words	Three words		
1.	<i>Taman</i>	7 data (9.2%)			7 Data		7 Data		7 Data (9.2%)		7 Data (9.2%)				[ <i>Taman</i> (Park)], n the root form of [ <i>tamanan</i> ], [ <i>tetamanan</i> ]	[ <i>Taman</i> ] means "an area of land with flowers and for fun (KBBI, 2008).
2.	<i>Ngadi - Suryan</i>		62 Data (78.4%)		62 Data	62 Data		62 Data (78.4%)	10 data (12.6%)	52 Data (65.8%)	62 Data (78.4%)				[A- (Ng-)] + [ <i>Hadisurya</i> ] + [-an] 'place'. [A-Ng-) + [ <i>Hadisurya</i> ] [ <i>ngadisurya</i> ], v compound words, forms a new meaning, 'a protector and a patron'.	The prefix [Ng-] + [ <i>Hadisurya</i> ], becomes [ <i>ngadisurya</i> ], is added by [-an] and it means 'place'. [ <i>Hadi</i> ] 'big' and solar 'sun', BPH.Hadisuryo, one of HB VII's sons.



3.	<i>Kadipaten Wetan</i>			10 data (13.1%)		10 data	10 data	10 data	10 data	10 data	2 Data (2.6%)	8 data (10.5)		10 data (12.6%)		[ <i>kadipaten</i> ], n is derived from [ <i>adipati</i> ] + [ <i>ka-an</i> ] then becomes [ <i>Ka + duke + -an</i> ] then continues to proceed until becomes [ <i>kadipaten</i> ]	" <i>Kadipaten</i> " means 'Duke's dwelling'. Duke is the Crown Prince who replaces the king.
----	------------------------	--	--	-----------------	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------------	---------------	--	-----------------	--	--	---

**b. The Linguistic Study of *Nonistanasentris* Toponyms**

toponyms of hamlets/villages in the form of roots/basic forms, derivatives/complex forms, or phrases as well as the examples and the frequency of the distribution

**Table 1b. The Linguistic Study of *Nonistanasentris* Toponyms**

No	Forming Units, Total Numbers, and Toponym forming Units						Word Choices and Number of Words						Word Formation Process Forming	Etymology		
	Forming Units			Number of Morphemes			Distribution of base morphemes			Word Choices						
	Examples of Names of Villages	Roots	Derivatives	Phrases	Mono-morphemic	Examples of Names of Villages	Roots	Derivatives	Phrases	Mono-morphemic	Examples of Names of Villages	Roots			Derivatives	Phrases
1.	<i>Guwo</i>	12 Data (16%)			12 Data		12 Data		12 Data	12 Data (16%)		12 Data (16%)			[ <i>Guwo</i> ], n (cave: Javanese Language), a root word, 'the large hole in a mountain'	The naming of <i>Guwo</i> to the hamlet/village is based on the presence of a cave in the

														(KPBJ, 2001)	region.
2.	<i>Nanggul</i>		55 Data (73.3%)			55 Data	55 Data	55 Data	50 data (66.6%)	5 Data (6.6%)	55 Data (73.3%)			[ <i>Nanggul</i> ], v is derived from the word [ <i>tanggul</i> ], n (Jv) + [A- (M), it means a mound of land serves to prevent the water flow.	<i>Nanggul</i> (levee) is a land whose topography is higher than the ground around it.
3.	<i>Jojoran Kulon</i>		8 data (10.6%)			8 data	8 data	8 data	8 data (10.6%)			8 data (10.6%)		[ <i>Jojoran</i> ] is derived from the word [ <i>jojor</i> ] + [-an]. <i>Jojor</i> (Jv) means 'uphill road' (nanjak: Jv).	The naming of hamlet/village <i>Jojoran</i> is based on the topography of the condition of the ground which is uphill.

### 3. Discussions

#### a. Discussions of Toponyms of Hamlets/Villages in Yogyakarta Special Province Investigated from Linguistic Aspects

##### 1) Toponym Forming Units

From the data described in Table 1a and 1b; the forms of the toponyms of hamlets/villages investigated from linguistic aspects are mostly in the forms of derivatives or compound forms, i.e. the stems that derive affixes or basic morphemes that derive affixes or get compounded. 60 out of 79 data (75.8%) are in *istanasentris* and 55 out of 75 data (73.3%) are in *nonistanasentris*. In other words, the forms of the linguistic toponyms are the forms that have been morphologically processed, either through affixation or compounding and there is no reduplication of words; there are only lexical duplications which are not morphological processed (Uhlenbeck, 1983, 102) or reduplication (Ramlan, 2001).

The previous descriptions of the findings show that the findings are in line with the related theories, especially the ones which are related to the morphological processes in Javanese language since this study focuses more on Javanese language word forms. Edi Subroto (1990:15) argues that the morphological changes in Javanese language are of three matters: there are basic morphemes and stems which are modified; there are certain ways to modify the morphemes/stems; and there are new word forms resulted from the word modification. Then, the modification processes are distinctive in three ways: there are certain modification processes with certain means; there are meaning changes in the new forms; and the new forms are in the polymorphemic forms. The modification processes can be affixation, reduplication, and composition.

This study finds that the dominant toponyms of hamlets/villages in Yogyakarta Special Province are in the forms of derivatives or compounds. The findings can be interpreted anthropologically that the way of the people of Yogyakarta in giving names to the hamlets/villages is complex because language is the reflection of minds. Moreover, some of the toponyms found in this study are in the forms of one phrase which reflect the more complex minds. What makes this study different with previous studies in toponyms is that this study finds toponyms in the forms of phrase units.

From semantics point of view, in relation with toponyms, words or phrases can refer to certain events, matters, things, and problems in the real world beyond the language. Referential words as symbols or markers are related to everything which are marked by the words (Lyon, 1995; Ullman, 2012). Furthermore, toponyms are regarded as a part of naming process. The naming process itself is a process of assigning language symbols to reflect the objects, concepts, or processes. The naming process usually makes use of existing vocabularies, and then the meanings of the words are modified. Besides that, the naming process also involves the process creating new words or new word groups. Those words can refer to events and things related to the real world beyond the language. The names of places have different class from words.

Referring to Ramlan's opinion (1985, 27-29), the realization of morphemes in regards to toponyms is in the forms of words. Basic morphemes of the toponyms,

investigated from the forms, can be in the forms of roots, including singular words and words that are morphologically processed: affixed words, reduplications, copulative compounds, or derivatives, as well as compound forms. However, the basic morphemes of the toponyms of the hamlets/villages in Yogyakarta Special Regions in the forms of compound reduplication cannot be found (morphological process). It is related to the fact that names are used to call something (as nicknames); therefore, the shorter and simpler forms are needed in order to make the communication easier. In other words, nicknames in spoken text, according to Dipodjojo (1986), need to be short. The term referring to morphemes, according to Ramlan, is called grammatical units. Grammatical Units can be monomorphemic units and polymorphemic units.

Furthermore, a phrase is a syntactic unit consisting of a group of words and having meaning (Ramlan, 2001: 35). The above description is in line with the opinion of Bloomfield in his book *Language* (cited in Boaz, 1964) stated that a word is an entirely free-form consisting of (two or more) smaller free form.

Historically-culturally (anthropological), derivational toponym forms or compound forms are dominant in the region. The fact can be interpreted as the more complex the form is, the more complex the thought has. It can be easily found in the *istanasentris* region (52 data of derivational or compound forms and 10 phrasal data or 90.7%), whereas toponym containing simple mindset (represented singular) very little or about 7 data or only 9.2% (see Table 1a).

The unit formation of the toponym in non-*istanasentris* region is also dominated by derivational or compound forms (55 derivational data and 8 phrasal data or 83.9%). However, the form of the word base or singular form increases in number (12 or 16% of data). This condition can be interpreted anthropologically as in the non-*istanasentris* region there are still many people use simple patterns of thinking in forming toponyms. To connect to the geographical situations and conditions in which people live in the non-*istanasentris* region, i.e. far away from the center of culture or in a rural area; so that their access to new information must be limited. From this reason, the society finally uses simple mindset (a toponym in the form of the word base or singular).

## **2) The unit number of morpheme which forms the toponym**

From the data tables 1a and 1b, the number of morphemes used to form the dominant toponyms of polymorphisms can be described. That toponymy consists of more than one morpheme. Thus, there is a morpheme consisting of two or three morpheme. Apparently, there has not been found a toponym consisting of more than three morphemes, so this was the research findings of this study.

If these findings were related to anthropological studies (language as a means of oral communication), it would be found that the shorter names will be easier to pronounce compared to longer names (Dipodjojo, 1986). Therefore, in the communication, it is known or appears a nickname. These facts indicate that long names will be difficult to use in oral communication, while to make the communication easier, it is necessary to provide short names (nicknames). Therefore, that is why the toponyms of the names of villages in Yogyakarta Special Region only consist of two or three morphemes. Anthropologically, the

principle of smooth communication apparently characterized by a short form of the language (short, dense, and clear) has been applied by the society of the research subjects.

### 3) Distribution of the basic morpheme of the toponym

In the tables 1a and 1b, the description of toponyms of villages seen from the distribution of the base morpheme of toponyms can be described that the distribution of the base morpheme of toponyms predominantly presents preceding and following the other morpheme of base morpheme of toponym. It is as a combination of suffix or as a *confix* which presents among the base morpheme if the base morpheme of toponym was filled by phrasal lingual units. In the anthropological ideas, the basic ideas of morphemes are easily combined into other ideas as an illustration of broad-mindedness and advancement of the society.

As an example, [*ngadisuryan*] /ŋadisÛryān/ is derived from an prefix of [A- /[ng]-)] + base morpheme of [*hadisurya*], so it becomes [*ngadisurya*](v), as a form of a compound word which means a great leader who is able to protect the people. The form of [*ngadisurya*] + [-an] will be [*ngadisuryan*], n. A morpheme [A-] can be placed preceding the base morpheme [*Hadisurya*] while a morpheme [-an] can also be placed following the base morpheme [*Hadisurya*]. Therefore, the distribution of base morpheme of toponym [*ngadisuryan*] can be presented by other morpheme both preceding and following the base morpheme which is a combination of affixation. In other words, it is an affixation which is distantly spaced (Sasangka, 2001: 80). Moreover, the base morpheme of toponym formation can also be added by combined affixes such as in [*kadipaten kidul/lor*] /kādipātEn/. The base morpheme of toponym formation in [*adipati*] is added with combined affixes of [*ka-/-an*], so it becomes [*kadipatian*] or [*kadipaten*]. There is also a distribution of base morpheme whose base can only be added by other morpheme in the end of it i.e. [*naga*] can be added by an affix of [-an] which then becomes [*nagan*]. Therefore, its distribution makes the presence of other morpheme following [*naga*] possible, yet it is not possible to add the other morpheme preceding it.

From the above discussion, it could be found that the productivity of a suffix of in the derivation of a toponym and a toponym formed by adding directions such as *kulon* (west), *wetan* (east) or *tengah* (middle) or now it tends to add the words of *baru* (i.e. *Demangan Baru*), *Asri/elok/indah/sari* (*Jaranan Asri*, *Kuantan Elok*, *Jambusari*, or *Depok Indah*), and so on.

### 4) Word choices of the toponym

In Table 1a, the choice of words in the *istanasentris* environment is dominant which is in the form of special terms (palace nuanced words). This is about 60 data of 70 nine data (75.8%) consisting of the name of relatives in the palace such as children, grandchildren, son/daughter-in-law, sister, brother, sister/brother-in-law, *besan*, and *etc* (relatives or extended family of the king); the name of the government officials in the palace, the name of administrative officials in the palace, a title in the palace, names of palace warriors, the name of profession in the palace, and the name of palace buildings. In contrast, there were

only a few toponym names of village derived from daily/general words (19 data or 24.05%). In Table 1b, the choice of words in the *istanasentris* environment is dominantly daily words with the data of 70 data (93.3%) while the special nuanced words are 5 data (6.6%).

### 5) Word number of the toponym

The amount of words filling the toponym of village names in Yogyakarta Special Province consists of one or two words. However, it is dominantly one word (86.8% and 89.3%) and is not found those which are more than two words. For instances, *Ngadisuryan* is one word-name which is a derivational word, *Kajjor Wetan / Kajar // wetan* / is two words, namely *kajor* and *wetan*, which is a phrase. In addition, it is also necessary to classify the names of village constructed from several words in terms of how to write it. For instances, the name of *Pelemmantung/ pēlēmmāntŪŋ* / is classified into a word though it is derived from *pelem* and *mantung*. Similarly, *Pringgading / prŋgādŋ* / is a word as it is written as a series of *pring* and *gading*. The name of *Jagalan /jāgālān/ Ledoksari /lēdāʔsāri/* consists of the forms of [*Jagalan*] and [*Ledoksari*] or *Jagalan Beji* consists of [*Jagalan*] and [*beji*]. Thus, the name of village is derived from two words.

Through the table of toponym of village names above, it can be described that some toponyms of village names in Yogyakarta Special Province consist of one word as they are derived from several morphemes written in a series.

## F. Conclusions

Based on the description of the research findings and discussions, there are some conclusions as follows:

1. The toponyms of the name of the hamlets/villages from the perspective of linguistics.

The name of the hamlets / villages are dominantly in the forms of derivatives / compound forms, in addition to the new findings (in the form of phrases). The derivatives/compound forms such as root morpheme or morpheme plus affixes (both prefixes and suffixes) is not found in the form of looping (based on the research findings). Anthropologically, name is a name or a call. In order to run communication smoothly it needs the short form of the name, instead of the looping / repetition of the name (length);

b. Based on the number of the morpheme, the name hamlets / villages in Yogyakarta are mostly in the form *polimorfemis* which shows that philosophically language is the mirror of the mind. Therefore, the *polymorphemic* form of naming the village in Yogyakarta involve complex thinking stages because it combines several ideas at once. Anthropologically, the farther the location of the village is (away from the cultural center) the simpler the way the society think.

c. Based on the distribution of the base morpheme of the toponym name of the hamlets/villages, the morphemes are dominantly positioned in front of the base

- word or behind the other morpheme in form of words with affixes especially the affixes [-an].
- d. Based on the choice of words, the toponym names of the hamlets/villages in DIY are dominantly formed by words with specific nuances of palace, particularly those belonging to regions categorized as *istanasentris*, while the nuances of the name of the villages in the areas categorized as *nonistanasentris* are mostly about daily life.
  - e. Based on the number of words, the toponym names of the hamlets / villages in the province consists predominantly of a single word. The hamlets / villages names as a symbol, tend to use the short form, and even appears in a nickname (spoken language) in a shorter form. Anthropologically, the facts of linguistic research confirms that the mindset, world view underlies the language that it produces.

### References

- Bright, Brown. 1947. *Studies in Linguistics Relativity*. dalam Headings in Social Psychology, E.E. Maccoby, dkk. (ed.). New York: Hold Rinehart and Winston.
- Boas, Franz. 1964. *Linguistics and Ethnology*. dalam Dell Hymes (Ed.) *Language In Cultural and Society*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Depdikbud. 1977. *Sejarah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Depdikbud. 1977. *50 Tahun DIY*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Depdikbud. 1980/81. *Cerita Rakyat Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Dinas Pariwisata, Seni, dan Budaya. 2007. **Toponim Kota Yogyakarta**. Yogyakarta: Jaranitra.
- Dipodjodjo, Asdi. 1986. *Komunikasi Lisan*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Duranti, Alessandro. Tanpa tahun. *Linguistic Anthropology*. Los Angeles: Cambridge University.
- Foley, Willian A. 1997. *Anthropological Linguistics*. Massachusetts: Balckwell Publisher Inc
- Hari Purwanto .2006. *Kebudayaan dan Lingkungan dalam Perspektik Antropologi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Kahane, Henry R. 1960. *Fifth International Conggres of Toponymy and Transactions by L. Cort: M. Graca Balnco A. Tovar*. Speculum, Vol. 35, No. 3. Pp 440 -444.

- Kaegi, Walter E. 2003. *Byzantium and Arabs in Sixth Century, Vol. 2, part 1: Toponymy, monuments, Historical Geography and Frontier Studies by Irfan Shahid*. Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 123, No. 2. Pp 461 – 462.
- Koencaraningrat. 1994. *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi Jilid I*. Jakarta: Aksara Baru.
- . 1997. *Pengantar Antropologi Jilid II*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Linda and Wareing. 1999. *Language, Society, and Power*. New York: Routledge.
- Lyon, John. 1995. *Pengantar Teori Semantik*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Oka, I.G.N., Suparno. 1994. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: P4TK Dirjen Dikti.
- Pradana, M. Satya. 2007. *Nama-nama Jalan di Wilayah Kranyak Kulon. Skripsi*. Jurusan Antropologi, UGM.
- Ramlan. M. 2001. *Sintaksis : Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif*. Yogyakarta: CV Karyono.
- Ramlan. M. 2001. *Morfologi: Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif*. Yogyakarta: CV Karyono.
- Salzman, Znedek. 1990. *Toponymy of Bigar Region in the Romanian Banat*. Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 32, No. ½. Pp. 139-148.
- Sasangka, Sry Satriya Catur Wisnu. 2001. *Paramasastra Gagrag Anyar Bahasa Jawa*. Jakarta: Yayasan Paramalingua.
- Sumarsih, Sri. 1981. *Asal-Usul Nama pedukuhan/kampung yang Ada Hubungannya dengan Kraton Kasunanan Surakarta*. Jaranitra Yogyakarta, Patra Widya, Nomor 33: 43-140