TOPONYMY OF VILLAGES IN KENDARI CITY BASED ON HISTORICAL ASPECTS AND EVENTS: ANTHROPOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract	Article Information
This qualitative research with an anthropolinguistic approach aims to determine the linguistic form of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City and to find out the meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City based on historical aspects and events. This research is motivated by the lack of language literature related to Kendari City, especially in the field of toponymy, so that there are still many people who do not familiar w the names of sub-districts in Kendari City. The data in this research are 25 sub-districts from five sub-districts in Kendari City which were chosen randomly. Data collection was carried out by means of literature studies and interviews with three sources who aware about the history of Kendari City. The results show the toponymic language forms of sub-districts in Kendari City are in the form of single words, complex words and phrases. Regarding the meaning of toponymy, villages in Kendari City are dominated by history. The research results can be used as reference material for further research on similar topics so that the results vary. ***Keywords:*** *toponymy, history, events, descriptive*	

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is a knowledge of naming which is a branch of onomastics (Kridalaksana, 2008). Giving a name to an object makes it easier for someone to remember the object rather than explaining the characteristics of the feature being named. Behind the names of places there is a treasure of value that is still hidden (Mursidi & Soetopo, 2021). Through toponymy, ones can trace previous language use in place names. Toponymy is important since it has philosophical values that are characterized by the conditions of the people who live there in the form of language and regional society. Caciafoco & Cavallaro (2023) stated that toponymy is the study of place naming which is related to the origins of place names, changes in

place names, and the use of place names by the community along with their socio-cultural aspects. Naming places is very necessary to preserve national culture, even though the language is arbitrary, the system contains live values that are characteristic of regional languages and communities (Mursidi & Soetopo, 2021).

Toponymy is closely related to the history and culture of local communities. This is evidenced by the pattern of naming places in an area which is often taken from the names of important people or figures and the conditions or live of the people of an area. It is very necessary to study toponymy because there are still many place names whose origins are unknown, and many places do not even have names. In a pluralistic society, it is inevitable that various types of regional languages will be found. Names of places in an area can be formed using several regional languages in that area based on most of the population that occupies an area. For example, indigenous people may form place names using their regional language, while immigrant communities may not know anything about these names. Then, immigrant communities who live in one area can name the place they live by using their regional language. Therefore, it is necessary to find the origins of the name of a place using toponymy studies. Apart from that, place names that are formed using regional languages mean that young people do not know the meaning of these place names and do not know the history of naming places in their area. Mursidi and Soetopo (2021) stated that there are two things that make the study of toponymy is interesting for social and cultural purposes, namely; firstly, behind geographical names, there is a long history behind the naming of human settlement, while secondly, there are still many places on earth that do not yet have names.

Based on this, we are interested in researching the toponymy of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City. The names of sub-districts in Kendari City are formed using several regional languages that developed in the place. This is the reason why we wanted to know the linguistic forms of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City and the meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City, seen from the historical aspect and the events behind their naming. Place names can be grouped into six, namely: 1) plant names; 2) animal name; 3) historical events, myths, or legends; 4) teachings, religious concepts or iconography; 5) character title; and 6) geographical conditions (Munandar, 2016). In this research, the use of toponymy was solely elaborated based on events and history.

Much research on toponymy has been carried out before. Toponymy research from a linguistic perspective was carried out by several researchers (Gucci Liana et al., 2022; Halfian et al., 2022; Izar et al., 2021) that describe toponymy based on community values and culture and the background to naming places. Further, previous studies have also been conducted regarding the use of toponymy (Azzahra & Masruhi, 2022; Chiwanga & Mkiramweni, 2019; Roni et al., 2022). This research has similarities with Azzahra and Masruhi's (2022), which both discusses linguistic forms in toponymy. However, the object of this research is the names of sub-districts. Apart from explaining linguistic forms, this research also explains the toponymic meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City. This research classifies place names using toponymy theory (Rais et al., 2008). Other research

on Kendari City was also carried out by Hasniah et al. (2019) on street names in Kendari City.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Toponymy

Toponymy in geography is the knowledge of naming, origins, meaning of a place, as well as other parts of the earth's surface, both natural and artificial). In English, toponymy literally *means* the name of a place on earth (*topos* is "place" and *the nym* of the word *onyma* means name). Another name for toponymy in English is *place names* (Mursidi & Soetopo, 2021) Toponymy (place *names*) are linguistic signs of a particular language that indicate a particular part of topographic space (Abdikhalikovna, 2020). According to Kridalaksana (2008), toponymy is a part of the science of onomastics that investigates place names. The naming of places is certainly influenced by the culture and social context that prevails in society. The naming system is a comprehensive theoretical representation of culture that reflects the cultural aspects that have been formulated (Wilson, 1998).

Anthropolinguistics

The study of naming or toponymy is included in the category of anthropolinguistic studies (Sibarani in Saptarini et al., 2016). Linguistic anthropology is the study of language as a cultural resource and speech as a cultural practice (Duranti, 1997). Anthropolinguistics is a branch of science that studies variations in language use in relation to developments over time, differences in places of communication, kinship systems, the influence of ethnic habits, beliefs, language ethics, customs, and other cultural patterns through an ethnic group focuses its study on the relationship between language and culture in society (Sibarani in Saptarini et al., 2016).

Toponymic Attachment

Toponymic attachment was first elaborated by Konstanski (2009). In toponymic attachment theory, Konstanski (2009) says that the construction of place identity consists of four key elements, namely: history/memory, community, emotions, and actions/events.

Related Studies

Research on toponymy discusses a lot of linguistic forms and also the meaning of place names. The linguistic forms explained in this research are words and phrases. Words are two kinds of units, namely phonological units and grammatical units (Ramlan, 2009). A phrase is a combination of two or more words that are not predicative in nature and can be tight or loose (Kridalaksana, 2008). Regarding meaning, according to Kridalaksana (2008), is a relationship of equivalence or incommensurability between language and things outside language. Leech (1981) divides meaning into seven types, namely conceptual, connotative, stylistic, affective, collocative, and thematic. The related meaning explained in this research is the conceptual meaning which refers to history and toponymic events based on toponymic attachment theory (Konstanski, 2016). In toponymic attachment theory, Konstanski (2016) said that the construction of place identity consists of four key elements, namely: history/memory, community, emotions, and actions/events.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive research using qualitative methods. The method in this research is divided into three stages, namely, 1) data collection, 2) data analysis, and 3) data presentation. The data for this research are the names of sub-districts in Kendari City, totaling 25 sub-districts from five sub-districts whose names are mostly formed from the Tolaki language which is the regional language of the people of Kendari City. Data collection was carried out by means of literature studies and interviews. For the literature study, data was collected via the official Kendari City Government website . The interview technique in this research is a structured interview with three informants as community leaders in Kendari City.

The data was analyzed by classifying the data based on linguistic form and the meaning of sub-district names. In identifying the meaning of sub-district names, we used two regional language dictionaries (Tolaki-Indonesian Dictionary and Bugis-Indonesian Dictionary) and the online KBBI. We used interviews to look for some meanings not found in the dictionary and explain the social factors that influence the naming of sub-districts in Kendari City.

Data presentation is carried out in formal and informal ways. Formal data presentation is the presentation of data according to certain rules (Mastoyo, 2007). In this study the data is presented using ordinary words. The names of subdistricts in Kendari City were inventoried and explained based on history and events using Konstanski's toponymic attachment theory (2016). Meanwhile, when the data found that are not included in the history and events category, it will be included in another category.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Linguistic Forms of Village Toponymy in Kendari City

The names of sub-districts in Kendari City are in the form of words or phrases. The linguistic form in the form of words consists of single words and complex words.

Table 1. Linguistic Forms of Toponymy

No	Data	Linguistic Form	Information
1.	Abeli	Complex word	Affixation
2.	Anggilowu	Phrase	-
3.	Anduonohu	Complex word	Compound words
4.	Alolama	Phrase	-
5.	Baruga	Single word	-
6.	Bende	Single word	-
7.	Benuanirae	Phrase	-
8.	Kadia	Single word	-
9.	Kambu	Single word	-
10.	Kandai	Single word	-
11.	Salo Village	Complex word	Compound words

No	Data	Linguistic Form	Information
12.	Kendari caddy	Phrase	-
13.	Kemaraya	Complex word	Acronym
14.	Blooming Teak	Complex word	Compound words
15.	Eye	Single word	-
16.	Lalolara	Complex word	Compound words
17.	Mokoau	Phrase	-
18.	Labibia	Complex word	Reduplication
19.	Poasia	Complex word	Affixation
20.	Pondambea	Complex word	Other toponymies
21.	Purirano	Complex word	Compound words
22.	Sodohoa	Phrase	-
23.	Korumba	Single word	-
24.	Sambuli	Single word	-
25.	Tobuuha	Complex word	Compound words

In the table 1 above, the linguistic forms of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City are mentioned. Based on the table above, it can be seen that the linguistic forms of sub-district names in Kendari City are in the form of words and phrases. Data in the form of words is divided into single words and complex words. The names of sub-districts in Kendari City are single words such as *Baruga, Bende, Kadia, Kambu, Kanda, Korumba, Mata, Poasia, Sambuli* and *Sodohoa.* The names of sub-districts in the form of complex words are *Abeli, Anduonohu, Kemaraya, Kampung Salo,* Jati Mekar, *Lalolara, Labibia, Kemaraya, Pondambea, Poasia, Purirano,* and *Tobuuha.* The data on the names of sub-districts in Kendari City in the form of phrases are *Anggilowu, Alolama, Benuanirae, Kendari caddi, Mokoau,* and *Sodohoa.*

The meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City

In this research, toponymy of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City was found in the form of historical elements, events/actions, and other toponymy which are described in the following table:

Table 2. The meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City

No	Data	Meaning	Reference
1.	Abeli	The brave people's place	History
2.	Anggilowu	The curse place	Incident
3.	Anduonohu	Mortar stone place	History
4.	Alolama	Near taken place	Incident
5.	Baruga	Meeting hall	History
6.	Bende	Fortress	History

No	Data	Meaning	Reference
7.	Benuanirae	The pulled benu mango	Incident
8.	Kadia	A name of river	Incident
9.	Kambu	The village	History
10.	Kandai	A paddle	History
11.	Salo Village	A name of village	History
12.	Kendari caddy	A name of a district	Incident
13.	Kemaraya	The acronym of Kendari-Mandonga-Kingdom	History
14.	Blooming Teak	An expansion area	Incident
15.	Eye	A beginning of a place find for Kendari bay	History
16.	Lalolara	The ironwood area	History
17.	Mokoau	Missing village	History
18.	Labibia	The shall place	Incident
19.	Poasia	The pinched area	Other toponymies
20.	Pondambea	Save to the top	Other toponymies
21.	Purirano	The mud bottom	History
22.	Sodohoa	Protruding hornbil	Incident
23.	Korumba	The forest area	History
24.	Sambuli	Bullying place	Incident
25.	Tobuuha	A kingrom district	History

In the table above, the meaning of the names of subdistricts in Kendari City has been classified. Based on the table above, it can be seen that the meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City refers to events, history and other elements. The names of sub-districts that refer to historical elements are Abeli, Anduonohu, Baruga, Bende, Kambu, Kandai, Kampung Salo, Kemaraya, Mata, Mokoau, Purirano, Korumba, Lalolara and To-buuha.

The data on the names of sub-districts in Kendari City which refer to elements of the event are Anggilowu, Alolama, Benuanirae, Kadia, Kendari Caddi, Jati Bloom, Labibia, Sodohoa and Sambuli. The names of sub-districts in Kendari City that do not refer to historical elements and events are included in other toponymies. The names of villages included in other toponymies are Poasia and Pondambea.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results above, the discussion of the research results in the form of linguistic forms and meanings of place names in Kendari City is described as follows:

Linguistic Form

a. Subdistrict toponymy is in the form of single words

Single words are the smallest form of words (Ramlan, 2009). The names of sub-districts in Kendari City are single words such as Baruga, Bende, Kadia, Kambu, Kanda, Korumba, Mata, Poasia, Sambuli and Sodohoa.

b. Subdistrict toponymy is in the form of complex words

Complex words are word forms that have even smaller units (Ramlan, 2009). Complex words found in sub-district toponymy in Kendari City are in the form of affixation, compound words, reduplication and abbreviation.

Affixation is the process or result of adding affixes to the root, base or base (Kridalaksana, 2008). The form of affixation that appears in the names of sub-districts is in the form of the prefix {a-} which is a place marker or locative marker that appears in the Abeli sub-district which comes from the root word beli [bɜli] which means brave. Apart from the form of prefix + base word, there are also village names which are formed from prefixes + conjunctions + base words, as appears in Anggilowu sub-district which consists of the prefix {a-} + nggi (yang) + lowu (oath), and Anduonohu which consists of prefix {a-} +nduo (yang)+ nohu (dimple). Another prefix that also appears in sub-district names is the prefix {po} which is an affix in the Tolaki language that is concentrated as part of several categories which can be verbs, nouns or others (Sailan et al., 1995). This prefix appears in the name of Pondambea Village, which means saving upwards.

Ramlan (2009) defines compound words as words that consist of two words as elements. The names of sub-districts are in the form of compound words such as Jati Mekar, Kampungsalo (Bugis language) which consists of the words 'kampung' which means village and 'salo' which means river. There is also Lalolara (Tolaki language) which consists of the words 'lalo' which means area and 'lara' which means iron wood. Mokoau (Tolaki language) which consists of the words 'moko' which means longing and 'au' which means you (village). Purirano Village (Tolaki language) which consists of the words 'puri' which means mud and 'rano' which means black, and Tobuuha (Tolaki language) which consists of 'Tobu' which is the name of one of the areas of the Tolaki Kingdom and the word 'uha' which means big.

Reduplication is the repetition of basic form morphemes or part of the basic form (Verhaar, 2012). The reduplication found in this research is in the name of Labibia Village (Tolaki language) which consists of the prefix {la-} as a place marker or locative marker and the word 'bia' which means shellfish. The reduplication found in sub-district names is in the form of reduplication combined with affixes, namely reduplication which has an affix as a form of phonemic repetition whose phonemic form is the same as the phonemic

form of repetition of the basic form which is subjected to the repetition process (Sailan et al., 1995)

Abreviation is a morphological process in the form of dating one or several parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes to produce a new form in the form of a word (Kridalaksana, 2008). The abbreviations found in the toponymy of sub-districts in Kendari city involve acronyms. An acronym is the process of shortening a combination of letters or syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as words in accordance with the phonotactic rules of the language concerned (Kridalaksana, 2008). The name of the sub-district in the form of an acronym is Kemaraya which is short for 'Kendari and Mandonga Raya'.

c. Village toponymy in the form of phrases

The names of sub-districts in the form of phrases are Alolama (Tolaki language) which consists of the words 'Alo' which means to take and 'lama' which means closest, Benuanirae (Tolaki language) which consists of the word 'continent' which is the plural form of 'benu' a name of a type of mango in the Tolaki language and the word 'nirae' which means pulled down, and Kendari Caddi (Bugis language) which consists of the words Kendari which means Kendari City and 'caddi' which means number one.

The meaning of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City

a. Historical reference village toponymy

In this research, toponymy of subdistrict names in Kendari City was found in the form of historical elements, namely as follows:

Alolama

In the Tolaki-Indonesian dictionary Alolama consists of the word '*Alo*' which means to take and the word 'lama' which means close. Based on its geographical location, the Alolama area is the area closest to the center of Kendari City, so this area is a stopover place for people from several surrounding areas. City transportation only passes through this area so that people in other areas who want to take city transportation will wait in the Alolama area. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Alolama is the nearest place to pick up passengers.

Kandai

Kandai in the Tolaki language is wood or bamboo that supports a boat towards the shore (Melamba et al., 2011). Based on history, at the beginning of the 16th century, when Portuguese sailors wanted to sail to the Maluku region, they first discovered Kendari City. At that time Portuguese sailors met native people who brought 'kandai'. At that time, the Portuguese sailors asked about the name of the region they were visiting, but the native people misinterpreted the Portuguese's question, they thought that the Portuguese sailors were asking about the name of the object they were carrying, so they answered 'kandai'. Since then, the Portuguese

thought that the name of the place they visited was called 'Kandai'. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Kandai is an area around Kendari Bay.

Kendari Caddi

Kendari caddi is a Bugis language. In the Bugis-Indonesian dictionary Kendari Caddi consists of the word 'Kendari' which means Kendari City and the word 'Caddi' which means one. The toponymic meaning of Kendari Caddi is the Kendari region 1 during the reign of the first Governor who divided the Kendari region into several regions (live interview on January 17, 2024).

Kemaraya

Kemaraya is an acronym for Kendari-Mandonga-Raya. Kemaraya is the center of Kendari city which is included in the Kendari District area which is an area for the development of government offices, trade and agricultural industry (Melamba et al., 2011).

Korumba

Based on interview results Korumba means a forest area that is ready to be opened. This is in accordance with the current Korumba area which still has many large trees and wild plants. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Korumba is a former forest residential area. There is an expression *mosalei korumba* or clearing the forest. The word Korumba is inspired by the identity of the name of the river and also the name of the sub-district in Kendari City. in the map made by JN Vosmaer it is clear that it mentions *the Koroemba Rivers* (live interview on February 16, 2024).

Labibia

In the Tolaki-Indonesian dictionary Labibia consists of prefixes 'la' which is a place marker or locative marker in the Tolaki language and the word *'bia'* which means shellfish. As the name suggests, Labibia in the past was a large area surrounded by several rivers, so the livelihood of the Labibia people in the past was fishing. However, along with the development and expansion of this area, much of this area has been filled up for residential areas, schools and office areas, but the people still maintain their cultural heritage, one of which is through their traditional food, namely food made from shellfish, for example ' *pokea satay'* or shellfish satay. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Labibia is a place that produces river shellfish (live interview on February 20, 2024).

Lalolara

In the Tolaki-Indonesian dictionary, Lalolara consists of the words 'Lalo' which means area and 'lara' which means ironwood. According to local people, in the past this area was a producer of ironwood. Therefore, the toponymic meaning of Lalolara sub-district is a former ironwood producing area. Konawe and the Dutch

called Lalolara ulularang, so there was an agreement called the ulularang agreement, namely the agreement made by the Kingdom of Konawe and the Dutch in the ulularang area at that time which is now known as Lalolara.

Mokoau

In the Tolaki language dictionary, Mokoau consists of the word 'Moko' which means longing, and the word 'au' which means you. The word 'au' in this condition is a substitute for referring to the village. Based on stories from the people of the past, Mokoau was a village whose residents wandered outside the village and did not forget to always return to Mokoau village. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Mokoau sub-district is 'Homesick, people who always feel fond of their hometown when they migrate'. The expansion area of Kambu sub-district (live interview on February 16, 2024).

Abeli

Abeli comes from the Tolaki language A (place marker in Tolaki language) and *Beli* (brave). According to the story, the people of Abeli are known as an area where people are brave. There is a folklore about brave people known as the Tamalaki Troops, who were Tolaki troops tasked with maintaining defense on land and at sea. Tamalaki troops will expel invaders such as the Tobelo people, namely immigrants from the eastern region who entered the coastal area of Kendari Bay. These Tamalaki troops came from a region called Abeli.

Baruga

Based on the results of the interview, *Baruga* in Tolaki means meeting hall for traditional ceremonies or government ceremonies. In the Bugis language, *Baruga* means meeting room. The existing Baruga Village is the former meeting hall of the Tolaki Kingdom or often called the Laiwoi Kingdom. Interestingly, this baruga was built based on cooperation between the Tolaki people and the Bugis people, so there are similar meanings for the word Baruga in the Tolaki language and the Bugis language (live interview on February 6, 2024).

Bende

In the Tolaki language dictionary, bende means fort. Kendari City, which is the territory of the former Tolaki Kingdom, is the origin of the name of the region in Kendari City. This is the same as the name of *Bende sub-district,* a former stronghold of the Tolaki Kingdom when they fought against the Dutch.

Teak blooms

In the Indonesian dictionary the word 'Teak' is a type of plant and the word 'Mekar' is a verb which means to become wider (big, busy, good, etc.). The toponymic meaning of Jati Bloom is the area resulting from the expansion of one of the sub-districts.

Kambu

In the Tolaki language dictionary, *Kambu* comes from the word *Kambo,* which means village. During Dutch rule there was a village called *ulu kambu* or upper village. The Dutch call kambu '*kanboo*'. Kambu used to be an old village, but along with rapid development, this area has now turned into a busy area.

Kampungsalo

Kampungsalo is a Bugis language. In the Bugis-Indonesian dictionary the word 'Kampung' means village and the word 'salo' means river. Based on interviews with community leaders in the area, Kampungsalo is a river that was filled in to become a village for the Bugis people. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Kampungsalo is a residential area above a flooded river (live interview on January 20, 2024).

Eye

Eye in the Tolaki language means the sense of sight. However, in this case the eyes are interpreted referentially, which has an initial meaning. The Mata area is the initial area visible when entering Kendari Bay.

Tobuuha

Based on the results of the interview, Tobu is part of the Konawe kingdom. The word 'Uha' in the Tolaki language has a big meaning. When related to its toponymic meaning, Tobuuha is a fairly extensive residential area of the former Konawe Kingdom (live interview on February 17, 2024).

Purirano

In the Tolaki language dictionary (Muthalib et al., 1985), *puri* means mud while rano means black. As for the toponymic meaning, *Purirano* means a puddle of black mud. *Purirano* Village is an area built from the accumulation of black mud puddles. It is said that many *Purirano* people keep buffalo so that the black mud puddle becomes a bathing place for the buffalo.

b. Toponymy of reference subdistrict Event/action

In this research, toponymy of the names of sub-districts in Kendari City was found in the form of elements of events/actions, namely as follows:

Anggilowu

Anggilowu is a Tolaki language which consists of the prefix {a-} which is a place marker or locative marker, *nggi* (conjunction) and *lowu* (oath). The toponymic meaning *of Anggilowu* is a sworn place. It is said that in this area there was an act of incest committed by a father and son couple. Currently, the Anggilowu area is an area that is quite well known for criminal activity.

Kadia

Kadia is the name of a river. Previously there was an activity for Tolaki people to set traps called *kabua* or *mekabua.* This activity is carried out on the Kadia River.

Currently Kadia is an area resulting from the filling up of the Kadia River. In the Kadia Village area there are still remains of the Kadia River which is now used as a tourist attraction called "Kadia River Green Open Space" (live interview on February 06, 2024).

Anduonohu

Anduonohu means 'a stone with a dimple'. Based on interviews *Anduonohu* is a successful agricultural area. There is an area in *Anduonohu* that is used for harvest celebrations. During harvest parties, farmers will hit a stone to form a mortar as a form of gratitude for the success of the harvest (live interview on February 06, 2024).

Benuanirae

Benuanirae consists of two words, namely *benu* (the name of a type of mango in the Tolaki language) and *nirae* (pulled down). Based on the results of interviews with Dr. Basrin Melamba, MA., the meaning of *Continentalnirae* is Benu mango which is picked by pulling the branch of the tree. Regarding toponymy, *Benuanirae* is a place where Benu mango trees grow which are not too tall, so people usually find it very easy to pick the fruit (live interview on February 06, 2024).

Sambuli

In the Tolaki language '*sambuli*' means sulut or disturb. In accordance with local stories, in the Sambuli area, fights often occur due to the behavior of people who disturb/bully each other. Thus, the toponymic meaning of Sambuli Village is an area where riots often occur. The naming of a place can also be described from the emotional form of a society or community living in that area (Konstanski, 2016).

Sodohoa

In the Tolaki-Indonesian dictionary '*Sodo*' means perched/protruding, and '*Hoa*' is a type of hornbill. Community activity in the Sodohoa area in the past was to catch hornbills. Thus, the meaning of Topinimi in *Sodohoa Village* is an area where many hornbills are found. In the toponymy typology created by the *Australian National Placenames* Survey (ANPS), through (Blair & Tenda, 2021), toponymy or place naming, occupations/activities can be taken that indicate work, customary activities, or related artifacts associated with that place.

c. Other toponymies

These toponymies are the names of places that do not include elements of history and events. The names of sub-districts in Kendari City which are included in other toponymic elements are as follows:

Pondambea

In the Tolaki language, *pondambea* is an activity to raise something to a place above the head, so *pondambea* is likened as a place to store things that are located at the top. Considering from the location of the *Pondambea area,* this area is part of the area that is located in a high-altitude area.

Poasia

Poasia is taken from the name of a very beautiful dancer who lived in the area currently called Poasia. Place names can also be taken from the names of important people in an area, for example using the names of prominent people, patrons, officials, nobles, politicians, etc., or the names of groups of people (Blair & Tenda, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it was found that the toponymy of sub-districts in Kendari City is in the form of words and phrases. Toponymy in the form of words is divided into single words and complex words. In kelurahan toponymy in Kendari City, there are 10 data in the form of single words, while complex words consist of four data affixations, six compound words, one data reduplication and one abbreviation in the form of an acronym. data. The subdistrict toponymy in the form of phrases contains three pieces of data. In terms of quantity, many sub-district toponymies in Kendari City are in the form of single words. Based on the toponymic meaning of sub-districts in Kendari City, many sub-district names refer to history/memory. This research is the first research on the names of sub-districts in Kendari City so that it can be a reference for future researchers for developments related to similar research. However, this research only focuses on toponymy which refers to history/memories and actions/events so that many sub-district names in Kendari City are not included.

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