

Toponymy Study of Kali Buntung Tourism Village, in Yogyakarta, as an Alternative Optimization of Tourist Destinations

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Abstract: *This research investigates the toponymy of Kali Buntung tourist village. Kali Buntung is a tourist village in Bantul, Yogyakarta. The research objectives are identifying the toponymy of Kali Buntung Tourism Village based on linguistic and geographical aspects and optimizing tourism villages based on the results of toponymy studies. This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach. The data was collected by conducting literature studies, interviewing tourism village managers, and making direct observations in the field. The data were analysed qualitatively. The findings showed linguistically that the name or term Kali Buntung comes from the Javanese language, namely times which means river and buntung which means cut off. Secondly, the meaning of Kali Buntung as a tourist village is based on the geographical fact that the river has no source. It is estimated that the cal is sourced from rice field water absorption. The findings are that the services that have been provided are good: boat services, outbound services, market services that sell the products/potentials from Kali Buntung, namely agricultural and irrigation products, and need to be added to the 2006 Bantul earthquake traceability service. In the context of optimization, village management tours need to be strengthened and services are suggested on Saturdays and Sundays as an alternative to minimize operational costs.*

Keywords: toponymy, linguistics, Kali Buntung, destination, tourist

1. Introduction

During the post - COVID- 19 pandemic, optimizing tourism villages in order to improve the regional economy is the target of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kreatif, 2020) . Minister of Tourism and creative economy of the Republic of Indonesia Sandiaga Uno said that tourism development can be carried out by developing performances, nature and culture (Puspa, 2022) . Tourism development can be carried out by conducting toponymic studies or studying tourist destination names based on linguistic aspects, geographical aspects, and regional resource aspects (Wulandari, 2016) .

Toponymy is one of the studies in linguistics, namely anthropolinguistics, which studies place names (Nordquist, 2019) . Toponymy is part of earth science that examines problems regarding the naming of geographical elements, both natural and human (Yulius, 2014) . Toponymy also discusses the standardization of writing, spelling, pronunciation, naming history, and the relationship of names to natural conditions or the resources of an area (Perikanan, 2003) .

KaliBuntung Tourism Village, which is located in the Dusun Tangkil SrihardonoPundong, Bantul, Yogyakarta, in 2012 - 2015 has been visited by many tourists. The number of visitors in 2011—2015 is as follows (Ratnaningtyas & Widyasmoro, 2016) .

Year	Number of Visitor
2011	523 orang
2012	3.932 orang
2013	5.015 orang
2014	4537 orang

2015	5.860 orang
Total	19.867 orang

However, during the COVID - 19 pandemic until the post - pandemic period in 2022, the number of visitors was very minimal, so thought was needed in order to optimize these tourist destinations. This research provides ideas about the development of the KaliBuntung tourism village based on a toponymy perspective based on linguistic and geographical aspects in order to optimize tourist destinations. The following is a picture of boat kites and outbound which in 2011 - 2015 attracted many visitors.



Figure 1: Tourist destination services (2011 - 2015)



Figure 2: Outbond

2. Literature Survey

Based on the results of the literature study, it was found that one study had investigated KaliBuntung Tourism Village, but this study did not investigate KaliBuntung Tourism Village based on a toponymic perspective. This research focuses on Marketing of the Kalibuntung Tourism Village in Supporting Tourism Development in Bantul Regency (Ratnaningtyas & Widyasmoro, 2016). The finding is that it is necessary to carry out promotions that reach tourists outside DIY so that the management of the tourism village needs to work together with the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy and tourism agencies, such as travel, in order to optimize the number of visitors.

Other research related to toponymy has been carried out, but not with the KaliBuntung Tourism Village research location as follows. The first is research conducted by Wulandari entitled "Toponimi Cilacap Berdasarkan Perspektif Linguistik dan Sejarah. The results of his research are (i) the name Cilacap is related to two languages, namely Sundanese and Javanese, (ii) etymologically, the word Cilacap comes from the word *ci* which means water and *tlacap* or *lacap* which means *lancip* (in Indonesian); *cilacap* is also interpreted as land that juts into the sea (Wulandari, 2016) .

The second research is research on "Kajian Nilai pada Toponimi di Wilayah Kota Cirebon sebagai Potensi Sumber Belajar Geografi". The finding is that the pattern of naming places in Kesambi and Harjamukti, Cirebon City is inspired, among others, by geographical elements and community leaders (Segara, 2017) .

The third research is "Toponimi Kecamatan dan Desa di Kecamatan Borobudur: Tinjauan Etnosemantis". This research found that when viewed from a semantic or meaning point of view, several villages and hamlets in the Borobudur area, their names are related to local conditions and community leaders (Setyorini & Kadaryati, 2019) .

The fourth research on "Toponimi Nama Pantai di Yogyakarta" The finding is that beach names are classified into three, namely those related to activities, character names, and expectations. Meanwhile, in relation to cultural aspects, beach names can be classified into four, namely folklore, mythological creatures, calendar patterns, and traditional ceremonies (Hidayah, 2019) .

The fifth research is "Linguistic Study of Toponymy and Environmental Identity in the Sundanese Ethnicity" conducted by Komara et al. This study found that the linguistic features of the naming reflect the morphological and semantic content related to air, biological ecosystems, and historical events that show a relationship with the environment (Komara, 2019) .

Thus, it is known that the study of the Toponymy of the KaliBuntung Tourism Village as an Alternative for Optimizing Tourist Destinations is important to do in order to optimize the tourism village. In addition, this research is also very important because studies on the toponymy of the KaliBuntung Tourism Village have never been carried out. The study of toponymy has a strategic function. Toponymy can be a source of information about the identity of a place, people's history, customs, and past events (Taylor, 2016) .

The focus of study in this research is (i) toponymy of KaliBuntung Tourism Village based on linguistic and geographical aspects, and (ii) optimizing tourism villages based on the results of toponomi studies.

3. Methods

This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach, namely research that describes the phenomenon, namely the Kali Buntung tourism village which is described in depth. The data is all information related to the toponymy of the KaliBuntung tourist village, which is related to linguistic and historical aspects. Data was collected by conducting literature studies, interviewing tourism village managers, and making direct observations in the field, in this case a tourist village. Thus, the data sources are (1) journal articles about the KaliBuntung tourism village, (2) the founders and managers of the Kali Buntung tourism village, (3) the research location, namely the Kali Buntung tourism village. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively, by reducing data, grouping, and concluding.

4. Results and Discussion

1) Toponymy of Kali Buntung Based on Linguistic Aspects

Morphologically, the word Kali Buntung is formed from two words, namely *kali* and *buntung*. The word *kali* which is a noun type means a river with a large flow, while the word *buntung* which is a type of adjective means it is broken or cut off, or the ends are missing/broken.

Etymologically, the word *kali* and the word *buntung* come from Javanese. both of these words include familiar or productive use. In Javanese and Indonesian, the word *kali* is used as the name of a river, such as Kali Code, Kali Krasak, Kali Opak, Kali Oyo, Kali Progo, and Kali Winongo, while in Indonesian, the word *buntungis* used in phrases related to the physical aspects of rivers. animals and humans, such as stubby legs, stubby hands, stubby tails. There is also the use of the phrase *baju buntung*, *tanganbuntung*, *kaki buntung* (in Indonesian) also known as the idiom *hendakberuntungmenjadibuntung* (in Indonesian) yang diartikaninginmenjadiuntung, *tetapimalahjadimerugi* (in Indonesian).

Kali Buntung belongs to a group of words or noun phrases, with the main element or the element being explained, namely the word *kali* and the complementary element which functions as an explanatory element, namely the word *buntung*. The vocabulary of *kali* and *buntung* which originates from the Javanese language is already familiar as an Indonesian vocabulary.

Pragmatically, the naming of a tourist village with Kali Buntung gives a unique impression because what is called Kali usually has a part which is a water source (upstream) and there is a part which is a place where water is anchored (downstream) so choosing the name Kali Buntung as a name is a matter of which is interesting. Chances are, people will ask (i) there really was, Kali Buntung, (2) what's the story, why is it called Kali Buntung? Thus, the name has its own power. The answers to these questions will be presented in the Toponymy of Buntung River Based on Geographical Aspects.

Sociolinguistically, the use of the term Kali Buntung is also in line with the fact that most of the visitors are Javanese and non - Javanese visitors are also not allergic to the naming of tourist attractions using Javanese terms. The names of tourist attractions that are many visitors and famous in Yogyakarta that use Javanese vocabulary include: (i) GembiroLoko (zoo), (ii) Pajimatan (the funeral of the king of Mataram), (iii) Parang Tritis (beach), and (iv) Kaliurang (mountain tour).

2) Toponymy of Kali Buntung Based on Geographical Aspects

Kali Buntung Tourism Village is located in Tangkil Hamlet, Srihardono Sub - District, Bantul District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province geographically dominated by a tourist area in the form of a river or river with a width of approximately 10 meters, with a stretch of the channel position which is optimized as a tourist area, from the north (source) to the south (enclosure water target), approx.1 kilometer. In the dry season, the water at this time is only about half a meter high. Meanwhile, during the rainy season, the water reaches about 2 meters, even inundating the roads and village areas on the left and right sides of the river.

According to one of the initiators of the Kali Buntung Tourism Village, Mr. SlametRaharjo, the naming of Kali Buntung was based on the geographical fact that the river which is the main tourism potential of this river does not have an upstream; there is no specific river or river that is the source of water from this time. This time was initially thought to be just a catchment river from the overflowing water from the rice fields in the rice fields in the hamlets on the upstream (north side) of the Buntung River (Dusun Tangkil). The rice fields on the upstream side are the areas of Desa, DesaGadungan, DesaKategan, DesaPatalan, and dea - deasa in the Jetis area, Bantul, Yogyakarta. Based on

these geographical facts, it was agreed by the initiators of the tourist village to be named Kali Buntung.

Geographically, Kali Buntung is adjacent to two major rivers in the Yogyakarta Bantul area, namely the Opak River and the Oyo River. The confluence of these two large rivers is the epicenter of the earthquake that occurred in Bantul Yogyakarta in 2006. The epicenter of this earthquake was in Potrobayan Hamlet, Srihardono, Pundong, Bantul, Yogyakarta. The epicenter of this earthquake was marked by the construction of an inscription so that this potential could become an alternative tourism service to the Kali Buntung Tourism Village, which traces back to the epicenter of the 2006 Bantul earthquake.

3) Optimization of Tourism Villages Based on Toponymy Study Results

The main services that have been developed in the Kali Buntung Tourism Village are based on the potential of the river or river so that the services available include (i) small boats or often called kayaks, (ii) outbound, including flying fox and games or games for children, and (iii) a market selling local products related to the potential of the Kali Buntung, and (iv) service to trace the center of the Bantul earthquake in 2006.

- a) The boat service that has been provided to visitors is very good to continue. This service needs to be equipped with a security system that complies with safety standards. An example of securing boat services is in the boat services provided at Kampung Betawi SetuBabakan Tourism, South Jakarta.
- b) Outbound services, including flying fox and games or games for children. This service has the potential to continue to be developed in line with educational policies that give a large portion to character development, including courage and discipline. Thus, this service needs to be continuously optimized and security system factors need to be provided and according to standards.
- c) Service about a market selling local products related to the potential of the Buntung River. This service has the potential to be developed by empowering SMEs and local communities by selling regional potential based on agriculture and irrigation, such as rice, palm sugar, chicken eggs, duck eggs, and local products produced from the potential of the Buntung River.
- d) the service to trace the center of the Bantul earthquake in 2006 needs to be further developed because it is related to history, events in the universe, safety, the power of God Almighty. This service is expected to become the hallmark of this tourist village so it needs to be packaged in an attractive way so that it becomes one of the natural tourist destinations in Bantul, Yogyakarta for domestic and foreign tourists.

Services that can be developed can be described or represented with pictures like below.



Figure 2: Recommended - Developed Tourism Services in Kali Buntung

In addition to service factors, well - designed and well - designed management needs attention. The limited number of visitors, while the required resources, both human, cost, and time are often obstacles in the development of tourist destinations.

Services on Saturday and Sunday can be an alternative to optimizing tourism so that operational costs can be minimized and with the hope that on Saturday and Sunday the optimal number of visitors will be estimated.

5. Conclusion

The name or term Kali Buntung comes from the Javanese language, namely times which means river and untung which means cut off. However, the terms kali and the term buntung are familiar in Indonesian. Apart from considering the meaning of the term, the naming of Kali Buntung as a tourist village is based on the geographical fact that the river which is both an object and a tourist location is in a disconnected condition, with the understanding that there is no end or upstream when traced upstream. It is estimated that the cal is sourced from rice field water absorption. By paying attention to the toponymic review, both linguistic and geographical aspects, the optimization of the tourism village needs to be optimized by highlighting the uniqueness and products of this stump river, expanding traceability services for the 2006 Bantul earthquake, from Buntung River to Potrobayan Hamlet, which is a Kali confluence. Oyo and Opak River which are located at this location were the source/center of the 2006 Bantul earthquake. This tourist destination also needs to be optimized by strengthening management. Management needs to focus on developing this destination. If operations are not possible every day due to human resource, financial, and visitor factors, operations can be carried out on weekends, Saturdays and Sundays, which are important to manage properly.

6. Future Scope

In Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, there are several tourist villages whose development has not been optimal. These tourist villages can also be studied with a toponymy review or paradigm in order to get potential that can be developed in order to optimize tourism villages. Management factors are important things that must be strengthened so that things can be optimal and beneficial.

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