Toponymy Areas In Pesisir Selatan District: Analysis Anthropolinguistics

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Abstract

The interest in conducting this research with the title Toponymy areas in Pesisir Selatan District: Analysis Anthropolinguistics. This research aims to analyze the toponymy or origin of regional names in Pesisir Selatan District and analyze the meaning and cultural elements of the region. The purpose of this anthropolinguistics study is to categorize and describe village toponymy, explain its cultural identification, and show the cultural values contained in the naming of regional names. The theories used in this research are anthropolinguistics, toponymy, sociolinguistics and semantics. This research is a field research using descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques in this research are using interview techniques, note-taking techniques, and recording techniques.Overall, regional toponymy in Pesisir Selatan District mostly consists of hydrological aspects and geomorphological aspects. This is motivated by the fact that the Pesisir Selatan District area was once a place that was mostly located on hydrology and the shape of the area in the area has become an icon and characteristic of the area. As for the history of the kingdom, it has existed since ancient times but did not last long because the average population in this area came from overseas who came from outside this District.

Keywords: Toponymy, Anthropolinguistics, Meaning, Culture

I INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is a field of linguistics that studies the origins and significance of place names, including those of cities, rivers, and mountains. Another name for this toponymy is "*Toponymya*" or is interpreted as an object of research because it is a science that studies place names, and these two contexts are interrelated regarding geography and linguistics, this research involves linguistic and historical analysis to understand how places were named.

According to Rais, J. (2006), geographical names or *"toponyms"* for short, it literally means *"place name"*. A place name does not necessarily mean the name of a settlement, but the name of

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geographical elements that exist in a place, such as rivers, hills, mountains, islands, headlands, and other. These elements are widely known as the elements of geography and these elements are widely known as the elements of *"topography"*. Toponymy comes from the Greek tópos (τόπος) which means place and is followed by ónoma (ὄνομα) which means name. Place names are also referred to as geographical names, topographic names or toponyms and the study of place names is called Toponymy (Lauder, 2015: 398). The process of naming a road goes through process that takes a long time, it is influenced by various phenomena such as geographical phenomena and social phenomena that exist in the region. In the past, many place names given by humans when they inhabited a place were based on legends or place were based on legends or fairy tales and related to the history of human settlement human settlement history, so it can be said that toponymy of a place cannot be separated from human activities and naming gives the place an identity that makes it different from other places.

In this research, the researcher is very interested in taking toponymy as research material for the thesis because of the researcher curiosity about the history of the origins of the formation of regional names in Pesisir Selatan District and also several reasons that strengthen this research, such as its connection with identity and culture. This reflects a deeper understanding of how people identify themselves in geographic contexts. As for the environment and geography, namely the relationship between humans and the natural environment and surroundings.

In this research, toponymy studies are related to the regions in Pesisir Selatan District because each region certainly has a history of the naming process in the area and has a meaning according to its geographical location, as for the area in Pesisir Selatan District, it has a context and

elements of toponymy where the geographical location is surrounded by waters and there are some highlands so that this research is interrelated.

Study of Culture is a field of linguistics that examines how language is used and varies with time, as well as how communication styles and kinship systems differ and how ethnic habits, beliefs, language ethics, customs, and other cultural patterns affect language usage. The study of anthropolinguistics focuses on how language and culture interact in a community, including how language shapes how people behave and interact with one another in particular social and cultural contexts.

Socio-Cultural examines how these social factors influence variation in language, including differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and language style between different groups in society. Socio-Cultural relationship with toponymy where the influence of society on language and the influence of language on the functioning and development of society as a reciprocal consequence of social elements in different aspects, namely synchronic, diachronic.

Lexical semantics is an academic field that studies word meaning. Lexical semantics study the meanings of words, the reasons behind their meanings, how speakers conceptualize words, and how speakers employ words in discourse and writing. Lexical analysis must also be realized, because language is unique and has relationships which is very closely related to cultural issues, the analysis of a language only applies to that language only, but cannot be used to analyze other languages. Semantics is the study of meaning, for Lehrer semantics is a very broad field of study, because it also touches on aspects of the structure and function of language so that it can be related to psychology, philosophy and anthropology (Lehrer; 1974: 1).

II RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

This research makes use of observation and interviews as its methods. The purpose of the conducted observations was to acquire and observe geographical features within the Pesisir Selatan District. Qualitative research is characterised by the deliberate selection of

participants or locations (documents or visual materials) that facilitate the researcher's comprehension of the research problem and queries. Identified by Miles and Huberman (1994): the setting (where the research will take place), the actors (who will be observed or interviewed), the events (what will be observed or interviewed), and processes (the nature of the

development of events by the actors in the setting).

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

The toponymic data analysis method for Pesisir Selatan District involves a multidisciplinary approach. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials so that it is easy to understand and the findings can be informed to other people (Bogdan in Hardani, 2020:161). Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before going to the field, during implementation in the field and after research in the field. This research data was obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

In data collection techniques, the researcher used oral and written techniques. Oral information was collected from a number of traditional sources, including elders or elders in the local naming process and *Datuak* or Adat leaders, and the researcher took notes with structured questions. The interview technique was used in this data collection along with some basic fishing or baiting tactics, also involving direct discussions with the informants. Qualitative research is to understand social situations, events, roles, groups, or specific interactions (Locke, Spirduso, and Silverman, 1987).

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis technique uses analytical techniques by distinguishing the determining elements from the determining elements of the interlocutor. After the researcher has collected and analyzed, the data is then re-checked and compared again with some of the data that has been collected, this technique is called the triangulation technique (Bachtiar, 2010: 56). In research, the toponymy of Pesisir Selatan District can also be found in scientific works, including articles, books and other publications that provide analysis of the area. Next, the researcher marked and grouped the data based on naming elements, then described and recorded conclusions from the data that had been analyzed based on information obtained in the field.

III   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Origins of Regional Names in Pesisir Selatan District

This research explores the origins of regional names in Pesisir Selatan District which focuses on four Sub-districts, as follows; *IV Jurai* Sub-district, *Bayang* Sub-district, *IV Nagari Bayang Utara* Sub-district, and *Koto IX Tarusan* Sub-district.

3.1.1 The Origin of Regional Names in IV Jurai Sub-district

IV Jurai *(Ampek Jurai)* is a Sub-district in Pesisir Selatan District which is located in the city of *Painan*, the capital of Pesisir Selatan District. Based on BPS data, the area in IV Jurai Sub-district is recorded as 373.8 Km2 or 6.5% of the area of Pesisir Selatan District. The origin of the name is called *Ampek Jurai* because initially this Sub-district consisted of four areas, namely the villages of *Lumpo, Salido Ketek (Tambang), Sago and Painan*, then the word Jurai which means branch or group.

In IV Jurai Sub-district there is spread across area and each village has its origins.

a. *Lumpo* Villages, the word *Lumpo* comes from *"Lupo"* or *"Forget"*. Over time or morphology, the word *Lupo* or forgotten has changed to *Lumpo*.

b. *Tambang* Villages, the transfer of Dutch territory from *Salido Saribulan* village to *Tambang* village, this area is a natural wealth where there is gold mining which was controlled by the Dutch colonialists. The word *"Tambang"* is taken from this area which was a gold mining place for the Dutch.

c. *Sago Salido* Villages, this village is adjacent to the village of *Salido*. Taken from its name which has *"aia tajun"* or in Indonesian *"air terjun"* which people usually use for *Balimau* every time the month of Ramadhan enters and also the meaning of *Sago* is *"Sejuk"*.

d. *Painan* Villages, This village is the capital of Pesisir Selatan District and is also in the IV Jurai Sub-district, the word *Painan* comes from the word *"Paik Nian"* or in Indonesian which means

"Pahit Sekali" when immigrants from outside who migrated to *Painan* felt the difficulty of life in this area.

3.1.2 The Origin of Regional Names in Bayang Sub-district

Bayang Sub-district is an area consisting of only two villages, namely *Bayang Nan Tujuh* and *Koto Nan Salapan*, in the Dutch East Indies era (until the mid-20th century). After the expansion occurred, *Koto Nan Salapan* is now its own Sub-district, namely IV Nagari Bayang Utara Sub-district. Meanwhile *Bayang Nan Tujuh* became Bayang Sub-district, then expanded into several village. The name Bayang Sub-district was inspired by the migration of the *Muaro Paneh* people to the *Bayang* valley. When the ancestors looked from a hill known as *Bukit Karang Caliak* towards the *Bayang* Valley, they saw in the distance what looked like yellowing rice, but what they saw was weeds that had been scorched by the dry season. So from the word *"Tabayang" (Terbayang)* the yellow rice was given the name Bayang Sub-district.

In Bayang Sub-district there is spread across area and each village has its origins.

a. *Koto Barapak* Villages, the origin of the name *Koto Barapak* village is from *Koto* which means the same as a residential area or place, while *Barapak* comes from the word *Barapek (Musyawarah)*, so it can be concluded that *Koto Barapak* village is the place of *Barapek (Musyawarah)* for the entire *Bayang Nan Tujuah* village and *Koto* village *Nan Salapan*. And too taken from the name *Koto Barapak*, it is interpreted as a village where the residents have a habit of having banquets together.

b. *Pasa Baru* Villages, this village used to be a hall located in the center of Bayang Sub-district, but over time this hall was innovated to become better so that the residents there called it *Pasa Baru*.

c. *Gurun Panjang* Villages, the thing is different, what is meant by *Gurun* is a wide area of sand, but the *Gurun* in this area is because of the vast land of the people here which makes their land land for farming and also the area of this area is also quite long.

d. *Kapeh Panji Jaya Talaok* Villages, as the name suggests, the word *Kapeh* is taken from the Indonesian word *Kapas*. While the *Panji* means a symbol or is included in the symbols, this explains that this village is famous for its iconic presence of many *Kapas* plants.

e. *Kubang Koto Barapak* Villages, the word *Kubang* means *Kotor*. Where in this village the residents have livestock such as buffalo which are always dirty and covered in dirt from plowing the fields.

3.1.3 The Origin of Regional Names in IV Nagari Bayang Utara Sub-district

Nagari IV Bayang Utara is part of the Bayang District area and based on the *Tambo Adat Bayang* is *Nagari Koto Nan Salapan*. The Bayang Utara region is centered in *Asam Kumbang* Villages, *Puluik-Puluik (Pulut-Pulut)*, bordering *Alahan Panjang, Solok Selatan* District. Previously, this Sub-district, as explained above, was an expansion area of the previous Bayang sub-district, where this village was located at the very tip of the north.

In IV Nagari Bayang Utara Sub-district there is spread across area and each village has its origins.

a. *Puluik-puluik* Villages, the word *Puluik-puluik* is from the term *Pulut-pulut* which means the sap from a plant that is smeared on wooden twigs to catch birds. This is a habit that residents use to hunt animals such as birds. The term *Puluik-puluik* is the sap from rice which is usually made into sticky rice by the people there.

b. *Koto Ranah* Villages, this village is a village located in the Bayang Utara Sub-district area, so the residents there gave it the name *Koto Ranah* because this village is in that area. However, this village has a river estuary which always emits a foul smell, perhaps because it is located in the middle, causing the water flow to become blocked and slightly out of flow.

c. *Muaro Aie* Villages, this village has a water flow that originates from the upstream end of Bayang Utara Sub-

district which has the appearance of calm water and only a few rocks.

d. *Pancuang Taba* Villages, previously the people there had a habit of logging or cutting trees to be used for wood, leaving them scattered and many people there using the resulting pieces of wood to serve as protection for their fields.

e. *Puluik-puluik Selatan* Villages, Puluik-puluik village is experiencing expansion from *Puluik-puluik* village where this village is located in the southern part which is also close to the hills.

f. *Limau Gadang Pancuang Taba* Villages, in the village of *Pancuang Taba*, it is experiencing expansion and is called *Limau Gadang Pancuang Taba* because in this area there are many large plants growing, one of which is *Limau*, which means *Asam Buah* in Indonesian.

3.1.4 The Origin of Regional Names in Koto XI Tarusan Sub-district

Tarusan Sub-district with a total of twenty three villages. The word *"Tarusan"* literally means *Terusan* because the *Tarusan* area is located on the route from *Painan* to the city of *Padang Utara*. Previously in *Koto XI Tarusan* there was an old kingdom called the *Sungai Nyalo* Kingdom which was originally centered in *Taratak Sungai Lundang* villages, which was still a relative of the *Pagaruyuang* Kingdom and the *Sungai Pagu* Kingdom. Then the center of the kingdom moved to *Tarusan* now, towards the mouth of the *Batang Barus* river or also known as *Batang Tarusan*. In the name of Koto XI Tarusan, initially there were eleven koto in this kingdom which also came from the ten original *Bandar Sepuluh*. However, then the name *Bandar Sembilan* was used to refer to the area between *Painan* and *Indrapura* in the future, which was a large area of the *Sungai Pagu* Kingdom.

In Koto XI Tarusan Sub-district there is spread across area and each village has its origins.

a. *Siguntua* Villages, *Guntur* or a loud booming sound from the sky or referred to as lightning striking, areas frequently struck by lightning.

b. *Sungai Pinang* Villages, it was named Sungai Pinang because the bay is in *Sungai Pinang* village and is filled with areca palm trees.

c. *Duku* Villages, ss the name suggests, in this village there are many *Duku* fruit plants spread throughout this area, but what is unique after visiting this village is that most of the land grows banana trees along the edge of the main road in this village.

d. *Batu Hampa* Villages, in the past nomads from Solok Selatan District traveled until they arrived at this village and found a rock lying on the edge of *Batang Tarusan* which was used as a place to live for them at that time.

e. *Baruang-baruang Balantai* Villages, this village is located in the highlands with surrounding hills and there are also various hill shapes, one of which resembles *Timpuruang* or *Tempurung*. Over time, this village experienced expansion.

f. *Mandeh* Villages, this village has now become an icon for immigrants who feel the beautiful nuances of the beaches throughout the area. The word *Mandeh* means mother because a long time ago around the river in that area there lived a woman who was very old and had charisma and good behavior.

g. *Sungai Nyalo Mudiak Aia* Villages, the word *Sungai Nyalo* is taken from the river that is used in *Jala* or *Jalo* by residents outside this village to catch fish and *Mudiak Aia, Mudiak* is defined as a village whose geographic location is in the waters.

3.2 The Process of Naming Regional Names in Pesisir Selatan District

Research on toponymy will certainly experience a process where naming occurs due to elements from various aspects such as cultural aspects, social aspects and environmental aspects. It is based on the similarity of tools and signs (words included) and builds on that metaphor, especially on the idea that language is a historical product and hence something that must be understood in the context of the process that produced it (Rossi L. 1973: 79).

3.2.1 The Process of Naming Regional Names in IV Jurai Sub-district

IV Jurai Sub-district is a Sub-district that initially had four branch villages, namely consisting of *Jurai Lumpo, Jurai Salido Kecil (Tambang), Jurai Sago* and *Jurai Painan*. In terms of language used by the people there, *Jurai* is a branch or group. In the days of our ancestors, this village was only formed in four areas, where this area was located in the central area which was used as the capital of Pesisir Selatan District, namely the city of *Painan* and this area borders *Bayang* Sub-district.

The following is the process of naming areas in villages in this Sub-district:

a. *Lumpo* Villages, the people who live in *Lumpo* village previously came from Bayang Sub-district whose livelihood was farming. As the population grows, the need for land is naturally less. In the 18th century, residents tried to find new land across the hills that form the *Bukit Barisan* range. At the end of their journey, the local residents discovered a very large and fertile area that had been forgotten, or what was known as *Lupo* in *Minangkabau* language. Then the name *Lupo* evolved into *Lumpo* over time because of its morphology.

b. *Tambang* Villages, after the Dutch colonialists took control of *Salido Saribulan* village, the Dutch soldiers switched to controlling other areas and moved to *Tambang* village. This village was given the name *Tambang* because the colonialists who knew that there was a hill in this area found the product of the earth namely a gold mine.

c. *Sago Salido* Villages, it is said to be *Sago Salido*, this area borders the village of *Salido* and previously in this village there was a waterfall which was used every year by the people there as a *Balimau* bathing place or a traditional *Minangkabau* tradition to purify themselves to welcome the holy month of Ramadhan where the word *Sago* comes from the word grandmother. The ancient ancestor was *Sajuak* or *Soguak* which means cool.

d. *Painan* Villages, Previously this area was visited by many migrants, most of whom came from the *Darek* region, meaning people who lived in the highlands. they try to gain experience of life in the *Pesisir* area because of course there are many activities that can make money, one of which is fishing because the *Pesisir* area is famous for its large marine fish income, but after experiencing life in this area it turns out that it does not match their expectations because the results from catching fish only seasonal and not always consistent. From there they call living in this area *Paik Nian* or *Pahit Sekali*.

3.2.2 The Process of Naming Regional Names in Bayang Sub-district

In 1915, the *Muaro Paneh* community was move to the *Bayang* valley, which was the impetus for this village to be named Bayang Sub-district. When the people were immigrating, they looked towards the *Bayangan* Valley from the top of *Karang Caliak* hill, the ancestors observed from a distance the yellowing of the rice, but it turned out that what they saw was only burning wild grass in the dry season. Thus, Bayang Sub-district got its name from the term *"Tabayang" (Terbayang)*.

The following is the process of naming areas in villages in this Sub-district:

a. *Koto Barapak* Villages, the word *Barapak* is taken from the term *Barapek* which is an abbreviation of *Rapek* or in Indonesian *Rapat* where this village was used from ancient times as a place for deliberation and a gathering place for traditional leaders to hold meetings and the word *Koto* means settlement or place.

b. *Pasa Baru* Villages, this village is named *Pasa Baru* because in this area there is a traditional market which is used as the center of Bayang Sub-district. This market has actually been used as a shopping center for a long time, but the local government has made innovation to make the market there better and this has made local residents very enthusiastic about knowing this. so that since then this village has been named *Pasa Baru*.

c. *Gurun Panjang* Villages, of all the villages in this Sub-district, this village has the most land and large areas of land,

especially the rice fields of the residents there which are very large and are located parallel to the main road, so this village is given the name *Gurun Panjang* which is also some of the land surface is long.

d. *Kubang Koto Barapak* Villages, the meaning of *Kubang* is *Kotor* where some of the residents in this village have *Kerbau* livestock to help in plowing the fields but every *Kerbau* that plows the rice fields will make holes in it so that the *Kerbau* are smeared with mud and that is what makes the Kerbau livestock *Kotor* or *Kubang*

3.2.3 The Process of Naming Regional Names in IV Nagari Bayang Utara Sub-district

This Sub-district is the result of the expansion of Bayang Sub-district and is also based on *Tambo Adat*, this area is the term from *Nagari Koto Nan Salapan* where the area is centered in the village of *Asam Kumbang (Puluik-puluik)* which is located at the very end of the border of Pesisir Selatan District to the north which borders it with Alahan Panjang, Solok Selatan Sub-district.

The following is the process of naming areas in villages in this Sub-district:

a. *Puluik-puluik* Villages, the word *Puluik-puluik* or interpreted as *Pulut-pulut* which is the term of the people in the area is the plant sap found in wooden twigs, this is usually used by local residents to catch birds. As for the *Puluik-puluik* in this village, it is like sticky rice which comes from rice sap, because there are many of these *Puluik-puluik* in this village, so the name of this village is given as *Puluik-puluik*.

b. *Koto Ranah* Villages, this village began with the name *Koto Ranah* because of its location in the middle of the expansion of this area, but this village is famous for its characteristic river estuary which always emits a foul smell because of the location of this area in the middle, and this is causes everything river water channels from other villages clog this area.

c. *Muaro Aie* Villages, this area is where all the rivers flow and in this area there is calm estuary water and there are few rocks so that this area is used by local

residents as a place to place fishermen's boats.

d. *Pancuang Taba* Villages, the word *Pancuang Taba* is a term from *Pancang* or the result of pieces of wood which are usually used by people as reinforcement and support for tree branches, but the characteristic of this village is that the average resident there uses this as a binder to protect and fenced their fields so that this village was named *Pancuang Taba*.

e. *Puluik-puluik Selatan* Villages, from the village of *Puluik-Puluik*, the village experienced expansion into *Puluik-Puluik Selatan*, where the area is located in the south, this area is also closer to the hills.

f. *Limau Gadang Pancuang Taba* Villages, the origin of the name of this village is the result of the expansion of *Pancuang Taba* village which has the characteristic that there are many spice plants growing such as *Limau* or types such as tamarind fruit and orange fruit which are large in size because some of the residents there have fields and earn their living as farmers.

3.2.4 The Process of Naming Regional Names in Koto XI Tarusan Sub-district

The origin of the formation of the name of the Koto XI Tarusan Sub-district is the word from *Tarusan* which means *Terusan* because this area is located in the middle or between the track leading from *Padang* city to *Painan*, and the term from the roman numeral XI because at the beginning of the formation of this area only eleven villages that have just experienced expansion. At first in this area there was an old Kingdom. The ancient *Sungai Nyalo* Kingdom originally had its capital at *Nagari Taratak Sungai Lundang* which is still related to the *Pagaruyung* Kingdom and the *Sungai Pagu* Kingdom. Subsequently, the kingdom's center was relocated to Tarusan, close to the mouth of the *Batang Barus* river, also called *Batang Tarusan*.

The following is the process of naming areas in villages in this Sub-district:

a. *Siguntua* Villages, this area is located in the highlands and there are also many

hills around this area. The name of this area was taken because this area has always been an area that experiences loud booms from the sound of thunder and lightning often appears in the trees in the hills of this area.

b. *Sungai Pinang* Villages, local residents named this village as *Sungai Pinang* village because this area is located in a bay area that is flowed by clear water and there are areca *Pinang* trees growing in rows on the banks of the river.

c. *Duku Villages*, in this village most of the residents have farming as a livelihood because there is a lot of empty land that local residents use for farming, so in this area many *Duku* fruit trees grow. However, after observing the field, the uniqueness of this village was that there were many rows of banana trees along the outskirts of this village which happened to be along the main road.

d. *Batu Hampa* Villages, this name was taken from the ancient incident of a pair of lovers who went to migrate from Solok Selatan District to this area by walking all the way. Then when they arrived in this area, they found a large stone that had been lying on the side of the road for a long time, then they used the stone as a place to rest rested because they were very tired from the long journey, from this incident the village was given the name *Batu Hampa* because the stone found by the nomads was large in size which was able to help as a temporary residence for them because the stone had been lying around for a long time.

e. *Baruang-baruang Balantai* Villages, in this area it is located on a plateau surrounded by hills with various unique shapes of the hills, one of which resembles *Timpuruang* or *Tempurung*. In this village the area is quite large so this village has experienced the expansion of three regions according to its geographical location.

f. *Mandeh* Villages, *Mandeh* in *Minangkabau* language is Mother, in this village there used to be an old

woman who was very kind and had a beautiful face. This woman was used as a role model by local residents because of her very good attitude towards other people and was highly respected by the residents of the village. *Mandeh* village is now a village with natural attractions that are very pleasing to the eye located along the coast.

g. *Sungai Nyalo Mudiak Aia* Villages, the term for the word *Nyalo* is *Jala* or *Jalo* which is a medium for catching fish, in this village which is located on the coast most of the population makes their living as fishermen and also the location of the area is quite remote so local residents named this village the *Sungai Nyalo Mudiak Aia*.

3.3 The Meanings and Cultural Values Contained in the Toponymy of Regional Names in Pesisir Selatan District

Toponymy in naming an area cannot be separated from history which factors in cultural elements and the meaning contained in naming according to the respective factors of the environment. Toponyms are endowed with the "ability to signify", people in marginal societal positions are able to transform the intended meaning of their "first definitions" (Certeau D, 1984:104).

3.3.1 The Meanings and Cultural Values Contained in the Toponymy of Regional Names in IV Jurai Sub-district

In IV Jurai Sub-district, the area name given have a meaning which means the naming of area which originate from four areas which have been grouped according to the background (Geomorphological) found in the Embodiment aspect. In this Sub-district there are regional expansions which have cultural elements and meanings contained in the naming of each area.

N0	Name of Villages	Meaning	Aspects of Toponymy
1	*Lumpo*	*"Lupo"* residents in the area who have forgotten that there is empty land where they can live	Cultural (Folklore)

2	Tambang	There is a gold mine located on the hill of this village	Embodiment (Geomorphological)
3	Sago Salido	"Sajuak" waterfalls in this area	Embodiment (Hydrological)
4	Painan	Painan "Paik Nian" migrants from outside the region who feel the bitterness of life in the region	Social (community)

3.3.2 The Meanings and Cultural Values Contained in the Toponymy of Regional Names in Bayang Sub-district

In this Sub-district there are regional expansions which have cultural elements and meanings contained in the naming of each area.

NO	Name of Villages	Meaning	Aspects of Toponymy
1	Koto Barapak	"Rapek or Rapat" as a village that is used as a place for meetings or gatherings	Social (community)
2	Pasa Baru	Traditional markets are being innovated to become new	Social (community)
3	Gurun Panjang	Wide and long land	Embodiment (Geomorphological)
4	Kubang Koto Barapak	"Kubang" or Kotor, dirty buffalo after plowing the fields	Cultural (Legends)

3.3.3 The Meanings and Cultural Values Contained in the Toponymy of Regional Names in IV Nagari Bayang Utara Sub-district

This village is a Cultural aspect with "Folklore" as a cultural element. In this Sub-district there are regional expansions which have cultural elements and meanings contained in the naming of each area.

NO	Name of Villages	Meaning	Aspects of Toponymy

1	Puluik-puluik	The term for the sap that grows in the area is then used as best as possible by the community	Social (community)
2	Koto Ranah	Village within the scope of the area	Cultural (Folklore)
3	Muaro Aie	The river flows from upstream with the appearance of calm water	Embodiment (Hydrological)
4	Pancuang Taba	The term for Pancang or pieces of wood that are abundant and used by local residents	Social (community)
5	Puluik-puluik Selatan	This village is an expansion of Puluik-puluik village which is to the south	Social (community)
6	Limau Gadang Pancuang Taba	Large lime plants in the fields of local residents	Embodiment (Biological-ecological: Flora)

3.3.4 The Meanings and Cultural Values Contained in the Toponymy of Regional Names in Koto XI Tarusan Sub-district

In this Sub-district there are regional expansions which have cultural elements and meanings contained in the naming of each area.

NO	Name of Villages	Meaning	Aspects of toponymy
1	Siguntua	A village where lightning strikes frequently occur	Cultural (Folklore)
2	Sungai Pinang	This village is in a water area where there are	Embodiment (Hidrological)

		many areca palm trees growing	
3	*Duku*	This village is in an area where many *Duku* fruit trees grow	Cultural (Folklore)
4	*Batu Hampa*	Previously nomads from outside this area found a stone lying around and then used it as a place to live	Cultural (Legends)
5	*Baruang-baruang Balantai*	The hills in the area	Embodiment (Geomorphological)

		shaped *Tempurung*	
6	*Mandeh*	*"Ibu"* there lived a woman who was highly respected by local residents	Cultural (Folklore)
7	*Sungai Nyalo Mudiak Aia*	*Nyalo* or *"Jala, Jalo"* as a fish netter and this village is located in the interior of the water area	Embodiment (Hydrological)

IV CONCLUSION

This research looks at the toponymy categories from meaning, and process of the naming Pesisir Selatan District name area. The analysis findings indicate that the Pesisir Selatan District naming system may be divided into three categories an aspects embodiment, social aspects, and aspects culture. Toponymy of the area contains many aspects of hidrological, geomorphological, society, folklore and legends that are believed to exist by the people of Pesisir Selatan District.

In the on going research process, researcher conducted research from starting to search for data, collecting data and analyzing data, approximately three months were spent during the research. Overall, the majority of regional toponymy in Pesisir Selatan District consists of Hydrological aspects, Geomorphological aspects and Folklore. This is motivated by the fact that the Pesisir Selatan District area is a place that is mostly located Hydrologically and the shape of the area in this area is an icon and characteristic of the area and also from all existing data, the results of this research are the the least data comes from the toponymy aspect, namely Embodiment Biological-ecological: Flora and also the toponymy aspect, Social Traditions and Costums.

Suggestions

Seeing at the development of time from past to present, many things have been passed and changes in culture that will eventually be forgotten so that by re-describing the toponymy of this region it will serve as a guide and appreciate the history of naming each region, but after researcher have carried out research regarding this toponymy, there are many things that must be paid more attention to with the research process that the researcher has gone through, the government or other agencies in this area should respond more quickly to toponymy in the Pesisir Selatan District area so that the next generation can know the history of their respective areas and can appreciate the cultural diversity that exists in this District, and also the lack of billboards from each regional boundary so that people don't know what areas they pass through, perhaps the government can pay more attention to important things like this.

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