

CLASSIFICATION AND FUNCTION OF LEXICON IN TOPONYMS IN THE WESTERN LEMBANG FAULT AREA (ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY)

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INTRODUCTION

- Many facts show that toponyms capture the closeness of humans to their natural surroundings.
- In this context, the relationship between humans and their natural surroundings can also shape local knowledge.
- Unfortunately, people today tend to recognize no longer local knowledge recorded in place names.
- Based on local knowledge, place names can mark locations that should not be used as settlements to avoid disasters.
- What is the classification and function of place names based on local knowledge in the western Lembang Fault area?

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Foley (1997, 2016) and Glaz (2017) state that anthropological linguistic studies focus on how humans seek and make shared meaning in social interactions through cultural and linguistic practices.
- Duranti (1997) states that one of the functions of language is as a form of ability to contemplate the world.
- Sibarani (2004, pp. 38-42) divides language functions into micro and macro.

METHOD

- This research uses the theoretical approach of anthropological linguistics because anthropological linguistics examines the relationship between language and culture.
- This research was conducted in the western Lembang Fault zone.
- The data of this research include various kinds of local knowledge-based place name lexicons in the western Lembang Fault zone.
- The data sources in this study are several community components consisting of village elders and ordinary people.



FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Physical Aspects

No.	Lexicon	Hydrological Features		Biological Features	
1.	Cibolang	<i>ci (cai)</i>	'air' water	<i>bolang</i>	'sejenis talas' a type of taro
2.	Cileungsing	<i>ci (cai)</i>	'air' water	<i>leungsing</i>	'lintah kecil' small leeches

No.	Lexicon	Geomorphologic Features		Biological Features	
1.	Pasir Embe	<i>pasir</i>	'bukit' hill	<i>embe</i>	'kambing' goat
2.	Tegallaja	<i>tegal</i>	'padang' field	<i>laja</i>	'lengkuas' galangal



FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Social Aspects

No.	Lexicon	State Characteristics	
1.	<i>Sindangsari</i>	<i>sindang</i>	'singgah' visit
		<i>sari</i>	'menarik' interesting
2.	<i>Pondok Melong</i>	<i>pondok</i>	'pendek' short
		<i>melong</i>	'memandang' looking at
3.	<i>Panyairan</i>	<i>panyairan</i>	'pengayakan' sieving

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Cultural Aspects

No.	Lexicon	Religion/Mythology Feature	
1.	<i>Tugumukti</i>	<i>tugu</i>	'tugu' monument
		<i>mukti</i>	'kaya' rich
2.	<i>Panyairan Dano</i>	<i>panyairan</i>	'pengayakan' sieving
		<i>dano</i>	'danau' lake

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Cultural Aspects

No.	Lexicon	Function		Relationship Dimension	
		Identifier function	Ideational function	Vertikal	Horizontal
1.	<i>Cibolang</i>	A place as a water source that is overgrown with taro-like plants	Water and plant management	-	+
2.	<i>Pasir Kuntul</i>	A place as a highland where egrets are found	Land and animal management	-	+
3.	<i>Tugumukti</i>	A places as a location with a monument there	Place and idea management	+	+

CONCLUSION

This paper presents two findings. First, the lexicon classification in toponyms in the western Lembang Fault area includes physical, social, and cultural aspects. The physical aspect is divided into hydrological-biological characteristics and geomorphological-biological characteristics. The social aspect contains the characteristics of the situation. The cultural aspect contains religious characteristics and mythological characteristics. Second, the function of the lexicon in toponyms in the western Lembang Fault area includes two functions, namely the identification function and the ideational function.

Based on these two findings, we conclude that the classification and function of the lexicon in toponyms in the western Lembang Fault area portray the local knowledge of Sundanese people about the existence of a vertical relationship dimension between humans and God and a horizontal relationship dimension between humans and nature.

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THANK YOU!

