STREET NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS-BANDUNG: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna[*], Reiza D. Dienaputra[**], Agus S. Suryadimulya[***], Rosaria Mita Amalia[***] and Nani Darmayanti[***]

Abstract: This paper is a preliminary research of street naming in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts in Bandung city, Indonesia. The method applied in this research is descriptive method. The method chosen is used to describe the names of the street in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts – Bandung as the data. However, our conclusion finds firstly, Bahasa Indonesia, Basa Sunda, and foreign languages found in the data; there are thirty one types of element found in the data; they are compounding, blending, name of person, name of animal, adjective, name of plant, abbreviation, name of place, abstract noun, name of profession, military term, name of thing, name of country, alphabet, name of batik motive, name of city, name of continent, name of institution, name of island, name of province, name of river, name of subject, name of tribe, name of kingdom, name of puppet character, name of God (Hindi), name of organization, name of medicine, addressee, verb, and neologism. Thirdly, the highest number (572) data of language used found in the data is Bahasa Indonesia while the smallest number of language used found in the data is Bahasa Jawa as other local language.

Keywords: Street naming, Bahasa Indonesia, Basa Sunda, Bahasa Jawa.

INTRODUCTION

Bandung is one of big cities in Indonesia. Besides as one of the big cities in Indonesia, it is also the capital city of Jawa Barat. As the part of Jawa Barat, the local language used in Bandung is Basa Sunda (or sometimes called Sundanese). The word Sundanese does not only refer to the language, but also the tribe and the culture. The Basa Sunda is spoken by about 27 million speakers around the area of Jawa Barat. The number of Basa Sunda speakers is not the highest number in Indonesia; the highest one is Bahasa Jawa; the speakers are about 73 million people.

Language according to Bopp (1897); in Jespersen (1922); in Sobarna (2007) was illustrated as a human; it can breed and finally can die. In line with the language death, Aitchison (1981) argued two kinds of language death differently; they are language suicide and language murder. The language can be classified into language suicide since the language loans many words from other language then the language change into the new one. The language can be classified into language murder since the language is under pressured by other language as the dominant one. The

[*] Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia. *Email: eva.tuckyta@unpad.ac.id*

[**] Department of Historical Science and Philology, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

[***] Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

dominant one is not only dominant in the language but also the socio-culture, politics and economy so that the language dies.

According to Crystal (1990) there are five steps period and finally dies of the language death as mentioned earlier; they are (1) potentially endangered language, (2) endangered language, (3) seriously endangered language, (4) moribund language, (5) extinct language. The first category is the minority languages that have a high pressure from the majority socially or economically so that the minority young generation moves to speak to the majority language. The second category is the language that has the young generation cannot speak local language anymore; it is only used by the adult speakers. The third category is the language that has the speakers above 50 years old. The fourth category is the language that has the speakers above 70 years old. The last category is the language that has only one speaker and the speaker has no pair in communicating by using the language.

Jawa Barat as one of the 34 provinces in Jawa islands, commonly, the citizens speaks Basa Sunda in Jawa Barat area. The people who are leaving in Jawa Barat, especially in Bandung are not only Sundanese people (the people who speak Basa Sunda); they are Javanese, Bataknese, or Malay. The interaction of one tribe to another can influence the use of the language each other. People in Bandung, Bandung as a capital city, the people interact one to another use the official language, Bahasa Indonesia. It is one of the reasons why the young generation cannot speak Basa Sunda anymore. Since the Basa Sunda is not the main language used in communication, the government (the governor of Jawa Barat and the mayor of Bandung city) try to maintain Sundanese culture in this case Basa Sunda as the local language. They promote in using Basa Sunda in Jawa Barat citizens' daily life. They support the event of maintaining Basa Sunda as the part of Sundanese culture. In Bandung, the mayor supports the advertising company to use Basa Sunda in their ads. He also supports other activities, in maintaining Basa Sunda, as Bandung government does in *Rebo Nyunda*. The government does the consideration not only wearing Basa Sunda traditional cloth for the civil servants and the students in Bandung area but also speaking Basa Sunda in at least every Wednesday in their office or their school besides Basa Sunda as one of their subject in the curriculum.

Many researchers do their research on street (re)naming related to, landscape, politic (including in maintaining local language), literature and others as Azaryahu, 1997; Light, 2004; Gil, 2005; Palonen, 2008 mentioned that "The study of renaming streets as a measure of historical revision during periods of political change and revolutionary transformation has already been addressed in the literature, mainly with regard to the emergence of postcommunist societies in the 1990s.' It also happens to Indonesia, many ways have been done by the government in maintaining local language, including in naming the street. Not only government who concern in giving the names but also different ethnic, cultural or political

groups living in the city may wish to give the names that are important to them. According to Alderman (2002) "Named streets, like any place of memory, can become embroiled in the politics of defining what is historically significant or worthy of public remembrance". Further Yeoh argued in Alderman (2002) that the removing of European street names and the reinscribing of streets to reflect Singapore's multiracial character as a politically contested and negotiated process open to a multiplicity of meanings and interests. In line with Shoval's argumentation (2013) that "Several studies on street names have already noted the use of place names as a form of symbolic capital in order to create and sell place distinctions for the purposes of prestige and profit". Earlier, some scholars argue that much of the recent scholarship on the politics of place naming has been associated with the issue of street naming as a strategy of toponymy commemoration (e.g., Azaryahu, 1996; Alderman, 2000; Rose Redwood, 2008 in Azaryahu, 2011).

As a preliminary research, this paper tries to figure out the following issues relating to the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeunying districts as described in the following objectives. Firstly, to figure out the languages found in the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts; secondly, to figure out the types of element found in the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts; and thirdly, to figure out the language used as the highest number found in the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research is focused on Bandung city area. In this time, the researchers focus on Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts as two the six districts in Bandung city. The method applied in this research is descriptive method. The method chosen is used to describe the streets naming in Bojonagara district and Cibeunying district in Bandung city as the data. From the data obtained, the researchers classified the data into six classifications: they are the names of the streets in Bojonagara, Cibeunying, Tegalega, Karees, Ujungberung, and Gedebage district, as a preliminary research, the data collected are all the names of the streets in Bojonagara and Cibeunying districts in Bandung. Then the data collected are categorized into Bahasa Indonesia, Basa Sunda, foreign languages, other local language, both Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda, both foreign language and Bahasa Indonesia, and both other language and Bahasa Indonesia. After classifying the data, the researchers try to figure out the type of language and the meaning of the words, semantically. Relating to the collected data, the districts, Bojonagara, has 585 different names of the street while Cibenying has 610 streets naming. The names of the street are classified into nine categories. They are Bahasa Indonesia as the official language in Indonesia, Basa Sunda as local language in Bandung, foreign languages, other local language, the combination of Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda, the combination of Basa Sunda and Bahasa Indonesia, and the combination of other local language and Bahasa

Indonesia. Then the researchers describe the elements of streets naming of each language in more details.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Many ways have been done in maintaining Basa Sunda, this article tries to figure out the language mapping used in the streets naming in Bandung. Bandung area is about 167.7 km^2. It has six districts; they are Bojonagara, Karees, Tegalega, Ujungberung, Gedebage and Cibeuying. From the six districts, the writer compares the streets naming from two districts; Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts. The followings are the description of the language found in the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts.

TABLE 1: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUNYING DISTRICTS

S. No.	Language	Numbers of Data			
		Bojonagara	%	Cibeunying	%
1	Bahasa Indonesia	219	37.4	353	53.81
2	Basa Sunda	211	36.3	163	24.85
3	Foreign Languages	46	7.9	13	1.98
4	Bahasa Indonesia + Basa Sunda	6	1	25	3.81
5	Basa Sunda + Bahasa Indonesia	85	14.5	87	13.26
6	Foreign Language + Bahasa Indonesia	17	2.9	-	-
7	Bahasa Indonesia + Foreign Languages	1	0.2	2	0.30
8	Other local Language	-	-	2	0.30
9	Other Local Language + Bahasa Indonesia	-	-	11	1.69
	Total	585	100	656	100

The Table 1 describes the streets naming in Bojonagara and Cibeunying districts in Bandung city. The data shows that Bojonagara district has seven different types containing 585 streets naming while Cibeunying district has more variables, it has six types containing 656 streets naming. From both districts, it is described that Bahasa Indonesia is the dominant one and followed by Basa Sunda. The following Table 2 is an illustration of the data found (Bahasa Indonesia) in Bojonagara district and Cibeunying district.

From the data described in Table 2, the element of the streets naming in the two districts are various. The Bojonagara district has thirteen types of elements while the Cibeunying district is more various; it has twenty four types of elements found in the data. It is found that both Bojonagara and Cibenying has the same dominant element; it is compounding. Compounding in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts reaches to 38.08%; they are 85 from 219 data (Bojonagara) and 137 from 353 data (Cibeuying).

TABLE 2: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN BAHASA INDONESIA

S. No.	The Element of Bahasa Indonesia	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	85	38.81	137	38.81
2	Name of Person	41	18.72	85	24.08
3	Name of Animal	33	15.07	10	2.83
4	Adjective	32	14.61	3	0.85
5	Name of Plant	6	2.74	16	4.53
6	Abbreviation	6	2.74	2	0.57
7	Name of Place	3	1.37	2	0.57
8	Abstract Noun	3	1.37	5	1.42
9	Name of Profession	2	0.91	-	-
10	Blending	2	0.91	2	0.57
11	Military Term	3	1.37	-	-
12	Name of Thing	2	0.91	5	1.42
13	Name of Country	1	0.46	-	-
14	Alphabet	-	-	1	0.28

The second highest rank of the two districts is also represented by the same element; it is the name of person. In Bojonagara district, the name of person reaches 18.72% or 41 from 219 data and in Cibeunying district it reaches to 24.08% or 85 from 353 data. The third up to the eighth rank in Bojonagara and the third to thirteenth rank in Cibeunying district have different elements since some of the elements have the same number of data. The order of the rank in Bojonagara district is name of animal reaches to 15.07% or 33 from 219 data, adjective reaches to 14.61% or 32 from 219 data, name of plant and abbreviation (in the same rank) each of them reaches to 2.74% or 6 of each from 219 data, name of place, abstract noun, and military term (in the same rank) each of them reaches to 1.37% or 3 of each from 219 data, name of profession, name of thing, and blending (in the same rank) each of them reaches to 0.91% or 2 of each from 219 data, and name of country as the last rank reaches to 0.46% or 1 from 219 data.

It has been discussed earlier that the number of the element types in Cibeunying district is more various; the third rank is name of batik motive, the fourth is name of island, the fifth is name of plant, the sixth is name of subject, the seventh is name of animal, the eighth is neologism, the ninth is name of medicine, the tenth are abstract noun and name of thing, the eleventh is adjective, the twelfth are abbreviation, name of place, blending, name of city, and name of river, the thirteenth as the last rank are

alphabet, name of continent, name of institution, name of province, name of tribe, verb, and name of kingdom as describe in details in the following Table 3.

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF RANK OF BAHASA INDONESIA LANGUAGE TYPE OF ELEMENTS IN BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUNYING DISTRICTS

No of Rank	Type of Elements			
	Bojonagara District	%	Cibeunying District	%
1st	Compounding	38.81	Compounding	38.81
2nd	Name of Person	18.72	Name of Person	24.08
3rd	Name of Animal	15.07	Name of Batik Motive	7.65
4th	Adjective	14.61	Name of Island	6.23
5th	Name of Plant, Abbreviation	2.74	Name of Plant	4.53
6th	Name of Place, Abstract Noun, Military Term	1.37	Name of Subject	3.40
7th	Name of Profession, Blending, Name of Thing	0.91	Name of Animal	2.83
8th	Name of Country	0.46	Neologism	2.27
9th			Name of Medicine	1.70
10th			Name of Thing, Abstract Noun	1.42
11th			Adjective	0.85
12th			Abbreviation, Name of Place, Blending, Name of City, Name of River	0.57
13th			Alphabet, Name of Continent, Name of Institution, Name of Province, Name of Tribe, Verb, Name of Kingdom	0.28

From the Table 3 the data are illustrated as the rank of the dominant elements of the streets naming of 219 data in Bojonagara district and 353 data in Cibeunying district in Bahasa Indonesia. The following is the Table 4 that describes the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeunying districts in Basa Sunda.

TABLE 4: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN BASA SUNDA

S. No.	The Element of Basa Sunda	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	122	57.82	65	39.88
2	Abstract Noun	1	0.47	–	–
3	Name of Animal	5	2.37	10	6.13

(Contd...)

S. No.	The Element of Basa Sunda	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
4	Adjective	17	8.06	5	3.07
5	Name of Person	6	2.84	10	6.13
6	Name of Food	3	1.42	–	–
7	Name of Plant	5	2.37	20	12.27
8	Blending	42	19.91	25	15.34
9	Military Term	1	0.47	–	–
10	Name of Thing	1	0.47	2	1.23
11	Name of Organization	1	0.47	–	–
12	Name of Place	3	1.42	–	–
13	Name of Profession	2	0.95	–	–
14	Name of River	2	0.95	17	10.43
15	Name of Batik Motive	–	–	5	3.07
16	Addressee	–	–	1	0.61
17	Neologism	–	–	3	1.84
	Total	211	100	163	100

Different from the data represented in Table 2 that discussed the elements of Bahasa Indonesia in Cibeunying districts is more various than Bojonagara district, this Table 4 describes the elements of Basa Sunda in Bojonagara district is more various than Cibenuying district. It is found that Bojonagara district has fourteen types of element while Cibeunying district has eleven types of element in Basa Sunda; it has three types of element less than Bojanagara district has.

From the data described in Table 4, the first and the second dominant number of element types of both districts are compounding and blending; compounding in Bojonagara district reaches to 57.82% or 122 from 211 data and compounding in Cibeuying district reaches to 39.88% or 65 from 163 data while blending in Bojonagara district reaches to 19.91% or 42 from 211 data and blending in Cibeuying district reaches to 15.34% or 25 from 163 data.

The third up to the eighth rank in Bojonagara and the third up to ninth rank in Cibeunying district have different elements since some of the elements have the same number of data as described in the following Table 5.

The third rank types of element's numbers of data in Bojonagara district is adjective reaches to 8.06% or 17 from 211 data, the fourth rank is name of person reaches to 2.84% or 6 from 211 data, the fifth rank is name of animal and name of plant (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 2.37% or 5 of each from 211 data, the sixth rank is name of food and name of place (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 1.42% or 3 of each from 211 data, the seventh rank is name of

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF RANK OF BASA SUNDA WORDS TYPE OF ELEMENTS IN BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUNYING DISTRICTS

No of Rank	Type of Elements			
	Bojonagara District	*%*	*Cibeunying District*	*%*
1st	Compounding	57.82	Compounding	39.88
2nd	Blending	19.91	Blending	15.34
3rd	Adjective	8.06	Name of Plant	12.27
4th	Name of Person	2.84	Name of River	10.43
5th	Name of Animal, Name of Plant	2.37	Name of Animal, Name of Person	6.13
6th	Name of Food, Name of Place	1.42	Adjective, Name of Batik Motive	3.07
7th	Name of Profession, Name of River	0.95	Neologism	1.84
8th	Abstract Noun, Military Term, Name of Thing, Name of Organization	0.47	Name of Thing	1.23
9th			Addressee	0.61

profession and name of river (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 0.95% or 2 of each from 211 data, and the eighth rank is abstract noun, military term, name of thing, name of organization as the last rank reaches to 0.47% or 1 of each from 211 data.

It has been discussed earlier that the number of the element types in Bojonagara district is more various as seen in table 4 but the number of the rank in Cibeuying district more various than Bojonagara district. The third rank in Cibeunying district is name of plant reaches to 12.27% or 20 from 163 data, the fourth rank is name of river reaches to 10.43% or 17 from 163 data, the fifth rank is name of animal and name of person (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 6.13% or 10 of each from 163 data, the sixth are adjective and name of batik motive (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 3.07% or 5 of each from 163 data, the seventh is neologism reaches to 1.84% or 3 from 163 data, the eighth is name of thing reaches to 1.23% or 2 from 163 data, the ninth is addressee reaches to 0.61% or 1 from 163 data as the last rank.

Besides Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda, it is found the types of element of the streets naming in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts taken from foreign languages as describes in the Table 6.

It is described in table 6 that Bojonagara district has four types of element and Cibeuying district has five types of elements. Different from Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda that have the first and the second dominant rank in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts, this category has different rank as described in the following Table 7.

**TABLE 6: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING
DISTRICTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

S. No.	Foreign Language	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Name of Person	9	19.57	3	23.08
2	Name of Puppet Character	24	52.17	–	–
3	Name of Thing	11	23.91	1	7.69
4	Name of Plant	2	4.35	–	–
5	Alphabet	–	–	7	53.85
6	Blending	–	–	1	7.69
7	Name of God (Hindi)	–	–	1	7.69
Total		46	100	13	100

**TABLE 7: NUMBER OF RANK OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TYPE OF ELEMENTS
IN BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUNYING DISTRICTS**

No of Rank	Type of Elements			
	Bojonagara District	%	Cibeunying District	%
1st	Name of Puppet Character	52.17	Alphabet	53.85
2nd	Name of Thing	23.91	Name of Person	23.08
3rd	Name of Person	19.57	Name of Thing, Blending, Name of God (Hindi)	7.69
4th	Name of Plant	4.35		

From the Table 7, it is illustrated that Bojonagara district has four ranks while Cibeuying has three ranks. The first rank of Bojonagara district is name of puppet character reaches to 52.17% or 24 from 46 data, the second rank is name of thing reaches to 23.91% or 11 from 46 data, the third rank is name of person reaches to 19.57% or 9 from 46 data, and the fourth rank as the last is name of plant reaches to 4.35% or 2 from 46 data.

In Cibeuying district has four ranks; the first rank is alphabet reaches to 53.85% or 7 from 13 data, the second rank is name of person reaches to 23.08% or 3 from 13 data, the third rank are name of thing, blending, and name of God (Hindi) (are in the same rank) each of them reaches to 7.69% or 1 of each from 13 data.

Besides the data described above, the following Table 8 illustrates the combination of the streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts in Bahasa Indonesia + Basa Sunda.

The data collected in Bojonagara district is 6 data or 1% from the total data (585 data) while in Cibeuying district is 25 data or 3.81% from the total data (656 data). It is described that both Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts has only one type of element that is compounding.

TABLE 8: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN BAHASA INDONESIA + BASA SUNDA WORDS

No	Bahasa Indonesia + Basa Sunda	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	6	100	25	100
Total		6	100	25	100

TABLE 9: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN BASA SUNDA + BAHASA INDONESIA

No	Basa Sunda + Bahasa Indonesia	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	85	100	87	100
Total		85	100	87	100

In Table 9 describes the combination of streets naming of Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts in Basa Sunda + Bahasa Indonesia. It is illustrated that in Bojonagara district is 14.5% from the total number or 85 from 585 data while in Cibeuying district is 13.26% from the total number or 87 from 656 data. From both Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts the type of element found is similar to the combination of Bahasa Indonesia + Basa Sunda; it is compounding.

The combination of the languages found in the data is not only Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda (or vice versa) but also the combination of Foreign language + Bahasa Indonesia as described in the following Table 10.

TABLE 10: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN FOREIGN + BAHASA INDONESIA WORDS

No	Foreign + Bahasa Indonesia	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	17	100	–	–
Total		17	100	–	–

Table 10 describes the combination of foreign + Bahasa Indonesia in the streets naming. Based on the data, it is found 2.9% from the total number of data or 17 from 585 data and the type of the element found is compounding in Bojonagara district. It is no data found in Cibeuying district as the combination of foreign language + Bahasa Indonesia as seen in Table 10.

Besides the combination of foreign languages + Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher also found the combination of Bahasa Indonesia + foreign languages as described in the following Table 11.

TABLE 11: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN BAHASA INDONESIA + FOREIGN LANGUAGE

No	Bahasa Indonesia + Foreign Language	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	1	100	2	100
Total		1	100	2	100

Table 11 illustrates that compounding is the only one type of element found as the combination of Bahasa Indonesia + foreign languages in Bojonagara and Cibeuying districts. In Bojonagara district, it is found one data from 585 data while in Cibeuying district; it is found two data from 656 data.

Besides Bahasa Indonesia, Basa Sunda, and foreign languages, the researcher also found other local language, in this case Javanese language in the street naming as described in the following Table 12.

TABLE 12: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN OTHER LOCAL LANGUAGE

No	Other Local Language	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	–	–	2	100
Total		–	–	2	100

Table 12 describes in Cibeuying district is found two data from 656 data or 0.30%. The type of element found is compounding. In this category, there is no data found in Bojonagara district.

TABLE 13: THE STREETS NAMING OF BOJONAGARA AND CIBEUYING DISTRICTS IN OTHER LOCAL LANGUAGE + BAHASA INDONESIA

No	Other Local Language + Bahasa Indonesia	Bojonagara District		Cibeunying District	
		Numbers of Data	%	Numbers of Data	%
1	Compounding	–	–	11	100
Total		–	–	11	100

Similar to the data found in Table 12, Table 13 also describes the data found in Cibeunying district. It is found that eleven data from 656 data or 1.69% as compounding as the combination of other local language + Bahasa Indonesia. In this category, there is no data found in Bojonagara district.

CONCLUSION

As the result of the preliminary research, this paper tries to figure out the type of elements found in the streets naming in the two chosen districts from the six districts

in Bandung city. The data collected from two chosen districts are Bojonagara district (585 streets naming) and Cibeuying district (656 streets naming). After collecting and analyzing the data, the researchers conclude that firstly, there is Bahasa Indonesia, Basa Sunda, and foreign languages found in the data. In this case, the researcher also found other local language, in this case Javanese in Cibeuying district. Secondly, the researchers found 31 types of elements found in the data; they are compounding, blending, name of person, name of animal, adjective, name of plant, abbreviation, name of place, abstract noun, name of profession, military term, name of thing, name of country, alphabet, name of batik motive, name of city, name of continent, name of institution, name of island, name of province, name of river, name of subject, name of tribe, name of kingdom, name of puppet character, name of God (Hindi), name of organization, name of medicine, addressee, verb, and neologism. Thirdly, the highest number of language used found in the data is Bahasa Indonesia; it is 572 data while the smallest number of language used found in the data is other local language (Bahasa Jawa); there are two data.

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