

TOPONYMY OF SUBDISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE OF DKI JAKARTA

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Abstract

DKI Jakarta is an example of a migration phenomenon that has occurred continuously since the Dutch East Indies era, making it a metropolitan city with high cultural diversity. However, this migration raises various challenges, such as the public's lack of knowledge about the history of place names in Jakarta. Toponymy, a linguistic study examining the origins of place names, plays an important role in preserving cultural identity and local history. This research aims to describe the toponymic aspects and forms of language units in the names of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta Province. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with data collection techniques in the form of face-to-face, recording and note-taking techniques. Data analysis uses the referential matching method, which selects the determining elements, and the collection method, which is the technique of dividing the direct elements. The research results show that the total data is 33 subdistricts, classified based on toponymy and language unit form. The toponymic aspect includes two categories, namely the embodiment aspect and the social aspect. Furthermore, the form of subdistrict name language units includes monomorphemic forms with free morpheme patterns and polymorphemic forms with free morpheme + bound morpheme, bound morpheme + free morpheme, and free morpheme + free morpheme patterns.

Keywords: Toponymy; Subdistrict; DKI Jakarta Province

INTRODUCTION

Humans, as individuals, cannot be separated from their environment. The relationship between humans and their environment creates complex social dynamics, forming interactions that influence people's lives. These interactions produce distinctive social patterns that influence the structure and values of society (Jamaludin, 2017). Thus, the environment plays an important role in shaping a society's habits, lifestyle and unique characteristics.

As a social group, society is involved in continuous interaction and interdependence. This continuous social interaction forms a unique identity and culture, which becomes the collective property of society. However, this process is dynamic and continues to develop over time. One of the most significant drivers of this dynamism is migration, which leads to substantial changes in society's demographic and social structure. Migration changes the composition of populations by shifting individuals from one region to another, potentially changing the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of existing societies (Nurbaiti, 2017).

Migration often brings new cultural and ethnic diversity, resulting in a decline in the local population and a reduced awareness of an area's historical identity. Migration can bring new ethnic

and cultural groups to an area, reshaping local communities' demographic and social composition. The acculturation process often causes changes in social and cultural structures, which can influence existing cultural identities (Rahmah, 2015). For example, intensive migration may result in Indigenous people becoming a minority within their communities, leading to a reduction in their number. This process can reduce knowledge and appreciation of local history and traditions, as new residents may not have the same connection to the area's cultural heritage. This condition often results in neglect or forgetting of previously important aspects of history and culture.

Knowledge of local history and traditions among indigenous people is essential to preserving a region's cultural identity and historical heritage. However, migration often reduces this awareness, as residents become less familiar with the historical origins of their region due to the acculturation process. This phenomenon is evident in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta), which has long been a migration centre. During the Dutch East Indies era, Jakarta—then known as Batavia—served as the trading centre of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Founded as an administrative and commercial centre in the early 17th century, Batavia attracted traders, workers and residents from all over the archipelago and beyond. Over time, the city became a vital centre for economic and political activity, making it a draw for immigrants seeking work opportunities and better living conditions.

This migration trend continues today, with Jakarta becoming Indonesia's largest metropolitan city. Migration from various regions in Indonesia to Jakarta not only enriches the cultural and ethnic diversity in this city but also creates challenges, especially regarding residents' knowledge of the historical naming of areas in DKI Jakarta. As one of the oldest cities in Indonesia, with a history of more than 400 years, DKI Jakarta has a fascinating heritage regarding the origins of place names in its area.

The study of place names, in line with the focus of this linguistics research, is called toponymy. Toponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin of place names (Rustinar & Kusmiarti, 2021). In the context of DKI Jakarta, toponymic research has been carried out extensively but has not covered all subdistricts. The urgency of this research lies in the need to update and complete existing information and classify the names of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta based on toponymic aspects. This research describes aspects of toponymy and linguistic units used in forming subdistrict names.

The author applies toponymic studies from this research gap by answering two key questions. The first perspective describes the toponymic aspects of subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta, while the second describes the linguistic units in these names. This study is located in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, explicitly focusing on subdistricts in each administrative region.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies the origins, forms, and meanings of personal and place names (Juniarti, 2022). Etymologically, the term onomastics comes from the Greek word *onoma*, which means "name." Onomastics has two main branches: traditional onomastics, which focuses on personal names, and socio-onomastics, which examines the use of names in social contexts. So, toponymy, the science that studies place names, is a branch of socio-economic science that emphasizes the relationship between place names and their sociocultural context (Suhartik, 2023).

From this description, it is clear that onomastics, which has its roots in the Greek term *onoma*, is an important branch of linguistics that discusses the naming of individuals and places. Onomastics can be categorized into two types: traditional onomastics, which focuses on personal names, and socio-onomastics, which considers names in a social framework.

2.1 Toponymy and Aspects of Toponymy

As an important subfield of onomastics, Toponymy examines place names in depth, including their origins, meaning, and contextual relevance. Toponymy is the study of place names, stating that Toponymy is part of onomastics (Rustinar & Kusmiarti, 2021). It is the study of names on the surface of the earth, which often reflect the physical characteristics of the location (Hidayah, 2019). Toponymy systematically explores the origins and history of place names, highlighting their geographic and cultural relevance (Prasetyo & Amin, 2017).

Toponymic research addresses various aspects of naming; it is categorised into three aspects (Sudaryat et al., 2009):

1. Embodiment Aspect: This aspect refers to human life, where the earth is the place to stand, and the natural environment is the place of life. It is divided into three classifications: aquatic background (hydrological), topographic background (geomorphological), and natural environmental background (biological-ecological).

2. Social Aspects: These relate to social interactions in society, work, and profession, as well as aspects such as the names of figures that are used as the background for naming a place. Giving names to places based on this aspect is related to the social background of the community in that place. If most people work as farmers, then the background for naming the place is also related to agricultural activities.

3. Cultural Aspect: This refers to myths, folklore, and the belief system of the people of that place. The naming of places is also based on folklore, called legend.

Apart from this aspect of naming, toponymy can be studied linguistically through phonology, morphology, and syntax. This research specifically focuses on the morphological structure in place names, which will be classified into two forms: monomorphemic forms and polymorphemic forms.

2.2 Form of Linguistic Units

A linguistic unit is a grammatical component that forms the structure of a language. These units are hierarchical, ranging from minor phonemic elements to larger structures such as clauses and sentence (Parera, 2009). This research focuses on the morphological structure of place names, especially at the word level.

In morphology, words are the largest, while morphemes are the most minor (Mulyati, 2021). Morphemes can be divided into free morphemes, meaning they can stand alone as words, and bound morphemes, which must be attached to other morphemes (Agustina & Lizawati, 2018). Words can also be formed by combining morphemes, such as root morphemes, with prefixes or suffixes (Effendi, 2016). Based on morphological structure, words can be classified into two main types:

- a. Monomorphemic Words: These words consist of one morpheme and have independent meanings. For example, *Pengrajin* is a monomorphemic word because this word functions independently without requiring additional morphemes (Putri et al., 2018)

- b. Polymorphemic Word: This word consists of two or more morphemes, such as *Pembakaran*. The word burning consists of the prefix *peN-* (bound morpheme), the root of the word *burn* (free morpheme), and the suffix *-an* (bound morpheme), thus describing its polymorphemic structure (Putri et al., 2018).

METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Descriptive techniques in linguistics present data directly without modification, emphasizing authentic representation of observed facts and phenomena (Sudaryanto, 2015). This qualitative approach allows for real-world data collection, ensuring an accurate depiction of the research area.

3.1 Sample

The research was conducted in subdistricts in five administrative cities of DKI Jakarta with a total of 33 subdistricts, focusing on the historical context of place names and analysis of linguistic units. Data collection took place over six months, from January to June 2024, to ensure a comprehensive data set.

3.2 Instrument

Primary and secondary data sources were used to maintain the validity of the research. Primary data was obtained through interviews with informants who know the history and origin of subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta. Informants were selected based on specific criteria, including being male, aged 30 years or more, domiciled in DKI Jakarta, working in the public or government sector (especially as civil servants in the cultural sector or as cultural heritage officers), and having a deep understanding about the historical background of the district. Secondary data is collected from historical documents, such as Dutch books and archives, to complement primary data and provide further context.

3.2 Procedures

The data collection technique used is the elicitation technique with advanced face-to-face, voice recording, and note-taking techniques. The elicitation technique obtains data by directly asking someone or several people to talk. The face-to-face conversation technique is a direct conversation technique where the author recognizes the conversation and searches for data per research directions to obtain as much data as possible. In addition, voice recording techniques and note-taking techniques are used to ensure that data is obtained thoroughly and accurately (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Analysis data uses two methods: referential matching and agih method. The referential method analyzes toponymic aspects based on collected primary and secondary data. Meanwhile, the agih method focuses on grouping subdistrict names based on their linguistic units using a technique known as the direct element classification technique. This method allows the identification of patterns and subcategories in the linguistic structure of subdistrict names. Using this method, this research succeeded in capturing and describing the historical and linguistic aspects of subdistrict naming in DKI Jakarta.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The table of findings below shows a classification of toponymic aspects and forms of linguistic units in subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta Province. Based on research findings, two aspects are the basis for forming subdistrict names based on the origin of the name, namely (1) the embodiment aspect and (2) the social aspect. Meanwhile, in analysing linguistic unit forms, there are two processes for forming linguistic units in the names of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta Province, namely (1) monomorphemic and (2) polymorphemic. The details of the data findings are as follows.

A. The Embodiment Aspect

Findings from the toponymic analysis of subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta Province based on the embodiment aspect show that there are three types of classification: (1) waters form with two data, (2) natural environments form with 9 data, and (3) topographic forms with two data.

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The linguistic units of the names of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta included in the embodiment aspect are also varied, namely polymorphemic and monomorphemic. A more detailed explanation is in the table and analysis discussion below.

No	Toponymy Types of Embodiment Aspects	The Linguistic units	Quantity
1	Water	polymorphemic	1
		monomorphemic	1
2	Natural environment	polymorphemic	5
		monomorphemic	4
3	Topographic	polymorphemic	1
		monomorphemic	1
Quantity			13

<Table 1> Toponymy Findings based on Embodiment Aspects

The toponymy of the DKI Jakarta subdistrict, which is included in the embodiment aspect with the type of water form, is found in the *Kalideres* and *Pesangrahan* subdistricts; the explanation is as follows. (1) *Kalideres* subdistrict refers to human life in which the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely the fast river or *streke rivier* in Dutch (Teisseire, 1827). Furthermore, the name *Kalideres* subdistrict is viewed based on linguistic form. In that case, it is included in a polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two free morphemes: *kali* and *deras*. (2) *Pesanggrahan* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely in the name of the river that flows in this district (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, the name *Pesanggrahan* subdistrict, if viewed based on linguistic form, is included in the monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from free morphemes, namely *pesanggrahan* morphemes.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the embodiment aspect with the type of natural environment, is found in the nine names of subdistricts: *Pulo Gadung*, *Sawah Besar*, *Johar Baru*, *Kebon Jeruk*, *Kembangan*, *Kelapa Gading*, *Gambir*, *Menteng*, *Cengkareng*, the explanation is as follows. (3) *Pulo Gadung* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely on plantation land (*pulo*/island) which grows *gadung* plants (*Dioscorea hispida*) (Creutzberg, 1987). Furthermore, the name of *Pulo Gadung* District is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two free morphemes, namely the *pulau*+*gadung* morphemes. (4) *Sawah Besar* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely the large (*besar*) rice fields (*sawah*) owned by the Dutch (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if the name of *Sawah Besar* is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two free morphemes, namely the *sawah* morpheme+*besar* morpheme. (5) *Johar Baru* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand, and the natural environment is the place of life, namely the place where the new (*baru*) *juar/johar* plant grows and is included in the *Fabaceae* (*Leguminosae* or legumes)

(Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if the name of *Johar Baru* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two free morphemes, namely the *johar* morpheme + *baru* morpheme. (6) *Kebon Jeruk* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand, and the natural environment is the place of life, namely on rented land, which became an orange (*jeruk*) plantation in the 18th century (Kanumoyoso, 2011). Furthermore, if the name of *Kebon Jeruk* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two free morphemes, namely the *kebon* morpheme + *jeruk* morpheme. (7) *Kembangan* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand, and the natural environment is the place of life, namely the flower (*kembang*) plantations that grow abundantly in this area (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if the name of *Kembangan* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, then it is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two morphemes, namely the free morpheme *kembang* + the bound morpheme -an and the form of a suffix.

The findings of toponymy data for DKI Jakarta subdistricts based on aspects of embodiment in the natural environment are in the form of polymorphemic language units and monomorphemic language units. Below are the results of the analysis. (8) *Kelapa Gading* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely on agricultural land where the main commodity is ivory coconut or *kelapa* (*Cocos nucifera* var *ebunea*) (Attahiyat et al., 2023). Furthermore, if the name of *kelapa gading* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in the monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one morpheme, namely the free morpheme *kelapa gading*. (9) *Gambir* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely the place where the *gambier* plant (*Uncaria gambir*) grows (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if the name of *Gambir* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, then it is included in the monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one morpheme, namely the morpheme *gambir*. (10) *Menteng* subdistrict refers to human life where the earth is the place to stand and the natural environment is the place of life, namely originating from the *Menteng* plant (*Baccaurea racemosa*), which grows abundantly in that place (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if the name of *Menteng* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, it is included in a monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one morpheme, namely the *menteng* morpheme. (11) *Cengkareng* subdistrict refers to human life, where the earth is the place to stand, and the natural environment is the place of life. This is the name of the thorn bush plant, *Tjengkarang* (*Erythrina corallodendron*), which was later changed to *cengkareng* because of administration (Teenstra, 1850). Furthermore, if the name of *Cengkareng* subdistrict is analyzed based on linguistic form, then it is included in the monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one morpheme, namely the morpheme *cengkareng*.

The toponymy of the DKI Jakarta subdistrict included in the manifestation aspect with topographic types is found in the *Tebet* and *Mampang Prapatan* subdistricts. The explanation is as follows. (12) *Tebet* subdistrict refers to ancient Sundanese, which means swamp, which reflects the geographical conditions of this place in the past (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, *Tebet* is analyzed based on linguistic form; it is included in a monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one free morpheme, namely the *tebet* morpheme. (13) *Mampang Prapatan* subdistrict refers to the road intersection (*prapatan*) and *mampang* which is visible to road users (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, *Mampang prapatan* is analyzed based on

linguistic form. It is included in the polymorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from two independent morphemes: the *mampang* morpheme and the *prapatan* morpheme.

B. The Social Aspect

The Toponymy of subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta province is classified based on social aspects, including interactions in the scope of society, work, and profession, as well as the names of figures used as the background for naming a place. Findings from toponymic analysis of subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta Province based on social aspects show that there are nine types of classification, including (1) Public figures with three data, (2) Royal identity with one data, (3) Population migration with three data, (3) Population migration with three data, (4) Ethnic groups worth two data, (5) The Valued Places and buildings worth four data, (6) Profession worth one data, (7) Rank or position worth two data, (8) The valued Objects three data and (9) Prayer and hope of one data. There are also various linguistic units in the names of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta, which are included in the social aspect, namely polymorphemic and monomorphemic. A more detailed explanation is in the table and explanation of the analysis below.

No	Toponymy Types of Social Aspects	The Linguistic units	Quantity
1	Public figures	monomorphemic	3
2	Royal identity	polymorphemic	1
3	Population migration	polymorphemic	1
		monomorphemic	2
4	Ethnic groups	monomorphemic	2
5	The Valued Places and buildings	polymorphemic	2
		monomorphemic	2
6	Profession	monomorphemic	1
7	Rank or position	polymorphemic	2
8	The valued Objects	polymorphemic	2
		monomorphemic	1
9	Prayer and hope	monomorphemic	1
Quantity			20

<Table 2> Toponymy Findings based on Social Aspects

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with types of public figures, is found in three subdistricts: *including Jatinegara, Jagakarsa, and Setiabudi*. The explanation is as follows. (1) *Jatinegara* subdistrict refers to the name of the Christian teacher, namely Meester Cornelis, who later changed his name to Jatinegara during the Japanese occupation (Heuken, 2016). Furthermore, it is analyzed based on linguistic form; *Jatinegara* is included in a monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one free morpheme, namely the *jatinegara* morpheme. (2) *Jagakarsa* subdistrict refers to the name of the commander of Sultan Agung's envoy, Raden Tubagus Jagakarsa Surobinangun, who built this area in 1526 (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, it is analyzed based on linguistic form; *Jagakarsa* is included in the monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one free morpheme, *Jagakarsa*. (3) *Setiabudi* subdistrict refers to the name of the hero of the Indonesian

struggle, namely Douwes Dekker, who later changed to Danudirja Setiabudi (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, It is analyzed based on linguistic form; *Setiabudi* is included in a monomorphemic linguistic unit because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *Setiabudi*.

The toponymy of the DKI Jakarta subdistrict, which is included in the social aspect with a type of royal identity, is found in one subdistrict, namely *Matraman*. (4) *Matraman* subdistrict refers to the name of the place that was used as a base for *Mataram* troops to attack the VOC in 1628 and 1629 (Ricklefs, 2007). Furthermore, *Matraman*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two morphemes, namely the free morpheme *mataram* + the bound morpheme *-an* as a suffix.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with the type of population migration, is found in three subdistricts: *Cipayung*, *Duren Sawit*, and *Ciracas*. The explanation is as follows. (5) *Cipayung* subdistrict refers to the name of an old village that has existed since the Ommelanden era (the area outside the Batavia walls) (Setiawan & Suciady, 2023). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, *Cipayung* is polymorphemic because it is formed from two morphemes: the bound morpheme *ci-* as a prefix and the free *payung* morpheme. (6) *Duren Sawit* subdistrict refers to the name used as a new residence by residents who migrated from Doerensawit, Tegal, Central Java (Setiawan & Suciady, 2023). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, palm durian is monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, namely the morpheme of *duren sawit*. (7) *Ciracas* subdistrict refers to the name of a mineral spring in West Java, also called *Tjiratjas* (1839). Furthermore, if *Ciracas* is viewed based on linguistic form, it is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *ciracas*.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with types of ethnic groups, is found in two subdistricts: *Makasar* and *Tambora*. (8) *Makasar* subdistrict refers to the name of the area used as a new settlement by residents from *Makassar* (Kaseng et al., 1987). Furthermore, *Makassar*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, namely the *Makasar* morpheme. (9) *Tambora* subdistrict refers to the name of the first inhabitants of this area who came from Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara. The leaders of these residents are named Kyai Haji Moestojib and Ki Daeng, who are prisoners in Batavia (Thamrin, 2019). Furthermore, if *Tambora* is viewed based on linguistic form, it is included in monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *Tambora*.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with types of valuable places and buildings, is found in four subdistricts: *Pasar Rebo*, *Pasar Minggu*, *Senen*, and *Taman Sari*. The explanation is as follows. (10) *Pasar Rebo* subdistrict refers to the name of a colonial-era market which was only open on Wednesdays (*Rabu*) (Teisseire, 1827). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, *Pasar Rebo* is polymorphemic because it is formed from two free morphemes: *pasar* morpheme and *rebo* morpheme. (11) *Pasar Minggu* subdistrict refers to the name of the colonial-era market, which was only open on Sundays (*Minggu*) (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, *Pasar Minggu* is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two free morphemes: *pasar* morpheme and *minggu* morpheme. (12) *Senen* subdistrict refers to the name of a colonial-era market which was only open on Mondays (*senen*) in the Weltevreden area (currently the Central Jakarta area) (Arbi, 2022). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, *Senen* is monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *senen* (Monday). (13) *Taman Sari* subdistrict refers to the Dutch water fort called Waterkasteel, which was inspired by the Water

Palace (in Dutch also called Waterkasteel) belonging to Sultan Hamengkubuwono (Haan, 1919). Furthermore, if viewed based on linguistic form, *Taman Sari* is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme: the *Taman Sari* morpheme.

The toponymy of the DKI Jakarta subdistrict, included in the social aspect with the type of profession, is found in one *Koja* subdistrict. (14) *Koja* subdistrict refers to the Persian word *khoja*, the name for the merchants who previously lived there (Attahiyat et al., 2023). Furthermore, if *Koja* is viewed based on linguistic form, it is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *koja*.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with the type of rank or position, is found in the two subdistricts of *Kemayoran* and *Pademangan*. (15) *Kemayoran* subdistrict refers to the area where Major Isaac de l'Ostale de Saint Martin lives, which residents call *Kemayoran* (Chijs, 1885). Furthermore, *Kemayoran*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two morphemes, namely the bound morpheme *ke-an* as a confix and *major* free morpheme. (16) *Pademangan* subdistrict refers to the name *demang* (district head position in Ommelanden), who previously inhabited this place (Attahiyat et al., 2023). Furthermore, if *Pademangan* is viewed based on linguistic form, it is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two morphemes: the *per-an* morpheme as a confix and the free morpheme *demang*.

The toponymy of DKI Jakarta subdistricts, which is included in the social aspect with types of valuable objects, is found in the three subdistricts of *Palmerah*, *Penjaringan* and *Pancoran*. (17) *Palmerah* subdistrict, referring to the name of this area, used to have many *paal* (Dutch), which means red (*merah*) plots and functioned as a demarcation line between Buitenzorg (West Java) and Jakarta (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, *Palmerah*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two free morphemes, namely the morpheme *pal* and the morpheme *merah*. (18) The *Penjaringan* subdistrict refers to the place where residents produce nets, where many fishermen's nets (*jaring*) are found in this area (Attahiyat et al., 2023). Furthermore, *penjaringan*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is included in polymorphism because it is formed from two morphemes: the bound morpheme *peN-an* as a confix (the morpheme *peN-an* merges into *pen-an* because it meets the phoneme *j*) + the free morpheme *jaring*. (19) *Pancoran* subdistrict refers to the word fountain (*pancuran*), built by the Dutch East Indies Government in this area in the 16th century (Zaenuddin, 2018). Furthermore, *Pancoran*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, the morpheme *pancuran*.

The toponymy of the DKI Jakarta subdistrict is included in the social aspect, with types of prayer and hope found in one subdistrict. (20) *Cempaka Putih* subdistrict refers to the hopes of residents that the place where they live can provide good things. Furthermore, *Cempaka Putih*, if viewed based on linguistic form, is considered monomorphemic because it is formed from one free morpheme, *Cempaka Putih*.

The research findings show that the most dominant toponymic aspect in subdistrict names in DKI Jakarta Province is the social aspect. This finding supports the statement that inter-ethnic interactions in Batavia (now Jakarta) have produced a diverse society since the past (Ariwibowo, 2019). In the early 20th century, urban planning in the Dutch East Indies focused on infrastructure modernization and social and cultural integration among heterogeneous communities. The Batavia City Council's policy in spatial planning, which combines various ethnicities in one organization, has encouraged the creation of a more tolerant and inclusive city environment. Therefore, social dominance in the toponymy of sub-districts in DKI Jakarta

Province reflects the heterogeneous social dynamics of the Batavian community. The embodied aspects are 13 data. This indicates that the toponymic aspect of subdistricts in DKI Jakarta Province is also based on the natural landscape in the area. These findings support the statement that the Batavia area is lowland and tends to be sloping, which makes it vulnerable to flooding (Wati, 2020). Apart from that, these findings also support the statement that the Batavia area was still a forest area with empty land filled with large trees (Imadudin, 2015). Therefore, the naming of sub-districts in DKI Jakarta Province, which is related to transitional aspects of water and natural environment, reflects that the Jakarta area, previously still called Batavia, was a wilderness area with many rivers.

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3RD EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND CULTURE (ELITE) 2024



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