

Affixation Language Features on Village/Subdistrict Toponymy in Cirebon Regency

Nani Darheni*

West Java Language Center

nani_darheni07@yahoo.com

Abstract. This study aims to describe the linguistic features of affixation in naming rural and urban areas in Cirebon Regency based on their morphological formation processes and their semantic origins associated with cultural aspects. The study was conducted with the descriptive method of Sudaryanto (2015) and Spradley's ethnographic technique (2013) in the field. The sources of data in the form of the names of villages and urban areas in the Cirebon Regency. Research data derived from observation-obtained through literature and interviews with proficient techniques, see, record, documentation, and note-taking techniques. The results of the research are the names of villages and villages in Cirebon Regency which are categorized based on the origin of the name and origin of the language. The morphological affixation to the process of forming the names of villages in the area of Cirebon Regency, in the form of (a) Prefix ((Ke-; Ka-), (b) Suffix (-an), (c) Confix {(Ke--an), (Per--an), (Pa--an), and (d) (Ka--an).

Keywords: *affixation, toponymy in the district of Cirebon*

INTRODUCTION

Cirebon is located in the northeastern part of West Java north coast and the culture has interesting phenomena attracting many people's attention. The characteristics of Cirebonese People until now are related to the geographical and historical factors [1], [2].

Language is a means of communication used by society to exchange information, self-identity marker, partnership, interaction, and self-identification in the form of arbitrary sound symbols. Language has a very high position in humans' life. Language is also a medium to develop science and technology. The science learning about language and its phenomena (structure, utilization, and its implications) is known as linguistics [3], [4].

Language is the arbitrary sound-symbol system and used by the members of a community to work together, interact, and self-identify [5]. Accordingly, Chaer states that language as the sound symbol system which is resulted from the humans' speech organs is considered as natural

phenomena [6]. Language is a means of social interactions in the society that the social phenomena are seen from the aspect of cultural products which mastery needs to be learned. Thus, language is also considered as a cultural product. One of the cultural products is the toponymy practices in the areas of Cirebon regency.

This research describes (a) affixation features in the toponymy of village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency morphologically.

Lauder explains that toponymy was rooted in the onomastic studies, a science deeply studying the problems of naming and its meanings [7]. In a broader sense, onomastic studies consist of anthroponymy (a study related to humans' names) and toponymy (a study related to place names). Furthermore, he describes that the United Nations, in this case, *UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names)* states that toponymy is greatly important for inter-nation communications. All countries are obliged to submit all places' names, either natural creation, human creation, or administrative creation. He also said that toponymy has an important role in cultural conservation and the nation's identity formation.

The toponymy studies in Cirebon were previously conducted by Ruspandi and Mulyadi [8]. They explained their findings in broader senses that the toponymy in Cirebon was motivated by the physical, social, and cultural aspects. The physical aspects include: a) biological elements; b) hydrological elements; and c) geomorphological elements. Social aspects include: a) specific places; b) pass activities; c) expectations; d) historical building's names; and e) character's names. The cultural aspects are contained in legends/folktales.

Toponymic studies and from the geographic aspects have been simultaneously conducted by Anshari *et al.* [9]. In their research, it was shown that toponymy is one onomastic branch investigating the naming on geographic elements. The number of toponym in Cirebon areas covering the administrative areas of Cirebon Regency and City is created as the result of Javanese and Sundanese cultural acculturations.

Affixation as a Linguistic Study

A morphological study is one grammatical aspect in language besides syntax (sentence structure) studies. Nida explains "*Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in*

forming words” [10]. It means morphology is science learning about morphemes and its relationship with the word formations. The morphological process consists of several types: affixation, abbreviation of the coined words, proper noun, borrowing, compounding, conversion, and morphophonemic [11]–[15]. Similarly, Kridalaksana also explains that the morphological process consists of (1) zero derivation, (2) affixation, (3) reduplication, (4) abbreviation (shortened), (5) composition (pluralization), and (6) reverse derivation [16]. One of the most are some known affix types: (a) Prefix, a bound morpheme located in front of the word stem (b) Infix, a bound morpheme located in the middle of phonological aspects is affixation. Affixation is one lexeme formation process that changed into a complex word.

METHOD

The Research on the toponymy of villages/sub-districts in Cirebon Regency was conducted using a descriptive method collaborated with an ethnographic method [1], [17]. This research was conducted in three stages: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Analysis, and (3) Data Analysis Result Discussion. The data was collected through a library study and field data collection. The data was collected by (1) Content Analysis technique: (a) writing all affixations, (b) ethnographic Interview, and (c) documenting the pictures of village/sub-district board names in Cirebon Regency. The data was then descriptively analyzed by classifying the affixations related to the village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency and mapping morphologically, tracing the meanings and philosophical (cosmological) values. The research results were descriptively and ethnologically presented. The data was sourced from 424 village/sub-district names (from 40 districts: covering 412 villages and 12 sub-districts) in Cirebon Regency.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Affixation is one aspect of the morphological process which is frequently found in the village/sub-district naming practices in Cirebon Regency. Toponymy on village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency is based on the following Affixation processes.

Prefixation

Prefixation is an affix located in front of a word stem. The use of Prefix in the village/sub-district toponymy in Cirebon Regency is in the form of:

(a) Prefix (ke- and ka-)

There is prefix [ke-] in Cirebon Javanese language which is in the Indonesian language is equal with the prefix [ter-] and [ka-] from the

Sundanese Language in the village/sub-district toponymy in Cirebon Regency. The practice toponymy in the formation of prefix [ke-] and [ka-] contained in the toponymy of *Tenjomaya* and *Kesambi* Village, is presented in the following example.

1. [ka-] + tenjo ‘see’ (word stem) + maya (supporting morpheme)	Katenjomaya---tenjomaya
2. [ke-] + <i>sambi</i> (word stem)	kesambi

(b) Suffixation

Suffixation is the word-formation process, that is, affix is located at the end of a word stem. The affixation process of a suffix or ending in the toponymy formation process related to the village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency in the formation form with suffix {-an} with its allomorphs.

Suffix (-an)

Suffix (-an) has the allomorph forms {-an}, {-n}, and {-nan}. Meanwhile, the allomorphs contained in the toponymy in Cirebon Regency derived from suffix {-an} composed with the word stem in the form of allomorph {-an} and {-n}.

Allomorph {-an}

Allomorph {-an} is the allomorph form derived from the suffix [-an]. The allomorph {-an} will be realized as there is a word stem or basic morpheme followed with the suffix {-an} which has a phoneme ended with a consonant. That form is shown in the following toponymy data.

- (1) *Getasan* Village; (2) *Larangani* Village; (3) *Seuseupan* Village; (4) *Kepompongan* Village; (5) *Bandengan* Village; (6) *Gombang* Village; (7) *Geyongan* Village; and (8) *Klangenan* Village.

The village naming contained in the data formation (1--6) is derived from the basic forms (*getas*, *larang*, *bandeng*, *gombang*, *klangen*, and *geyong*) followed with the suffix -an in the form of allomorph {-an}. The allomorph {-an} is formed due to the existence of the word stems (data 1--8) that ended with the consonant voice.

1. <i>getas</i>	<i>getasan</i>
2. <i>larang</i>	<i>larangan</i>
3. <i>bandeng</i> + {-an}	<i>bandengan</i>
4. <i>gombang</i>	<i>gombang</i>
5. <i>geyong</i>	<i>geyongan</i>
6. <i>klangen</i>	<i>klangenan</i>

The Toponymy of village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency is derived from the process of suffix -an following the word stem with the formation of allomorph {-n} and is considered as the allomorph form derived from the suffix {-an}. The allomorph {-n} is formed since the word stem

or basic morpheme followed with the suffix {-an} ended with a vocal and accompanied with the assimilation of vocal /a/ in {-an} becoming {-n}. the assimilation of vocal /a/ has the pattern /i+a/ --- //, /u-a/ --- //, /o+a/ --- /a/, /a+a/ --- /a/, and /o+a/ --- /a/. Toponymy with the infixation process is shown in: (1) Kaberan Kampong; (2) Kemantren Village; (3) Kejiwan Village; (4) Galagamba Village; and (5) Surantaka Village.

Kaberan Kampong's name contained in data (1) is derived from the word *Kaberaan*. Kemantren Village's name contained in data (2) is derived from the word *Kemantrian*, and Kejiwan Village's name contained in data (3) is derived from the word *Kejiwaan*. Those namings are derived from the word stem/basic form with the suffix /-an/ (in the form of allomorph {-n}). Allomorph {-n} contained in data (1--3) is formed as *Kaberan*, *Kemantren*, *Kejiwan*, and *Surantaka* in its basic form has the vocal /i/-/a/ serta /a/-/a/. Those toponymy formations are shown in the following patterns.

kaberaan + {-n} followed with /a+a/ --- /e/ --- *Kaberan*

kemantrian + {-n} followed with /i+a/ --- /e/ --- *Kemantren*

kejiwaan + {-n} followed with /a+a/ --- /a/ --- *Kejiwan*

Kaberan

Based on the naming form of this village, the word *Kaberan* is derived from *Beran* which is from the formation of affix *ka-* composing with the form *bera-an* which means *berbenah* (Organize). Besides, some said that the village naming of *Beran* village is derived from the word *Beran* = *kaberan* which means *kebetulan* (unintentionally) or from the word *bera* which means *tidak jadi* (unsuccessful) or *selalu gagal* (always fail).

Surantaka

Surantaka is the composition of the word *Sura* which means Dare and *taka* derived from the word *antaka* which means death that simultaneously the meaning of *Surantaka* Village is Dare to Face Death.

(c) Confixation

Confixation is found in the toponymy/naming practices on village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency, in the form:

Confix (*Ke--an*)

Place naming or toponymy of village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency is formed in the composition of confix (*ke--an*) with the base form/word stem exemplified as follows.

pundu --- *Kepunduan*
[*ke--an*] + *barep* --- *Kebarepan*

Kepunduan

Kepunduan Village is included in Dukupuntang district. Based on the naming form of *Kepunduan* Village, it is derived from the formation of *Pundung* in Sundanese language means 'disappointedly leaving a particular place' with the form of confix {*ke--an*}.

Kebarepan

Kebarepan is a village name located in Plumbon District. Based on history and its origin, *Kebarepan* is motivated by an event when Ki Agus Mungkad had successfully defeated Ki Banas Patih in a contest (determining a leader based on the provision made by *Sunan* Gunung Jati). Ki Agus Mungkad was entitled to become the leader in Blok Sikalong with the sobriquet name of Ki Bagus Pangaten (Ki Tuan Barep, because this was once a leader, was determined through a contest). Since this village was established in the frontmost (*pembarep*) one, it was named with *Kebarepan* Village. Thus, this village naming was derived from a public figure behind the history of this village beside the origin of its language, that is, the formation of *kebarepan* (the form *ke--an* with the word stem/basic form *barep* 'the first starting one').

Confix (*Per--an*)

Place naming/regional toponymy is formed from the composition of confix (*per--an*) on the village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency, as shown in the following report.

butul --- *Perbutulan*
{*per--an*} + *tapa* --- *Pertapaan* --- *pertapaan*
--- *patapaan*
--- *patapaan* 'a place for meditation'

Perbutulan

Based on the origin, the village naming of *Perbutulan* is derived from the word *Butul* which means 'successfully escape'. This was related to the story in the period of *Sunan* Gunung Jati when fighting against Galuh Kingdong. At that time, there was a great battle in *Lemah Abang* (*Perbutulan*). The repressed enemy's forces escaped (indirectly Cirebon Kingdom won the battle).

Petapaan

The toponymy of *Patapan* Village is derived from the word-formation of *Patapaan* 'a place for meditation'. The formation of *Petapaan* is based on the formation of the word stem *tapa* 'meditation' and the affixation *per--an* 'showing a place for mediation' that the word *pertapaan* is formed, then changes into *petapaan*, and changes one again into *patapaan* 'a place for meditation'.

Confix (Pe--an)

The place naming or regional toponymy formed from the composition of confix (*pe--an*) within the names of areas in Cirebon Regency is shown in the following patterns.

{*pe--an*} + *layang* --- *Pelayangan/Playangan*
kalang --- *Pekalangan*

Pelayangan (Playangan) Village

Playangan based on it form is derived from the word stem of *layang* 'drifting' and the affixation of *pe--an* 'shows a place for drifting or playing kites' that the word *pelayangan* is formed, and then changes into *playangan* 'a place for drifting or flying'.

Pekalangan Sub-district

Pekalangan is derived from the word "Kalang". *Kalang* is a name of a tribe in Java, (just like Baduy in Sundanese Tribe). In the book History of Java (volume.1: 328), it was stated that this tribe was previously spread in several areas in Java Island including Kendal, Kaliwungu, and Demak. The ancestors of Kalang people were originated from the Kings of Medang Kemulyan. *pekalangan* name is derived from the word *kalang* 'carpenter (Forest Wood Cutter). *Pekalangan* was place where carpenters lived.

Confix (Pa--an)

The place naming in Cirebon Regency formed from the confix (*pa--an*) with the basic forms of allomorph appearing in the confix {*pa-/an*} are allomorph {*pa-*} and {*-an*}, allomorph {*pa-*} with {*-n*}, and allomorph {*p-*} with {*-n*}, shown in the following patterns.

Noong --- *Panoongan*
--- *Panongan*

Confix (Pa--an) + *salak* --- *Pasalakan*
sindang --- *Pasindangan*

Pasindangan

This toponymy is derived from the confix [*pa--an*] with the word stem of *sindang* 'drop in for a while' that *pasindangan* means a place to drop in or process or anything related to drop-in activities. In the Indonesian language, the affixation of confix {*pa--an*} in Sundanese language is equal with the confix {*pe--an*} composing with the word stem of *sindang* 'drop in for a while' that *Pasindangan* (*Pesindangan*) means a place to drop in or process/anything related to drop-in activities.

Panongan

The toponymy of *Panongan* Village based on its form is derived from the word-formation of *toong* 'spy' (Sundanese language) with the confix of {*pa--an*} becoming *Panoongan* (eventually articulated into *Panongan* 'a place to spy'. The

toponymy form of *Panoongan* Village is derived from the word *toong* 'spy' (Sundanese language) composing with the confix {*pa--an*}. That *Panoongan* is eventually articulated into *Panongan* 'a place to spy'.

Confix (Ka--an)

The place naming (regional toponymy) is formed from the composition of confix (*ka--an*) on village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency, as shown in the following pattern.

petak + {*pe--an*} --- *Kapetakan*

Kapetakan

The toponymy of *Kapetakan*'s name is based on its formation derived from the composition of the word *Petak* (the surname of Prince *Petak* from *Bani Israil*) which was then composed with the confix {*ka--an*} 'the name of pf a place motivated by the events related to Prince *Petak*.

CONCLUSION

Affixation in the toponymy of village/sub-district names in Cirebon Regency is in the forms of (1) Prefix (*ke-* and *ka-*), (2) Suffix (*-an*), and (3) Confix (*Ke--an*), (*Per--an*), (*Pa--an*), and (*Ka--an*).

REFERENCES

- [1] Sudaryanto, *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press, 2015.
- [2] Wahidin, *Metode Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam*. Bandung: Sangga Buana, 2006.
- [3] L. Bauer, *The Linguistics Student's Handbook*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2007.
- [4] D. Cristal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989.
- [5] H. dkk. Alwi, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Ketiga. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2005.
- [6] A. Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, Ketiga. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007.
- [7] M. R.M.T.Lauder, "Peran Toponimi dalam Pelestarian Budaya dan Pembentukan Jati Diri Bangsa," in *Seminar Nasional Toponim*, 2013, pp. 9–18.
- [8] J. Ruspandi and A. Mulyadi, "Fenomena Geografis di Balik Makna Toponimi di Kota Cirebon," *J. Gea*, vol. 14, no. 23, pp. 1–19, 2014.
- [9] B. I. Anshari, M. Dede, R. Tirtayasa, Tiryadi, and K. Musthafa, "Kajian Etnosemantik dalam Toponimi Wilayah

- Kabupaten dan Kota Cirebon,” in *Teknologi Bahasa dan Budaya dalam Penelitian Leksikologi dan Leksikografi*, 2017, no. 64–69.
- [10] E. A. Nida, *Morphology The Descriptive Analysis of Words (Second Edition)*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1967.
- [11] A. Adrian and et al, *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. London: MIT Press, 2001.
- [12] D. Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2008.
- [13] P. H. Matthews, *Morphology: An Introduction to the Theory of Words Structure*. Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 1979.
- [14] H. Kridalaksana, *Beberapa Prinsip Perpaduan Leksem dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1988.
- [15] H. Alwi, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003.
- [16] H. Kridalaksana, *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Putra Utama, 1996.
- [17] J. P. Spradley, *The Ethnographic Interview*. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana Yogya, 2013.