

Research article

Toponymic and Historiography Influences on Place Naming of Villages in Klego District, Indonesia

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Abstract.

Place naming creates a link between language, culture, and ideas. This study sought to conduct an assessment of the naming process for villages and hamlets in Klego District, Boyolali Regency, Central Java Province. The study attempted to find naming patterns based on geographical appearance (toponym) and social culture or history (historiography). In addition, the study sought to find the structure of signs and meanings which those villages and hamlets used in naming. A qualitative-descriptive approach was used. Data were collected using interviews with stakeholders and local communities considered to be knowledgeable in the etymology of local names in their area. The results showed that the toponym and historiography of villages and hamlets in Klego District, Boyolali Regency were broadly based on physical, social, and cultural aspects. The physical aspects involved a) biological elements, b) hydrological elements, and c) geomorphological elements. The social aspects involved a) specific places, b) past activities, c) hope, d) the name of historical buildings, and e) the name of famous figures. The cultural aspects involved legends or folklore. However, there were many people in the area who did not know the toponymical and historiographical processes involved in local place naming. Our research showed that this was the result of low public knowledge of the meaning and origin of toponymy and historiography in the area.

Keywords: toponymy, historiography, naming patterns, public perception

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1. Introduction

Toponyms, or place naming, have been the subject of study in a variety of fields including linguistics, geography, history and political science [1,2,3]. From a geographical perspective, It offers, at first glance, a dazzling view into understanding the physical environment and its development through time. Linguistically, naming is clearly intentional, as the act of naming a place is a conscious act [4]. Understanding the patterns of use of toponyms, and the relationships between them, i.e. common landscapes and place names, requires some form of classification related to the way in which names are presented [5]. In this case, there are three types of information can be extracted from toponyms: spatial location, as well as temporal information and landscape [6]. There are numbers of features of landscape that could be described in toponymy,

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such as topography, settlement of a certain ethnic groups [7], migration of people, religious and cultural traditions as well as local languages. Toponymy also remains relatively consistent over time, and many have survived transformations of the external environment.

as an identity, Toponymy of a Place is identical to the location in a space that is influenced by human activities in which it has certain characteristics. A place has physical and humanism characters within the existence of a location so that it becomes a branded place, landmark, geonomic region—a geographical indication that cannot be moved and becomes the uniqueness of a place. Thus, the element of naming a place cannot be separated from that of human activity, whether it is an impression of a geographical phenomenon or events that occurred in the past. Studying toponymy equals to understanding the past—it often describes events in social reality and spatial patterns [8] where, in fact, Standardization procedures of giving names to geographical elements is not as simple as what people might think. Procedures in standardizing and regulating the names of a geographical element are studied and arranged in a branch of science known as Toponymy. Place naming system is the procedure or rules of giving names to places at a certain time. Based on the origin of the word (etymology), toponymy comes from the Greek word "topoi" which means place and "onama" which means name. Hence, literally toponymy means "name of place". In this case, toponymy is defined as giving names to places. This discipline is closely related to the study of Linguistics, Anthropology, Geography, History and Culture [9]. Yulius argues "Toponymy is the science or study of geographical names". In itself, Toponym has the meaning of "naming geographical elements" which is the object of study of toponymy which is addressed to geographical locations that have physical and cultural appearances.

Toponymy studies, which are associated with the Sapir-Worf hypothesis, were previously conducted by Mardiana in a research entitled "The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis and Toponymy Study: Place Naming Using Javanese Language." In this research, Mardiana studied place naming which uses the Javanese language for places found in Mojokerto City. through the study she supports the Sapir-Worf Hypothesis in which she finds a link between language, culture, and human ideas in the process of places naming in Mojokerto City using Javanese [10].

Toponymy studies need to be carried out carefully through academic procedures, as through such studies, often, many records of geographical and historical events are revealed. A number of geographical or natural phenomena, for example, was perhaps a natural process that acted as a disaster in the past, thus giving a geographical name could be an effort to extend memory—meaning that the records of natural events

obtained are used to increase awareness of disasters . In Indonesia, place naming has a fairly long process, not only regarded geographical phenomena, but also social phenomena that greatly affect the naming. Rais says "numbers of names of geographical elements were given by humans in the past when they first inhabited an area based on legends or folklore which also related to the history of human settlement". hence, it can be concluded that place naming is inseparable from human activities, in fact naming gives the place a distinct identity from other places.

In contrast to previous research, this study seeks to examine the process of villages dan hamlets naming in Klego District, Boyolali Regency by finding the naming patterns that reflect values and beliefs in it. In addition, the study also seeks to find new things in the process of toponymy and historiography—especially for locations in Klego District. Thus, this study has two problem formulations, which are related to 1) the formation of the naming concept of Klego District in terms of toponymy and history; 2) the manifestation of the sign structure in the formation of Klego District naming. It is hoped that this research can be useful in documenting the toponymy and historiography of villages and hamlets naming in Klego District as the reflection of values adopted, as well as beliefs and expectations that name the place, in accordance with the culture of the community. According to Sari & Mursidi, toponymy is a branch of onomastics which investigates place names [11]. Then, Labuhanbatu provides an understanding of toponymy as the naming of geographical elements, such as names of islands, mountains, rivers, hills, cities, and villages [12]. Toponymy cannot be separated from aspects of linguistic, anthropological, geography, history, and cultural studies. Therefore, toponymy acts as a discipline in the realm of naming a region with its relation to linguistic studies, anthropology, geography, history, and culture as well as Semiotics. as stated by Camalia that this discipline is a branch of science that has a very broad scope of study that covers almost all areas of life [13]. As a discipline related to signs and their use in society, semiotics covers all forms of signs and their social use, thus creating special semiotic branches. The use of semiotics in the analysis of cultural objects is only possible if all of these objects are seen as a series of meaningful signs. Piliang explains signs as inseparable units of two fields, namely the signifier field to explain form or expression, and the signified field to explain the concept or meaning [14].

2. Method

Klego is a district located in the northern part of Boyolali Regency. This area is located on the road between Simo and Karanggede. The area is mostly agricultural and is

supported by the progress of the sub-district which gradually becomes the center of the economy where there are markets, factories and other trading centers. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data analysis in this study was conducted inductively. A conclusion will be drawn from the findings that have been found from the analysis process on the data described previously. This procedure characterizes that this research is a type of qualitative research. The object of this research is the concept of toponymy and historiography of villages naming in Klego District. The data sources of the research are the application of interviews and observations regarding the history of names of villages in Klego District, Boyolali Regency. The in-depth interview technique was carried out to obtain information about the toponymy and historiography of villages naming in Klego District, Boyolali Regency. As stated by Sudaryanto, the technique of listening to conversational engagement is done by conducting interviews with resource persons. Furthermore, the data that has been processed will be presented with an informal presentation method. This kind of presentation method was chosen since the data obtained will be presented with a narrative description by Sudaryanto.

3. Result and Discussion

The naming of villages in Klego District is inseparable from the history of Nyi Ageng Serang and Ki Ageng Singoprono as well as Rogo Runting. Nyi Ageng Serang whose real name is Raden Ajeng Kustiyah Wulaningsih Retno Edi is an Indonesian National Hero from Purwodadi and her father was Prince Natapraja, ruler of the Serang area and warlord of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I. she was born in Serang, Purwodadi in 1752. Nyi Ageng Serang played a role in villages naming in northern Klego which was the path taken by her and her followers when they fought against the Dutch. Nyai Ageng Serang's journey starts from Salatiga area to the east then passed through the northern part of Boyolali Regency. At every resting points, there is where each name is given. Meanwhile, in the southern part, which borders Simo District, the names of the villages are closely related to Ki Ageng Singoprono and Rogo Runting.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with several community leaders, and based on literature studies obtained from several manuscripts, the toponymy and historiography of villages naming in Klego District cannot be separated from folklore. Furthermore, there will be a discussion on the toponymy of the villages naming in Klego District which has something to do with concepts or signs in semiotic studies. In the final stage, there will be a discussion on the toponymy and historiography of villages naming

in Klego District in reflecting values adopted, beliefs and an expectation that the name of the place is, possibly, in accordance with the current situation in the community.

The most obvious naming terms used are microtoponymy and macrotoponymy because the two sub-disciplines are required to explain toponymy with their own special senses, and the use of both would introduce different meanings. Coates uses the terms semasiological and onomasiological to distinguish the two approaches, in which the first approach seeks to answer (semasiologically) the questions "Why is X called X?," "How can X be called X?" and "What does it mean that X is called X?" then the second by asking (onomasiological) the question: How do we, or should we, express the terminology of elements in system Y (and the relationship between them) as etymological onomastics has been the first to be practiced in the UK. Likewise, a brief overview in other disciplines also use these two research models.

3.1. Toponymy Pattern in Klego District

Based on the results of interviews with respondents, toponyms that adopt the names of historical and morphological places are mostly known by respondents because most of these places still exist and are well maintained until now. While many toponyms that adopt plant names are not known, this is because the plants adopted as place names are rarely found even in areas that adopt these plant names as their regional names. As with the adoption of toponymy that comes from the expectations of the community, many respondents do not know its meaning and origin. This is because the names use words that are rarely practical in everyday language.

1. Places naming with the background of physical conditions
2. Plant Names

Although the existence of plants used as place names is difficult to find, it is believed by local residents that these plants were once the dominant plants in the area. The names used in hamlets or villages include Tanjung (*Mimusops elengi*), Bulu (*Ficus annulata*), Talok (*Muntingia calabura*), Jaten (*Tectona grandis*), Randualas (*Bombax ceiba*), Soko (*Saraca asoca*), Karang lo /loa (*Ficus racemosa*), Sambirjo (*Chleichera oleosa*), Cinde (*Asclepias Curassavica*), Karangpakel (*Mangifera foetida*), Getasan (*Psidium guajava*), Grintingan (*Cynodon dactylon*), Mojo (*Aegle marmelos*).

1. Names of hydrological feature

TABLE 1: Toponymy in Klego District.

Geographical Background Aspect		Toponymy in Klego District
Physical	Biological (flora)	Tanjung, Bulu, Talok, Jaten, Randualas, Soko, Karang loa/lo, Sambirjo, Cinde, Karangpakel, Getasan, Grintingan, Mojo,
	Hydrological	Sumberagung, Blumbang, Kedung ori, Sumber,
	Geomorphological	Kedokan, Klego, Gunungmijil, Jlegong, Banyuurip, Tlogosari, Selorejo,
Social	Specific places	Sumurduren, Karangmojo KidulK karang nongko, Kopen, Selogan, Glagahombo, Karang anyar, Ngegot, Sendang serut.
	Past events	Tegalsari, Goligo/Grumbulijo, Pelemrejo / Wangjero, Ngasem (Ngasem ndalangan),
	Expectation	Nggulon, Kartoharjo, Sendangrejo, Sangge, Rejosari, Wates, Sumber agung, Bubak rejo, Sidorejo, banyu urip
	Construction	Tugu, Tembok, Canggal
Cultural	Names of Famous Figures	Sedayu, Serangan, Sambo, Ngijo, Ngliyangan,
	Legends/Folklores	Grembyuk, Seredan, Kalangan, Kenteng, Cepoko, Gandik, Cokeran, Pelang, Ngembat, Klalingan, Gondang legi, Gandu, Tangkisan,

Based on information from residents, there are also names based on hydrological conditions because these areas are found to have many springs. The hamlets or villages that are named with hydrological appearances are Sumberagung (sumber = spring, agung = large), Blumbang (a pond that is often used for bathing buffalo), Kedung ori (water source with many bamboo trees), Sumber (there are springs found), tlogosari (There is a large nogosari tree and underneath there is a small lake which is very clear).

1. Names of geomorphological feature

Based on interviews from various sources, it is also known that the naming of hamlets or villages in Klego District is based on their geomorphological appearance, such as in Kedokan (located below and lower than other areas), Klego (a wide and open area), Gunungmijil (located higher than the surrounding area and is hilly), Jlegong (the morphology of the village is hilly and terraced so that when people walk they often fall so that it is called the village of jlegong), Selorejo (waturumbuk or hills where many large piles of stones are found). Place naming with social backgrounds

1. Place naming with social backgrounds

2. Specific Places

Based on information from residents and interviews from various sources, hamlets or villages naming in Klego District which are based on specific places, include Sumurduren

(a well with a very large spring and next to the well there is a durian tree), Karangmojo Kidul (a maja tree near which there is a large stone), coral nongko (there is a large rock and next to it there is a large jackfruit tree/*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Kopen (in the past many people planted coffee trees/*coffea*), Selogan (big rock), Glagahombo (a large forest), Karanganyar (the boundary of the yard that is close to the forest and rice fields), Ngegot (hamlet surrounded by rigodo trees), Sendang Serut (there are springs or belik around which a lot of weeds and shaved trees grow).

1. Past Events

Based on information from residents and interviews from various sources, hamlets or villages naming in Klego District which are based on specific places, include Tegalsari (clearing of land with a lot of shrubs for settlement and agriculture), Goligo/Grumbulijo (place where farmers gather to discuss agricultural issues), Pelemrejo / Wangjero (In the past, there were many mango trees, which invited many people from other villages to look for fallen mangoes), Ngasem / Ngasem ndalangan (There was a dalang who lived on the edge of the spring and tamarind trees were planted there).

1. Expectations

According to the information from the informants, there are several areas whose naming is based on expectations in the future for example Nggulon (nggugune alon-alon or according to or return to the right path gradually), Kartoharjo (A hope for the village to become prosperous one), Sendangrejo (there is a spring which slowly becomes crowded), Sangge (the spirit of mutual cooperation is welcomed), Rejosari (formerly a forest, which later became crowded), Bubak rejo (forest and shrubs that are used as settlements by residents and then become crowded), Sidorejo (a village that was once quiet and still a wilderness is now bustling), banyu urip (a hope that one day it will become a source of life)

1. Constructions

According to the information from sources, there are several areas whose naming came from names of constructions which are signs or objects stuck or grow in that area can be used as a name (Javanese = *opo sing tumancep lan opo sing diweruhi ono kono yo kuwi sing akan dadi jeneng*), such as Tugu (sign of new land opening or chronicle pedestal), Tembok (formerly there were frequent robberies then the village elders made a village supernaturally restricted in an imaginary wall), Canggal (there are neatly arranged stones that look like a temple).

1. Names of famous figures

According to the information from the sources, there are some areas named after famous figures, such as Sedayu (a fighter named Ki Ageng Sedayu), Serangan (named after Nyi Ageng Serang), Sambo (derived from the name of Ki Sambo), Ngijo (a famous elder figure named eyang Ngijo—concealed identity that was not known by the Dutch), ngliyangan (There is a famous elder named eyang Liyang who lived alone and died in the area).

c. Place naming with cultural backgrounds

1. Legends/Folklores

Although Included in the element of place naming with cultural backgrounds (folklore), some toponyms are also related to the history of Nyi Ageng Serang's struggle against Dutch colonialism—especially for villages in Klego District. Among them are used in the name of Grembyuk (a gathering place for people from various hamlets consisting of clay), Seredan (there was a robber in the form of a clown who was killed and then dragged), Kalangan (An adventurer looking for his brother, every time he asked the residents he was always told to go straight ahead, until finally he fell asleep for a very long time but when he woke up he was still in the same place.), Kenteng (there was a powerful hermit, who was immune to sword stab and the sound was "teng..teng..teng" imitate the sound of steel clash), Cepoko (stands for "Mencep-mencep ora ono"—There used to be a spring whose water is abundant but then disappears), Gandik (a doll owned by Nyi Ageng Serang), Pelang (an area which cannot be viewed from a distance), Ngembat (derived from the tale of two brothers fighting for each other's wealth), Gondang legi (a tree named gondang which was once bitter can turn sweet by a hermit), Gandu (there is a magic hermit who fell from a horse causing his knee to hurt), Tangkisan (There was a hermit whose journey is blocked by trees and steep roads so it is called the village of rebuttal).

Overall, the toponyms whose meaning and origin are known by the respondents are only from the stories of their parents. Some respondents who were interviewed know a little about the story and meaning of the toponymy and historiography asked. This shows that the degree of people knowledge in Klego District on the meaning and origin of toponyms in their area is still low.

3.2. Toponymous Relevance

As a source in toponymy, data retrieval is carried out after knowing the background of the place naming. Values found can be used to strengthen the infusion of local values so that they can provide knowledge regarding local conditions and strengthen the people's character. Through the inventory of toponymy and historiography in an area, certain values could become references or sources of learning and knowledge for wider community.

In the case of this study, there are several toponyms and historiography of the names of villages in Klego District that can be used as learning resources. Of course, not all of them can be explained in this article. For example, a place called "Sumber Agung" is an example of a place taken from the geographical conditions, namely a place that is very abundant in water. The area used to have abundant water sources compared to other surrounding areas. This is apparently due to the number of springs located there, thus farmers who cultivate crops chose this place to commune and name it "Sumber Agung" which comes from the two words "Sumber" which means spring and "Agung" which means big. Now Sumber Agung is no longer what it used to be as the settlements grow, but the past conditions have been enshrined into the place. If associated with the concept of geography, it is so interesting as there is a relationship between population density and the condition of water sources in the place.

Toponymy with biological elements can be reflected in the diversity of typical biosphere phenomena. The distribution of plants and animals in the past can be studied by understanding toponymy. Toponymy which shows the formation of vegetation might be used to recognize the condition of the biosphere in the surrounding environment, and thus make it as the beginning of understanding and interpreting environmental conditions both in the past and in the present. The values of environmental conservation need to be instilled in students' mind through this toponymy study. For example, many residents who act as immigrants do/did environmental destruction which results in the loss or destruction of the habitat of certain species. This can be used as an example case that can be analyzed to be a meaningful lesson for all of us.

The socio-historical elements of place naming in Klego District can also be used as a learning source as the toponymy and historiography contain meaningful and valuable capacity. The name of places that have socio-historical background which can be attributed to ancient times are related to resting areas for Nyi Ageng Serang in her struggle against invaders in the past tome. People can find out the spatial conditions in

the past in those places by understanding the toponymy, the clues can be proven by making direct observations in the area supported by the testimony of elders.

Furthermore, the toponymy can also be related to the concept of population, and harmony since the population in the area not only consists of local residents but also many who come and settle there. Such toponymy has the potential to be used as a learning resource. However, in its implementation, it is necessary to use an integrated approach between geography, history, linguistics and philosophy. It is possible that the assistance of other sciences such as anthropology is also needed in the study of toponymy, especially for the case of Klego District as there are also many toponyms derived from folklore which contain humanism values, thus they can be interpreted and instilled in the younger generation to be learn.

The learning process by using toponymy can be started by identifying the toponymy on the map, then is linked to the geographic concept that must be achieved continued by identifying the truth of such toponymy in the environment by making observations, then proven by conducting interviews and linking existing geographical phenomena within the results of interviews. Furthermore, learners can also make a presentation about what was obtained from the observation process and in-depth interviews to clarify or interpret the values contained in the toponymous background. Toponymy's potential to be a source of learning is very wide. Each city or area has a unique toponym and has values that can be transformed in geography studies. The community can dig up information in their environment and make clarifications together. By doing so, they will understand the geo-historical conditions in their environment.

4. Conclusion

The pattern of places naming in Klego District includes geographical, biological, socio-historical, folklore as well as famous figure names-related elements. Each place has its own background in naming the place. numbers of places naming background in Klego Sub-district are related to the struggles carried out by Nyi Ageng Serang against the Dutch colonialism. There are several toponymy backgrounds that have value which might be implemented in geography studies. Toponymy can also be used as a comprehensive contextual example as well as unites historical and geographical interdisciplinary approach.

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