

MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF JAWA BARAT TOURISM DESTINATIONS NAMING

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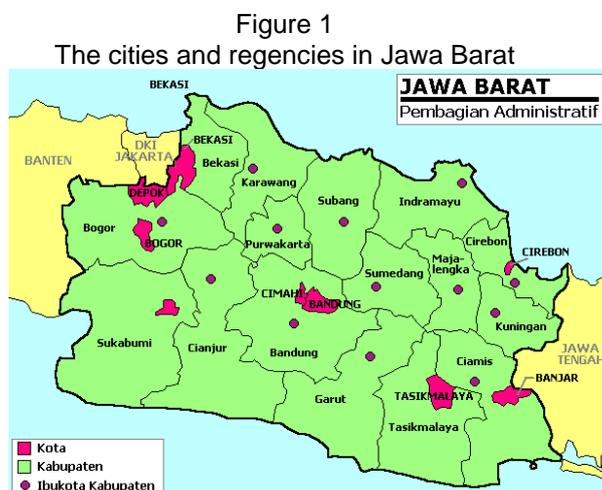
Abstract

This paper discusses morphological processes of Jawa Barat tourism destinations naming. Jawa Barat is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has many tourism destinations. The names of tourism destinations in Jawa Barat have different morphological processes. From the ten types of morphological processes, it is found they are five types of them. The first process is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words called acronym. The second is joining two words by taking parts of the two words called blending. The third process is the totally new names or terms often a brand name that becomes the names, it is called coinage. The last type of process is a compound word contains of at least two bases words called compounding. It can be concluded that the blending and compounding are the most effective process used in the morphological processes of Jawa Barat tourism destinations naming.

Keywords: morphological processes, Jawa Barat, acronym, blending, coinage, neologism, compounding, loan word.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a preliminary study; it discusses the morphological processes in naming of tourism destinations in Jawa Barat. Jawa Barat is one of the 34 provinces in Indonesia. Jawa Barat has nine cities and eighteen regencies.



From the 27 cities and regencies, Jawa Barat has many tourism destinations. Every city and regency in Jawa Barat has own tourism destinations. The names of tourism destinations in Jawa Barat are unique, such as

pantai Santolo from the words Zon Tulu (Dutch word) or Situ Patengan from the Sundanese words “*pateang teangan*”. The variation of the tourism destinations naming are interested to be analyzed morphologically.

This paper analyses the types of morphological processes related to O’Grady and Guzman’s (1996) classification. The names of the tourism destinations in Jawa Barat have different morphological processes. This paper tries to classify the types of processes involved in naming tourism destinations in Jawa Barat morphologically.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Morphology is a study of morphemes. Morphemes as the smallest unit can be identified as free and bound morphemes. Free morpheme cannot stand alone while the bound morpheme can stand alone.

There are many ways in creating new words in Bahasa Indonesia. The ways of creating new words can be observed morphologically. There are twelve types of morphological processes: they are Compounding, Borrowing, Coinage, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Inflection, Derivation, Cliticization, Reduplication, and Abbreviation (Acronym). From the data observed, the present writers found five (from the twelve types) of morphological processes found in Jawa Barat tourism destinations naming. They are acronym, blending, neologism, coinage, and compounding.

As one of the morphological processes, acronym is a process formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, for example:

- (1) radar = radio detecting and ranging apparatus
- (2) scuba = self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

The second process is blending. Blending is a morphological process of parts of two or more other words. These parts are sometimes, but not always, morphemes as described in the following:

- (3) **smoke + fog** → smog
- (4) **spoon + fork** → spork

The examples (3) and (4) describe that the beginning of one word is added to the end of the other, while the examples (5) describes the beginnings of two words are combined.

- (5) **cybernetic + organism** → cyborg
- (6) **motor + hotel** → motel
- (7) lithe + slimy → slithy

The example (6) describes the two words are blended around a common sequence of sounds and the example (7) describes a multiple sounds from two component words are blended, while mostly preserving the sounds’ order. It is introduced by a poet, Lewis Carroll.

The third process is borrowing. Borrowing according to Hoffer (2002: 1) is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time. In other words, borrowing or sometimes called loan word is a process of borrowing from one language to others, as described in the following:

- (8) orang utan ‘Asian species of extant great apes’

The word *orang utan* is originally is borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia. It refers to a species of great apes are currently found in only the rainforest of Sumatra, Indonesia.

The fourth morphological process found in the data is coinage. Coinage or sometimes called neologism. Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing. The following are the examples of coinage:

- (9) Fahrenheit from the name of expert
- (10) Xerox from the brand of product

The last process is compounding. Compounding is a combination of lexical categories that produced a new meaning. A compound word can be formed by two or more words, for example:

- (11) black + board → blackboard ‘a hard smooth usually dark surface used especially in a classroom for writing or drawing on with chalk’

3. MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF JAWA BARAT TOURISM DESTINATIONS NAMING

From the data collected, the present writers found five different morphological processes in naming Jawa Barat tourism destinations. They are acronym, blending, borrowing, coinage, and compounding.

a. Acronym

The present writers found only one data as acronym, as described in the following data (1).

Data (1):
*Nikmati keaslian Pantai **Apra**
dengan pemandangannya yang
menarik.*



https://www.google.com/search?q=situ+patenggang+bandung&oq=situ+patenggang&aqs=chrome.69159j69157j69160l4.3387j0j8&sourceid=chrome&es_sm=93&ie=UTF-8#q=pantai+apra

The word Apra in data (1) is a name. Apra as the name of a place is taken from an acronym APRA. APRA is an acronym of **A** as *Angkatan*, **P** as *Perang*, **R** as *Ratu*, and **A** as *Adil*. That is why the word Apra is classified into acronym as one of the morphological processes.

b. Blending

The second morphological process found in the data is blending, as described in the following data (2).

Data (2):
*Wisata Pemandian Alam Cipanas
Cileungsi berlokasi tidak terlalu jauh
dari Cipanas Sekarwangi.*



https://www.google.com/search?q=pemandian+air+panas+cileungsi&biw=1028&bih=649&source=inms&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEWjMnLn-o8LJAhWCxY4KHZepB8AQ_AUIBigA&dpr=1#q=sejarah+pemandian+air+panas+cileungsi+sumedang

The present writers found that the bold name *Cileungsi* is formed by a blending process. The combination of the Sundanese words *culang-cileung sisi cai*. *Culang-cileung* means looking for something, *sisi* means beside, and *cai* means water (in this context is a river), the free translation *Cileungsi* is looking for something beside the river. The word *Cileungsi* can be classified into the third type of blending; a multiple sounds from two component words are blended, while mostly preserving the sounds' order.

Data (3):
*Situ Patenggang (atau sering juga
disebut **Situ Patengan**) merupakan
sebuah danau cantik yang terletak di
daerah Ciwidey, Jawa Barat.*



www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=situ%20patenggang%20bandung

The name Patengan is taken from Sundanese words *pateang – teangan*. The meaning of *pateang-teangan* in English is looking for each other. The place describes a story of a couple, Ki Santang and Dewi Rengganis. Ki Santang left Dewi Rengganis in the village for a battle. After waiting her beloved who has not come home yet, one day, she decided to leave her village to look for him. In the same day she left her home, Ki Santang arrived and found her gone. He worried about her and tried to find her. Finally they met in their way near a lake, so that local people called the lake as *Situ* (=lake) Patengan (*pateang-pateangan*= looking for each other).

Data (4)
***Gunung Papandayan** merupakan satu
yang terbaik di Kabupaten Garut.*



<http://www.gabeboni.com/2015/04/Gunung-Papandayan.html?m=1>

The word Papandayan is classified into blending since the word is formed by blending two Sundanese words

c. Borrowing

The third morphological process found in the data is borrowing. The data (5) describes the loanwords from Dutch in naming tourism destination, Pantai Santolo in Garut, Indonesia.

Data (5)

*Pantai **Santolo** merupakan salah satu tempat wisata di Garut yang cukup dikenal.*



<http://www.nativeindonesia.com/pantai-santolo-dan-pantai-sayang-heulang-garut/>

The words pantai Santolo is taken from Dutch words Zon and Tulu. The Dutch words, Zon (read San) Tulu meaning in English is 'The Sun set'. The local people in Garut heard the pronunciation of Zon Tulu or San Tulu is Santolo not Santulu. That is why the place called Santolo. It has a borrowing process from Dutch words.

Data (6)

*Ya, Anda dapat memancing di Situ **Lembang**, jumlah ikannya juga banyak.*



<http://www.initempatwisata.com/wisata-indonesia/bandung/8-tempat-wisata-di-lembang-bandung-terpopuler/190/>

The name situ Lembang is taken from Sundanese word *ngalembang*. *Ngalembang* meaning in English is stagnates (the water in the lake). That is why the local people called the lake as situ Lembang it means Lembang lake.

d. Coinage

Bosscha or Observatorium Bosscha is a name of an observatory in Lembang, Indonesia. Bosscha is the oldest observatory in Indonesia. In 1923, the observatory was built and it was needed to study astronomy. The observatory is named after the tea plantation owner Karel Albert Rudolf Bosscha granted six hectares of his property for the new observatory. He is the son of the physicist Johannes Bosscha.

Data (7)

*Selain akan memberikan pengalaman unik dan menarik kepada anak untuk melihat secara langsung pemandangan langit yang eksotis seperti melihat bintang-bintang, matahari, bulan dan benda-benda langit lainnya di luar angkasa melalui **Teropong Bintang Bosscha**.*



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosscha_Observatory

The word Bosscha can be classified into coinage since Bosscha is a name of tourism destination and taken from a name of person.

e. Compounding

The followings are the examples of compounding as one of morphological processes found in naming tourism destinations, in Jawa Barat.

Data (8)

***Pangandaran** adalah Lokasi Wisata di Jawa Barat, Indonesia.*



<http://www.pangandaran.org/about-pangandaran.html>

The word Pangandaran in data (8) as a name of tourism destination in Jawa Barat is very popular. It is known as a beautiful beach. The word Pangandaran is taken from Sundanese words: *pangan* and *daran*. The Sundanese word *pangan* meaning in English is food and the Sundanese word *daran* meaning in English

is stranger. The combination of the word Pangandaran means the source of food for stranger. Since the word Pangandaran is a combination of two words, it can be classified into compounding.

Data (9)

Curug Cimahi merupakan salah satu tempat wisata di Bandung yang belum banyak pengunjungnya



https://www.google.com/search?q=curug+cimahi&biw=1028&bih=605&tbm=isch&imgil=raikupU3Zs4CM%253A%2538EB_t9geME_DoIM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.nativeindonesia.com%25252Fcurug-cimahi-bandung%25252F&source=iu&pf=m&fir=raikupU3Zs4CM%253A%25252CEB_t9geME_DoIM%252C_&usg=__WIWJLMAZ--5-T-i6ELCDDJehrc%3D&ved=0ahUKEwjs9aPIMTIAhUUSo4KHUKHDVAQyjcIJA&ei=3YxiVqyhOZSUuQTCjraABQ#imgrc=raikupU3Zs4CM%3A&usg=__WIWJLMAZ--5-T-i6ELCDDJehrc%3D

Curug Cimahi is a tourism destination in Cimahi. The word *curug* meaning in English is water fall. The word Cimahi is taken from Sundanese words Ci and mahi. *Ci* means water and *mahi* meaning in English is enough. The word Cimahi means the water is enough (for the people who live over there).

4. CONCLUSION

From the data analyzed it can be concluded that there are many ways in creating new words. The new words, especially in naming Jawa Barat tourism destinations, they are five morphological processes involved. The five morphological processes found in naming Jawa Barat tourism destinations are acronym, blending, borrowing, coinage, and compounding.

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