

The Cultural Background of Toponym System of Hamlets/Villages in Yogyakarta Special Province (An Antropolinguistic Study)

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the hamlet / village toponym system be joined with the life aspect in Yogyakarta? Which is the dominant system? and its reasons. The study design used in this study was descriptive quantitative, while the research method used was the method of ethnography proposed by Spradley. Spradley ethnographic method contains five steps forward research workflow stages: determining the ethnographic research techniques, knowing the 12 basic steps ethnographic methods, taking gradually the 12 main sequences, learning to conduct ethnographic interviews during the research, analyzing and doing problem-solving activities. The main method of data collection was in-depth interviews as well as observation and documentation which were done as the companion method. The main data of this research study was the name of the villages and the main data sources were informants and documentation. Research instrument used were a list of descriptive questionnaires and structural observation sheets. The location of the research was decided by doing purposive sampling technique. The data analysis method used was the *agih* method by using directly divided elements (*BUL-Bagi Unsur Langsung: Indonesian*) technique and the historical-cultural method. The results attained in term of this research study showed that in terms of linguistic and culture: the aspects of life are (1) in the region of *istanasentris*: the village names were dominantly taken from the history of the kingdom of life-culture (*Kraton*), whereas in the area of *nonistanasentris*, the dominant name of the villages were derived from history or culture of everyday life. The farther the area is from the center of palace, the smaller the culture's influence in naming the village. (2) The aspect of palace life dominated the naming villages in the area of *istanasentris*. Meanwhile, in the area of *nonistanasentris*, the aspects of plants' world and folklore dominated the naming villages in the region.

Keywords: toponymy, ethnografi, linguistic, cultural-history

1. Intruduction

Naming deals with a system of symbols in culture. Symbolic systems which match the purpose of this study are linguistic and cultural symbols which deal with the hamlet / village toponyms from the linguistic area, as a linguistic and cultural symbol.

Language is the perfect symbol of the human experience. Language cannot be separated from the action, and is a means of expressions which has soft nuances (Brown and Bright, 1947: 66). Herein lies the framework of the relationship between thought and language. For example, maps of Indonesia which are formerly used as a source of reference, such as topographical maps, large-scale hydrographic maps, are made by the foreigners, such as Fort de Kock as Bukittinggi, Buitenzorg (Bogor), Padangbai (Padang Baai) or Teluk Padang in Bali, Pulobai in Bengkulu as Baai Island, and Teluk Lada in the western end of West Java as Peper Baai.

Soepomo (2009) states that the study of village / hamlet names in the Yogyakarta province can be viewed from linguistic terms: grammar / bois causen such as Ndagen, Mbantul, and Mbandung, dysillabic such as Rejoinangun-Joinangun, Prang Wedanan- Prambanan, Sekarsuli- Karsuli; sociolinguistic terms such as Gamol (original), Pracimantara (compound), Suryodiningratan, Ngebel, Condrowangsan (Kraton culture). There are terms for a city / village / hamlet which come from Dutch: Buiten Zorg- Bogor (still in question), Klitren-Kulitrain, Jembatan Kewek - Chat Weg (Kewek is a Javanese term means prostitutes), Krekop- churchyard, Pathuk- Part Hook and Petinggen- a place where high-ranking officials live. So, there are original and Dutch village names and the point of view of naming is various.

From the beginning of the study through the author's overview about the name of places in some areas in Yogyakarta Province, it is found that there are place names derived from the physical characteristics (topography) such as Sendang, Krikilan, and Jonggrangan; place names derived from water world, such as

Kalitirto, Sumbertirto, Jogotirto, Sendangtirto, Tegaltirto, etc.; place names derived from animal world, such as Terwilen, Sapen, and Njaranan while for Macanan turns that the name is derived from reading (Javanese: maca) not from tigers (Javanese: macan); place names derived from plant world such as Ndodongan, Jaten and Mblimbingan, etc.; place names derived from jobs / professions / work, such as Kemasan, Gamelan, Jagalan, etc. According to the author's overview, the place naming (toponym) is various based on the initial survey and the author's analysis which the truth is still in doubt. The toponym will be more varied when it is examined in terms of linguistic, motivation and purpose, historical and cultural background systems.

1.1 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, it is necessary to do research on the hamlet / village naming system in Yogyakarta province, which can be formulated as follows.

1.1.1 How does the hamlet / village toponym system be joined with the life aspect in Yogyakarta?

1.1.2 Which is the dominant system? Why?

1.2 Objectives of the Research

Objectives to be achieved through this research are:

1.2.1 to describe the hamlet/ village toponym system be joined with the life aspect in Yogyakarta.

1.2.2 to describe the dominant system and its reasons.

2. The Method of the Research

2.1 Location of research, object of study, research time

The research location is the governmental area of Yogyakarta province, which includes one municipality and four regencies, namely Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo and Gunungkidul. The focus of the study will be determined based on the existence of information about the hamlet / village names in urban and suburban areas, which allows data to be found. Determining the location of the study also considers the hamlet / village characteristics, such as: the Kraton (palace) areas / Dalam Beteng, urban areas (district city / city), suburban areas or rural districts.

After the above steps, the location is classified into two categories, namely *istanasentris* (city of Yogyakarta) and *non-istanasentris* (general, the cities of four regencies). The *istanasentris* location is classified into two, namely urban and suburban. The urban locations of *istanasentris* which are selected as urban areas are areas around the palace (Kraton), designated as urban research areas in the Municipality of Yogyakarta, and the location of the suburb locations of *istanasentris* are Kota Gede and common *non-istanasentris* locations which are then divided into two categories, namely urban and suburban districts. In order the research runs more efficiently, sampling needs to be done on the *non-istanasentris* locations (four regencies). First is the determination of the regency sampling. Two regencies are selected, namely Bantul and Gunungkidul. The locations are in rural or remote areas, indicated as areas which is far from the capital of the regencies / cities.

Next, from Bantul and Gunungkidul regencies, the sampling becomes smaller: district level. Districts in those regencies have hamlet / village names which are distinctive, popular, and rich in dimension characteristics.

The determination of the research focus based on purposive sampling technique aims to find a place / location of the study which has information / data required. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique which has consideration or specific purposes (Sugiyono, 2007: 118).

The object or target of the study is the name of hamlets / villages. The formation of the hamlet / village names is based on the word choice, the word form, the word structure, its meaning, its function and purpose which are related to the cultural context. The time of the study was in July 2011 until July 2012.

2.2 The Type, Method, and Procedure of the Research

The study is qualitative research (basic research) for the purpose of the study is to achieve understanding, knowing, and describing the origin of hamlet / village toponym in Yogyakarta.

The method used is a qualitative ethnographic method. This method is derived from a new flow in anthropology called cognitive anthropology or ethnosociology or new ethnography. In modern ethnography, social and cultural forms of society are built and described through the analysis and reasoning of the researcher, whereas in the new ethnography, social and cultural forms of society are built and described through the arrangement of the member of the society's mind. The task of the researcher is to seek information out of mind (Spradley, 2007: xii-xiii). The ethnographic method referred to in this research is Spradley's ethnographic method, namely cognitive anthropology, known as lines of inquiry method of advanced stages (The Developmental Research Sequence). The explanation of lines of inquiry method of advanced stages covers five principles. First, determine the ethnographic research techniques, for example ethnographic interviews, participant observation, or draw genealogical maps, etc., Secondly, recognize 12 basic steps of ethnographic

methods. Third, do the 12 steps and the sequence gradually. Fourth, learn to conduct ethnographic interviews in the reality of the study. Fifth, do problem-solving analysis (Spradley, 1997: 89).

The design of the study is an open research without focus because the data that needs to be searched or identified on the site are not certain. By determining the research target and research sites, the data types and data sources, sampling techniques, data collection methods and techniques, data validity techniques, and data analysis techniques outlined in this section, are the research form and strategy done by the researcher.

In this study, the direction of the study starts from the analysis of the data validity associated with the analysis of linguistic and cultural phenomena that lie behind them. The names of the hamlets / villages inventoried both oral and written sources, selected, reduced, classified, analyzed in linguistic terms (structural forms and its meaning), and analyzed the function and purpose of naming viewed from historical, cultural and political conditions / governmental aspects, shapes of objects and their physical environment (*ononim*).

2.3 Data and Sources of Data

The data of this study are the names of hamlets / villages. Sources of data in this study are both written data sources, such as the document / records of government, dictionaries, encyclopedias, books of folklore, saga, chronicle, or history, and oral data sources, such as the resource persons (informant). When the data needed are in the form of written data, then the data will be sought from various references which can be found in many libraries, language centers, archives and population section (under MCIT in each district / municipality / province), or museums. It means that the data sources are the research library, language centers, archive, demographic and territorial sections, museum, or others. Oral data are obtained through informants, such as the community leaders, cultural observers, toponym observer, and field researchers alike.

2.4 Sampling Techniques

The decision of the focus of this research study which was done through the sampling technique was based on purposive sampling. This sampling technique was done with the aim to find a place or location of the research study. Besides, it could give the information and data required for the data collection. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique with the certain consideration or a specific purpose (Sugiyono, 2007: 118). The use of these techniques was based on the reason that the name of villages or hamlets that would be selected as the focus of this research study should have a distinctive nature, varied, and or popular, and dimensionally rich. Then the specified sampling led to the fulfillment of these properties.

According to purposive sampling, the technique used in this research study could also determine the location of the sample. The classification of the area of the village/ hamlet nomenclature was described as follows. First, the area of the palace represented the urban areas of the *istanasentris*; while Kota Gede represented the outskirts region of *istanasentris*. Second, the sub-district of Pajangan represented the urban area of *nonistanasentris* and the suburban area of *nonistanasentris* was represented by Imogiri. The location of *istanasentris* was represented by the city of Yogyakarta, while the location of *nonistanasentris* was represented by Bantul and Gunung Kidul.

2.5 The method of data collection and research instruments

2.5.1 Method of Data Collection

The method of interviews with informants becomes the main method in order to explore and collect the data needed. Interviews conducted were open interview and the closed interviews. Closed interviews were conducted and focused on specific-general topics. Meanwhile, the open interview is the interview which gives freedom to the informant and encouraged him to speak broadly and deeply. Interviews were conducted repeatedly with key informants (Spradley, 1997: 22).

The data collection was done by using the literature and noted techniques which was according to Edi Subroto (1992) and using the method of observation and record methods and techniques which was according refer Sudaryanto (1993). The written data in the document were observed, read, and when it was found a relevant data on the cards, the data were noted and sorted in such a way. In addition, the data names of hamlets / villages obtained from oral sources (informants) were conducted by interviewing with the informant and then combined with techniques for taking note. According to Edi Subroto (1992) data collection techniques such as the technique previously stated - working with informants, is called in-depth interviews.

The decision to choose the informants should consider several aspects, namely key or main informants and supplementary informants. Key informants were leaders or elders Javanese/ Yogyakarta or even cultural figures. Meanwhile, the complement informants were community leader who deemed to know about the history of the hamlet/village.

The selection of informants was done by considering the following factors. 1) the indigenous people of Yogyakarta who were physically and mentally healthy, 2) understanding the depth of Javanese culture/Yogyakarta theoretically and practically, 3) knowing the cultural background of Yogyakarta, 4) the status

as a public figure, *toponyms*' observers, or cultural figures, 5) having ample opportunity to be interviewed.

This method was taken in the form of ethnographic field research methods which were holistically integrative, descriptively thick and qualitatively analyzed in order to acquire a native point of view (Spradley, 1997: XVI).

2.5.2 The research instrument

Research data collection tools which are used in a study are called research instruments (Sugiyono, 1999: 97). Instruments used in this study were 1) a list of questions to guide the interview and advanced techniques using assistive technology to record - interview techniques coupled with the record, 2) the observation guide for bibliographical techniques and methods of observation which were accompanied by the observation method (and read) and recording techniques, which are all equipped with photographic techniques to complement the observation data.

2.5.3 Validity and reliability of the data

Data validity checking was done by using triangulation techniques. The triangulation technique of data was done by checking the triangulation sources and triangulation methods. Triangulation of data sources is aimed that at the time of data collection, the research study could involve various sources of data (see the data source), while the triangulation method led to the notion that the kind of data collection methods and data collection techniques were more than one kind (Sutopo : 2006: 92-95).

In order for guarantee that the data was reliable, the genuine data were also pursued by extending the duration of the study and a frequent visitor at the study site and made a chart inter-unit relations problems.

2.5.4 Techniques of data analysis

The data analysis method used in this research study was interactive model. Interactive model is an analytical model that involves three components, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions and verification (Sutopo, 2006: 119-122). The third components of the analysis performed were done in combination with the data collection. Therefore, at the time of data collection running, the three components of the analysis were also deployed as well. Each knot was while already obtained and the data collection process still continued to run until the conclusion of the considered was steady. The implementation procedure was done repeatedly as forming a cycle.

The analysis in this research study was inductive, meaning that the analysis here was not intended to prove a theory or hypothesis. Theory and conclusions formed from a variety of data that actually found in the field and multi-perspectival discussed (Sutopo, 2006: 119-122). Furthermore, the work of these three components analysis were followed by linguistic analysis with techniques of directly divided elements (*BUL – Bagi Unsur Langsung: Indonesian*) (Sudaryanto, 1993) and the historical-cultural analysis by using cultural historical method (Sarah via Satya Pradana, 2007; Sumarsih, 1981).

2.5.5 Presentation of research results

Presentation of research results was using two models, namely the presentation of informal and formal presentation (Sudaryanto, 1993: 144-157).

3. Description of the research study and the discussion

3.1 Description of toponyms of linguistic terms in the frequency and sample

3.1.1 Reviewed linguistics toponyms in the area *istanasentris* and *nonistanasentris*

In terms of linguistic description, it could be delivered these aspects respectively: building blocks of *toponyms* which were in form of basic words / singular, derivatives / complex shapes, or phrases, *polimorfemic* words or *monomorfemic* words, basic morpheme position of *toponyms*: in front, middle, or behind another morpheme, word or phrase category specific nuances / palace or daily, consisting of a single word or two words, each aspect of how the frequency, as well as equipped with the formation and etymology. Number of *toponyms*' name of the hamlets / villages in the region of *istanasentris* was 79 names and 75 names belonged to *nonistanasentris* region. The description can be more briefly presented in the frequency table and examples of hamlets/villages as follows.

3.1.1.1 The Description of the Toponyms in Frequencies and the Examples based on the Historical and Cultural Aspects, Life Aspects, Motives and Objectives as well as the Reasoning

3.1.1.1.1 Toponyms in *Istanasentris* based on Kraton Life

The naming of hamlets/villages in palace area (*istanasentris*) investigated from historical, motivation, objective, as well as dominant reasoning aspects is based on Kraton Yogyakarta's historical facts and its life mindset (60 data or 75.9%), including: the residence, the names of the relatives of the king, royal officials, royal soldiers, royal servants, and the symbols of royal power, including parts of the palace buildings and sculptures as well as inscriptions. The following is the further descriptions of the toponyms.

Table: 1.1 The Description of the Toponyms in Frequencies and the Examples based on the Historical and Cultural Aspects as well as the Life Aspects

No.	Examples of Names of hamlets / villages	Historical and Cultural Analysis / Description	Life Aspect Category		The Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms	The Reasons of the Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms
			Life Aspects	Frequency		
1.	<i>Ngadisuryan</i>	The word is derived from the word [<i>hadisurya</i>] + [A-] / -an] 'place'. [<i>Ngadisurya</i> n], is based on the noun. Prefix [A- (Ng-) + [<i>Hadisurya</i>] becomes name of [<i>ngadisurya</i>], v, the name of BPH Hadisurya (one of Hamengku Buwono VIII sons) and gets the suffix [-an] which means 'dwelling'. The word [<i>hadisurya</i>] itself means [<i>hadi</i>] 'large/great' and the word [<i>surya</i>] 'sun'. The naming reflects the hope that the one who were given the name will become a great man who can protect many people, like the sun (<i>surya</i> (solar/sun) : <i>Srengenge</i> : Jw.)	The category is based on the name of one of the king's relatives.	60 (75.9%)	as a marker of BPH Hadisurya, an important royal officials. To honor one of the HB VIII sons, dwelling and as an honor to him	To inform the public that the hamlet / village is the dwelling of BPH Hadisuryo, a prince, he was going to be an important royal officials. To honor him, the village was named after him as a marker (<i>tetenger</i> : <i>Jv</i>) that the village is his dwelling.

3.1.1.1.2 Toponyms in *Istanasentris* Originating from Daily Life

In *istanasentris*, the naming of hamlets/villages viewed from historical and cultural aspect, its motives, and its objectives as well as its reasons is dominated by the kraton (royal) life, but there are some toponyms that are based on daily life, i.e. daily life events (19 data or 24, 05 %), such as oral culture: folklore and history (4 data); plants (3 data); physical phenomena: geographical location, topography (3 data); goals/expectations (3 data); society's professions (3 entries); administrative positions (2 data), and the animal world (1 record). Further descriptions are served as follows.

Table: 1.2 The Description of the Toponyms in Frequencies and the Examples based on the Historical and Cultural Aspects as well as the Life Aspects

No.	Example of Name of hamlet / village	Historical and Cultural Analysis / Description	Life Aspect Category		The Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms	The Reasons of the Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms
			Life Aspects	Frequency		
1.	<i>Tegal Gendu</i>	<i>Tegal Gendu</i> is derived from the words [<i>tegal</i>] and [<i>gendu</i>]. <i>Tegal</i> means a large agricultural dry land; and <i>gendu</i> means anxious or depressed. According to an informant, <i>Tegal Gendu</i> is derived from the events in which Ki Ageng Mangir (a powerful and influential figure/leader in Bantul / Mangiran) would meet Panembahan Senopati. In his way to meet Panembahan Senopati, when he arrived in a moor, he felt restless, agitated, and full of concerns because the two of them were hostile.	The category is based on a folklore and history (8 data)	19 Data (24, 05%)	The name of the hamlet/village is related to a folklore which has a moral value.	To remind the society about the existence of the folklore behind the name of the hamlet/village in which there is a moral value that can be a role model for the society.

3.1.1.1.3 Toponyms in *Nonistanasentris* Originating from Kraton's Life

The naming of the hamlets/villages in *Nonistanasentris* investigated from historical and cultural aspects, motives, and objectives as well as the dominant reasons is based on daily life (70 data or 93.3%). There are only a few Toponyms that originate from Kraton's life (5 or 6.6% of data).

Table: 1.3 The Description of the Toponyms in Frequencies and the Examples based on Historical and Cultural Aspects as well as the Reasons

No.	Examples of Names of hamlets/villages	Historical and Cultural Analysis Description	Life Aspect Category		The Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms	The Reasons of the Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms
			Life Aspects	Frequency		
1.	<i>Kradenan (Singosaren, Manggung, Tilaman, and Pajimatan)</i>	<i>Kradenan</i> is derived from [ka-an] + [Raden] then becomes [karadenan] and is shorten into [Kradenan] 'the dwelling of Radens'. Raden is a title given by the palace for Kraton/royal servants (those who work for the palace). <i>Kradenan</i> is a hamlet /village which is located near the tombs of the kings (<i>Pajimatan</i> : Jv) in Imogiri and the hamlet/village becomes home to the royal servants working in the royal cemetery.	The toponym is based on the Kraton's life	5 Data (6.6%)	as a marker of Kraton servants taking care of the royal cemetery and Kraton Yogyakarta's heritage in Imogiri	To remind the society that the servants taking care of the royal cemetery are meritorious for Kraton Yogyakarta; therefore, they deserve to get the Kraton title, Raden. Those radens live in the west side of the Pajimatan which is called Kradenan.

3.1.1.1.4 Toponyms in Nonistanasentris Originating from Daily Life

In *nonistanasentris*, toponyms viewed from the historical and cultural aspects, the motives, and the intentions as well as the reasons are dominated by daily life cultures, namely the daily life events (history), (70 data or 93.3%). What on around their lives, respectively, are: plants (38 data), folklores and history (12 data), physical phenomena: geographical location (9 data), topography (3 data), Supernatural phenomena, (3 data), the professions of the society (2 data), salient behaviors (plambongan, ngincep, etc.) (2 data), and the animal world (1 data).

Table: 1.4 The Description of the Toponyms in Frequencies and the Examples based on the Historical and Cultural Aspects as well as the Life Aspects

No.	Examples of Names of hamlets/villages	Historical and Cultural Analysis Description	Life Aspect Category		The Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms	The Reasons of the Motives and the Intentions of the Toponyms
			Life Aspects	Frequency		
1.	<i>Sabrang Lor and Kidul Sabrang</i>	<i>Sabrang lor/kidul</i> is derived from the word [Sabrang] + [lor/kidul]. <i>Sabrang</i> is a kind of plants. In this area, there are a lot of growing Sabrang plants; therefore, it is used as the name of the hamlet/village. According to our informants, <i>Sabrang</i> can not be related to the meaning "other side" (<i>bahasa</i> Indonesia) because in that location there is no river nor avenue. (Basic categories of plant name)	The category is based on the name of a plant (38 data)	70 Data (93.3%)	as a marker that the name of the hamlet/village is from the name of a kind of plants called <i>Sabrang</i> that many of them grow in the area	To inform the society that the name of the hamlet/village is from the name of a kind of plants called <i>Sabrang</i> and also to show that <i>Sabrang</i> trees have many benefits for the society, especially for those who live in or near to a region that has many <i>Sabrang</i> trees.

4. Discussion

4.1 Toponyms from the Aspect of life

Important characteristics related to the area / region of Yogyakarta Province is the life of a society based on the presence of the royal government. Some historical facts prove that in the 10th century, in the district of Kota Gede a kingdom called *Mataram Kuno / Hindu Mataram* was established by the king named Ki Pemanahan. Therefore, this study divides the Yogyakarta region into two categories, namely regions categorized as *nonistanasentris* and *istanasentris*.

The life aspects in the naming of hamlets / villages in the province in the region categorized as *istanasentris* is the high nuance of palace life. The data obtained from international journals related to aspects of life dealing with the *toponymy* are mostly compatible/suitable with the data found in this study. An example of such suitability is as follows: the naming of the hamlet which is based on life aspects as mentioned by Borre on F, Reiney (1978) is categorized into six categories, while Zdenek Salzman (1990) classifies the naming process into

four categories and Alfonso (1997) divides the category into six.

There are some particularity as the findings of the toponyms in the name of the hamlets/villages, namely that the names of the hamlets/villages are not derived from names of God/Gods (as found the journal). Yet, it is necessary to differentiate the use of God and Gods name since both are different in nature when used for naming hamlets / villages inhabited by humans (degrading position). It is believed that there will be a penalty or curse if the inhabitant use God / Gods name as the name of their village/hamlets. This is consistent with the philosophy of life of the Indonesian people, especially the people of Yogyakarta, as a religious man who believes in one God (the first principle of Pancasila) and God as the primary cause (God the creator of man or God is the origin of man), the relationship between the Creator (God) and created (human) (Department of Education, 1977).

There are many toponym name of the hamlets / villages in the province which is based on the life of the kingdom (empire). In contrast to the previous studies dealing with toponyms reported in international journals, there is no data stating that the toponymy originated from royal life is not found although the research is conducted in countries with the royal government. For example, a study done by Zdenek Salzmann (1999) in Romania, entitled "*Toponymy of the Bigar Region in the Western Romanian*" which is the royal government, or in a study about toponymy conducted by Irhan Sahid in Arabic entitled "*Byzantium and the Arab in the Sixth Century*" (2003) which is also a royal government, the data dealing with the toponyms is not found.

Based on Table 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d on research results the toponyms name of the hamlets / villages in accordance with the category of aspects of life can be described that the names of hamlets / villages in the region categorized as *nonistanasentris* are predominantly motivated by the cultural aspects of everyday life. Some particularities found (based on the research findings) are that the toponym name of the hamlets / villages in the province that originates in folklore is dominant. Meanwhile, based on the international journals, it is found that the name of the hamlets / villages are rooted in modern fiction novel or story, and not the other way around. This fact shows that the lives of the people in DIY are closely attached to culture, folklore or fairy tales (old fiction) that spread through oral culture, while the name of the villages in western country is mostly derived from the novel (modern fiction) which is spread through written forms.

5. Conclusions

Based on the description of the research findings and discussions, there are some conclusions as follows:
Naming hamlets/villages in the province based on Aspect/Aspects of Life

Naming hamlets/villages in the *nonistanasentris* and *istanasentris* region are closely related to the closeness to the cultural center (the *istanasentris* regions) and far from the cultural centers (*nonistanasentris*) which turned out to have different tendencies in terms of different aspects of life that lie behind. The aspect of life which is based on the life of the palace with all the ropes are dominating the naming of hamlets in *istanasentris* regions, while the aspects of life such as the name of the plant/tree are mostly used in naming the hamlets/villages in the region categorized as *nonistanasentris*. Based on anthropological facts, the results confirm that people's lives in *istanasentris* region are far advanced and modern because it has been influenced by the existence of IT while, the nuance of the traditional societies in *nonistanasentris* region are still nature-life, in which the life of the society is highly influenced by the existence of folklores and stories, geography and the topography of the region even though there are some similarities found in both regions (*istanasentris* and *nonistanasentris*).

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