CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

A name is one of the most important aspects of one's life because it represents the person's identity. It is one's typical entity to be recognized by others. In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (kbbi)* (2008) name is a word to refer to or call people (places, goods, animals, and other entities) or a title or designation, kindness, goodness and honor. Usually, parents give names to their newborn children by including certain meanings in them. Usually, naming a child or newborn baby is not just perfunctory because the parents have a desire or reason why they choose the name for their child. In every name, parents sincerely hope their children will be what they want. Parents have several references behind the choice of a name for their child. Parents usually get references from ancestors, families and communities around them (Petillo 2020).

In Balinese context, parents usually give their children names according to the gifts of ancestors, family and parents themselves. Balinese names have their characteristics. The name of a person in Balinese society is often determined by the caste level of a person in society. However, in line with the change of modernization, some parents name their children in a modern way and do not even like the names of traditional Balinese in general. Balinese people self-naming changes according to the social and cultural perception adopted by parents of the children. Giving traditional names to children born in 1990 usually simpler

and shorter, even containing only two to one syllable. Unlike children born in 1997-2012, often referred to as Generation Z, in this generation, self-naming is more likely to follow modernization because very rapid social and cultural developments influence it. This generation is often called Zoomers, a demographic group that replaces millennials and precedes the Alpha generation. In Generation Z, Balinese parents still apply Balinese traditional naming system in general and many of them tend to adapt foreign cultures when giving names to their children.

Many of the Balinese zoomers, at the present time, are university students. In Buleleng, as a regency of Bali province, numerous zoomers study at Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha in various departments, one of them is in English Language Education Department. Based on the preliminary observation of their names, some parents name their children according to what their ancestors, family, community, and caste gave them according to modernization as proposed by Radovic, (2017). This phenomenon is challenging to be investigated. The linguistic study that concerns the naming system is onomastics (Algeo,1992). Usually influenced by the community's social and cultural background, the naming system raises the specification of onomastics termed socio-onomastics (Ainiala & Ostman, 2017). Aribowo and Herawati (2016) differentiate people's names into eight, namely (1) Allonymy, which is a nomenclature system that usually uses the names of other pre-existing people or can also be called by adopting the names of living figures or people. (2) Andronymy is a naming system that uses the name of the husband (male) for the name of his wife, where the husband's name is put on the wife When they get married. (3) Demonimy is a

name used by a person based on the name of the area or the name of the place where they live, which will be used as a hope or prayer so that one day they can live there. (4) Isonymy is a system of names that use the same elements as siblings (brothers). (5) Necronymy is a naming system that adopts the name of another person who has died. (6) Numeronymy is a naming system containing elements of numbers, usually related to the order of birth; one example is Eko, Dwi and Tri. (7) Patronymic is a child's name system containing elements of his father's name—for example, using the name " Father " to his child. (8) Theonymy is a system containing elements of God's names, usually as manifestations of religious identity in Hindu aga, such as Brahmanda, Siva, and Vishnu.

Indri and Rustinar (2022) conducted a study entitled Naming Self-Names and Their Meanings in the People of Kaur Regency, Bengkulu Province.This research aims to describe personal names and their meanings as used by society. The research results show that ten personal names are used, namely Lekat, Tali, Sangkut, and Buyung, for women, while the names for men are Sirat, Jurai, Kukuh, Upik, Firm, and Tutup. Zahidi, Khoiru An Nisa (2023) conducted research entitled Dynamics of Balinese Language in the Development of Balinese Culture. This research discusses that Balinese culture and the Balinese language are inseparable, so efforts to develop Balinese culture cannot be separated from efforts to develop the Balinese language. This is also because the dynamics of Balinese culture and the Balinese language must be in tune. Balinese culture is a necessity without being supported by the development of the Balinese language. The dynamics of Balinese culture should be in line and in harmony with the development of the Balinese language, both of which are dynamic towards a

dynamic Balinese civilization by the development of society and the demands of the times. Resticka and Sri (2018) conducted a study entitled Expression reference persona self-name in Indonesian. This study aims to describe the forms of reference to personal names, the forms of reference to personal names, and the types of references to personal names in Indonesian. The results of this study are divided into three first, the lingual form of personal self-name reference. The lingual forms of personal name references in Indonesian are words and phrases. The lingual form of reference to personal names in the form of words includes personal pronouns, abbreviations, proper names, and descriptions of proper names. Second, the reference expression of personal self-name are in the form of personal pronouns, proper names, and descriptions of personal names. Expressions of self-name references in personal pronouns include I, I, he, she, we, us, and they (Yeung & Yeung 2015).

The results of the researchers' findings state that there are several elements and types of meaning based on language that can form a self-name and the meaning contained in the name. A comparison with the research currently being carried out is that the similarities studied in the research are about self-naming, where researcher is currently researching the ELE students' names as the zoomers.

Based on the literature review above, a study of the Balinese self-names in the Buleleng Bali, Especially at Undiksha for ELE students, is worth conducting. The research on Balinese self-names that exist in the Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha for ELE students has never been conducted previously. Therefore,

research will be conducted titled " A Socio-onomastic Approach of the Self-naming of Balinese People in ELE student Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha".

1.2. Problem Identification of The Study

The implementation of this research was based on the existing background, namely, how to give names to the Balinese people who live at the Ganesha University of Education, especially ELE students. This research aims to find out what naming patterns they use in creating their own names. and the second is about how they categorize their names. In accordance with the 8 forms of name system that have been formulated by Aribowo and Herawati (2016), namely Allonymy, Andronymy, Demonimi, Isonimi, Nekronimi, Numeronymy, Patronymy, and Teonimi.

1.3. Limitation of the Study

Due to limited time and resources for conducting research, this research focuses more on socio-nomastic studies where researchers discuss self-naming patterns among Ganesha Education University students, especially students in the English Education study program. Apart from that, this research will also describe the categories of self-naming in Generation Z. In this research there are also several limitations that occur, one of which is limited space and research subjects so this research can only be carried out on the Ganesha University of Education campus, considering the limited time available. owned by researchers so that research can only examine several problem formulations.

1.4.   Research Questions

Based on the background that has been described, there are several problem formulations, namely:

1) What are the patterns of the self-naming of the students at English Language Department of Ganesha University of Education?

2) What are the categories of self-naming of Generation Z students at English Language Department of Ganesha University of Education?

1.5.   Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1) To find out the name patterns of the Balinese in English Language Department of Student Ganesha Education University.

2) To Classify the categories of personal names for generation Z of English Language Department of students at Ganesha University of Education.

1.6.   Research Significances

The results that can be obtained by holding this study are that the researcher intends to give importance theoretically and also practically to know how to name oneself more deeply. Researchers also hope that this research can help students and students to be able to easily analyze and describe one's self-naming.

1) Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, it is hoped that this research can become a reference in further research, especially in self-naming, and can also enrich the theory of

onomastics. Apart from that, this research also aims to provide contributions and scientific knowledge that can be used in the future.

2) Practical Significance

This research is expected to provide a reference for further research that is going to be carried out and can also be useful to find out how to use a person's name based on his social and cultural background.

1.7.   Definition of Key Terms

1) Socio-Onomastics (Study of Names in Social Context):

Socio-onomastics is a branch of onomastics that focuses on the social, cultural, and historical aspects of names, including personal and family names. It includes an understanding of how names influence and are influenced by social context. Example: Analysis of surnames in the context of marriage, name changes related social status (Ainala, 2017)

2) Pattern Of Self-Naming

The pattern of self-naming is a form of naming given by parents to their children. With self-naming people can be addressed or can also be called by their respective names. The name itself is usually given based on the caste of the family, gender, or the symbol or meaning of the gift from the family.

3) Category Of Self-Naming

The category of self-naming is how a person's name falls into several categories which according to Aribowo and Herawati (2016) differentiate people's names into eight categories including: Allonymy, Andronymy, Demonymy, Isonymy, Necronymy, Numeronymy, Patronimy, Theonymy.