

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters, namely the background of the study that explains the rationale for choosing the topic, statement of the research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Name is a term for mentioning an item, person, region, etc. Names also function as designations that refer to people or things or as markers or identities of a particular area or place. Most place names are not arbitrary naming, but usually, it refers to the place identity that indicates by their inhabitants (Halfian et al., 2022). Humans give names to make them easier to mention so that they can be easily recognised. The ability of humans to name something is the essential thing that humans do to mark something. Naming is significant for humans because it is a way for humans to distinguish one thing from another. Naming symbolises the human effort to recognise and understand everything complex and diverse (Maharani & Nugrahani., 2019).

Humans mark everything by name, even for the name of humans themselves. Humans give names to themselves in terms of achieving the goal of being able to distinguish one from the other. Name is an essential element everyone possesses as a marker of identity or a sign of identification of each individual with other individuals (Handika, 2022). The use of names in humans can form a label or identity so that someone can recognise someone by saying his name. The naming aims to make something identifiable and facilitate communication relations between humans because the "name" can function as a unit of recognition (Darheni, 2010).

The naming of something cannot be separated from the language element. The name mainly contains the local language used in a community. Language as a means of communication does play an important role in naming. A community of

people who can carry out daily activities is the influencer of the existence of language. Language is used in a community to communicate between one community and another to facilitate information transfer. According to Fasold (2014), the ability to transfer complex information, discuss the meaning of events and possible outcomes of alternative actions and share feelings and ideas is impossible without language. Using language, humans can express their thoughts by naming things with spoken language.

Language is not only widely spoken but also used in a community. Each community communicates its thoughts and expresses its members' ideas, values, and attitudes of its members as well as the cultural beliefs and practices within the community (Amberg & Vause, 2010). The use of language in the community is closely related to local beliefs, society, and culture. Language and culture are closely related because language is included in the cultural aspect. With the use of cultural aspects, language can be used in naming things. According to Listiyorini (2019), language and culture are two sides of a coin because language is always related to its community of people and its culture, which involves ideas, behaviors, and beliefs. Thus the relationship between language and culture is very close; language and culture can be learned through language because it influences and complements each other (Lubis & Ramlan, 2022).

The naming of something cannot be separated from the influence of language and culture within the community. Culture can be understood through the process of naming, the earliest process of language use in human life (Hasibuan & Basaria, 2019). By understanding culture and language, the meaning of naming something can be understood. The way to find out the meaning of the name of something requires language and cultural studies (Segara, 2017). Humans naming something must consider the meaning of the name because the meaning of the name serves as a marker of something named. Suppose the name "laptop"; the meaning of the name is a practical electronic item with many convenient functions and is generally rectangular and slim in shape. It is also applied to the naming of places. Place naming, or in other terms, toponymy, is a scientific study of a name's process and source of origin. Place names are not obtained or created accidentally. Humans

name a place to mark an area and make it easier to mention the region. The naming of the place is not far from the influences of the natural environment around the place. According to Ruspandi & Mulyadi (2014), language is the cultural element closely related to toponymy. Ruspandi & Mulyadi (2014) added that humans name environmental elements such as mountains, rivers, hills, and surrounding villages for reference to society, and the names which relate to language and culture since humans settled there.

Toponymy is the study of names that can concern the origin, meaning, and typology of the place name itself. Based on Rais (2008), toponym is derived from the word "*topos*" and "*nym*". *Topos* means "place" or "surface" which describes the surface and/or places on earth. "*Nym*" comes from "*onyma*" which means "name". Toponymy is defined as a place name on earth. The term toponymy refers to geographical names or place names. In Indonesian, it is mentioned by the term "geographical user name," or "geographical name," or "surface name".

Thus, toponymy is a science that studies the origin of the formation of place names or geographical names on earth that can be produced by approaching aspects of language and culture. Toponymy involves studying place names closely related to history, culture, and language (Septiani et al., 2020). Everything in this world has names, such as human examples, buildings, places, regions, etc. Cited from Muhidin (2019), toponymy is a branch of science that analyses and studies the naming of natural and artificial geographical elements (mountains, islands, headlands, straits, hills, lakes, rivers, etc.) and human-made (airports, bridges, lighthouses, temples, tunnels, etc.). In addition to the things already mentioned, the naming of places also occurs on the beach. The beach is a landscape of land and water meeting consisting of particles such as sand, gravel, sea shells, etc. A beach, or in other words, coastal, is a geographical form of sand on the seaside. The coast is characterised as the boundary between the sea and land. Each beach has its beauty, the beauty of panoramas, waves, sand, cliffs, coastlines, and so on. The beaches are places that humans often visit because of its beauty.

Because of those factors, people use the beach as a place to visit. Thus, the beach becomes a tourist destination for the community. Miswan & Sukaesi (2019)

explain that tourism is the activity of moving from one place to another with the aim of entertainment, self-development, or learning the unique attractiveness of the place within a short period. In other words, the beach is one of the destination places for people to entertain or enjoy the attraction of the beach. In addition, the beach name is one of the factors that influence the beauty and attractiveness of the beach. According to Aditya (2020), the names of unique tourist destinations can make tourists curious and visit the place. Thus, the naming of places is one of the influences of tourists to visit.

Moreover, Bangkalan Regency has many kinds of places and types of tourism, such as religious tourism, namely the tomb of Shaikhona Kholil, Bujuk Aer Mata Ebhu, Bangkalan Square Mosque, and Sunan Cendana Mosque. Educational tourism is Cakraningrat Museum, Tanjungbuni batik center, and Sambilangan Lighthouse. The natural tourism in Bangkalan is Tlangoh Beach, Labuan Beach, Blue Beach, Jaddih Hill, Kokop Waterfall, and Batu Raja Waterfall. Among the many tours in Bangkalan, the writer chose to use the object of research on beach tourist destinations. The objects are Tlangoh Beach, Siring Kemuning, Labuhan Beach, Modung Beach, Pangpajung Beach, Biru Beach, and Lobuk Beach. The writer uses the object of beach research because beach tourist destinations in Bangkalan are fewer or lack of enthusiasts. Tourists from outside Madura Island will mostly visit Sumenep Regency if they want to travel to the beach because Sumenep is famous for its beautiful and clean beaches, unlike Bangkalan, which is already famous for its religious tourism from the past. The writer examines the naming of beaches in Bangkalan to find out the meaning and aspects involved in naming these beaches with an anthropolinguistic approach. The beaches that became the source of data from this study are Tlangoh Beach, Siring Kemuning Beach, Labuan Beach, Modung Beach, Pangpajuh Beach, Biru Beach, and Lobuk. This research is expected to attract tourists to visit beach tourism in Bangkalan.

In addition, a study was conducted by Hidayah (2009) about the toponym of beach names using anthropolinguistics. She explains the language form and the meaning of beach names in Yogyakarta, especially in Gunung Kidul Regency. In this study, she focuses only on the beach name in Gunung Kidul. She can conclude

that the language form of beach names in Yogyakarta is divided into five, namely words, derivations, phrases, compound words, and acronyms. In addition, the beach names are also viewed in terms of their meanings and are classified into three aspects: embodiment, social, and cultural.

1.2 Research Questions

- a.) What are the word formation types use in the seven beach names?
- b.) What are the aspects of the toponymy of the seven beaches?
- c.) What is the meaning of the toponymy from the seven beaches?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- a.) To explain the types of word formation used in selected beach names
- b.) To explain the aspects which influence the toponym of the selected beaches
- c.) To explain the toponym meaning from the selected beaches

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to contribute to the theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance of this study is expected to be useful to enrich the linguistic material, in particular, the toponymy study. It also helps the other researchers to get some references in analysing place names or toponymy, especially in analysing beach names. The writer expects that this study will give more knowledge in studying the place name, especially the toponymy of the beach names. Practically, this study is expected to provide more understanding of toponymy, enriching the readers' knowledge about the linguistic branch. This study can be studied by everyone who wants to get more knowledge about toponymy. The knowledge about toponymy is also expected to provide more information about how to know the word formation type, the aspects of toponymy, and the meaning of naming in place names that influence the process of toponymy and how to use the language and culture since language and culture is part of the toponymy.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on a toponymy study that analyses the name of beaches in Bangkalan according to the language and culture. This study only focussed on analysing what word formation types are used in beach names in Bangkalan, what aspects influence the beach names in Bangkalan, and the meaning of its names. The beach names in Bangkalan analysed in this study are Tlangoh Beach, Siring Kemuning Beach, Labuhan Beach, Modung Beach, Pangpajung Beach, Biru Beach, and Lobuk Beach. The limitation of this research focuses on the theory of word formation by Yule (2010), Sudaryat et al. (2009), toponymy aspects, and Sibarani's (2004) name meanings in analysing the beach names in Bangkalan. Yule (2010) stated there are ten types of word formation: clipping, compounding, coinage, blending, borrowing, backformation, conversion, acronym, multiple processes, and derivation. Sudaryat et al. (2009) stated there are three aspects in place naming: embodiment, societal, and cultural. Sibarani (2004) stated that the meaning of names is divided into three meanings in anthropolinguistics: futurative meaning, situational meaning, and meaning of memories.