

Research Article

Naming Buildings in Universities Based on the Names of National Figures to Ignite the Fighting Spirit of the Academic Community

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The naming of the building at Universitas “X” as one of the leading universities in Indonesia is not fully known. This study investigates the reasons for naming places using the names of national figures, the language unit structure of place names, and the names of places that have been given special names. This qualitative research data were collected using a documentation study, a search for news on the internet with reliable sources of information, interviews with informants who have information about the building names at Universitas “X”, and direct observations. The data were analyzed qualitatively according to those presented by Miles dan Huberman: data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. The research results in naming buildings based on the names of national figures intended so that the academic community can emulate national figures’ spirit, achievements, and fighting power. The phrase structure of building names based on the rules for English language toponymy is a combination of common nouns and proper nouns, such as Gedung Prof. Mr. H. Mohammad Yamin, Gedung Prof. Dr. Ace Partadiredja, and Gedung K.H. A. Wahid Hasyim. As a follow-up to this research, it can be investigated, among others, how to name streets or name rooms on campus with this Islamic spirit.

Keywords: toponymy, place name, building name, universitas “X”Corresponding Author: Nur
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Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ASABEC 2023 Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

A name is constructed, interpreted, and used for various functions, including communication, social, and cultural functions [1]. The function of a name in addition to being an identity also functions as a referenced object or reference that can be designated for communication purposes. Names and naming are also related to language use community needs, language use policies, and commercial purposes [2–4].

The study of place names or toponymy is a field of onomastic studies that is part of linguistics. The study of onomastics utilizes the branches of linguistics, namely etymology, morphology, semantics, pragmatics, and other fields outside linguistics that intersect

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[5–7]. Onomastics became very important in linguistics and social sciences because its study revealed information about culture, history, and identity. Onomastics also studied the language structure of names, name changes, spelling, and pronunciation [8,9].

Several articles on place names have been written by experts, among others the names of rivers in Europe. The name of the river in Europe refers to a large river, small river, tributary, or something. River names become an important part of linguistic and historical material because river names reflect human thought, activity, and condition. Rivers in Europe are named and recorded before or shortly after the birth of Jesus Christ.

The study of street names in South Africa was conducted by Neethling. In the country, street names have an important symbolic role. Street names often serve as reminders of events or the existence of characters. Examples of Street names in South Africa are Nelson Mandela Boulevard, Jan Smuth Avenue, and Louis Botha Avenue [3].

Studies on mountain names in Nepal and Tibet have also been conducted by Drummond. Mountain names in Nepal and Tibet are sometimes renamed so that they have two or more names. Mountain names are often taken from the names of figures, such as Mount Everest and Mount Kailash. Everest and Kailash are the names of figures [10].

This study investigated the naming of the building at Universitas “X” as one of the leading universities in Yogyakarta. The college has named some of its buildings with special names. The focus of the study investigated (i) the background of naming buildings with the names of national figures, (ii) the structure of language units of building names, and (iii) the names of buildings with the names of national figures Universitas “X”.

For the focus of research on the background of naming buildings after national figures, the reference theory used is the theory presented by Blair and Ten. To investigate toponymy, Blair and Ten gave a formula of five WH-questions, including (i) What (kind of feature) is it, (ii) where is it, (iii) who named it, when was it named, and why was it given that name [11].

Regarding the determination of the structure of the language unit of building names, the reference theory used is the theory conveyed by Nash [12] that the structure of language units related to place names can be in the form of (i) a single English, (ii) (proper) noun + (generic) noun (+noun), (iii) numeral (+noun) (+noun), (iv) adjective + noun, (v) adjective + noun + noun, (vi) definite article +adjective (+generic noun), (vii)

adjective + (generic) noun, (viii) (proper) noun + possessive + noun, (ix) generic noun + proper noun, (x) proper noun (+proper noun), (xi) humorous place names.

Based on the results of literature studies, there have been studies investigating place names, but those investigating the naming of buildings at the Islamic University of Indonesia seem to have not existed. Existing research includes research on the names of beaches in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. That based on its form, the name of the beach in Yogyakarta is divided into five, namely the form of the base word, derivative words, phrases, compound words, and acronyms. When viewed in terms of meaning, the names of beaches can be classified into three aspects, namely the embodiment aspect, the community aspect, and the cultural aspect. In the aspect of embodiment, the name of the beach is classified into five, namely the form of water, the form of earth, flora, fauna, and elements of natural objects. In the community aspect, the name of the beach is classified into three, namely activities, character names, and hopes. Meanwhile, the cultural aspect is classified into four, namely folklore, mythological creatures, dating patterns, and cultural ceremonies. Examples of beach names are Krisik Beach, Baron Beach (Baron is the name of the Baron puppet character who is a prince from Europe), Pantau Ndawud (the name of the prophet, namely Dawud), and Pantai (the name of the Dutch soldier, namely John Valk) [13].

Other research on place names in Cirebon has also been conducted. The findings are almost the same, namely that the toponym of Cirebon is influenced by the names of local geographical and socio-historical figures of Cirebon. Its peculiarity is that its naming was influenced by the development of Islamic civilization through the Sultanates of Cirebon and Sunan Gunung Djati. Therefore, toponymy in Cirebon City has the potential to be used as an introduction to essential local values; place names in Cirebon include Pancuran, Pegambiran, Karanggetas, Prujakan, and Kesepuhan [14].

Research on the names of villages on Ambon Island having or not having a certain meaning has been carried out. His findings were that various archaeological remains could be used to explain the existence of the Society. Some archaeological remains reflect Islamic and Christian culture. Of the 22 relics, only 10 villages have a certain meaning [15].

Research on place names in China is in foreign languages so the Government implements policies so that naming can be carried out in an orderly manner. On the other hand, some people also reject top-down naming policies so better management

of place naming is needed to suit the wishes of the Government and the Community [16].

Other research is research on semiotic analysis of place names in Sundanese texts [6], changing place identities by changing street names in Macau [17], multilingual place names in Southeast Africa [18, 19], study of meaning in self-names according to Vietnamese perspective [20], Lexical and semantic analysis of the toponymy of the Erzya village Maly Tolkey of Samara Oblast [21].

2. Research Methods

This research is qualitative research with a historical approach, namely research that reveals the naming of buildings including the history of naming places and the reasons for naming places with certain names. Data was collected by direct observation, documentation studies, and interviews with informants who knew the names of places at Universitas "X". This research data is information related to the naming of buildings at the Universitas "X".

The data were further analyzed qualitatively as exemplified by Miles and Huberman [22]: data reduction, display, and conclusion. Data reduction is getting rid of unnecessary data. Display data is to display data according to the category of building names, arguments that the name of a national figure is chosen as the name of the building, the structure of the language unit of place names, and other categories of information needed.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Background of naming buildings with national figures

This study found that the naming of buildings at the Universitas "X" using the names of national figures was carried out to commemorate and honor the services of national figures to the country and specifically to the Universitas "X".

By naming the building using the name of a national figure, it is hoped that the academic community can emulate their fighting spirit, thoughts, and achievements. The findings of this study are in line with research on place names in Indonesia that the naming of place names, among others, can be taken from the names of community leaders [23–25] The determination of community leaders chosen as place names is of

course adjusted to the conditions or needs of the community or institution that carries out the naming. Considering that Universitas “X” is a struggling campus, national figures were chosen as names on its buildings.

Language unit structure building name at universitas “X”

By paying attention to the names of buildings at the Universitas “X”, such as Prof. Dr. Ace Partadiredja Building, Dr. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo Building, and Dr. H. Mohammad Natsir Building, it is known that the structure of the building name by taking into account the [12] is a merger of common nouns and proper nouns. Common nouns are general (not yet specific) nouns, such as professor, doctor, campus, and student, while proper nouns are special nouns whose writing begins with capital letters, such as Lisa, Johny, Jakarta, Singapore, and Japan.

Examples of building names at Universitas “X” and elaboration based on the structure of language units are as follows Table 1.

TABLE 1: Building names at Universitas “X” and elaboration based on the structure of language units.

1	Gedung	Prof.	Dr	Ace	Partadiredja
	Common Noun	Common Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun	Proper Noun
2	Gedung	Prof.	Dr	Soekiman	Wirjosandjojo
	Common Noun	Common Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun	Proper Noun
3	Gedung	Dr.	H (Haji)	Mohammad	Natsir
	Common Noun	Common Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun	Proper Noun
4	Gedung	K (Kiai)	H (Haji)	Mas	Mansur
	Common Noun	Common Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun	Proper Noun
5	Gedung	Prof.	Mr.	H.	Mohammad
	Common Noun	Common Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun	Proper Noun

Based on the five data above, it is known that the language structure of building names at Universitas “X” can be said to have almost the same pattern, which is a combination of common nouns and proper nouns. Variations are in the number of common nouns and proper nouns which depend on the number of titles and the number of words the name of the character used as the name of the building. However, the structure of the language is in line with one of the patterns conveyed by Nash [12].

The structure of the Universitas "X" building name is in the form of a group of words or phrases. This is following the form of language units in the names of beaches in Yogyakarta, one of which is also in the form of phrases.

3.2. Names of places in Universitas "X" with special names

The table 2 following are thirteen buildings at the Universitas "X", the achievements of the figures whose names are immortalized as the name of the building, and the name of the building and its full address.

The phenomenon of naming buildings with special names in University "X" is an interesting phenomenon and can be a good example to be imitated by other universities because the substance of the naming is to give awards to the figures of University "X" who are also national figures. Naming using script is also found in the naming of beaches in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta [13]. The use of place names with character names is also carried out in Cirebon [26].

The scope of this research is mainly on aspects of the origin of the name of the university, the form or structure of the name of the university, and the meaning of the name of the university. Thus, this research is more on origin aspects of names, morphology, and semantics. This scope is in line with the scope of research as presented by Ten [27]

In the future, the naming of buildings at Universitas "X" will increase according to their needs and various considerations. What is clear is that the phenomenon of naming the building is interesting and useful, among others, that other universities and learn and imitate from the good practices that exist in these more advanced, superior, and creative universities.

4. Conclusion

The background of Universitas "X" giving special names to its buildings with the names of national figures is to awaken the spirit of struggle and sincerity so that its academicians become people who are responsible, full of achievements, and full of sincerity. The structure of the naming pattern is relatively simple, but it does not reduce the meaning and quality of a name, namely with the pattern of using language units in the form of phrases, with the common noun and proper noun patterns. The number of common nouns and proper nouns corresponds to the use of the word building and

TABLE 2: The following are thirteen buildings.

No	Name of Character Chosen as Building	Achievement	Name of Building	Building Name and Location
1	Prof. Dr. Ace Partadiredja	UNIVERSITAS "X" Rector in 1983-1989	Gedung Prof. Dr. Ace Partadiredja	Gedung Prof. Dr. Ace Partadiredja Kampus Condong Catur Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta
2	Prof. Dr. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo	6th Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia	Gedung Prof. Dr. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo	Gedung Prof. Dr. Soekiman Wirjosandjojo, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
3	Dr. H. Mohammad Natsir	Masyumi founder and Prime Minister	Gedung Dr. H. Mohammad Natsir	Gedung Dr. H. Mohammad Natsir, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
4	K.H. Mas Mansur	Islamic Figures and National Heroes	Gedung K.H. Mas Mansur	Gedung K.H. Mas Mansur, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
5	Prof. Mr. H. Mohammad Yamin	Literati, historians, culturalists, politicians, and jurists	Gedung Prof. Mr. H. Mohammad Yamin	Gedung Prof. Mr. H. Mohammad Yamin, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
6	K.H. A. Wahid Hasyim	Hero and former Minister of Religious Affairs	K.H. A. Wahid Hasyim Building	Gedung K.H. A. Wahid Hasyim, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
7	Prof. Zanzawi Soejoeti	Statistical scientist and former rector of UNIVERSITAS "X"	Gedung Prof. Zanzawi Soejoeti	Gedung Prof. Zanzawi Soejoeti, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
8	Prof. Dr. Sardjito	Doctor and former rector of UGM	Gedung Prof. Dr. Sardjito	Gedung Prof. Dr. Sardjito, Rektorat UNIVERSITAS "X"
9	GBPH Prabuningrat	Rector of UNIVERSITAS "X" in 1970-1982	Gedung GBPH Prabuningrat	Gedung GBPH Prabuningrat Rektorat UNIVERSITAS "X"
10	Prof. Dr. K.H. Abdulkahar Mudzakkir	UNIVERSITAS "X" Rector in 1945-1960 and BPUPKI member	Gedung Prof. Dr. K.H. Abdulkahar Mudzakkir	Gedung Prof. Dr. K.H. Abdulkahar Mudzakkir Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
11	Ki Bagoes Hadikoesomo	BPUPKI and Muhammadiyah figures	Gedung Ki Bagoes Hadikoesomo	Gedung Ki Bagoes Hadikoesomo, GOR UNIVERSITAS "X"
12	Dr. Mohammad Hatta	Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia	Gedung Dr. Mohammad Hatta	Gedung Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta
13	Muhammad Adnan	Masyumi people	Gedung Muhammad Adnan	Gedung Muhammad Adnan, Kampus Terpadu UNIVERSITAS "X" Jl. Kaliurang km. 14,5 Sleman, Yogyakarta

the name of the person chosen as a place name. This is a good example so that other universities can emulate this good example.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to P3M Politeknik Negeri Jakarta for funding this research. Hope this article was helpful. It has been carefully compiled and the kindness of this research, among others, for both parents and the care of our family.

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