

Toponymy Analysis of Village Naming in Ternate

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Abstract

Ternate is one of the cities in North Maluku, located right beneath Gamalama Mountain. Ternate was once a trade center in the 13th century and became a melting pot for people from different countries with different purposes. There were Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish with the aim of colonizing, and there were Arabian, Chinese, and locals outside Ternate, such as people from Halmahera, Sulawesi, Maluku, Sumatra, and Java, who came for trading. The arrival of these people contributes not only to language adaptation but also to place names known as toponymy. There are several relevant studies concerning toponymy in Indonesia, but they have yet to be done in Ternate. Hence, this research aims to: 1) analyze the morphological process of the villages naming in Ternate and 2) provide toponyms classification of the villages naming in Ternate. The primary data are taken from *Ternate Dalam Angka*, a statistical data from BPS Ternate, which contains 59 villages/sub-districts named in Ternate. The data was then analyzed and triangulated through in-depth interviews and literature studies. The data are presented both formally and informally. The analysis results show morphological processes concerning zero derivation, reduplication, compounding, abbreviation, back-formation, combination, borrowing, and phrases that occurred in the villages named in Ternate. The findings also attest to a theory proposed by George R. Stewart (2012) regarding toponymy classification of village naming in Ternate, in which there are descriptive, incident, possessive, commemorative, euphemistic, folk etymologies, manufactured, shift, mistake, descriptive + manufactured, euphemistic + manufactured, euphemistic + manufactured, and unknown.

Keywords: toponymy, Ternate, village naming, morphological process, classification

Introduction

The notion of toponymy or place names arises from the idea that every geographical environment of a place must have linguistic signs to name a topographic space. In Indonesia, a nation of thousands of archipelagos, there must be a significant number of toponyms that are yet to be discovered. One of them is Ternate. Ternate is one of the cities in North Maluku, located right beneath Gamalama Mountain. Ternate was once a trade center in the 13th century and became a melting pot for people from different countries with different purposes. Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish came to colonize, while Arabian, Chinese, and locals outside Ternate, such as people from Halmahera, Sulawesi, Maluku, Sumatra, and Java, came for trading. The arrivals of these people contribute not only to language adaptation but also to the place names. Whether a name contains a physical meaning like *Kayu Merah* ('Red Wood') or is given in memory of outstanding people (*Salahuddin*), to commemorate historical records or to emphasize the name it belongs to (*Kastela*, from

Portuguese 'Castle'), in which overall, all of these names use the vocabulary and undergo morphological processes and orthographic rules of a particular language.

This type of study related to geographical names also entices the attention of professionals from various backgrounds, especially linguists and historians. For linguists, who are focusing on the historical or pedigree aspects of a particular language, or those interested in a language's taxonomy, toponymy is an essential part of archaic language, which enables them to construct their theories and propose their hypotheses. While for historians, toponymy can help them track ancient movements of civilization or get a clue regarding the cross-cultural occurrence of forgotten ages. Furthermore, toponymy contains historical information closely related to the inhabitants. For instance, in Ternate, a place called *Soa Sio* refers to the nine clans of the sultanate who live there, contributing to building the Sultanate of Ternate. There is also *Kampung Makasar* which refers to the Makassar people who live there. Toponymy helps decrease the number of unnamed areas as humankind keeps discovering, learning, and developing new names for any unknown geographical field across the globe and horizon.

The study of toponymy comprises almost all of the linguistic features available from when a name is bestowed upon a place; it provides language elements needed to form a structure of a specific lexical item. These elements include morphological aspects containing morphemic forms such as words and morphemes. The system thus provides a set of rules known as grammar, which establishes a semantically unit perspective on how the language could be utilized to deliver meaning. This study also connects grammar to syntax to determine how words are formed into the more significant classification of a language.

To further investigate the classification schemes of toponymy, this research tries to take some references by following the theory by Kridalaksana (2014) and Stewart (2012) concerning place names. This research uses the idea of word formation by Kridalaksana (2014), who classifies it into eight processes; 1) zero derivation (the change of lexeme into a simple word without any change); 2) affixation (the change of lexeme into complex word); 3) reduplication (the process and result of repetition units of language as a phonological or grammatical tool); 4) compounding (a morphological process which combines lexemes to produce a single grammatical word, namely a compound); 5) abbreviation (a word that can be formed by abbreviating lexemes either phrase or compound); 6) back-formation (a process of creating word based on existing pattern resulting in forms which are not historically attested); 7) metanalysis (a process of creating new forms by clipping existing lexemes and given new meaning); 8) combination of process (process doesn't occur only once, but it can be applied several times).

After classifying the morphological process, this research will categorize the village names to toponymy classification using theory from Stewart (2012), who classifies place names into ten categories, which are;

1. Descriptive names reflect and represent the object's quality and place. Descriptive names are divided into three chief sub-division;
 - a. pure description, which specifies a quality genuinely and inalienably connected with the thing named;
 - b. the associative description, which identifies a trait rather loosely associated with the thing named;
 - c. the relative description defines the place's relationship to something else.

2. Possessive names are directly associated with the notion of ownership. Possessive names are divided into three sub-divisions which are personal names, ethnic names, and mythological names;
3. Incident names. Names from a particular case that is connected with a specific person, or also names related to acts of God, calendar, animal, human actions, feelings, and sayings;
4. Commemorative names. Names that are bestowed to honor renowned people and characters for virtues concept;
5. Euphemistic names. Names are given concerning the future, rather than the past or present. They picture the place utilizing an idealization and are therefore to be distinguished from descriptive, which displays the area, in essence, realistically;
6. Manufactured names. Names that are formed from pieces of other words, initials, or by inversion of letters or syllables);
7. Shift names. Names which are placed upon places by the mere shift of the species from one generic to another in the vicinity;
8. Folk etymologies. Also called false etymology since the process only sometimes occurs at what they consider the folk level. Folk etymology always rests upon some logic, even if faulty logic.
9. Mistake names. Names that are created by mistake and arise from what might be called the operations of chance and mischance, e.g., typographical errors, illegible handwriting, careless copying, faulty enunciation, and faulty hearing.

To sum up, this research aims to analyze the morphological process of Ternate's village naming and provide a toponymy classification of the village naming in Ternate.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with the method of descriptive analysis which is done by collecting and synthesizing the collected evidence in both primary and secondary data, which are later described using logical comprehension and identification of particular patterns. The primary data are taken from *Ternate Dalam Angka Tahun 2023*, statistical data from BPS Ternate, and secondary data collected through interviews. Based on the data provided, there are five districts in Ternate: Ternate Island, South Ternate, Central Ternate, North Ternate, and West Ternate. All of these districts thus contain 59 villages/sub-district names in total, which are listed in the table below:

Table 1. List of Villages/Sub-Districts in Ternate

Ternate Island District	South Ternate District	North Ternate District	Central Ternate District	West Ternate District
Jambula	Sasa	Soa Sio	Maliaro	Takome
Kastela	Gambesi	Soa	Kampung Pisang	Bula
Foramadiahi	Fitu	Salero	Takoma	Tobololo
Rua	Kalumata	Kasturian	Kota Baru	Kulaba
Afe-Taduma	Kayu Merah	Toboleu	Muhajirin	Loto
Dorpedu	Bastiong Talangame	Sangaji	Tanah Raja	Sulamadaha
	Bastiong Karance	Akehuda	Gamalama	

Ternate Island District	South Ternate District	North Ternate District	Central Ternate District	West Ternate District
	Ubo-Ubo	Dufa-Dufa	Stadion	
	Mangga Dua	Tafure	Marikurubu	
	Jati	Tabam	Moya	
	Toboko	Sango	Salahuddin	
	Tanah Tinggi	Tarau	Santiong	
	Tanah Tinggi Barat	Sangaji Utara	Kalumpang	
	Ngade	Tubo	Kampung Makassar Timur	
	Tabona		Kampung Makassar Barat	
	Jati Perumnas		Tongole	
	Mangga Dua Utara			

Source: statistical data from BPS Ternate tahun 2023

The data analysis follows the morphological process of word formation posited by Kridalaksana (2014) and the toponymy classification by Stewart (2012). The data was analyzed and triangulated through in-depth interviews with natives and literature studies. Additionally, the data are presented both formally and informally.

Results

Word Formation

An analysis of morphological and syntax processes was conducted to obtain the word formation patterns in the names of villages in Ternate. Based on the findings, the morphological process applied in Ternate village naming is taken from three theories; Kridalaksana (2014), Yule (2010), and Chaer (2007). The breakdown of each village name and its morphological process is outlined in table 2.

Eight morphological processes appeared from 59 villages in Ternate in the word formation of the villages' names, and two villages' word formations are unidentified. The frequency of each morphological process involved is presented in figure 1 below.

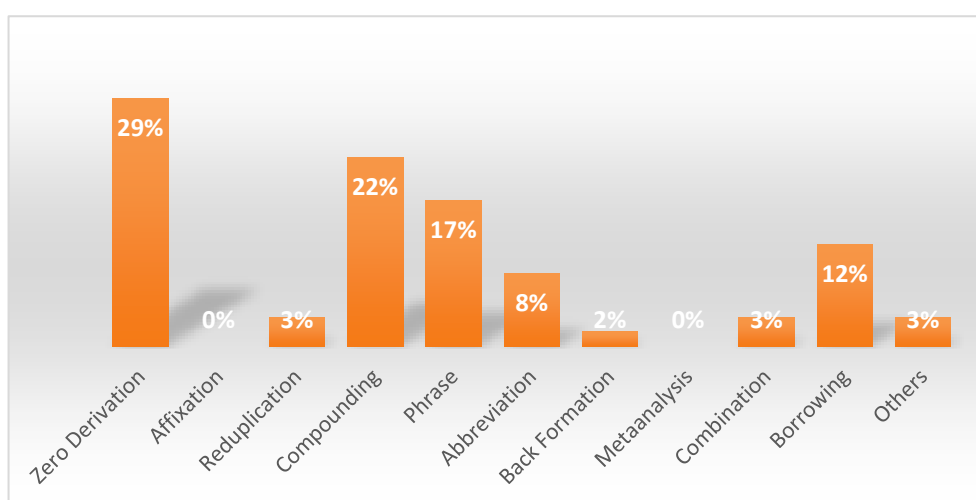


Figure 1. Frequency of Morphological Process Appeared in Village Naming in Ternate

The results show zero derivation appears to dominate the word formation on village naming in Ternate (29%), where 17 villages out of 59 applied this process. The second most used word formation process is compounding, found in 17 villages (22%), followed by phrase (17%). No affixation nor meta-analysis was found in any of the village naming processes.

Table 2. Morphological Process of Village Names

Morphological Process		
Zero Derivation	Fitu	No changes occurred from the original name
	Jati	
	Kalumata	
	Ngade	
	Sasa	
	Tabona	
	Jambula	
	Takoma	
	Sangaji	
	Soa	
	Tafure	
	Tubo	
	Kalumpang	
	Salahuddin	
	Tongole	
	Tarau	
	Toboleu	
Abbreviation	Foramadiahi	Fo waro madiahi contracted
	Toboko	Tobohoko clipped
	Rua	Acronym of <i>Raudhatul Ulil Amri</i>
	Takome	Taga meme contracted
	Sango	Sangga isa contracted
Compounding	Bastiong Karance	Bastiong + Karance
	Bastiong Talangame	Bastiong + Talangame
	Gambesi	Gam + besi
	Mangga Dua	Mangga + Dua
	Sulamadaha	Sula + sudah + dalam
	Akehuda	Ake + huda
	Kasturian	Kasturi + rian
	Soa Sio	Soa + Sio
	Marikurubu	Mari + kurubu
	Maliaro	Mali + liaro
	Gamalama	Gam + lamo
	Tobololo	Tobo + lolo
	Tanah Tinggi	Tanah + Tinggi
Phrase	Kayu Merah	Kayu + Merah
	Mangga Dua Utara	Mangga + Dua + Utara
	Tanah Tinggi Barat	Tanah + Tinggi + Barat
	Sangaji Utara	Sangaji + Utara
	Kota Baru	Kota + Baru
	Kampung Makassar Barat	Kampung + Makassar + Barat
	Kampung Makassar Timur	Kampung + Makassar + Timur
	Tanah Raja	Tanah + Raja
	Kampung Pisang	Kampung + Pisang
	Afe Taduma	Afe + Taduma

Table 2 (continued). Morphological Process of Village Names

Morphological Process		
Back Formation	Loto	Simplified from Siwoto
Reduplication	Ubo-Ubo	Ubo + Ubo
	Dufa-Dufa	Dufa + Dufa
Combination	Jati Perumnas	Zero Derivation Jati + compounding Perumnas
	Dorpedu	Abbreviation Dowora + Compounding Pedu
Borrowing	Kastela	"Castello" from Portuguese meaning castle
	Kulaba	"Qulaba" from Arabic meaning heart
	Moya	"Moya" from Sula Language meaning no
	Muhajirin	"Muhajirin" from Arabic meaning immigrant
	Santiong	"Songzhong" from Chinese meaning to make a visit for the deceased
	Tabam	"Tabam" from Makean language meaning we are Makean people
	Stadion	"Stadion" from Indonesian language meaning stadium
Others	Bula	Simplified from Akelulu
	Salero	Reformed from Kalero

Toponymy Classification

Literature study and interviews were conducted to explore the meaning and story behind the naming process of villages in Ternate. Nine categories of toponymy following Stewart (2012), and three additional combined categories were identified. However, four villages were left unknown as no credible resources have ever mentioned the meanings or origins of their names. Toponymy classifications and the unrecognized villages are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3. Toponymy Classifications of Village Names in Ternate

Descriptive: Pure Description	Dufa-Dufa Kalumpang Jati Kayu Merah Ubo-Ubo Jambula Stadion Sasa
Possessive	Tabona (Ethnic names) Rua (Social structure) Sangaji (Social structure) Soa (Social structure) Tabam (Ethnic) Toboleu (Ethnic) Tubo (Ethnic) Muhajirin (Ethnic) Muhajirin (Ethnic)
Possessive + Manufactured	Sangaji Utara Soa Sio Kampung Makassar Kampung Makassar Barat
Manufactured	Sulamadaha Gamalama Takome Maliaro

Table 3 (continued). Toponymy Classifications of Village Names in Ternate

Descriptive + Manufactured	Gambesi Jati Perumnas Dorpedu Akehuda Kampung Pisang Kota Baru
Euphemistic + Manufactured	Kasturian Tanah Tinggi Barat
Shift Commemorative	Bula Kalumata Ngade Bastiong Karance Bastiong Talangame
Unknown	Salahuddin Tafure Takoma Mangga Dua Mangga Dua Utara

Table 3 shows the village names' toponymy classification in Ternate. Based on the toponymy classifications, each category's frequency is compared to observe in which way Ternate people mostly name their villages. The frequency of each classification is presented in Figure 2 below.

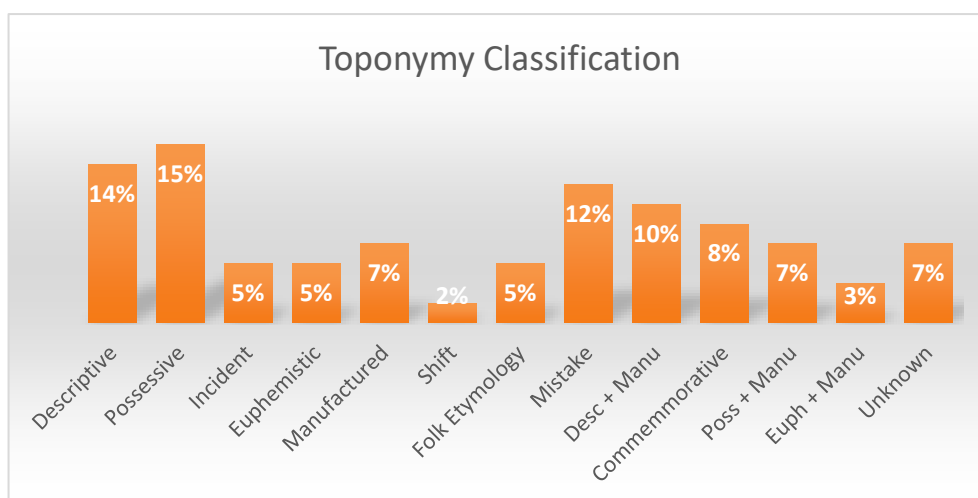


Figure 2. Frequency of Toponymy Classifications in Village Names in Ternate

As shown in Figure 2, most villages in Ternate are named to reflect the possessiveness of the land (15%), followed by describing specific objects existing in the area (14%). The least used naming method of villages in Ternate is language shift (2%). The background story and meaning of villages are described in the following section based on the category to which the name belongs.

Discussion

Word Formation

The analysis of word formation for village naming in Ternate follows the theory of word formation by Kridalaksana (2014). This part is divided into seven sections following the word formation process found in the findings: zero derivation, reduplication, compounding, abbreviation, back-formation, combination, and borrowing.

1. Zero Derivation

Zero derivation is a process in which no changes occur from the original words (Kridalaksana, 2014). There are sixteen zero derivations processes among fifty-nine samples. The village naming that belongs to this group is *Fitu, Jati, Kalumata, Ngade, Sasa, Tabona, Jambula, Takoma, Sangaji, Soa, Tafure, Tubo, Kalumpang, Salahuddin, Tongole, Toboleu, and Tarau*. Those names were taken from the name of the plantation, the name of the distinctive person, the name of the place, and some unknown details.

Zero derivation is a typical morphological process in naming a place. Sugianto (2017) found that a few village names in Ponorogo Regency also experienced this process. The village did not shift from its original word. Hidayah (2019) also discovered that some beach terms in Yogyakarta stayed the same from the original form. Moreover, Hidayah (2019) suggested using a dictionary to ensure the root of the words.

2. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process in which the base undergoes duplication ((Verhaar, 2012). Typically, the process of reduplication happens because of grammatical functions (Kridalaksana, 2014). Two villages go through this process. The villages are *ubo-ubo* and *dufa-dufa*. Both village names seem to be pseudo-reduplication. A pseudo-reduplication is a word that is considered a result of the reduplication process, but the base of the words needs to be clarified (Chaer, 2014). *Ubo-ubo* and *dufa-dufa* village names do not experience an actual reduplication process since both are the root form. *Ubo-ubo* was taken from the Ternatean language *ubu-ubu*, which means hibiscus. At the same time, *dufa-dufa* is also a root with unclear meaning.

3. Compounding

Compounding or composition is a word formation process combining some morphemes to produce a single grammatical word (Kridalaksana, 2014). Twenty-four of the data is considered to be part of this process. Here are the data that can reflect the compounding processes:

<i>Soa + Sio</i>	→	<i>Soa Sio</i>
<i>Bastiong + Karance</i>	→	<i>Bastiong Karance</i>
<i>Bastion + Talangame</i>	→	<i>Bastiong Talangame</i>
<i>Mangga+ Dua</i>	→	<i>Mangga Dua</i>
<i>Tanah+Tinggi</i>	→	<i>Tanah Tinggi</i>

Criteria of compounding by Kridalaksana (2014) are applied to examine the compounding process. The data fulfilled the requirements of compounding words: no element can be added between the components, the member cannot be extended with affixation, and the

member cannot be reserved. Datum *Tanah Tinggi* can be classified as a phrase since the word *yang* can be inserted between them as *Tanah (yang) Tinggi*. However, the aim for naming the village was not because of the land shape but of the prospect for the village's citizens to increase their life expectancy as the area used to be underprivileged. Therefore, the village name creates a new whole independent meaning.

Some village names combine two independent words to create a single word. According to Yule (2010), that phenomenon can also be compounding. The excerpt of the compounding processes that combine two words to form a new word is provided below:

<i>Gam + besi</i>	→	<i>Gambesi</i>
<i>Gam+lamo</i>	→	<i>Gamalama</i>
<i>Mari + Kurubu</i>	→	<i>Marikurubu</i>
<i>Mari + liaro</i>	→	<i>Maliaro</i>
<i>Tobo + lolo</i>	→	<i>Tobololo</i>
<i>Ake+huda</i>	→	<i>Akehuda</i>
<i>Kasturi + rian</i>	→	<i>Kasturian</i>
<i>Sula + sudah + dalam</i>	→	<i>Sulamadaha</i>

The compounding process seems to be used a lot by Indonesian as well. Hidayah (2019) also found a similar situation in naming beaches in Yogyakarta. The character was also written either separately or strung up.

4. Abbreviation

Forming a new word by shortening some lexemes or combining either phrases or compounds is called an abbreviation (Kridalaksana, 2014). The result of this process is classified into five categories: shortening, clipping, contraction, acronym, and letter symbol (Kridalaksana, 2014). However, only three phenomena appear in the data as follows:

a. Clipping

This abbreviation occurs when the result of the abbreviation process retains part of the word (Kridalaksana, 2014). This process occurs when the word has more than one syllable (Yule, 2010). An excerpt of this is provided below:

Tobohoko 'swimming in the sea.' → *Toboko*

Syllable /ho/ in the word *tobohoko* 'swimming in the sea' is taken away, and the term *toboko* is retained as the village name.

b. Contraction

Contraction is a condensation of a word or a combination of words (Kridalaksana, 2014). Three data appear to be contraction process. The excerpt for contraction is provided below:

<i>Taga+meme</i>	→	<i>Takome</i>
<i>Fo+waro+madiahi</i>	→	<i>Fora madiahi</i>
<i>Sangga+isa</i>	→	<i>Sango</i>

The name *Takome* is taken from two separate words *taga* and *meme*. The last sound [a] was removed from the word *taga* and combined with one syllable of the word *meme*. Moreover, the sound [o] appears between two words to create *takome*.

Foramadiahi is taken from three different words *fo*, *waro*, and *madiahi*. It seems that only the second word removes one of its syllables. Syllable *wa* is removed, and sound [a] changes the sound [o] that initially appears in the word. Additionally, the combination of words *fo+ra+madiahi* creates the village name *Foramadiahi*.

The village name *Sango* also shows the phenomenon. The second syllable of the word *sangga* is removed. The result is then combined with the last sound of the word *isa*. However, the sound [a] changes to sound [o] beforehand. The combination of *sang+o* forms the village name *Sango*.

c. Acronym

The process acronym is formed by combining the initial letter or other parts of some word, and the result of the process is pronounced as the phonotactic pattern of Indonesian (Kridalaksana, 2014). One datum appears to be this process.

Raudhatul +uluma+an-nur → *RUA*

The village name *Rua* is taken from the initial letter of the Arabic words, *Raudhatul*, *uluma*, and *an-nur*. If the village name is not pronounced as the phonotactic pattern of Indonesian, this village name belongs to another abbreviation process, namely shortening.

5. Back Formation

Back-formation is a morphological process where the base is taken from the current pattern even though the words are not historically attested (Kridalaksana, 2014). Three village names reflect this process. Village naming *Loto* is the simplified form of *siwoto* while keeping the meaning spear down. The data for the back-formation process is provided below:

simplified *siwoto* → *Loto*

6. Combination

The combination involves more than one morphological process. The process does not occur at the same time but through sequences. Two villages' names undergo this process. The data of the combination process are shown below:

a. Compounding of zero derivation and abbreviation

Village name *Jati Perumnas* undergoes several processes. The word *jati* experiences zero derivation as the word appears as its base form. *Perumnas* is the acronym of *Perusahaan Umum Pembangunan Nasional*. The word *jati* is then combined with the word *Perumnas* to form the village name *Jati Perumnas*.

b. Compounding of abbreviation and a base

The village name *Dorpedu* goes through some morphological processes. The word *dowora* is abbreviated into *dor*. The result is combined with a base *pedu* to create the village name *Dorpedu*.

7. Borrowing

Ternate used to be visited by various nations resulting in the absorption of words from other languages. The process of attaining words from another language is called borrowing (Yule, 2010). The borrowing process in the village name results from long colonialism and trade. The village names that are derived from other language are shown below:

Portuguese <i>Castelo</i> 'castil'	→	<i>Kastela</i>
Arabic <i>Muhajirin</i> 'imigrant'	→	<i>Muhajirin</i>
Arabic <i>Qulaban</i> 'heart'	→	<i>Kulaba</i>
Mandarin <i>Senzhong</i> 'make visit to the deceased.'	→	<i>Santiong</i>
Makian Language <i>Tabam</i> 'we are Makian People.'	→	<i>Tabam</i>
Sula Language <i>Moya</i> 'no'	→	<i>Moya</i>
Indonesian <i>Stadion</i> 'stadium'	→	<i>Stadion</i>

Ternate is well known as The Spices Island, attracting many nations. The word *Castelo* is adapted into the Indonesian word pattern by changing the initial letter [c] into [k] and the sound [o] into [a]. Village name *Kulaba* and *Santiong*. The initial sound [q] from *qulaban* is changed into the Indonesian sound [k], and sound [n] is deleted to form the village name *Kulaba*. In the word *senzhong*, the sound [e] is adapted into Indonesian spelling [a], and [zh] is also adapted into [t], resulting in the village name *Santiong*.

Village names *Muhajirin*, *Tabam*, *Moya*, and *Stadion* are adopted from their respective language. *Muhajirin* is absorbed from Arabic, *Tabam* is occupied from Makian Laguge, *Moya* is captured from Sula Language, and *Stadion* is taken from Indonesian.

8. Phrases

Kridalaksana (2014) defines a phrase simply as a combination of words. The data for this classification is very similar to the compounding process. The reason for generating a new category is that these data cannot surpass the criteria of compounding by Kridalaksana (2014). Combining these words does not change the original meaning of the base. Here is the excerpt for the phrases process:

<i>Kayu</i> (yang berwarna) merah	→	<i>Kayu Merah</i>
<i>Kota</i> (yang) baru	→	<i>Kota Baru</i>
<i>Tanah</i> (milik) raja	→	<i>Tanah Raja</i>
<i>Mangga Dua</i> (bagian) utara	→	<i>Mangga Dua Utara</i>
<i>Tanah Tinggi</i> (bagian) barat	→	<i>Tanah Tinggi Barat</i>
<i>Sangaji</i> (bagian) utara	→	<i>Sangaji Utara</i>
<i>Kampung Makassar</i> (bagian) barat	→	<i>Kampung Makassar Barat</i>
<i>Kampung Makassar</i> (bagian) timur	→	<i>Kampung Makassar Timur</i>
<i>Kampung</i> (yang berisi) pisang	→	<i>Kampung Pisang</i>
<i>Afe Taduma</i> (adjective phrase)	→	<i>Afe Taduma</i>

From the data above, it can be seen that a word can be inserted between the members of the form. For example village name *Sangaji Utara* can be inserted with an Indonesian word (*bagian*) and becomes *Sangaji (bagian) Utara*. The meaning of the form is the northern part of *Sangaji*.

9. Other Process

Two data, *Salero* and *Bula*, cannot be classified into the present morphological process. *Salero* is a result of mispronouncing the word '*kalero*'. There are no resources on what language '*kalero*' is, but the informant said it is the salt container's name. Additionally, the village named *Bula* is taken from its synonym.

Toponymy Classification

1. Possessive

One sub-division of possessive by Stewart (2012) found in village naming in Ternate is ethnic names. This subdivision refers to calling an area based on the tribe or ethnic groups owning the land. Most villages in Ternate are named by or after the tribes that own the ground, as stated below:

- a. *Tabona* belongs to the first community residing in Ternate. This village was the first residence in Ternate, with the community consisting of immigrants from Halmahera Island. Earlier, people from Halmahera came to Ternate to farm and trade their harvests.
- b. *Tabam*, in the Makean language meaning we are Makean people, is named after the Makean community living there. Makean is one of the significant ethnicities in North Maluku. Until now, the Makean community keeps growing in Ternate as they build a family and live and work in many vital sectors.
- c. *Toboleu* is originally the land given by Sultan Ternate to Butonese as a gift for their close relationship. This village is then known as the residence of Butonese, and they even have their own language called Koloncucu, although this language has only one speaker left.
- d. *Tubo* is also one of the prominent villages, as it is one of the four earliest residences in Ternate. *Tubo* was given the first time Momole Tubo meaning the village head of Tubo led this village.
- e. *Muhajirin* derives from the Arabic word Al muhajirin, which represents immigrant. This village was initially built by Arabian immigrants who came to trade in Ternate during colonial times.

Apart from the five ethnic possessive names mentioned above, three villages in Ternate named after the social group residing there. Thus, it is considered possessive but based on social structure.

- *Rua*, an acronym of Raudhatul ulil amri, meaning scholars, is the village that was resided by Ternatean scholars from the sultanate palace.

- *Sangaji* is taken from Ternate's language, or the term Ternate Sultanate uses to refer to village leaders. Located near the sultanate palace, this area is where most of the earlier village leaders were chosen.
- *Soa* from the Ternate language means clan. The establishment of the Ternate kingdom cannot be separated from the big nine clans that assisted in selecting the royal household. This village is beside the Sultanate palace area as these clans' families are considered the royals' closest family.

Possessive appears to be the category in which village naming in Ternate mostly fell. This has been long believed to be backgrounded by the fact that Ternate was initially built based on the Islamic kingdom or known as Ternate Sultanate. Thus, the Sultanate occupied all lands after the colonials left the island. Some of the names also show Sultan's gratitude to certain people who have brought good influences on the island. The possessiveness of place naming can also be seen as a way to commemorate someone or something in that area. Rose-Redwood (2008) argued that possessive naming is also a strategy to reconfigure how a place is remembered instead of giving the landowners privileges. This argument seems to fit better as not long after the Sultanate era began and finally merged with administrative government, these villages are resided not purely or even majorly by the group that has been classified. Hence, possessive naming in Ternate can also be viewed as an intention to remember the founding fathers of Ternate.

2. Descriptive

Based on sub-division of descriptive by Stewart (2012), all descriptive names of villages in Ternate fall into one sub-division of pure description. The pure description indicates an authentic quality closely related to the object named after. The villages that applied this method are listed below.

- a. *Dufa-dufa* comes from Ternate language, meaning the fishing village, as the community mainly consists of fishermen.
- b. *Kalumpang* is taken from the name of Kalumpang tree that grows in the area.
- c. *Kayu Merah*, which means redwoods, comes from the trees that used to fill the village.
- d. *Ubo-Ubo*, from the word *Ubu-Ubu* in the Ternate language, means Hibiscus, as this flower used to grow in the village abundantly.
- e. *Jambula* derives from the word *Jambulan*, the local name of the Jamblang fruit. This fruit name is chosen because there are many Jambulan plantations in the village area.
- f. *Stadion* is taken from the same word in Indonesian, which means Stadium. The name *Stadion* is selected following the biggest football stadium, Kie Raha Stadium, in the area.
- g. *Sasa* in Ternate language means snakes. The area is named after the animal because the village is believed to have a quite big snake population, often coming out to the residential area during the rainy season.

Descriptive names are characterized by geographical features (Tentant & Blair, 2011) and objects in the area (Rose-Redwood, 2008). These two derivations appear in descriptive village naming in Ternate. The practice of naming places based on the physical features in that area has been long studied and found to be expected (Jan & Blair, 2011). In the case of

Ternate, the words are mostly taken from the Ternate language and only one from the Indonesian language (i.e. Stadion) as it does not have its pair in the local language.

3. Mistake

Mistake names are the results of mispronunciation or from a misunderstood event.

- a. *Fitu* is a mistaken pronunciation of the word "feto" meaning to grumble.
- b. *Toboko* is shortened from *tobohoko*, which means swimming down the ocean following the local people's habits of going to the beach nearby.
- c. *Moya* is accidentally named when the community from Sula Island refuses to stay in the area by saying "moye" meaning "no". People misunderstood it by thinking that it was what the Sula community called the village.
- d. *Kastela* is a mispronunciation of the Portuguese word "Castello" meaning castle. This name is given after a big castle built during the colonial era.
- e. *Kulaba* is a mispronunciation of the Arabic word "Qulaban" meaning heart. Sultan gave this memorable name as people living there are considered the family of the Sultan who guarded the Sultan's land.
- f. *Santiong* is a mispronunciation of the Chinese word "Senzhong" meaning to visit the deceased. It is named so because the area was filled with a Chinese cemetery.
- g. *Loto* is a simplified pronunciation of the Ternate word "siwoto" meaning to spear down. There is no clear description as to why this village holds such meaning.

Misspelling is common in localized place names, involving local people adapting to the original foreign words. Jan and David (2011) argued that mistake names could also derive from folk etymology, meaning it contains their own story and meaning behind them. This is in line with what has been found in Ternate.

4. Commemorative

Following many monuments left by the events in colonial times, villages in Ternate are also named after them to preserve the history behind each of them.

- a. *Kalumata* derives from the name of Kalamata Fort, which comes from the name of a Ternate Prince, Kaicil Kalamata.
- b. *Ngade* comes from a big lake, Ngade Lake, which used to be the primary water resource for people in the South area of Ternate, especially irrigating farms.
- c. *Bastiong Karance* comes from the name of a Spanish war colony, Governor Cransens, who once instructed the movement of war ammunition from Talangame Fort to Kalamata Fort when attacked.
- d. *Bastiong Talangame* is located around the port area. Its name was created to commemorate a Spanish fort called Talangame Fort, built to protect small boats around the port.
- e. *Salahuddin* is a village located around, now, an army camp. The name is taken from a hero, Salahuddin, whom the Dutch once executed inside the area.

Commemorative naming aims to preserve objects with historical, cultural, or political values. The motivations of place naming based on the valuable things are explained by Jaroslav (2011) as being problematic in terms of usage in communication, for it needs to be more practical and localized. This case is avoidable in Ternate as the name is taken from local object names, and even if it is from a foreign language (i.e. Crancens), it has been adapted for the official village name.

5. Manufactured

Manufactured names in Ternate villages are mostly taken from the Ternate language and combined to create specific meanings.

- a. *Sulamadaha* derives from the combination of “sula”, “sudah”, and “dalam” meaning very deep. There is no clear interpretation of these three words, but the local people believe these terms represent the deep sea by the side of this village.
- b. *Gamalama* is taken from the words “gam” and “lamo” in the Ternate language, which means big village. This area was built as the center of economic activities such as trading and still lived up to the same role until now.
- c. *Takome* comes from Ternate words “taga” and “meme, ” meaning the first stone. This name was created by a war leader from Sula Island who came to Ternate. Other resources also mentioned that a fortress was built there with the same name; thus, the village is named after the fort.
- d. *Maliaro*, from the words “mari” and “liaro” in Ternate language, means the king pillar—the local community names this village as the area in the center of Ternate city.

Manufactured naming in this study is found to be coined by objects, location, and folklore. Thus, the combination of manufacturers with other categories is also explained in the following discussion.

6. Incident

Ternate has been famous for holding the history of the Islamic kingdom's glory and the mythical characteristics surrounding it. Three village names are taken from the historical incidents in the area.

- a. *Foramadiahi* is one of the oldest villages in Ternate, where the first king was chosen. During the early civilization of Ternate, the name of the village came from the expression "Fo waro madiahi" meaning a place for consensus to select the first leader of the Kingdom of Ternate.
- b. *Marikurubu* in Ternate language, meaning talking stone, comes from the story of old times when the local people still communicate with nature as the guides of their lives. In this area, it has been believed that a stone always made sounds when the elders passed by. The sounds produced were considered a sign from God for the community.
- c. *Tobololo* derives from the word *Tobo* and *lolo* means to swim and to hug. These two words are selected based on an event in the earlier sultanate era. One of the War Commanders, Kapita Baju Rante, was given a wife by Sultan Ternate as a prize for his winning in expanding dominion to Yogyakarta. After getting the wife, they went swimming at the beach in that area while hugging.

Incident names arise from specific occurrences at a locale (Tentand & Blair, 2011). This is inevitable to be common in Ternate as the city is loaded with mythical stories and historical events that make the city reach its prime time. The glorification of the previous Sultanate's struggles in fighting the colonials and expanding the authority affects villages' naming process, and the names remain until modern times.

7. Euphemistic

Naming villages in Ternate is considered a sacred event in the earlier times of Ternate as it is set as a wish or prayer for the future of the community living there. Four village names are categorized as euphemistic.

- a. *Tongole* meaning an efficacious land, was given by the Sultan in that era as a wish that the land would always be protected by holy spirits and the people living there to remain on the right path of Islam.
- b. *Afe Taduma*, from the phrase *Afa taduba* in Ternate language, means do not mourn. This was Sultan's prayer for the community who were the fire victims in Sasa village. They were in another area which is now called Afe Taduma.
- c. *Tanah Tinggi* was a new name changed by the Sultan from the original name, "tanah miskin" to wish the community could improve their quality of life.

According to Stewart (2012), Euphemistic naming could be descriptive or commemorative but for future wishes. This method of naming in Ternate has brought its purpose: to give suggestive ideas for those living in that area.

8. Folk/False Etymology

The village names that fall into this category are the initial terms of the villages that have been either simplified or mistakenly pronounced following the local dialects but still refer to specific events in the local folklore.

- a. *Sango* is a simplified pronunciation from "sangga isa" meaning to stop by, as fishermen in that area used to stop by and rest after fishing.
- b. *Tarau* is a simplified pronunciation among fishermen from the word "tara au" meaning to go down to the beach. More specifically, this could be interpreted as an activity to go fishing down the sea.
- c. *Salero* has been mistakenly pronounced from the word Kalero which refers to a specific event during the Sultanate era. Kalero is a jar of salt that a respected Sultanate Palace cook dropped. Since then, the cook has called the area Kalero and followed by others.

Village names in Ternate based on folk etymology have experienced a shift as they are localized or eased, resulting from local verbal communication. It can be argued that the original phrases of the names have been uttered fast in daily interaction, thus affecting the spelling to be clipped or even changed. Although there are shift elements in these names, the selection of the words is still based on the local habits or rising folklore in that area. This pattern of place naming aligns with Ashley (2014), stating that legends can be the basis of naming for their aesthetic feature and could be misunderstood during their process, causing changes in its words.

9. Shift

The only instance of name shifts in Ternate village naming is *Bula*. This name was changed from the original name *Akelulu*, but without changing the meaning, the round water. There is a minimum explanation as to why the name is changed or why the name was used to express such a sense.

10. Descriptive-Manufactured

A combination classification is made to complete the categories that fit the naming process of villages in Ternate. In this category, the village names are taken from the specific objects in the area and then compounded with other words that create additional meaning.

- a. *Gambesi* is a compounded Ternate word of “gam” and “besi” which means iron village as the area used to be resided by iron forges.
- b. *Jati Perumnas* is compounded from “Jati”, “Perumahan”, and “Nasional” meaning Jati tree and National housing. This village is an expanded area of Jati that refers to the original Jati tree plantation. This area, afterward, was built with a housing complex.
- c. *Dorpedu* is taken from the Ternate words “dowora” and “pedu” which translate to bent ironwood. Earlier, ironwood was plentiful in that area.
- d. *Akehuda* is a compounded Ternate word “ake” and “huda” meaning sago water. This name describes the area with many Sagoo trees and a water spring that becomes one of the main water supplies in the city.
- e. *Kampung Pisang*, a banana village, follows the area’s characteristic of being filled with banana trees.
- f. *Kota Baru*, meaning new city, is an area that has just been established after the reclamation project in the 2000s. Thus, the community agrees on that name to describe the village.

11. Possessive-Manufactured

Possessive manufactured is a combined category for names that are made based on the ownership of the land and have been manufactured by adding more words to complete the meaning and better represent the village. Most of the manufacturers are based on the area's location that has been expanded.

- a. *Sangaji Utara*, as explained before, Sangaji means to belong to earlier village leaders, then added with “Utara” representing North as the village has been separated into two parts.
- b. *Soa Sio* is an expanded area of Soa, whereas “Soa” and “Sio” mean nine clans referring to the big nine clans in Ternate.
- c. *Kampung Makassar* has compounded words of “Kampung” and “Makassar” which translates to Makassar village. This name shows ownership of land by the Makassar community who resided there.
- d. *Kampung Makassar Barat* was established when Kampung Makassar was divided into two parts. Thus, the western part is called *Kampung Makassar Barat*, as Barat means west.

12. Euphemistic-Manufactured

This category explains the compounded words used to express wishes as the naming process occurred.

- a. *Kasturian* is taken from the Ternate words “Kasturi” and “rian” meaning a Kasturi tree and giving to the community. This name refers to a prayer that the village can be a good giving for the community following Kasturi's characteristics that spread good smells.
- b. *Tanah Tinggi Barat* was part of Tanah Tinggi but separated into two villages afterward. This one is on the west side and holds the same prayer as Tanah Tinggi.

13. Unknown

Explorations of village names' origins and meanings in Ternate still left four villages that remained unknown to which toponymy category they belong. These four villages are *Tafure*, *Takoma*, *Mangga Dua*, and *Mangga Dua Utara*.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the word-formation of the village in Ternate occurred in six processes: zero derivation, reduplication, compounding, abbreviation, back-formation, and combination. Some village names were borrowed from another language as a sign that Ternate used to be visited by many nations. Some village names also appeared in the form of the phrase. Affixation, the most likely to appear in Indonesian, was not found in the data. Most of the affixation process occurs with another process that makes the process turn into a combination process. The metanalysis was also not found in the data. Moreover, the village names can be classified into 13 categories, namely descriptive, incident, possessive, commemorative, euphemistic, folk etymologies, manufactured, shift, mistake, descriptive + manufactured, euphemistic + manufactured, euphemistic + manufactured, and unknown.

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