

Toponymic Study of Waterfall Names on Lombok Island

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Abstract - This study aims to describe the lingual form, meaning, and category of toponyms in the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island. Research on the study of toponymy of waterfall names on Lombok Island is important to study as a basis for efforts to find out and preserve local wisdom based on linguistics in the region. The research method used is a descriptive approach with the listening, speaking, and documentation methods. The data in this study come from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include community leaders, cultural figures, and local village traditional leaders. While secondary sources include books, journals, official documents, and other sources. The data in this study are the names of waterfalls located on Lombok Island. The results of this study include the following. First, the lingual form in word formation. The lingual form is a noun composition consisting of a combination of nouns, noun verbs, noun adjectives, and noun adverbials. Second, the meaning of the naming consisting of cultural meaning, contextual meaning, and lexical meaning. Third, the categorization of toponymic aspects in the form of manifestation aspects, social aspects, and cultural aspects. The relevance of culture or language in this study can be found in the mindset of the community in naming waterfalls. The basis for naming given by the community, namely: naming based on pools, water, flora and fauna, myths or culture, and location. This represents that culture and language in the study of naming waterfalls in Lombok have relevance between the two.

Keywords: Toponymy, Lingual form, Semantic meaning, Naming the waterfall, Lombok Island

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout 2023, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province recorded that 1,576,564 tourists visited Lombok Island spread across land, mountains, and water areas. In addition to having beautiful and charming beaches and green mountain panoramas, Lombok Island also has a waterfall tourist area with various characteristics. It is not surprising that Lombok Island was designated as an international tourist destination which is the

highest destination for domestic and foreign tourists. One of the most popular tourist destinations on Lombok Island is waterfalls. Of the five regencies and cities that are administratively part of Lombok Island, four of them have tourist attractions in the form of waterfalls, namely West Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, and North Lombok Regency.

Apart from being used as a tourist attraction, waterfalls on the island of Lombok are also used

as ritual and religious destinations for residents who believe in local customs. Not infrequently, several waterfalls on the island of Lombok often become places for traditional rituals, such as: Sendang Gile waterfall in Bayan District, Benang Kelambu in North Batukliang district, and Mangku Sakti in Sembalun District. There are also rituals that are often carried out, namely: offerings and congratulations because of the abundant water supply in the surrounding villages, cleansing of skin diseases, and gratitude to God for the abundant harvest. This ritualization increasingly echoes the exotic waterfall on the island of Lombok, but still holds a rich cultural heritage within it.

In addition to the exotic view of the waterfall on Lombok Island, there is something unique and interesting that can be studied, namely the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island. Naming places, especially waterfalls on Lombok Island, has its own uniqueness. One of them is the naming of the Mangku Sakti waterfall located in Sembalun District, East Lombok Regency. Based on the stories of the ancestors, the local community said that the origin of the naming of the Mangku Sakti waterfall was caused by the existence of a Mangku who was famous for his supernatural powers. With the pain he had, the Mangku was able to climb Mount Rinjani by riding a horse named Kuda Sembrani. Kuda Sembrani is a mythological animal of the Sasak tribe on Lombok Island that has wings and can fly quickly and is very brave. Together with his horse, it is said that Mangku can reach the peak of Mount Rinjani in just an instant. In addition, the Mangku often spent the whole day meditating under the waterfall. Far from settlements is the reason why the Mangku meditated and prayed there. In addition to being caused by stories or myths from the community, the uniqueness of the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island is also caused by the aspect of the landform of the waterfall. For example, the Tibu Sendalem waterfall located in Buwun Sejati Village, Narmada District, West Lombok Regency is an example of a waterfall whose naming origins are based on the aspect of the landform of its existence. Literally, the Tibu Sendalem waterfall consists of the word Tibu which means 'pool' where the waterfall falls to form a pool and Sendalem which means 'deep'. The local community gave the name Tibu Sendalem to the waterfall because the area of the waterfall pool is very deep. The Tibu Sendalem waterfall has a height of 15 meters with a large water discharge.

This causes the pool to have a very deep depth. In addition, some waterfalls are also named based on their shape and form. The naming of the Benang Kelambu waterfall in Central Lombok Regency is based on the form that describes the shape of the waterfall resembling a curtain. Kelambu in Sasak language means 'curtain'. Clusters of water come out of plants that grow densely in cliff areas and then fall down like threads. Then, with the many plants on the cliffs, the water resembles a mosquito net. The naming of the waterfall contains semantic features, namely the flowing water looks dangling, the rapid drizzle of water, and the thin volume of water looks like a curtain in general.

Research on the naming of an area or tourist attraction has been widely studied. One of them is a study conducted by Hestiyana (2021) on the toponymy of village and mountain naming in Karang Intan sub-district, Banjar Regency. The shortcomings in this research are the basis for building research that will be studied by the author in this study. In this research, several aspects related to the naming of waterfalls on the island of Lombok will be studied, such as word formation/composition, semantic meaning, and toponymic aspects. The results of this study only contain toponymic elements. In fact, if studied in more depth, results can be found that include the formation of words and meanings that are the background to the naming of the area. In addition to the toponymic research on the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island being interesting from a linguistic perspective, toponymic research is also interesting to study because it can help tour guides to explore the history, socio-economic impacts, and potential for sustainable local tourism. With toponymic research, tour guides can explain expertly and clearly about the history of naming waterfalls on Lombok Island to tourists. This can be collaborated with research institutions and educational institutions in the form of community service activities. Later, with these activities, cooperation, collaboration, and innovation between the government and tour guides will increase in stimulating the potential of regional tourism. This research also helps tourists get to know the areas they visit. Moreover, the Sasak language is an aspect of the Sasak tribe's culture that must maintain the quantity and quality of its speakers amidst the turmoil of western culture and millennial language variations. In line with that, Mahsun (2024) explains that anthropological linguistics views language through the perspective of the

core concepts of cultural anthropology, and therefore, seeks to uncover the meaning behind the use, misuse, or non-use of language, its different forms, registers, and styles. Language is a very important means of culture to be passed down from ancestors to future generations. Language is also a communication tool used by humans to communicate with each other. Based on the problems described above, the objectives of this study are: to explain the lingual form of naming waterfalls on Lombok Island; to understand the meaning of naming waterfalls on Lombok Island; and to find out the grouping of categories of toponymic aspects of waterfalls on Lombok Island. Meanwhile, this study was studied to contribute to scientific knowledge in the course of anthropological linguistics, especially regarding the toponymy of naming a place. Furthermore, in the morphology course regarding word formation or composition based on the naming of waterfalls which contain elements of nouns with nouns, nouns with verbs, nouns with adverbials, and nouns with adjectives. Finally, the semantics course studies the meaning of naming waterfalls in the form of lexical meaning, contextual meaning and cultural meaning. Another benefit is that it can provide readers with more knowledge and interesting information regarding the history of naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok, can be a reference source for other research regarding the naming of waterfalls spread across Lombok Island and can provide information to tour guides regarding the history of the origins of naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok for domestic and foreign tourists.

Based on the introduction that has been described above, a research or study was compiled with the title "Toponymy Study of Waterfall Names on Lombok Island". Furthermore, the method section will explain the approach used in obtaining and processing data in the form of waterfall names on Lombok Island. Then, the discussion section will also explain the analysis of lingual forms, semantic meanings, and toponymic aspects of waterfall naming on Lombok Island. The following will explain the methods and discussions regarding the study of waterfall naming on Lombok Island.

II. METHOD

The type of research used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research focuses on in-depth or intensive data exploration (Amalia,

2021). Aurbach and Silverstein (in Sugiyono, 2018) explain that qualitative research is research that analyzes, interprets texts, and interview results with the aim of finding the meaning of a phenomenon. The use of a qualitative approach in this study is because it will comprehensively analyze the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok. In addition, the use of this approach can support the objectives of the study in revealing the meaning, origin, and categorization of the names of waterfalls by presenting each data from the research results. This research will clearly be carried out based on facts containing the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok. The names that have been obtained will be processed and classified based on the category of origin of the naming that has been determined in the theory section above. The use of qualitative research in this study is also referred to as a biographical description of a place and contains answers to a series of questions, such as: (a) who named the waterfall? (b) When did the waterfall start to be called that? (c) Why was the waterfall named that? (d) What is the meaning of the name of the waterfall? and (e) Where did the name of the waterfall come from?

The data sources in this study are classified into two, namely the main data source and additional data sources. The main data source was obtained from historians, cultural figures, community leaders, or local people who inhabit the area around the waterfall. Meanwhile, based on additional data sources, it can be obtained from regional documentation sources, government tourism pages, and travel articles on the island of Lombok. The data collection techniques used to obtain data in this study are: the listening, speaking, and documentation methods. The Listening method is a method used by researchers by means of researchers listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 2024: 140). Furthermore, Mahsun (2024) explains that this method can be equated with the observation method in social science research. In using this method, researchers will dig up information by listening to informants. While listening to the speech regarding the research instrument determined by the author, the author uses a tapping technique which is poured using recordings and notes to dig up information based on the information provided by the informant. Furthermore, the conversation method is one of the methods used in the data provision stage which is carried out by researchers conducting conversations or contacts with speakers as

informants (Mahsun, 2024: 144). The method known as the interview method in social science research has a basic technique in the form of the Fishing technique (Mahsun, 2019). Of course, before starting to provide data with the conversation method, the author uses the fishing technique to invite informants to speak based on the research instruments that have been determined by the author. Furthermore, the documentation method is a technique for collecting data by analyzing documents, both written, oral, images, and electronic. After collecting data, the data is processed and analyzed. The data sources contained in the study are the subjects of the location of origin of the data obtained (Arikunto: 2013). When conducting research with toponymic objects, the data sources used to obtain information about names and the certainty of name use in the field come from oral data conducted by historians, cultural figures, local figures, and the local community (Amalia, 2021). The data sources obtained in this study come from oral and written statements from historians, cultural figures, local figures, and the local community who have lived around the area for quite a long time. In addition, tracing written sources is also a source of data that is expected to support this study. In this study, researchers will obtain data from written sources regarding the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island. More specifically, the following steps are presented in providing research data that will be carried out by researchers: Looking for written sources regarding the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island. These names can be obtained from the internet, tourism guidebooks, and archives of regional natural resources at relevant government agencies. Grouping the location of the waterfall based on the established taxonomy, including: the lingual form of the waterfall name, the meaning of the waterfall name, and the toponymic aspect of the waterfall name.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the author found eighteen data in the form of waterfall names spread across five districts on the island of Lombok. Furthermore, the eighteen waterfalls will be analyzed together with the sub-chapters of the discussion which are used as the formulation of the research problem, namely (1) what is the lingual form of naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok? (2) What is the meaning of naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok? (3) How is the categorization of the toponymic aspects of waterfalls on the island of

Lombok?

Below we will explain the analytical discussion regarding the lingual form in the composition of the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok. There are four parts to naming waterfalls on Lombok Island based on the composition or formation of nouns, namely: noun-noun composition, noun-verb, noun-adjective, and noun-adverb. Below is presented data from research findings regarding the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island based on word formation or composition.

1. Analysis of Lingual Forms in the Compositional Naming of Waterfalls on Lombok Island

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure of words and the correspondence between the form and meaning of words systematically (Sukri, et al., 2022). More clearly, Kridalaksana (2008) defines morphology as a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or language structures that include words and word parts. In the study of morphology, there is a combination of basic words with basic words called compositional. The composition process is a fairly important mechanism in the formation and enrichment of Indonesian vocabulary. There are four compositions in the study of morphology, namely: verbal composition, noun composition, adjective composition, and adverbial composition. However, this study will focus on the composition of nouns caused by data in the form of the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok using nouns in their names.

a. Noun and Noun Composition

The composition of nouns and nouns is a composition in the clause unit formed from noun and noun elements. In the data on the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island, there is data whose clause units contain noun and noun elements, including the following.

- (1) Tibu Tereng
- (2) Tiu Teja
- (3) Benang Kelambu

Based on the data above, in data (1) the name Tibu Tereng consists of Tibu and Tereng. *Tibu* in Indonesian means 'pool'. *Tereng* in Indonesian means 'bamboo'. Then, in data (2) the name Tiu Teja consists of Tiu and Teja. *Tiu* in Indonesian means 'pool'. *Teja* is a Sasak term for Santong sub-district which in Indonesian means

'rainbow'. Finally, in data (3) the name Benang Kelambu consists of the words Benang and Kelambu. Benang in Indonesian means 'Thread'. Kelambu is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'Curtain'.

b. Composition of Nouns and Verbs

The composition of nouns and verbs is a composition in which the clause unit is formed from noun and verb elements. In the data on the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island, there is data whose clause units contain noun and verb elements, including the following.

- (4) Tiu Kelep
- (5) Tiu Sekeper
- (6) Tiu Pupus
- (7) Timponan

Based on the data above, in data (4) Tiu Kelep consists of the words Tiu and Kelep. Tiu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Kelep is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'fly'. Then, in data (5) the naming of Tiu Sekeper consists of the words Tiu and Sekeper. Tiu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Sekeper is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'hidden, hidden'. Furthermore, in data (6) the naming of Tiu Pupus consists of the words Tiu and Pupus. Tiu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Pupus is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'lost'. Finally, in data (7) the naming of Timponan consists of the word Timpoh and the suffix an. "Timpoh" in Indonesian means 'Fall'.

c. Composition of Nouns and Adjectives

The composition of nouns and adjectives is a composition in the clause unit formed from noun and adjective elements. In the data on the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island, there is data whose clause units contain noun and adjective elements, including the following.

- (8) Tibu Ijo
- (9) Mangku Sakti
- (10) Mangku Kodeq
- (11) Sindang Gile
- (12) Tibu Bunter
- (13) Mayung Polak

Based on the data above, in data (8) the naming of Tibu Ijo consists of the words Tibu and Ijo. Tibu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Ijo in Indonesian means 'green'. Then, in data (9) the naming of Mangku Sakti consists of the words Mangku and Sakti. Mangku in Indonesian means 'Guardian'. Sakti is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'Sakti', 'Great', 'Immune'. Furthermore, in data (10) the naming of Mangku

Kodeq consists of Mangku and Kodeq. Mangku in Indonesian means 'Guardian'. Kodeq is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'Small'. Finally, in data (11) the naming of Sindang Gile consists of the words Sindang and Gile. Sindang or Singang in Indonesian means 'Lion'. Gile is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'Crazy'.

d. Composition of Nouns and Adverbs

The composition of nouns and adverbs is a composition in which the clause unit is formed from noun and adverb elements. In the data on the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island, there is data whose clause units contain noun and adverb elements, including the following.

- (14) Tibu Sendalem
- (15) Tibu Atas
- (16) Tiu Pituq
- (17) Benang Stokel

Based on the data above, in data (12) the naming of Tibu Sendalem consists of the words Tibu and Sendalem. Tibu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Sendalem consists of the preposition sen and the root word dalem. The Sasak term dalem in Indonesian means 'in'. Furthermore, in data (13) the naming of Tibu Atas consists of the words Tibu and Atas. Tibu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Atas in Indonesian means 'above'. Then, in data (14) the naming of Tiu Pituq consists of the words Tiu and Pituq. Tiu in Indonesian means 'pool'. Pituq is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'seven'. Finally, in data (15) the naming of Benang Stokel consists of the words Benang and Stokel. Benang in Indonesian means 'Benang'. Stokel is a Sasak term which in Indonesian means 'A lump'.

2. Analysis of Semantic Meaning in Naming Waterfalls on Lombok Island

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in language, codes, and other types of representation. Semantics studies the meaning of a language at various levels, be it words, phrases, sentences, or discourse. Furthermore, Chomsky (in Chaer, 2012) explains that semantics is one component of grammar (the other two components are syntax and morphology), and the meaning of a sentence is largely determined by this semantic component. According to De Saussure (in Chaer, 2012) every linguistic sign or language sign consists of two components, namely the signifier component or 'what means' which is in the form of a series of sounds, and the signified component or 'what is meant' which is in the form of an

understanding or concept.

There are three types of meaning classified by researchers in naming waterfalls on Lombok Island based on semantic studies, namely: lexical meaning, contextual meaning, and cultural meaning. Below is presented data from research findings regarding the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island based on semantic meaning.

a. Cultural Meaning

Pateda (2010) explains that cultural meaning can be considered as a meaning that explains the elements of a culture in the cultural aspect. Cultural meaning reaches meanings that are difficult to reach structurally. In toponymic research, cultural meaning is very closely related to the process of naming a place. This is because in an area usually has a meaning that if examined more deeply will contain an appropriate meaning based on the mindset of its people. In the data on the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok, there is data that has cultural meaning in its naming, including the following.

- (1) Mangku Sakti
- (2) Mangku Kodeq
- (3) Sindang Gile
- (4) Mayung Polak

In data (1) and (2), each consists of two words in its name. Data (1) consists of the term Mangku which means 'guardian' and 'holder' and Sakti which means 'Powerful, Great, and Strong'. Then, in data (2) the second word, namely Kodeq which means 'small'. The naming of the two waterfalls which are in the same stream is based on the local community's mythology regarding the power possessed by a Mangku who guards Mount Rinjani. Mangku is a term used by the Sasak tribe to mean someone who is the caretaker of Mount Rinjani. The Mangku can reach the peak of Mount Rinjani in a short time. In addition, the existence of Mangku is highly regarded by the local community, they believe that all speech acts carried out by the community while in the forest area or the foot of Mount Rinjani are a culture or habit of etiquette taught by their ancestors. The community performs a worship ritual as a tribute to their ancestors before climbing to the peak of Rinjani or to the lake at the traditional hall of Sajang Village by the Mangku. In data (3) consists of two words in its name, namely Sindang or Singang which means 'lion' and Gile which means 'crazy'. The name Singang Gile was born from the myth of the Senaru forest area community who found a lion that often damaged

the local community's plantation area. The community who inhabited the Senaru village forest area really maintained the beauty and integrity of the gardens which were their main livelihood at that time. Therefore, witnessing the gardens they owned being damaged by a lion, the community who were gardening at that time chased the animal to the far corners of the forest. In the middle of their search, the community accidentally found a fairly heavy water fountain from the top of the cliff in the forest area. Because of this myth, the local community named the waterfall located in the Rinjani slope forest area Sindang Gile.

Data (4) also consists of two words, namely Mayung which means 'deer' and Polak which means 'broken'. The naming of the waterfall is based on the mythology of the community who found a group of deer passing through the forest area. Then, one of the deer fell into a cliff that became the fall of the river water it passed. The deer's four legs were broken, causing it to be left behind with the other deer group. However, the deer was able to get up and run again after being hit by the waterfall. Based on data (1) to (4), it can be concluded that the way or culture of people's thinking is the main aspect in naming a place. In other words, naming a place is based on past events that occurred in the area. As in data (1) and (2) which make a mangku a symbol of culture in entering the mountain area to garden and even worship at the peak of Rinjani. Then in data (3) the pursuit of lions that destroyed the local community's gardens which were their main livelihood. Finally, data (4) the incident of a deer falling into a ravine where the waterfall flowed, causing the deer's legs to break and causing the deer to be separated from its group.

The above is in line with what was stated by Hariadi, et al. (2023) namely that cultural meaning is a meaning related to culture so it is called cultural meaning. The concept of understanding cultural meaning refers to its relationship with the knowledge system, mindset, outlook on life, or stories about existing customs. Meanwhile, the discussion of the form of data in the form of cultural meaning is seen from the relationship between language and culture of the Sembalun community.

b. Contextual Meaning

Contextual Meaning is a meaning that has relevance between the utterance and the situation in which the utterance is used (Kridalaksana, 2008:149). In line with that, Pateda (2010)

explains that contextual meaning arises as a result of the relationship between utterance and context. In the data on the names of waterfalls on Lombok Island, there is data that has contextual meaning in its naming, including the following.

- (5) Timponan
- (6) Benang Stokel
- (7) Benang Kelambu
- (8) Tiu Pituq
- (9) Tibu Ijo
- (10) Tibu Sendalem
- (11) Tibu Bunter

Based on the data above, in data (5) the name Timponan means falling water. The name of the waterfall is due to the height of the cliff of almost 100 meters with a very heavy volume of water as if it resembles water falling freely. Data (6) consists of two words, namely Benang which means 'thread' and stokel which means 'a lump, a lump'. The name of the waterfall is based on the width of the river flow which reaches two meters with a fairly heavy volume of water so that the water that falls is like a lump of white thread that sprays to the bottom of the pool. Data (7) consists of two words, namely tenun which means 'thread' and kelambu which means 'curtain'. The name of the waterfall has meaning according to the context of its form, namely like a curtain. Water sprays out through green plants that grow from the cliff. The water that comes out of the cliff resembles a curtain that hangs down, tightly, and covers the rocky cliff. Data (8) in its naming consists of two words, namely tiu which means 'pool' and pituq which means 'seven'. The naming of the waterfall is due to the existence of seven pools under the waterfall. In data (9) consists of the word tibu which means 'pool' and ijo which means 'green'. The naming of the waterfall is because the color of the pool due to the waterfall is green. The green color of the pool is caused by its depth which reaches tens of meters. Then, the naming of the waterfall in data (10) consists of the word tibu which means 'pool' and sendalem which means 'very deep'. The naming of the waterfall is based on the pool where the waterfall falls is very deep. Finally, in data (11) consists of the word tibu which means 'pool' and bunter which means 'stagnant, not deep, not wide'. The naming of Tibu Bunter is due to the shape of the pool of water which is round and not too wide so that it resembles water that is only stagnant.

Based on data (5) to (11) it can be concluded that the local community gives a name to a place based on the original form of the place. Naming

with this pattern is one way for the community to distinguish places based on characteristics that match their original form.

c. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is also called semantic meaning or external meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning of a word when the word stands alone, either in the form of a lexeme or an affixed form whose meaning is more or less fixed, as read in a particular language dictionary (Pateda, 2010: 119). Lexical is a meaning relating to words in grammar and is directly related to lexemes (Kridalaksana, 2008:141). In the data on the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok, there is data that has lexical meaning in the naming, including the following.

- (12) Tibu Tereng
- (13) Tibu Atas
- (14) Tiu Kelep
- (15) Tiu Teja
- (16) Tiu Pupus
- (17) Tiu Skeper

Based on the data above, the naming of the waterfall in data (12) consists of two words, namely tibu which means 'pool' and tereng which means 'bamboo'. The naming of the waterfall is because there are many bamboos growing around the river cliffs, not pools that resemble bamboo. Furthermore, in data (13) the naming of the waterfall consists of the word tibu which means 'pool' and atas which means 'above'. The naming of the Tibu Atas waterfall is based on the location of this waterfall which is above the rice field embankment which is the border between the protected forest and the rice fields. Then, in data (14) it consists of the word tiu which means 'pool' and kelep which means 'fly'. The naming of the Tiu Kelap waterfall is based on the flying of the falling water. The falling water seems to fly before falling into tui because of the large water discharge and the height of the cliff. In data (15) the naming of Tiu Teja waterfall consists of two words, tui which means 'pool' and teja which means 'rainbow'. The motive for naming the waterfall is not because the water pool curves like a rainbow but rather the water that falls from the cliff into the pool produces a rainbow streak. The rainbow stretches from the north to the south end of the waterfall due to the refraction of sunlight. Data (16) consists of Tiu and Pupus which mean 'pool' and 'lost'. The naming of the waterfall is not described based on the shape of the pool which seems to disappear but rather the water that falls

from a height of 50 meters. This naming is caused by the very heavy water discharge causing the falling water to appear to disappear in the air before reaching the pool or *tiu*. Finally, in data (17) the naming of *Tiu Sekeper* waterfall consists of two words, namely *tiu* which means 'pool' and *sekeper* which means 'hidden, hidden, and concealed'. The naming of the waterfall is not based on the hidden waterfall pool, but rather because the existence of the waterfall is difficult for the public to reach. The waterfall is located under the foot of Mount Rinjani in the northern part of the Santong forest area.

3. Analysis of Toponymic Aspects in Naming Waterfalls on Lombok Island

Toponym in English toponym literally means the name of a place on the face of the earth, *topos* is 'place' or 'surface' such as topography which means a description of the surface or places on earth, the *nym* of *onyma* is 'name', and in English it is sometimes also called geographical names or place names (Rais, 2020:4-5). In his scientific study, Sudaryat (2012) explains that there are three aspects of naming in toponyms, namely the aspect of manifestation, the aspect of society, and the aspect of culture.

There are three types of aspects classified by researchers in naming waterfalls on Lombok Island based on toponym studies, namely: embodiment aspects, social aspects, and cultural aspects. Below is presented data from research findings regarding the naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island based on toponymic aspects. The naming of waterfalls on Lombok Island based on these three aspects will be analyzed in the sub-section below.

a. Aspect of Manifestation

The aspect of existence or manifestation is an aspect related to human life that has the habit of being one with the earth as a place to stand and the natural environment as a place to live (Hasna, 2021). The aspect of manifestation is the aspect of the origin of the naming of a place which is detailed again based on the water background (hydrological), topographic background (geomorphological), and natural environmental background (biological-ecological) which are divided into flora and fauna parts. In the data on the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok, there is data that falls into the category of the aspect of manifestation, including the following.

(1) Timponan

- (2) *Tiu Kelep*
- (3) *Tiu Teja*
- (4) *Tiu Pupus*
- (5) *Benang Stokel*
- (6) *Benang Kelambu*
- (7) *Tibu Sendalem*
- (8) *Tibu Tereng*
- (9) *Tibu Atas*
- (10) *Tibu Ijo*
- (11) *Tiu Pituq*
- (12) *Tibu Bunter*

In data (1) the naming of the Timponan waterfall is based on the aspect of its manifestation which resembles falling water. With a height reaching 80 meters, the waterfall falls into a pool. Furthermore, in data (2) the naming of the *Tiu Kelep* waterfall is based on the form of the water flying like air. This is caused by the rapid flow of water that falls down plus the gusts of wind from the mountain slopes which are quite strong. Then, in data (3) the naming of the *Tiu Teja* waterfall is based on the creation of a rainbow due to the refraction of sunlight on the flow of water that falls into the pool. The rapid flow of water from a height then the sunlight shines perpendicularly facing west resulting in the creation of a rainbow. In data (4) the motif of the naming of the *Tiu Pupus* waterfall is caused by the flow of water that appears to disappear from a height to the bottom of the pool or *tiu*. The high cliff and the rapid flow of water cause the falling water to be carried away by the wind and hit the surrounding rocks. In data (5) the naming of the *Benang Stokel* waterfall is caused by the form of the waterfall which resembles a clump of white thread. The lump of thread was found because the mouth of the cliff is wide and deep so that it resembles a lump of thread when water flows. In data (6), the naming of the *Benang Kelambu* waterfall is based on the shape of the water flow that falls from a cliff resembling a curtain. This is because the water that falls from the cliff will flow through the plants that creep around the cliff. In data (7), the naming of the *Tibu Sendalem* waterfall is based on the very deep shape of the pool where the waterfall falls. This is caused by the high flow of water that falls downwards, eroding the surface of the soil within it. Then, in data (8), the *Tibu Tereng* waterfall is named because there are many bamboo plants growing on the cliffs of the waterfall. The bamboo grows and grows so that it creates shade around the cliff. In data (9), the naming of the *Tibu Atas* waterfall is based on the location of the falling pool which is quite above the rice fields.

Residents will walk up the rocky path until they reach Tibu. In data (10), the name of the Tibu Ijo waterfall is due to the color of the pool where the green spilled water is pooling. This is due to the depth of the pool. In data (12) the naming of Tiu Pituq waterfall is due to the shape of the pool where the water falls, totaling seven pools. The pools are quite close together and are bordered by rocky cliffs. When high-density water comes, the pools look like one puddle. Finally, in data (12) the naming of Tibu Bunter waterfall is based on the pools that appear to be stagnant like a lake. The stagnant pools are only a few centimeters deep, plus the water is calm and does not flow far.

b. Social Aspects

The social aspect is an aspect related to social interaction or a place of interaction, including a person's position in society, work, and profession (Hestiyana, 2021). The social aspect is an aspect of the origin of the naming of a place which is associated with several issues, namely (a) social interaction or a place of social interaction, (b) economy, (c) tradition, (d) customs, (e) work, (f) a person's position in society, and (g) community leaders. In the data on the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok, there is data that falls into the category of social aspects, including the following.

(13) Tiu Sekeper

In data (13) the naming of the Tiu Sekeper waterfall is based on the existence of the waterfall which is very deep and far from residential areas. The waterfall was discovered by local residents who have the habit of gardening in the middle of the forest to look for honey and coffee beans.

c. Cultural Aspects

Cultural aspects are aspects in toponymic research related to cultural elements in naming a place. Cultural aspects are aspects of naming a place based on myths, folklore, legends, and religion. In the data on the names of waterfalls on the island of Lombok, there are data that fall into the category of cultural aspects, including the

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the naming of waterfalls on the island of Lombok. The findings produced in the above research are divided into three parts, namely: the lingual form of naming waterfalls reviewed from morphological studies; the meaning of naming waterfalls examined from semantic studies; and the toponymic aspect of naming waterfalls

following.

- (13) Mangku Sakti
- (14) Mangku Kodeq
- (15) Sindang Gile
- (16) Mayung Polak

In data (14) and (15) is one form of mindset naming a place that is a culture of the community in Sembalun sub-district, precisely in Sajang village. The naming of the waterfall in data (14) and (15) is based on the local community mythology regarding the caretaker or holder of the key to Mount Rinjani located in Sajang village, Sembalun sub-district, namely Mangku. Mangku is said to have supernatural powers, namely being able to reach the peak of Mount Rinjani very quickly. In data (16) the naming of the Sindang Gile waterfall is based on the myth that it was first discovered by a hunter who was chasing a mad lion. It is said that the mad lion often damaged the local residents' plantation area which was the main source of livelihood. In data (17) the naming of the Mayung Polak waterfall is based on the mythology of the Pringgasela residents regarding a herd of deer that passed through a river and cliff which is now called a waterfall. From the group of deer, there was one deer that fell into the cliff and its leg was found broken. After a while, miraculously the deer swam to the edge of the stream and ran as if its legs were back to normal. Therefore, until now the local people are very convinced that the water flow from Mount Rinjani can cure all kinds of diseases.

Based on the findings covering the naming of the waterfalls above, it can contribute to the field of toponymy, namely the theory and scope of the field of toponymy in terms of naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok. Examined from the study of toponymy, the naming of waterfalls on the island of Lombok can be classified based on aspects of manifestation, society, and cultural aspects. Of course, this can be applied directly to learning and discussing toponymy studies.

examined from anthropological linguistic studies.

First, the lingual form of naming waterfalls refers to four forms, namely; formation based on nouns with nouns; nouns with verbs; nouns with adjectives; and nouns with adverbials. In naming waterfalls on the island of Lombok, the majority of local people give names based on the main root word, namely nouns or nouns. This indicates that waterfalls on the island of Lombok

are a natural phenomenon that is used as a sacred, holy, and well-maintained place. In addition, the use of nouns in the naming dominates because the local community strongly adheres to the customs of the surrounding area. With the existing naming, the community hopes to be known and remembered based on the hopes in accordance with the naming they give.

Furthermore, the meaning of naming waterfalls refers to three meanings, namely; cultural meaning; contextual meaning; and lexical meaning. Examined from its meaning, the naming of waterfalls on the island of Lombok is dominated by contextual meaning. The local community names the waterfall according to its form. Based on contextual meaning and lexical meaning, the Sasak community names the waterfall based on two indicators, namely the shape or condition of the pool where the waterfall falls, called *tiu* or *tibu* such as *tibu sendalem*, *tibu atas*, and *tibu bunter*. The second indicator is based on the shape or form of the water that falls from the cliff to the pool, such as *tenun kelambu*, *tenun stokel*, *tiu kelep*, *tiu pupus*, and *tiu teja*. Then, based on its cultural meaning, the community gives names based on myths or legends that are spread among the community such as *Mangku Sakti*, *Mangku Kodek*, *Sindang Gile*, and *Mayung Polak*.

Finally, from the perspective of the toponymic aspect, it also refers to three aspects, namely; manifestation aspect; social aspect; and cultural aspect. From the manifestation aspect, the community gives names to the waterfall based on the geographical and topographical conditions of the waterfall, such as *tibu terang* because there is a lot of bamboo growing around the waterfall, *tibu bunter* whose pool is like a puddle, and *tibu sendalem* whose pool is very deep. Then, based on the social aspect, the naming of the *Tiu Sekeper* waterfall is due to the waterfall's location which is far from the residential area. However, people often visit the waterfall as a stopover after traveling tens of kilometers to the garden. Based on the cultural aspect, people give names to waterfalls because of the myths that have developed in the community, such as the *Mangku Saki*, *Mangku Kodek*, *Sindang Gile*, and *Mayung Polak* waterfalls.

In this study, of course, there are still many shortcomings, both in providing data, analyzing, and even grouping data. The research method that can be used by further researchers is the data acquisition method by applying three questions proposed by Mahsun (2024), namely descriptive, structural, and contrast questions. These three questions are very effective to use because they can develop simultaneous data acquisition with the data analysis stage. Later, by using this

research method, it can deepen the study and analysis of linguistics comprehensively.

It is hoped that further research can study more deeply the linguistic forms of the culture on the island of Lombok. On the other hand, researchers hope that further research can discuss and study more deeply the naming of waterfalls on the island of Lombok.

Overall, this research has a fairly broad impact on cultural heritage preservation and linguistic research in the local community, namely Lombok Island. This research can also be used as a contribution to theory regarding morphology in the compositional field, theory in semantic studies, namely the field of meaning, and theory in anthropological linguistics regarding toponyms in the local area of the Lombok island community.

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