

# Terminology, naming and the function of names

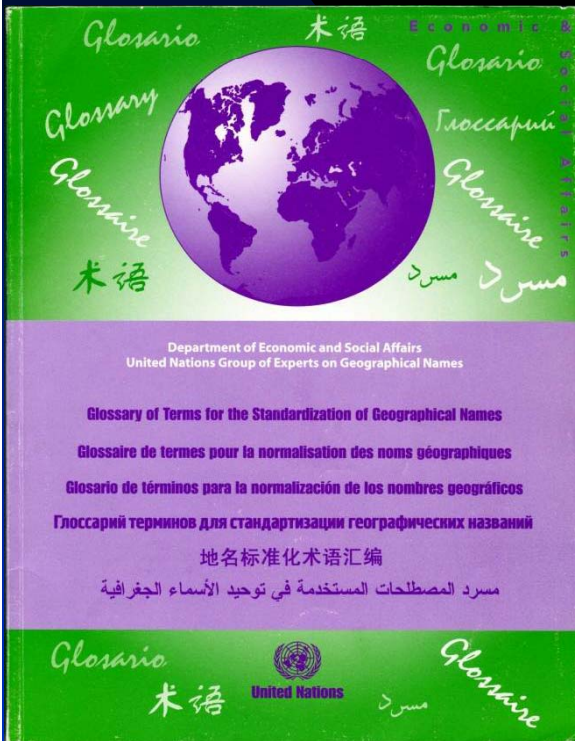
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4th BIG-UNGEEN International  
Toponymy Course, Yogyakarta  
2012

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# Terminology



- Glossary
- Homonym
- Toponym, oronym, hodonym,

# Examples of homonyms on Java

Bandung 152

Banjarsari 201

Banyuwangi 13

Blimbing 207

Depok 191

Dukuh 527

Candirejo 52

Gombong 81

Gondanglegi 33

Grogol 134

Jatirejo 142

Jurang 74

Karanganyar: 629

Karangasem 230

Karangrejo 192

Kebonagung 107

Kramat 198

Merapi (gunung) 4

Ngasem 140

Panjang 153

Purwodadi 95

Sentul 109

Sukasari 191 (like  
flower)

Tambak 101

Tanahmerah 41

Tanjungsari 196

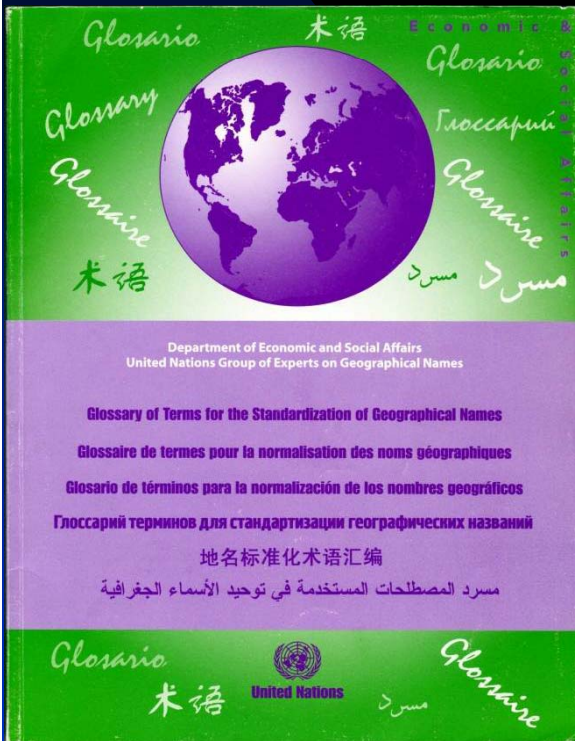
Wates 295

Weru 75

Wetan 217

# Terminology

- Glossary
- Homonym
- Toponym, oronym, hodonym,
- Allonym
- Historical name
- Anthroponym/eponym
- Composite/simplex name
- diacritic
- Exonym
- Generic element / false generic

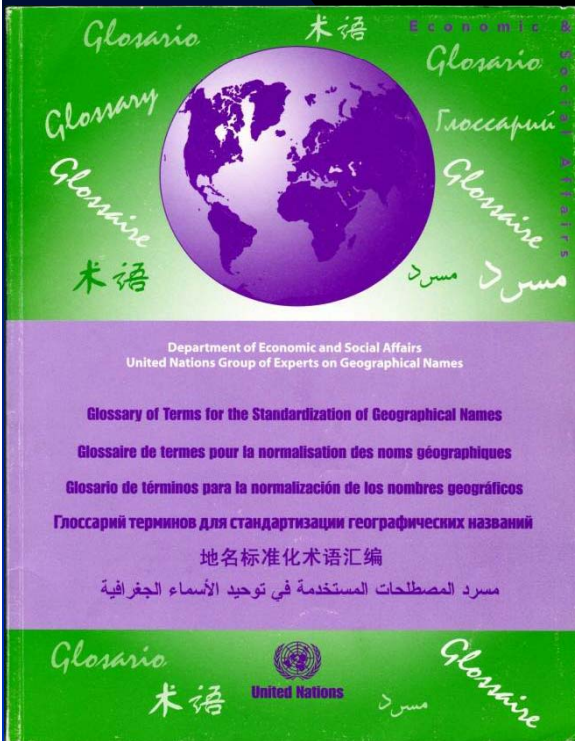


# False generic elements

- -Gunungmas is not a mountain but a tea estate.
- -Cilacap no longer refers to a river but to a port city
- -Telukbetung (now part of Bandar Lampung) was not a gulf but a port city.
- -Karanganyar is not a rock or reef but a town in Aceh
- -Tanjungpriok no longer refers to a cape but to a port
- -Kuala Lumpur no longer refers to a muddy river mouth but to a capital

# Terminology

- Generic element / false generic
- Specific element
- Official language
- Official name
- Romanization
- mononymy





# Why do we name?

- Naming is done in order to be able to refer to our environment: to our fields, to the river from which we take our drinking water or our fish, to the mountain where we hunt, to the nearby larger town where we go to market, or where we visit the mosque or temple or church.
- Naming topographical features makes it easy to explain to others where they have to go, it leads to a common geospatial reference frame. But of course it only works when we use the same names for the same objects, and that requires standardization.

# What do we name?

- Rivers and lakes
- Mountains
- Inhabited places
- Seas
- Roads and streets
- Physical or administrative regions
- Houses or farms
- islands



# What do we name for?

- -Attribute names
- -Names of cardinal directions (North Sea, East Sea)
- -Names of soil or vegetation characteristics (Red Sea, Red River)
- -Names to commemorate events (Jayakarta)
- -Names that commemorate other places (Batavia)
- -Names to commemorate people (Peg. Schwaner, Muller, Van Rees, Sudirman)
- -Names with religious overtones (Los Angeles)
- -Names to stake claims (New Holland, New Zealand, New Netherlands)
- Evocative names

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# What do we name for? Examples from Indonesia

- -Attribute names – animal characteristics
  - - physical characteristics
  - - vegetation characteristics
- -Names of cardinal directions
- -Names to commemorate events
- -Names that commemorate other places/areas
- -Names to commemorate people
- -Names with religious overtones
- -Names to stake claims
- -Evocative Names ?

# Are these original names still relevant?

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# Once we have these names, what do we use them for?

- **A) cartography**
- **For orientation:** by finding places on the map, as they enable us to discern these places from others. These names should not be too long, and should not resemble nearby names too much.
- **Pronunciation:** names function as pronunciation helps, as long as spelling reflects that
- **Sovereignty:** with changing the names one can show a change in sovereignty over an area
- **Links to other geospatial information** if spelling has been standardized

# Once we have these names, what do we use them for?

## B) non-cartography:

- **Brand names:** dodol Depok, Port Sunlight, Edam Cheese, Champagne,
- **Etymology:** explanation of the origin of the name
- **Historical geography:** original conditions expressed by name
- **Symbol:** Bali, Siberia, Waterloo, Kremlin, Capitol Hill, Versailles, Zuidlaren/Lawang/
- **Education** – Kep Sunda Besar , Kep Sunda Kecil; Nusa Tenggara, Great Dividing Range
- **Tourism:** Costa Brava, Côte d'Azur, Costa del Sol,