



Street Naming in Bandung City: Toponymic and Morphological Studies

Dianita; Deden Novan Setiawan Nugraha; Susiyanti Rusyan

Universitas Widyatama, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v11i8.5928>

Abstract

This article aims to demonstrate the relationship between street naming and the fields of toponymy and morphology. This text aims to elucidate the many categories of toponyms and the process of word construction used in the nomenclature of street naming in Bandung City in Jawa Barat, Indonesia. The research utilizes a descriptive qualitative method. The data about toponymic and morphological analyses is gathered, examined, and described. According to reports, the street naming in Bandung City has two types of toponyms: natural object names hydronyms (43 street names), oronyms (9 street names), and drymonyms (14 street names), as well as manmade object with horonyms (2 street names), oykononyms (4 street names) and urbanonyms (13 street names). About word formation, hydronyms give rise to blending (naming of 31 streets), compounding (naming of 9 streets), and borrowing (naming of 3 streets). On the other hand, oronyms result in compounding (naming of 9 streets) and borrowing (naming of 1 street). Drymonyms are derived from compounding (naming of 11 streets), borrowing (naming of 1 street), and coinage (naming of 1 street). Regarding the manmade objects, there are horonyms (2 street names), oykononyms (4 street names), and urbanonyms (13 street names). About word formation, horonyms give rise to borrowing (naming 1 street) and coinage (naming 1 street). On the other hand, oykononyms result in compounding (naming of 3 streets) and borrowing (naming of 1 street). Urbanonyms are derived from compounding (naming nine streets) and borrowing (naming four streets).

Keywords: *Street Naming; Hydronym, Oronyms; Drymonyms; Horonyms; Oykononyms; Urbanonyms*

Introduction

Place-naming is intricately linked to the study of toponymy, a specialized area within the discipline of onomastics. Toponymy is the scholarly investigation of the etymology of place names (Kusuma et al., 2008; Gunadi et al., 2015). According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, toponymy refers to the names of places in a particular region or language and, specifically, the study of their origins and meanings. The study of place names can be analyzed from a linguistic perspective, either semantically or grammatically (Nash, 2015). He argues that toponymy is a unique conceptual and semantic field, apart from language's lexical and grammatical aspects.

According to Shoal (2013), the names of locations serve as a way to remember and honor historical events, stories, or individuals while also representing the physical location. The names can take the shape of a simple word, a complex word, or a series of words that serve as an identifier for a place,

distinguishing it from others (Alderman, 2016). In the act of naming, there is always a deeper meaning behind it, as names are not only arbitrary. As discussed by Kusuma et al. (2008), place-naming is particularly significant because language is a cultural symbol closely tied to ethnic identities, as highlighted by Usman and Nurkholik (2018).

Various ethnic and cultural groups residing in a city may have significant place names representing their acknowledged history and tradition (Shoval, 2013). In Bandung, the process of naming places is intricately connected to the city's historical roots. The term "Bandung" is derived from the word "Bandung," which translates to "contiguous." It pertains to the adjacent areas, the bank of the Citarum River, and the beach of The Old Great Lake of Bandung or Situ Hyang (Kulsum et al., 2008).

The Sundanese inhabitants of the area believed that Bandung was an agriculturally productive location and had a solid connection to numerous water sources. The naming of places in Bandung reflected this fact.

Several researchers, including Bachtiar (2005), Kulsum et al. (2008), Gunadi et al. (2015), and Sujatna et al. (2016) have conducted research on the names of the Sundanese area. Some researchers employed the anthropolinguistics method, while others focused on linguistic aspects such as morphology and semantics. The study undertaken by Bachtiar (2005) and Kulsum et al. (2008) focused on the practice of naming places in the Sundanese region (Parahyangan), which includes the Bandung area. The researchers used an anthropolinguistics method. However, Bachtiar's (2005) study is restricted to a narrow range of commonly used geographical names in Bandung and provides only fundamental linguistic analysis of their histories. Fortunately, Kulsum et al. (2008) conducted a comprehensive investigation on place-naming in Bandung, uncovering more locations intricately linked to the cultural and social fabric of the region.

In contrast to Bachtiar (2005) and Kulsum et al. (2008), Sujatna et al. (2016) conducted a study on the morphological processes involved in place-naming. Their discussion focuses on the morphological processes that identify Jawa Barat tourism destinations. The analysis revealed that only five of the ten morphological processes related to tourism destination place-naming in Jawa Barat were observed. The five types of word formation include acronym, blending, coinage, compounding, and borrowing. They conducted another investigation on the analysis of toponymy. They researched naming tourist destinations and categorized them according to Nash's (2015) classification of rules for English language place names. Three types of place-naming were identified. The types of nouns mentioned are a single proper noun, two nouns with the order of a generic noun followed by a proper noun, and a proper noun followed by an adjective. The morphological processes involved are compounding, borrowing, and mixing.

This study examines the toponymic and morphological studies involved in street naming in Bandung City and classifies them according to toponymy and morphology. It builds upon previous studies on place-naming, particularly in Bandung.

Literature Review

Place names, or toponyms, are linguistic symbols in a natural language that refer to specific portions of topographic space. The linguistic indicators in question constitute a toponymic system deliberately constructed and characterized by its contractual nature. Toponyms serve as reservoirs of a culture's political, social, and cultural perspectives, showcasing specific linguistic patterns and characteristics of word creation. Toponyms provide a substantial portion of the language's lexical resources. According to certain studies, the toponymic layer makes up approximately 2-3% of the general lexicon (Toporov, 1962, p. 56). The number of nameless geographical objects decreases as humanity acquires knowledge and discovers new geographical features, thus expanding its understanding of the Earth's geography. The geographical name is an integral component of the linguistic system of a specific nation. It is constructed based on the underlying principles of the language. It operates in speech by its

fundamental rules and traditions (Leonovich, 1994, p. 55). A geographical object possesses both a geographic term, which defines its category, and a geographical name. Consequently, a topographic object is essentially "named twice," enhancing a toponym's semantic significance.

An essay initially published in 1954 became available on the internet in 2013. The work was published in the scholarly journal "Names" and is titled "A classification of place names." The "naming-process" identifies nine primary forms of toponyms: descriptive names, possessive names, incident names, commemorative names, euphemistic names, manufactured names, shift names, folk etymologies, and mistake names (Stewart, 1954). Sixteen years later (1970), Stewart (1954) (cited in Urazmetova & Shamsutdinova, 2017) classified them into ten different categories, namely; descriptive names and compass-point names, the names that describe and characterize the object's quality or its location; associative names (names that evoke associations with different objects); incident names (names from an event associated with a person, Stewart also refers to this group for acts of God, calendar names, animal names, names of human actions, names from feelings, names from sayings); possessive names (names originated from some idea of ownership); commemorative names (names given in memory or in honor of outstanding people and names for abstract virtues); commendatory names (names given by some attractive peculiarities of a geographical object); folk etymologies (names with false etymology); manufactured names (names which have been consciously constructed of fragments of other words, or names from initials, by reversals of letters or syllables, or in other ways); mistake names (names appeared from a mistake made in the transmission from one language to another, either from inaccurate hearing of what was said, or because of faulty rendering of the sounds in writing); shift names (names which have been moved from one location to another).

In their study, Urazmetova and Shamsutdinova (2017) proposed eleven toponymy types that consider intra- and extra-linguistic principles. These types were then applied to the data, as detailed below: (1) The parametric properties of an object refer to categorizing place names into macro toponyms and micro toponyms. The dataset provided a range of toponyms, including hyper toponyms (names of continents, oceans, countries), macro toponyms (major regions, states, capitals, mountain ranges, significant seas, rivers, islands), regions (names of cities, areas, rivers, mountains of regional significance), and micro toponyms (names of small objects in specific localities known only to a limited group of individuals). Additionally, the dataset exhibited ontological characteristics, demonstrating a global sense of organization and consistency. The classification is determined by the names of natural objects and the names of artificial objects. The names of natural objects can be classified into different categories. These include hydronyms (names of bodies of water), oronyms (names of mountains), synonyms (names of forests), and insulinas (names of islands). Another way to categorize natural object names is based on their meaning or theme. This includes anthropotponyms (names related to human settlements), toponyms (names related to specific locations), ethnotponyms (names related to specific ethnic groups), zootponyms (names related to animals), phytotponyms (names related to plants), and ergotponyms (names related to agricultural areas). Additionally, the etymology of place names depends on their origin. Toponyms can be further divided into native place names, borrowed American toponyms, and hybrid place names. (5) The motivational characteristics of place names can be categorized into two groups: motivated toponyms, which have a clear inner form, and non-motivated toponyms, which have vague and obscure semantics that cannot be easily understood. (6) The chronological characteristics of place names involve dividing archaic and more recent names. (7) The structural characteristics of toponyms differentiate between simple, compound, and complex names. (8) Toponymic polysemy refers to the subdivision of place names into those representing a single geographical object (or ideal toponyms), multiple objects, and those with no specific meaning. (9) The degree of toponymic nomination classifies place names into primary and non-primary categories. (10) Toponymic nomination includes primary toponymic nomination, which represents the actual name of a place, and secondary nomination, which refers to a nickname or alternative name for a place. Some scholars claim that toponyms are part of language and that language is the focus of linguistics (Tichelaar, 2002). They also suggest that toponyms, or place names, are linguistic units that represent features of the topographic environment (Urazmetova & Shamsutdinova, 2017). Additionally, they contended that the

lexical system of a particular nation plays a role in the formation of geographical names. The essential principles and traditions of the language and its basic norms govern the use of geographical names in speech. Jett (1997), reported in Sujatna et al. (2016), conducted a study on geographical names among the Canyon de Chelly Navajo of Arizona. According to his report, Navajo place names can be translated and are characterized by their literal descriptions, commemorative nature, and personal significance. According to Malpas (1999), the place is differentiated from mere location by associating with the human response to physical surroundings or locales. Furthermore, it may be argued that naming is closely connected to a system of symbols within a given culture (Prihadi, 2015). In tourism, naming places has a significant role, particularly in promoting tourist destinations. The inclusion of place-naming aims to provide tourists with information about the location before they visit the place. According to Eriksen (2012), the etymology or origin of a specific geographical name lends it emotional or cognitive importance based on personal knowledge or experiences. Individuals with diverse professional backgrounds may be attracted to studying geographical names (Tichelaar, 2002). Hence, anyone assigned geographical names must have a fundamental understanding of languages. This is essential since the geographical names will represent the sites. Accurate documentation of geographical names would enhance tourists' interest in obtaining information and potentially visiting the locations.

In order to distinguish between different sorts of place names, one can do so by recognizing the elements present in the names. There are two particularly significant factors in this regard (Poenu-Girigan, 2013). He contended that the generic element pertains to the type of relief, such as hydrographic or orthographic phenomena, such as hills, mountains, plains, rivers, etc. Additionally, he argued that the specific element differentiates geographical reality through description and referencing a person or a social-historical fact, as exemplified by the term "High Hill." Linguistics, the scientific study of language, is pursued by individuals who examine language as a representation of their experiences. Language enables individuals to engage in communication with one another. Language, the primary means of communication, is inherently intertwined with thought and action. It also serves a crucial role in preserving and conveying culture and identity (Windt-Val, 2012). Language, which serves to express one's thoughts, can be comprehended through names, for instance. Place names significantly impact both regional and national levels, and altering them can evoke powerful emotions among huge populations, particularly in multi-ethnic regions (Helleland, 2012).

Naming is closely connected to the field of toponymy, which is a branch of linguistics. Linguistics is the study of analyzing language structure, meaning, and usage. Word formation is a linguistic issue that is closely related to naming. Word formation, often known as word structure, is a morphology component. Word formation refers to how words are created or constructed (Dawson & Phelan, 2016). The morphological processes to generate words were affixation, compounding, reduplication, alternation, and suppletion. In their work, Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) categorized word formation into ten distinct processes outlined below. (1) Derivational: This process involves the addition of affixes, either as a prefix or a suffix, to a morpheme. For example, adding -ish to the word boy results in forming the adjective boyish, changing the word from a noun to an adjective. (2) Inflectional: This procedure is the addition of the -s suffix to indicate the third-person singular present, as in the example "She wait-s at home." (3) Suppletion refers to adding affixes to a word. There are exceptions, such as when the uninflected form of a word like "child" is replaced with another word. (4) Back-formation: This method involves modifying an existing word by eliminating its affix, typically a suffix. Examples of back-formation are the verbs hawk, stoke, swindle, and edit. All verbs in the language originated as back-formations, derived from words like "hawker," "stoker," "swindler," and "editor." (5) Compound: This procedure entails the combination of two or more words to create a new compound word, such as bittersweet (adjective + adjective) or headstrong (noun + adjective). (6) Coinage: Certain words may be intentionally coined to serve specific goals. Lexical neologism refers to the intentional or unintentional creation of a new word. The advertising industry has contributed numerous words to English, including product brands such as Aqua. Aqua is a brand that offers bottled water in various formats, such as cups, bottles, or gallon containers. In Indonesia, it is common for individuals to refer to packaged water as "Aqua," regardless of whether or not the actual brand is Aqua. (7) terms derived from

Names or Eponyms: These terms have arisen from specific proper names or eponyms. Some examples of how a language's vocabulary increases include words like "watt," which refers to a unit of power named after James Watt. (8) Blends: This technique bears a resemblance to compounds. They are formed by merging two words, with some aspects of the merged words being omitted. For example, the term "Smog" is derived from the combination of "smoke" and "fog." 9) Reduced Words: Reduced words can be classified into clipping and acronyms. Clippings involve reducing lengthy words into shorter forms, such as using "Prof." instead of "Professor." Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of many words. For example, UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation. 10) Borrowing or Loan terms: These are terms adopted from other languages and incorporated into the vocabulary of the borrowing language. Borrowing occurs when a language incorporates a word or morpheme from another language into its vocabulary. Language contact occurs when individuals who speak various languages routinely engage with each other, particularly in environments with numerous bilingual or multilingual speakers. An instance of a borrowed or loaned word is "orang utan," derived from Bahasa Indonesia.

Method

This study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach. The researchers describe the situation and the phenomenon without expressing any bias or taking a stance on the importance of the study. Nunan (1992) attempted to provide a detailed account of the toponym and word construction used to name the street naming in Bandung City. The data taken from a map showing the location of the central complex of Government Agencies was designed. Governor General J.P. Graaf van Limburg Stirum (1916-1921) chose V.L. Slors to take up his new position as Director of the Municipal Building Service (Gemeentelijk Bouwbedrijf) with the main task of designing and building the Dutch East Indies Government Agency Center (Gouvernements Bedrijven) in Bandung City.

The data consisted of the names of tourist sites. The analysis was conducted by categorizing them according to toponymy and word development categories.

Findings and Discussion

The data collected in this study consists of seventy four street naming in Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Name of Toponymy and Word Formation

Toponymy	Word Formation
Hydronyms	Compounding
Oronyms	Borrowing
Drymonyms	Blending
Horonyms	Coinage
Oykononym	
Urbanonyms	

Table 1 illustrates that there are precisely six types of toponymy and four morphological processes in street naming in Bandung City. The toponymy names include Hydronyms, Oronyms, Drymonyms, Horonyms, Oykononyms and Urbanonyms. Morphological processes consist of four: Compounding, Borrowing, Blending, and Coinage.

Names of Natural Objects

Of the seventy-four street names mentioned, sixty-five are classified as natural objects based on their toponymy. They can be classified into three distinct subcategories: hydronyms, oronyms, and drymonyms.

Hydronyms

Hydronyms mainly refer to the names of water things and constitute the majority of subcategories—forty-three exhibit three distinct word formation patterns, as outlined in Table 2. Table 2 describes street naming using thirty-one blending, nine compounding, and three borrowing techniques for the name.

The term "Cibogo" combines words derived from the local language of Jawa Barat, Basa Sunda. It is formed by merging the words "cai," meaning "water," and "bogo," meaning "name of type of catfish." Thus, "Cibogo" can be translated as "water contain a type of catfish." Another instance of blending identified in the data is using "Ciumbuleuit." The term "Ciumbuleuit" is derived from the local language, where "cai" means "water," "umbul" means "rank of regional head," and "leuit" means "rice warehouse." Therefore, "Ciumbuleuit" can be translated as "rice warehouse near water that is guarded by the rank of regional head."

Table 2. Street Naming as Hydronyms and Its Word Formation

Name of Toponymy	Street Naming	Word Formation
Hydronyms	Cibogo	Blending
	Ciumbuleit	
	Cibeureum	
	Cipedes	
	Citepus	
	Cicukang	
	Cilimus	
	Ciroyom	
	Ciparay	
	Cicendo	
	Cikalintu	
	Cigolendang	
	Cisitu	
	Cihampelas	
	Cikampungdung	
	Ciateul	
	Cilentah	
	Cikawao	
	Cipaheut	
	Cigadung	
	Cibeunying	
	Cibeunying Ngora	
	Cihaurgeulis	
	Cikudapateuh	
	Cibangkong	
	Cicadas	
	Cidoerian	
	Ciawiligar	
	Cijolang	
	Cikebi	
	Cipisitan	
Teluk Buyung	Compounding	
Bojong Loa		
Bojong Gaok		
Muara Rajeun		
Sekeloa		
Lebak Larang		
Seke Picung		
Seke Hamiroang		
Bojong Kacor		
Lengkong	Borrowing	
Ancol		
Bojong		

Compounding is the morphological phase observed in hydronym data. Compounding is a morphological process that combines many words to create a single compound word or phrase, as seen by Teluk Buyung and Bojong Loa. The name "Teluk Buyung " is derived from the local language, Basa Sunda, and means "bay" and "water reservoir" morphologically. Similarly, the name "Bojong Loa" is a compound word consisting of the words "Bojong" and "Loa." The word "Bojong" means "cape". "Loa" is derived from the type of plant. " Bojong Loa" translates to " cape that is surrounded by plants."

Borrowing refers to words borrowed from other languages that become new words in their language. It happens when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its lexicon. "Ancol" is a word borrowed from Dutch. It means "coastal lowland area."

Oronyms

The second category of natural objects consists of oronyms. An oronym refers to the names given to geographical features such as mountains, headlands, hills, hillocks, and hollows. Five street naming are classified as oronyms since they are hills. The street naming, which are classified into oronyms using two distinct word formations, are outlined in Table 3. Table 3 describes word constructions that involve using compounding and borrowing.

The initial designation for street naming is "Pasir Kalili", which translates to "hillocks that full of Kaliki trees. "The second street naming is "Astana Anyar" derived from the Basa Sunda language, meaning "a newly created crave."

One street name is mentioned as "Legok," as indicated in Table 3. " Legok " originates from the Malay language that refers to "hollow ground."

Table 3. Street Naming as Oronyms and Its Word Formation

Name of Toponymy	Street Naming	Word Formation
Oronyms	Geger Kalong Hilir	Compounding
	Pasir Kalili	
	Pasir Koja	
	Goa Nitri	
	Astana Anyar	
	Pasir Munding	
	Pasir Malang	
Pasir Soang	Borrowing	
Legok		

Drymononyms

The third category of natural objects consists of drymononyms, which refer to the names given to geographical features such as forests.

Compounding is the morphological phase observed in drymononyms data. Compounding is a morphological process that combines many words to create a single compound word or phrase, as seen by Kebon Kawung. The name "Kebon Kawung" is derived from the local language, Basa Sunda, and means "plantation" and "kawung tree" morphologically.

Borrowing refers to words borrowed from other languages that become new words in their language. It happens when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its lexicon. "Dangdeur" is a word borrowed from the English "cassava."

Table 4. Street Naming as Drymonyms and Its Word Formation

Word Formation	Name of Toponymy	Street Naming
Drymonyms	Jerokaso	Compounding
	Tegallega	
	Kebon Kalapa	
	Karanganyae	
	Kebon Jeruk	
	Kebon Kawung	
	Sangia Santen	
	Kebon Seureuh	
	Haur Pancuh	
	Kebon Waru	
Kiara Condong		
	Dangdeur	Borrowing
	Garoenggang	Coinage

Names of Manmade Object

Manmade objects are names given to objects or regions that humans create. One categorization by Sherbak, 2012, is the names of constructed objects. There are three kinds of constructed object, horonyms, oykononyms and urbanonyms.

Horonyms

The first category of manmade objects consists of horonyms. A horonyms refers to the names of territories that have definite boundaries (countries, administrative, historical, geographical and economic regions). Two street naming are classified as oronyms since they are names of territories. The street naming, which are classified into horonyms using two distinct word formations, are outlined in Table 5. Table 5 describes word constructions that involve using borrowing and coinage.

Table 5. Street Naming as Horonyms and Its Word Formation

Name of Toponymy	Street Naming	Word Formation
Horonyms	Aksan	Borrowing
	Pangumbahan	Coinage

Borrowing happens when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its lexicon. "Aksan" is a Hindu Boy name, and Aksan name meaning is Undestroyable. It is an Hindi-originated name and the associated lucky number is 1.

Based on the coinage process, the name of Pangumbahan is taken from Sundanese, tempat kukumbah (in Bahasa Indonesia meaning 'tempat membersihkan dengan air') in English meaning 'the place for cleaning, using water'

Oykononyms

Oykononyms mainly refer to the names of settlement. Four exhibit two distinct word formation patterns, as outlined in Table 6. Table 6 describes street naming using 3 compounding, and one borrowing techniques for the name.

Compounding is the morphological phase observed in hydronym data. Compounding is a morphological process that combines many words to create a single compound word or phrase, as seen by

Babakan Kaum. The name " Babakan Kaum" is derived from the local language, Basa Sunda, and means "new village" and "race" morphologically.

Krobokan is a borrowing word. "Krobokan" is taken from the result of disputes, divisions, or fights between residents which have an impact on the destruction itself.

Table 6. Street Naming as Oykononyms and Its Word Formation

Name of Toponymy	Street Naming	Word Formation
Oykononyms	Babakan Kaum	Compounding
	Babakan Tanjung	
	Babakan Jawa	
	Krobokan	Borrowing

Urbanonym

The third category of manmade objects consists of urbanonym, which refer to the names of local objects (blocks, streets, squares, boulevards, alleys, promenades, avenues, memorial monuments, theatres, museums, cinemas, cafes, hotels, shops, private houses and other small sites within settlements).

The name "Sukarasa" is a compound word consisting of the words "Suka" and "Rasa." The word "Suka" means "like". "Rasa" is derived from the word feeling. "Sukarasa" translates to "feeling of liking."

Based on the borrowing process, the name of Andir taken from Sundanese. It means "look for agricultural water."

Table 7. Street Naming as Urbanonym and Its Word Formation

Name of Toponymy	Street Naming	Word Formation
Urbanonym	Sukarasa	Compounding
	Bojonagara	
	Sukawarna	
	Sukajadi	
	Suniaraja	
	Sindang Palay	
	Sadang Saip	
	Cukang Kawung	
Kalabuhan Bulan	Borrowing	
Andir		
Gandok		
Lio		
	Regol	

Conclusions

Based on the analyzed data, two primary conclusions can be drawn. Regarding the nomenclature of street naming in Bandung City, located in Jawa Barat, Indonesia, there are two distinct categories of toponyms: those denoting natural features and those referring to build structures known as manmade objects. The many categories of names for natural objects can be classified into hydronyms (names of bodies of water), oronyms (names of mountains or hills), and drymonyms (names of forests or groves). In the context of word formation in the names of natural objects, specifically hydronyms, oronyms, and drymonyms, the techniques used for street naming are blending, compounding, and borrowing for hydronyms and compounding and borrowing from names for oronyms and drymonyms. When it comes to

manmade objects, they can be classified into horonyms (the names of territories that have definite boundaries), oykononyms (names of settlements), and urbanonyms (names of local objects). The techniques used for street naming are borrowing and coinage for horonyms and compounding and borrowing from names for oykononyms and urbanonyms.

This study is the first investigation of toponymy and serves as an introductory discussion on street naming in Bandung City. Researching the names of each street in Indonesia is crucial. The purpose is to examine the distinctiveness of each street naming in Indonesia and promote it based on an academic perspective through publication in a reputable journal.

References

- Alderman, D. H. (2016). Place, naming and the interpretation of cultural landscapes. *Heritage and Identity*, edited by Brian Graham and Peter Howard, 195-213.
- Bachtiar, T. (2005). Mengenal asal-muasal nama tempat di cekungan Bandung I. *Pikiran Rakyat*, 22 Agustus 2005.
- _____. (2005). Mengenal asal-muasal nama tempat di cekungan Bandung II. *Pikiran Rakyat*, 29 Agustus 2005.
- Dawson, H. C., & Phelan, M. (Eds.). (2016). *Language files: Materials for an introduction to language and linguistics* (Twelveth). Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University Press.
- Eriksen, T. H. (2012). Place names in multicultural societies. *Oslo Studies in Language*, 4(2), 71–80. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.uio.no/osla>
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An introduction to language* (9th ed.). Canada: Nelso Education Ltd.
- Gunardi, G., Mahdi, S., Ratnasari, D., & Sobarna, C. (2015). Toponimi dan Lingkungan Hidup Kampung Adat di Tatar Sunda (Bandung). In *Seminar Nasional Riset Inovatif* (Vol. 3).
- Helleland, B. (2012). Place names and identities. *Oslo Studies in Language*, 4(2), 95–116.
- Kulsum, U. (2008). *Nama Tempat di Kota Bandung yang Berhubungan dengan Air: Tinjauan Antropolinguistik*. Bandung: Balai Bahasa Bandung.
- Leonovich, O. A. (1994). *Essays on English-Language Onomastics*. Moskva: Interpraks. ISBN: 5-85235-161-X.
- Malpas, J. E. (1999). *Place and experience*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Nash, J. (2015). Is toponymy necessary?. *Studies in Language. International Journal sponsored by the Foundation of Language*. 39(1), 230-235.
- Poenaru-Girigan, O.-M. (2013). The relationship between toponymy and linguistics. *Anadiss*, 8(15), 154–166.
- Prihadi. (2015). The linguistic structure of toponym system in hamlet/villages of Yogyakarta special province (Anthropolinguistic study). *European Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 1(3), 1–16.
- Shoval, N. (2013). Street-naming, Tourism Development and Cultural Conflict: the Case of the Old City of Acre/Akko/Akka. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 38(4), 612-626.

- Sujatna, E., & Pamungkas, K. (2016). Place-naming of tourism destinations in Jawa Barat: A toponymy study. *International E-Journal of Advances in Social Sciences*, 2(5), 471-476.
- Tichelaar, T. (2002). Toponymy and language. Paper presented at the DGSD-UNGEGN Toponymy Course Enschede/Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt, Germany. Retrieved from http://lazarus.elte.hu/cet/modules/toponymy-2012/_HtmlModules/_Documents/D09/documents/D09-01_Tichelaar.pdf.
- Toporov, V. N. (1962). From the Field of Theoretical Toponomastics. *Voprosy jazykoznanija*, (6), pp. 3-13. ISSN: 0373-658X.
- Urazmetova, A. V, & Shamsutdinova, J. K. (2017). Principles of place names classification. *XLinguae*, 10(4), 26–33.
- Usman, N., & Nurkholik. (2018). The Morphological Processes of Bugis's Language (a morphological study of Bugis language through Latoa script). *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 6(1), 17-25.
- Windt-Val, B. (2012). Personal names and identity in literary contexts. *Oslo Studies in Language*, 4(2), 273–284.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).