

Foreign Names Committee  
Geographic Names Standardization Policy for  
Indonesia  
Version 1.0



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## **Executive Summary**

The national language of Indonesian is Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), although over 720 languages are spoken throughout the country. USBGN-approved names for geographic features in Indonesia are therefore taken from official mapping in the Indonesian language. Since Indonesian has gone through official orthography changes in the past, care must be taken to change names to the new orthography if using older sources. The technical treatment of geographic names follows Indonesian national conventions on names standardization, particularly those used on official sources.

There are 12 languages in addition to Indonesian that have over one million speakers in Indonesia. A list of these languages is found in Appendix A. Also, Appendix B contains information regarding accessing language atlases. Although geographic names derive from many minority languages, no official mapping is carried out in any of the minority languages, despite the limited use of native generics. A list of generics is found in Appendix C. Should geographic names be encountered in any of the twelve minority languages of Indonesia, they should be treated as variant spellings of the standard names.

Several organizations are involved in mapping and other activities associated with geographic names. There are also several geographic names groups. However, it is unclear which of these is the ultimate authority within the nation with regards to geographic names. Bakosurtanal (Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional) is the nation's leading mapping agency. Bakosurtanal products are considered official for USBGN purposes.

## **1. Introduction**

The standardization policies presented below have been prepared to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in Public Law 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. This document also is in agreement with the principles set out in the BGN draft standard 'Foreign Geographic Names: Standardization Principles,' of 2004.

## **2. Scope**

The policies described herein are limited to geographic names encountered in Indonesia and shall be applied to all Indonesian geographic name and feature records in the Geographic Names Database maintained for U.S. Government purposes by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, as well as to all Indonesian geographic names as used by employees and officials of the United States Government.

## **3. Linguistic Policy**

### **3.1 General Remarks**

Although over 730 separate languages are spoken throughout the country, the official language of Indonesia is Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia). The ISO 639-3 name for this language is Indonesian, and the ISO 639-3 code for it is 'ind'. Due to Indonesia's linguistic diversity, only around 22 million people speak Indonesian as a first language, while over 140 million people speak it as a second language. Indonesian is an Austronesian language and falls within the Malayo-Polynesian sub-grouping. It is a form of the Malay language, variations of which have been widely used for centuries in what now forms Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore. Indonesian has been influenced by centuries of international contact. The adoption of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam along with the influence of Dutch and Portuguese colonialism in Indonesian history has resulted in a vocabulary rich in words from Sanskrit, Arabic, Dutch, and Portuguese. English has been the language of greatest influence in modern times.

Indonesian minority languages vary in number of speakers between several hundred and several million. Most fall within the Malayo-Polynesian sub-grouping of the Austronesian language family. Yet, in the linguistically diverse island of New Guinea, the languages spoken are often in the Trans-New Guinea or West Papuan language families

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and are not related to Austronesian languages. For a list of the most widely spoken languages in Indonesia, see Appendix A and Section 3.3. To find out how to access a language atlas of Indonesia, see Appendix B.

### 3.2 National Language

The national language of Indonesia is Indonesian, as specified in Article 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (see <http://inic.utexas.edu/asnic/countries/indonesia/ConstIndonesia.html>):

“The national language of Indonesia shall be the Bahasa Indonesia or the Indonesian language. In the areas possessing languages of their own which are actively used by the people concerned (for instance, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and so forth), those languages will be respected and also cared for by the State. Those languages are a part of the living culture of Indonesia.”

#### 3.2.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography

Official cartographic sources of Indonesia are produced only in Indonesian. No official geographic sources are published in any minority language of Indonesia.

#### 3.2.2 Phonology, Alphabet, and Orthography

##### 3.2.2.1 Phonology

The tables below contain the phonemes of the Indonesian language. (International Phonetic Alphabet characters are used.)

##### Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental/Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p b		t d	c ɟ	k g	ʔ
Nasals	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives		f v	s z	ʃ	x	h
Lateral			l			
Trill			r			

##### Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Semi-Vowels	y		w
High	i		u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low		a	

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*3.2.2.2 Alphabet*

Indonesian is written with the Latin alphabet.

## Indonesian Alphabet

A a    B b    C c    D d    E e    F f    G g    H h    I i    J j    K k    L l    M m  
 N n    O o    P p    Q q    R r    S s    T t    U u    V v    W w    Y y    X x    Z z

*3.2.2.3 Orthography*

The following table shows the orthography used to represent Indonesian phonemes:

Letter	Phonetic Symbol(s)	English Approximate
a	[a]	<b>T<u>a</u>lk</b>
b	[b]	<b><u>B</u>oy</b>
c	[tʃ ]	<b><u>Ch</u>air</b>
d	[d]	<b><u>D</u>o</b>
e (shown as é in dictionaries)	[e]	<b>T<u>a</u>ke</b>
e	[ə]	<b><u>A</u>bout</b>
f	[f]	<b><u>F</u>ood</b>
g	[g]	<b><u>G</u>ood</b>
h	[h]	<b><u>H</u>ouse</b>
i	[i]	<b><u>B</u>eet</b>
j	[dj]	<b><u>J</u>am</b>
k	[k]	<b><u>K</u>ite</b>
l	[l]	<b><u>L</u>eap</b>
m	[m]	<b><u>M</u>op</b>
n	[n]	<b><u>N</u>ight</b>
o	[o]	<b>T<u>o</u>ll</b>
p	[p]	<b><u>P</u>ill</b>
q	[k]	<b><u>K</u>ite</b>

r	[r]	(none) Trill, like Spanish ‘ <b>r</b> ’.
s	[s]	<b>S</b> ight
t	[t]	<b>T</b> ime
u	[u]	<b>M<u>oo</u>n</b>
v	[v]	<b>V</b> an
w	[w]	<b>W</b> ill
y	[j]	<b>Y</b> es
z	[z] or [d]	<b>Z</b> oo or <b>D</b> ot
kh	[x]	<b>B<u>a</u>ch</b>
ny	[ɲ ]	<b>C<u>a</u>nyon</b>
sy	[ʃ ]	<b>S<u>h</u>op</b>
ng*	[ŋ]	<b>S<u>i</u>nger</b> (not like <b>F<u>i</u>nger</b> )
au	aw (diphthong)	<b>C<u>o</u>w</b>
ai	ay (diphthong)	<b>H<u>a</u>y</b>

Note: Voiceless stops are always unaspirated, unlike initial voiceless stops in English.

\*This sound can occur in initial position. The combination of ng+g produces the equivalent of ‘ng’ in English ‘finger’.

As shown in the above table, ‘e’ represents two sounds—both /e/ and /ə/. Dictionaries usually use the accented é to represent /e/. Occurrences of /e/ in Indonesian are far fewer than those of /ə/. When the letter ‘e’ is used in Indonesian, it is usually representing /ə/.

#### 3.2.2.4 Orthographic Reform

The orthography for Indonesian has changed at various times during its history. The most recent official change was in 1972. (For a thorough history of Indonesian spelling reforms see <http://www.spellingsociety.org/journals/j11/malay.php>.)

Approved Indonesian geographic names follow the new spelling system. If names are collected off an older source, spellings should be corrected to be consistent with the modern spelling system. For example, if the capital city is shown as “Djakarta”, it should be corrected to be “Jakarta”. Pre-1972 spellings are to be converted using the table below.

#### Spelling Systems

Modern Spelling

Pre-1972 Spelling

c

tj

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j	dj
kh	ch
ny	nj
sy	sj
y	j
e [ə]	e
e [e]	e, é
u	u, oe*

Note: \*The change from ‘oe’ to ‘u’ occurred in 1947.

#### 3.2.2.5 *Diacritics*

Approved Indonesian geographic names are written without diacritics. Dictionary forms that show é are converted to e in approved forms.

### 3.2.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names

#### 3.2.3.1 *Word Division*

When collecting geographic names, official sources should be closely followed in regards to word division. However, if discrepancies exist that necessitate choosing between different options, the following rules may be applied. These rules are detailed in a guide for standardizing geographic names in Indonesia prepared by Bakosurtanal, titled ‘Konsepsi Standardasi Nama-nama Geografis Untuk Peta Dan Media Informasi Lain’. The rules are to be treated only as general guidelines. Geographic names on Bakosurtanal products will be considered official, whether or not they comply with these rules. .

- a. If a geographic name is composed of a specific element and a generic element, it is written with two words. (Example: Gunung Pangrango ‘Mount Pangrango’)
- b. If a geographic name is composed of a false generic and a specific element, it is written with one word. (Example: Gunungsahari ‘Mountsahari’)
- c. If a geographic name is composed of a specific element and a modifier, it is written with two words. (Examples: Jakarta Utara ‘North Jakarta’, Bungku Tengah ‘Central Bungku’)
- d. If a geographic name is composed of a word specifying location or direction and a specific element, it is written with two words. (Example: Utara Tolitoli ‘North Tolitoli’)
- e. If a geographic name is composed of a noun and a numeral (with a numerical meaning), the numeral (Arabic or Roman) is spelled out and written as a separate word within the name. (Example: Depok Dua ‘Depok Two’)
- f. If a geographic name is composed of a numeral followed by another name element, the numeral is spelled out and the other elements follow as separate words in the name. (Example: IX Tunggur becomes Sembilan Tunggur)

- g. If a geographic name is composed of three words with a numeral in the center the numeral is spelled out and the three separate words make up the name. (Example: Rokan IVKota becomes Rokan Empat Kota)
- h. If a geographic name is composed of two modifiers and a numeral that has numerical meaning, the numeral is spelled out and the three separate words make up the name. (Example: Ilir Barat Satu ‘Downstream West One’)
- i. If a geographic name is composed of a specific noun or adjective together with a numeral that does not have numerical significance, the numeral is spelled out and combined with the other word. (Examples: Manggadua ‘Mangotwo’, Kelapadua ‘Coconuttwo’, Benualima ‘Landfive’)
- j. If a geographic name is composed of reduplicated elements, the elements are separated with a hyphen. (Examples: Bati-bati, Dufa-dufa)
- k. If a geographic name is composed of two modifiers, the two words are combined into one word. (Example: Purbatua ‘Ancientold’, Purbabaru ‘Ancientnew’)
- l. If a geographic name is composed of two nouns, the two words will be combined into one word. (Example: Jatibanteng ‘Jatitreewildox’, Bulupayung ‘Featherumbrella’)
- m. If a geographic name is composed of a noun and a generic, the two words are written as one word. (Example: Pintupadang ‘Doorfield’, Warunggunung ‘Storemountain’, Ciwaduk ‘Riverreservoir’)
- n. If a geographic name is composed of a modifier and a generic, the two words are written as one word. (Example: Purbatuaperkebunan ‘Ancientoldplantation’)
- o. If a geographic name is composed of a combination of two generics, the two words are written as one word. (Example: Hutapadang ‘Hamletfield’)
- p. If a geographic name is composed of a combination of two generics and a modifier, the three words are written as one word. (Example: Torlukmuaradolok)
- q. If a geographic name is composed of a combination of two or more generics and a noun, the words are written as one word. (Muarabatangankola)
- r. If a geographic name is composed of a combination of three or more generics or specific elements, the name is written according the previously listed rules.
- s. If a geographic name is composed of a person’s name, the name retains its original spelling. (Example: Bandara Soekarno-Hatta ‘Sukarno-Hatta Airport’)

### 3.2.4 Pronunciation

Despite their varied languages of origin, Indonesian geographic names may be pronounced using Indonesian pronunciation as outlined in the table in 3.2.2.2. Since Indonesian—the national language—is spoken throughout the country, and since geographic names are spelled according to Indonesian standards, most speakers are understood when pronouncing geographic names using standard Indonesian pronunciation as opposed to local pronunciation. For example, although Bandung may be pronounced “Mbandung” by those living in Yogyakarta, the approved form of the name will be understood when pronounced according to Indonesian standards.



### 3.2.5 Grammatical Peculiarities Essential for the Treatment and Understanding of Geographic Names

#### 3.2.5.1 *Hyphenation and capitalization*

Indonesian words and names often contain reduplicated elements in approved forms of Indonesian geographic names. Reduplicated elements are usually separated by hyphens.

Indonesian names are written in upper- and lowercase letters. Name elements are written with an initial uppercase letter, including generics. Conjunctions may be an exception.

#### 3.2.5.2 *Numbers*

Cardinal numbers are sometimes used in Indonesian geographic names. (Ordinal numbers are not used.) If shown in Arabic or Roman numerals, numbers should be expanded into their spelled out form.

##### Cardinal Numbers

1	Satu
2	Dua
3	Tiga
4	Empat
5	Lima
6	Enam
7	Tujuh
8	Delapan
9	Sembilan
10	Sepuluh
11	Sebelas
12	Dua Belas
13	Tiga Belas
14	Empat Belas
15	Lima Belas
16	Enam Belas
17	Tujuh Belas
18	Delapan Belas
19	Sembilan Belas

20	Dua Puluh
21	Dua Puluh Satu
22	Dua Puluh Dua
23	Dua Puluh Tiga

### 3.2.5.3 *Optional long and short forms*

All first-order and second-order administrative divisions are accorded both long-form and short-form names. The short-form names simply omit the generic. Lower-order administrative divisions may also be accorded optional short forms.

### 3.2.5.4 *Abbreviations*

The practice of combing initial letters of multiple words to create abbreviations is very common in Indonesian. This practice has been applied to certain generics in official Indonesian mapping.

Example:

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Expanded Form</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Kodya	Kotamadya	Second-order Administrative Division
Kotip	Kota Administratip	Second-order Administrative Division

Both Kotip and Kodya refer to the same type of feature—namely a second-order administrative division in the form of a municipality. Newer maps use the term Kota in place of these terms.

When collecting geographic names, such abbreviations may be collected in variants, with the expanded versions being collected for the authoritative names.

## 3.2.6 **Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics**

There are no significant dialects of Indonesian.

Many words of foreign origin have been modified to fit Indonesian standards. For example, the Dutch name Batavia has been changed to Betawi. However, there are also some geographic names originating from Dutch and other languages that have retained their original spellings.

## 3.3 **Minority Languages**

The minority languages listed below are those with over one million speakers. Language names and definitions used by the Board on Geographic Names are taken from the Defense Language Office's standard list of language names and codes, which itself is a subset of the ISO 639-3 Draft Standard for language names and codes. The source of population figures for these minority languages is *Ethnologue*.

### 3.3.1 **Javanese**

Javanese is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family and is closely related to Indonesian. The language code for Javanese is 'jav'. Javanese is spoken as a first language by over 31% of the population of Indonesia, primarily on the island of Java.

#### 3.3.1.1 *Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

In official maps, Javanese generics are commonly used in place of Indonesian generics. For example, most stream names in Java have the Javanese generic "kali" as opposed to the Indonesian word

“sungai”. Approved forms of geographic names of Javanese origin are spelled using the Indonesian spelling system.

### *3.3.1.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

#### *3.3.1.2.1 Alphabets*

Javanese is written in the Latin alphabet.

#### *3.3.1.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in approved forms of geographic names of Javanese origin.

### *3.3.1.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Javanese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

### *3.3.1.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

### *3.3.1.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

### *3.3.1.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Many dialects of Javanese are spoken, including Jawa Halus, Tegal, Indramayu, Solo, Tembung, Pasisir, Surabaya, Malang-Pasuruan, Banten, and Manuk. Dialects differ primarily in pronunciation. The dialects are similar enough to be mutually intelligible.

## **3.3.2 Sundanese**

Sundanese is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family, closely related to Indonesian. The language code for Sundanese is ‘sun’. It is spoken as a first language by over 11% of the population of Indonesia, primarily in the western part of Java.

### *3.3.2.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

In official maps, Sundanese generics are commonly used in place of Indonesian generics. For example, stream names in the western part of Java often have the Sundanese generic “ci” as opposed to the Indonesian word “sungai”. Approved forms of geographic names of Sundanese origin are spelled using the Indonesian spelling system.

### *3.3.2.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

#### *3.3.2.2.1 Alphabets*

Sundanese is written in the Latin alphabet.

#### *3.3.2.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Sundanese origin.

### *3.3.2.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Sundanese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

### *3.3.2.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.2.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*  
(Not Applicable)

*3.3.2.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

The dialects of Sundanese include Banten, Bogor, Pringan, and Cirebon.

### **3.3.3 Madurese**

Madurese is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family, closely related to Indonesian. The language code for Madurese is ‘mad’. Madurese is spoken as a first language by over 13.5 million people, who live mainly in the eastern part of Java or on the island of Madura.

*3.3.3.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Madurese.

*3.3.3.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.3.2.1 Alphabets*

Madurese is written in the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.3.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Madurese origin.

*3.3.3.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Madurese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.3.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.3.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.3.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

The dialects of Madurese include Bawean, Bangkalan, Pamekasan, Sampang, Sapudi, and Sumenep.

### **3.3.4 Banjarese**

Banjarese is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. The language code for Banjarese is ‘bjn’. Banjarese is spoken as a first language by over 5 million people, primarily in southern and eastern parts of Borneo.

*3.3.4.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Banjarese.

*3.3.4.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.4.2.1 Alphabets*

Banjarese is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.4.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Banjarese origin.

*3.3.4.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Banjarese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.4.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.4.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.4.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

The dialects of Banjarese are Kuala and Hulu.

**3.3.5 Buginese**

Buginese, also known as Bugis, is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. It is spoken in the southern portion of Sulawesi. Over 3.5 million people speak Buginese. Its language code is 'bug'.

*3.3.5.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

There is currently no official mapping in Buginese.

*3.3.5.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)**3.3.5.2.1 Alphabets*

Buginese is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.5.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Buginese origin.

*3.3.5.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Buginese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.5.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.5.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.5.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Dialects of Buginese include Bone, Pangkep, Camba, Sidrap, Pasangkayu, Sinjai, Soppeng, Wajo, Barru, Sawitto, and Luwu.

**3.3.6 Balinese**

A member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, Balinese is spoken by 3.9 million people. It is mainly spoken on Bali and parts of Java and Lombok. Its language code is 'ban'.

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*3.3.6.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Balinese.

*3.3.6.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.6.2.1 Alphabets*

Balinese is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.6.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Balinese origin.

*3.3.6.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Balinese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.6.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.6.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.6.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Dialects of Balinese include Lowland Bali, Highland Bali, and Nusa Penida,

### **3.3.7 Achinese**

Achinese (also Acehnese, Achenese, Achehnese, or Aceh) is spoken in Aceh Province in northern Sumatra. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family. It is closely related to the Chamic languages of Vietnam. Over three million people speak Achinese. Its language code is 'ace'.

*3.3.7.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Achinese.

*3.3.7.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.7.2.1 Alphabets*

Achinese is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.7.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Achinese origin.

*3.3.7.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Achinese geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions. Older maps of Aceh contain words with apostrophes. In newer maps, the apostrophes are often replaced by the letter 'k', allowing the spelling to align with modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.7.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.7.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.7.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Dialects of Achinese include Banda Aceh, Baruh, Bueng, Daja, Pase, Pidie, and Tunong.

### **3.3.8 Sasak**

Sasak is spoken on the island of Lombok in the Lesser Sundas. The language is also known as Lombok. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and it is spoken by over 2.1 million people. Its language code is 'sas'.

*3.3.8.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Sasak.

*3.3.8.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.8.2.1 Alphabets*

Sasak is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.8.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Sasak origin.

*3.3.8.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Sasak geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.8.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.8.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.8.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Dialects of Sasak include Kuto-Kute, Ngeto-Ngete, Meno-Mene, Ngeno-Ngene, and Mriak-Mriku.

### **3.3.9 Batak Toba**

Batak Toba is a language spoken in inland northern Sumatra, near Lake Toba. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and it is spoken by over two million people. Its language code is 'bbc'.

*3.3.9.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*  
There is currently no official mapping in Batak Toba.

*3.3.9.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)*

*3.3.9.2.1 Alphabets*

Batak Toba is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.9.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Batak Toba origin.

*3.3.9.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Batak Toba geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.9.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.9.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.9.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

There are no distinct dialects of Batak Toba. Batak Angkola is similar but distinct enough to be considered a separate language.

**3.3.10 Makasar**

Makasar is a language spoken in inland southern Sulawesi. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and it is spoken by over 1.6 million people. Its language code is ‘mak’.

*3.3.10.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

There is currently no official mapping in Makasar.

*3.3.10.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)**3.3.9.2.1 Alphabets*

Makasar is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.10.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Makasar origin.

*3.3.10.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Makasar geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.10.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.10.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.10.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

Dialects of Makasar include Gowa, Turatea, and Maros-Pangkep.

**3.3.11 Batak Dairi**

Batak Dairi is a language spoken in inland northern Sumatra. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and it is spoken by over 1.2 million people. Its language code is ‘btd’.

*3.3.11.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

There is currently no official mapping in Batak Dairi.



*3.3.11.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)**3.3.9.2.1 Alphabets*

Batak Dairi is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.11.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Batak Dairi origin.

*3.3.11.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Batak Dairi geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.11.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.11.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.11.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

There are no distinct dialects of Batak Dairi.

**3.3.12 Batak Simalungun**

Batak Simalungun is a language spoken in inland northern Sumatra, northeast of Lake Toba. It falls within the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, and it is spoken by over 1.2 million people. Its language code is 'bts'.

*3.3.12.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography*

There is currently no official mapping in Batak Simalungun.

*3.3.12.2 Alphabet(s) and Transcription(s)**3.3.9.2.1 Alphabets*

Batak Simalungan is written with the Latin alphabet.

*3.3.12.2.2 Diacritics*

Diacritics are not used in geographic names of Batak Simalungan origin.

*3.3.12.3 General Spelling Rules for Geographic Names*

Batak Simalungan geographic names follow modern Indonesian spelling conventions.

*3.3.12.4 Pronunciation*

As Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is the national language, all geographic names, regardless of language of origin, may be pronounced using standard Indonesian pronunciation.

*3.3.12.5 Technical Treatment of Geographic Names*

(Not Applicable)

*3.3.12.6 Distribution of Main Dialects and their Characteristics; how far are dialectal name forms adapted to the standard form of the language?*

There are no distinct dialects of Batak Simalungan.

## 4. Names Authorities and Names Standardization

### 4.1 National Names Authorities: Aims, functions, rules

#### 4.1.1 Legal Situation and Practical Application in Administration and Official Cartography

Several different government organizations are involved with the work of creating, changing, validating, or recording geographic names in Indonesia. Following are the primary agencies involved.

##### 4.1.1.1 National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (*Bakosurtanal*)

Bakosurtanal is the acronym for Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional (National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping). Bakosurtanal is considered the leading mapping agency in Indonesia. It is the primary source for official geographic names. Therefore, if differences are found between Bakosurtanal sources and those of other producers, Bakosurtanal data should be preferred and considered official.

Bakosurtanal has geographic names and boundaries recorded in various ways. It keeps a database of all administrative divisions and publishes gazetteers at the scale of 1:50,000. It also plans to create and maintain a digital gazetteer.

##### 4.1.1.2 Directorate Topography-Indonesian Army (*Dittop-AD*)

Dittop-AD is the acronym for Direktorat Topografi – TNI Angkatan Darat. (Directorate Topography-Indonesian Army). This organization creates maps at the 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 scales. It also publishes gazetteers based upon these maps.

##### 4.1.1.3 Central of Statistics Agency (*BPS*)

BPS is the acronym for Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Statistics Agency). Because of the regional mapping included in its publications, this organization is involved in the use and dissemination of geographic names information. It uses geographic names that have been published by Bakosurtanal or the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kementerian Dalam Negeri).

##### 4.1.1.4 Ministry of Home Affairs

Through its Sub-Directorate of Toponymy and Mapping, the Ministry of Home Affairs names new administrative divisions. It also trains officials in regional offices regarding geographic naming procedures.

### 4.1.2 Geographic Names Groups

Several different groups deal with geographic names in Indonesia. It is currently unclear which of these groups has ultimate authority when differences arise. However, products produced by Bakosurtanal will reflect the decisions made in these organizations.

#### 4.1.2.1 National Names Authority (*Badan Nama Nasional*)

The Indonesian government is planning to create a National Names Authority. The National Names Authority will function within the Ministry of Home Affairs, and it will have the authority to standardize geographic names.

#### 4.1.2.2 National Permanent Committee on Geographic Names

In 1993, the Ministry of Home Affairs established the National Permanent Committee on Geographic Names. This committee has authority to manage geographic names issues for the country, while publishing guidelines regarding how to manage geographic names changes in the nation. It is tasked with overseeing the creation of new names and the modification of disputed names. It is to review name additions or changes proposed by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, or individuals. It is also to create a national gazetteer and report its

activities to the United Nations. It receives technical assistance from Bakosurtanal and administrative assistance from the Directorate General for General Governance (Dirjen Pemerintahan Umum).

The organizations represented on the committee include:

- Bakosurtanal (Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional) (National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping)
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemerintahan Umum (Directorate General for General Governance)
- Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN) (National Land Authority)
- Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) (Central Statistics Agency)
- Departemen Luar Negeri (Deplu) (Dept. of Foreign Affairs)
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (Depdiknas) (National Department of Education)
- Departemen Komunikasi dan Informasi (Dept. of Communication and Information)
- Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa (PPB) (Agency for Language Development)

#### *4.1.2.3 Working Group on Marine Toponyms*

Currently only about 34% of Indonesia's 17,508 islands are named. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has set up the Working Group on Marine Toponyms to address this issue. The group published a guide for naming islands, which has been presented to the public through training programs. The group oversees field collection conducted by local institutions.

#### *4.1.2.4 National Group of Experts on Geographic Names*

In 2005, the National Group of Experts on Geographic Names was formed. This group is involved in geographic names standardization within the country.

### ***4.2 Provincial Names Authorities: Aims, functions, rules***

The Ministry of Home Affairs assists provincial officials in the work of naming or modifying the names of geographic features in their respective provinces. Guidance has been prepared by the National Permanent Committee on Geographic Names to be used by provincial authorities in geographic names work.

### ***4.3 Names standardization: Legal aspects, procedures, progress***

Indonesia actively participates in United Nations geographic names standardization activities. It is an active member of the Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN). It participates in hosting UNGEGN divisional meetings and training courses.

## 5. Political Geographic Policy

### 5.1. Country name

#### 5.1.1 Conventional short form:

Indonesia

#### 5.1.2 Conventional long form:

Republic of Indonesia

#### 5.1.3 Native short form:

Indonesia

#### 5.1.4 Native long form:

Republik Indonesia

### 5.2 First-order administrative divisions and FIPS codes

Following are the names and FIPS codes for Indonesia's first-order administrative divisions. With few exceptions, first-order administrative divisions take the generic "propinsi" or "provinsi". (The use of "provinsi" is relatively new. Until this form is used exclusively or until its use is mandated by law, "propinsi" will be preferred as the approved generic.) Short forms of the names are indicated by bold type. (For more information about Indonesian provinces see relevant PCGN publications.)

FIPS Code	Name of Province	Indonesian Abbreviation
ID01	Nanggroe <b>Aceh</b> Darussalam	NAD
ID02	Propinsi <b>Bali</b>	
ID03	Propinsi <b>Bengkulu</b>	
ID04	Daerah Khusus Ibukota <b>Jakarta</b> Raya	DKI Jakarta
ID05	Propinsi <b>Jambi</b>	
ID07	Propinsi <b>Jawa Tengah</b>	Jateng
ID08	Propinsi <b>Jawa Timur</b>	Jatim
ID09	Propinsi <b>Papua</b>	
ID10	Daerah Istimewa <b>Yogyakarta</b>	DI Yogya
ID11	Propinsi <b>Kalimantan Barat</b>	Kalbar
ID12	Propinsi <b>Kalimantan Selatan</b>	Kalsel
ID13	Propinsi <b>Kalimantan Tengah</b>	Kalteng
ID14	Propinsi <b>Kalimantan Timur</b>	Kaltim
ID15	Propinsi <b>Lampung</b>	
ID17	Propinsi <b>Nusa Tenggara Barat</b>	NTB
ID18	Propinsi <b>Nusa Tenggara Timur</b>	NTT
ID19	Propinsi <b>Riau</b>	
ID20	Propinsi <b>Sulawesi Selatan</b>	Sulsel
ID21	Propinsi <b>Sulawesi Tengah</b>	Sulteng
ID22	Propinsi <b>Sulawesi Tenggara</b>	Sultenggara
ID24	Propinsi <b>Sumatera Barat</b>	Sumbar
ID26	Propinsi <b>Sumatera Utara</b>	Sumut
ID28	Propinsi <b>Maluku</b>	
ID29	Propinsi <b>Maluku Utara</b>	
ID30	Propinsi <b>Jawa Barat</b>	Jabar

ID31	Propinsi <b>Sulawesi Utara</b>	Sulut
ID32	Propinsi <b>Sumatera Selatan</b>	Sumsel
ID33	Propinsi <b>Banten</b>	
ID34	Propinsi <b>Gorontalo</b>	
ID35	Propinsi Kepulauan <b>Bangka Belitung</b>	
ID39	Propinsi <b>Irian Jaya Barat</b>	Irjabar
ID40	Propinsi <b>Kepulauan Riau</b>	Kepri
ID41	Propinsi <b>Sulawesi Barat</b>	Sulbar

The creation of Irian Jaya Barat has been a matter of dispute within Indonesia. An Indonesian high court has refused to retract the province's creation despite stating that its creation violated Papua's autonomy.

### ***5.3 Unique geopolitical situations***

#### ***5.3.1 Disputed Names***

No international geographic names disputes are known.

#### ***5.3.2 Disputed Territories***

Approximately 4% of the border between Indonesia and East Timor (Timor-Leste) is still in dispute. However, Indonesia and East Timor are working closely to resolve remaining border disputes.

Indonesia and Malaysia have an unresolved dispute over territorial waters off the eastern coast of Borneo. Both sides sent a military presence to the area in early 2005. Tensions have since subsided despite the lack of resolution.

## **6. Source Material**

### ***6.1 Map Series containing Standardized Names***

Names taken from the most recently published Bakosurtanal maps are considered authoritative for USBGN purposes. The agency has created maps over most of the country at various scales. The most detailed maps are included in a 1:25,000 scale series, which covers Java and much of the Lesser Sundas.

Maps produced by the Indonesian Army (TNI – Tentara Nasional Indonesia) may be used as ancillary source, although it is thought that the geographic names from these maps are derived from Bakosurtanal products. For earlier maps of Indonesia, maps produced by the Netherlands Indies Topographic Service (Topografische Inrichting) may be used.

### ***6.2 Gazetteers Containing Standardized Names***

Bakosurtanal publishes gazetteers at the scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:50,000.

## **7. Generic Terms, Adjectives, and Other Words Necessary for the Understanding of Maps**

### ***7.1 Generic Terms***

Because of Indonesia's linguistic diversity, hundreds of generics are used through the country. Both standard Indonesian generics and generics based upon local languages may be found on official Indonesian sources. As a result of this practice, the list of generics used in Indonesia is quite lengthy. A glossary of generics with their English designation may be found in Appendix C.

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## 7.2 Common Adjectives used in Geographic Names

Many adjectives are used in geographic names throughout Indonesia. Adjectives may be derived from the local language. Maps produced by Bakosurtanal will show the meaning of local adjectives in the legend. Glossaries or dictionaries may need to be referenced to translate the Indonesian definition. Below are some examples:

### Indonesian

Barat	West
Timur	East
Utara	North
Selatan	South

### Javanese

Kulon	West
Wetan	East
Lor	North
Kidul	South

### Sundanese

Lebak	Lower
Iilir	Upper
Tunggoh	Upper
Gede	Big
Cilik	Little

### Madurese

Duwur	Upper
Daya	North
Dajay	North
Laok	South

### Balinese

Kaja	North
Kangin	East
Kelod	South
Kauh	West

## 7.3 Feature Designations

For a list of feature designations, please refer to the Geonet Names Server, <http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/index.html>

## 8. Abbreviations Used on Official Maps

Most abbreviations on Indonesian maps are clarified in the legend.

## 9. Methods of Differentiating Toponyms from other Text on National Maps

Toponyms are printed with various types of fonts, depending on the feature designation. In Bakosurtanal maps produced since the early 1990s, populated places are usually printed with an initial capital letter followed by lower-case letters. Administrative divisions are usually printed in all capital letters. Other types of features vary in font type.

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Newer Bakosurtanal maps show descriptives in all lower-case letters. Descriptives simply describe unnamed geographic features. For example, it is common for a descriptive to state the type of lumber grown in a given area.

The graphic below shows geographic names displayed in different fonts along with the descriptive “albasiah”.



## 10. Non-Map Sources Consulted

Central Intelligence Agency, 2006. World Fact Book

Economist Intelligence Unit, 2005. Country Profile: Indonesia.

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

Government of Indonesia, 2004. 'A National Report On Geographic Names Activity in Indonesia'.

Omar, Asmah Haji, 1989. 'The Malay Spelling Reform'. Journal of the Simplified Spelling Society, 1989-2 pp. 9-13 later designated J11

Santoso, Widodo Edy, 1994. 'Konsepsi Standardasi Nama-nama Geografis Untuk Peta Dan Media Informasi Lain'.

The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), 2003. 'Indonesia: Population and Administrative Divisions'.

The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), 2005. 'Supplement to: Indonesia: Population and Administrative Divisions'.

**Appendix A. Languages of Indonesia Spoken by 1,000,000 or More Persons**

<b>Language</b>	<b>Language Code</b>	<b>Approximate Number of Speakers (Millions)</b>
Javanese	jav	75.2
Sundanese	sun	27
Madurese	mad	13.6
Banjarese	bjn	5
Buginese	bug	3.9
Balinese	ban	3.9
Achinese	ace	3
Sasak	sas	2.1
Batak Toba	bbc	2
Makasar	mak	1.6
Batak Dairi	btd	1.2
Batak Simalungun	bts	1.2



## Appendix B. Language Atlases of Indonesia

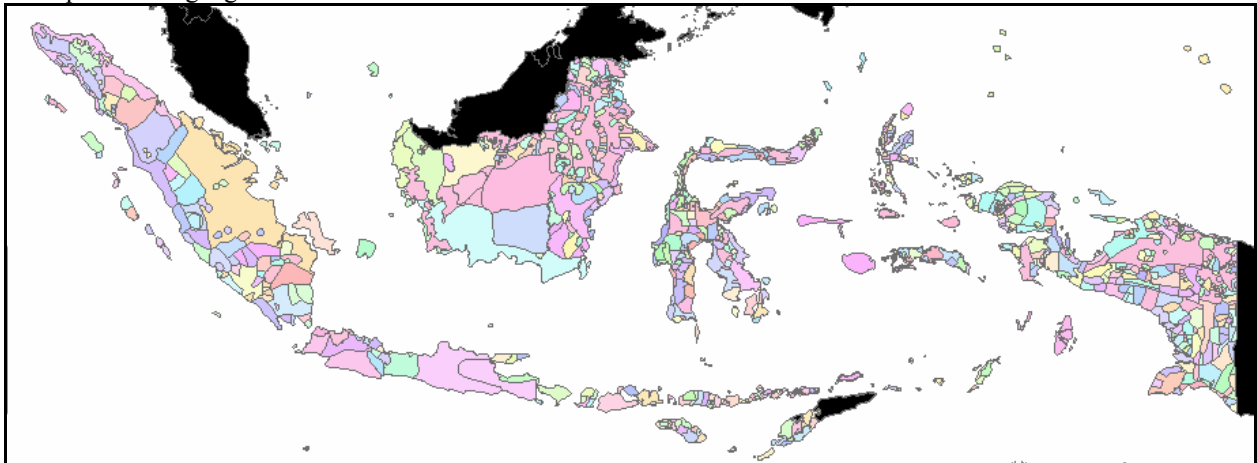
Indonesia is one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world with over 730 living languages. Several language atlases of Indonesia have been developed to show a geographic estimate of where languages are spoken in the country. In addition to their native languages, most Indonesian speak the national language—Indonesian.

Two language atlases are available to be viewed online. These atlases are similar to one another. However, they are not identical in their delineation of and labeling of language regions.

Language maps may be viewed on Ethnologue's web site ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_map.asp?name=ID](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_map.asp?name=ID)). These maps show the geographic extent of languages that have been identified and categorized by SIL International. A digitized geographic data set of these maps may be purchased through Global Mapping International ([www.gmi.org](http://www.gmi.org)).

Another language atlas may be obtained through the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative ([www.ecai.org](http://www.ecai.org)). The primary source for this atlas is Wurm and Hattori's *Language Atlas of the Pacific Area* published in 1983. The original atlas sheets can be viewed through this site, and the digitized geographic data set of the atlas may be downloaded.

Example of a language atlas of Indonesia



**Appendix C. List of Generics and Corresponding Designations**

<b>Generic Name</b>	<b>Feature Designation Name</b>
adian	mountain
aek	stream
ai	stream
air	stream
air batang	stream
air terjun	waterfall
ake	stream, marine channel
alue	stream
alur	stream
alur pelayaran	strait, marine channel
anggi	lake
antasan	marine channel
apad (M)	mountain
aroih	marine channel
arosan	stream
arul	stream
ayer	stream
ayiko	bay
babakan	village
bagan	village
bah	village, stream
balang	stream, lake
balong	marsh, swamp
bancah	village
bandar	harbor
bapeng	mountain
baruh	marsh, swamp
batang	stream, distributary
batan air	stream
batu	rock in water, mountain, island, cape, point
bawang	lake
bengawan	stream
berg (D)	mountain
beting	reef, shoal
binanga	stream
binangga	stream
bob	wetland
bon	mountain
bone	village
bongkene	mountain
brangka	stream
brang	wetland, stream

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bukit	mountain, hill, peak
buku	hill, mountain, cape, point
bulu	mountain
buntu	mountain
bur	mountain
busung	shoal, island
botto	mountain
butu, buttu	hill, mountain
candi	temple
celukan	bay
ci	stream
coppo	mountain
cot	mountain
cuku	point
cukuh	cape, point
curah	stream
curug	waterfall
daerah istimewa	first-order administrative division
daerah khusus ibukota	first-order administrative division
danau	lake
danau-danau	lakes
dataran-tinggi	plateau, mountains
debu	marsh, swamp
dede	mountain
deleng	mountain
delong	mountain
delok	mountain
deretan pegunungan	mountain range
dolak	mountain
dori	stream
doro	mountain
doto	mountain
dusun	village
ef	island
fat	hill, mountain
fatu	rock in water, mountain
foho	mountain
fude	mountain
galian	canal
gampong	village
geger	mountain
ger	stream
gili	island
gle	mountain
golo	mountain

goso	reef
gosong	shoal, reef, island, mountain
gua	cave
guguk	mountain
gumuk	hill, mountain
gunong	mountain
gunung	mountain, hill
guwo	cave
handil	stream
handulan	village
hatu	mountain
hili	mountain
hol	mountain
huhun	mountain
hulu	mountain
huta	village
hutan-pasang	wetland
idano	stream
ie	stream
igir	hill, mountain
ili	mountain
indano	stream
jambo	village
jambur	village
jar	stream
jazirah	peninsula
jene	stream
jeram	waterfall, rapids
jiko	bay
jiku	bay
jol	stream
kabupaten	second-order administrative division
kakalen	drainage ditch
kaku	mountain
kalekak	village
kali	stream, distributary, canalized stream, drainage ditch, canal, marine channel, docking basin
kampung	village
karang	reef(s), shoal, rocks in water
kawah	volcanic vent, lake
kedang	stream
keli	mountain
kenohan	lake
kepulauan	islands
kewujruen	village

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kobak	lake
kokar	stream
kokok	stream
kolam	marsh, swamp
kong	mountain
kota	second-order administrative division (municipality), town
kota administratif	second-order administrative division
kotamadya; kodya	second-order administrative division
krueng	stream
kuala	estuary, stream mouth, stream
kubu	village
kuta	village
labuan	bay, roadstead, marine channel
labuhan	bay
ladang	village
la	stream
lae	stream
lahar	stream
-laleng	bay
lam	village
lao	stream
laras	village
laut	sea, lake
lawe	stream
le	stream
lebak	stream, lake
lego	bay
legok	lagoon
legon	cove, bay, lagoon
lempong	bay
lewo	village
lhok	bay
lintasan	narrows
liu	stream
loho	bay
lokka	bay
loku	stream
lolo	mountain
long	stream, village
lopa	lake
lorongan	cove
lowo	stream
luan	stream
lubuk	stream
luku	stream

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lumban	village
mbotu	mountain
meatiy	island
menanjung	peninsula
meos	island
meta	stream
meunasah	village
meuseugit	village
mios	island, rock in water
moncong	mountain
mota	stream
muara	estuary, stream mouth, marine channel
mukim	village
mundu	mountain
nanga	stream, village
natai	village
negeri, negara	state, nation, village
ngalau	mountain
ngalu	cape, point
ngga	mountain
nguai	stream
nisa	island
noe	stream
noil	stream
nuaf	mountain
nuai	village
nuha	stream, island
nuhu	island, section of island
nunu	cape, point
nus	island
nusa	island
oe	stream
oil	stream
ok	stream
olet	mountain
-one	bay
pa	stream
padang	mountain
paisu	stream
paku	mountain
palindi	mountain
pangkalan	village
pangkung	stream
pangu	stream
parit	stream
pasi	reef

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pasie	reef
pasir	hill, mountain, shoal, reef
pegunungan	moutains, mountain range, hills
pelabuhan	roadstead, bay
pemandian	beach
pemaren	village
pematang	hill, mountain
penginepan	resthouse
penyinggahan	railroad stop
peraing	village
perhentian	railroad stop
peukan	village
pintu	marine channel
poco	peak
pondok	village
propinsi; provinsi	first-order administrative division
pucuk	mountain
pulau	island, reef
pulau-pulau	islands
pulo	island
pulu	reef
puncak	mountain
punjung	mountain
puntut	hill
pura	temple
putuk	mountain
ranau	lake
ranca	wetland, lake
rantau	village
ranu	lake
rawa	wetland, lake
republik	republic
riang	village
ruan (M)	mountain
salo	stream
salok	stream
salu	stream
sampar	hill
sari	reef
sava	stream
segara	lake, lagoon
selat	strait, marine channel, stream
semananjung	peninsula
sempitan	strait, marine channel
setu	lake
seuneubo	village

simpang	stream, village
situ	lake
sok	bay
solok	bay
solokan	drainage ditch
sorenia	strait
soro	bay
sosor	village
stasiun	railroad station
suak	stream
suaka margasatwa	wildlife reserve
sungai	stream, distributary, marine channel
sunge	stream
sungue	stream
taka	reef
talang	village
tambangan	ferry
tando	cape, point
tandulu	mountain
tanete	hill, mountain
tangkit	mountain
tanjong	cape, point
tanjung	cape, point
tano	cape, point
tasik	lake
tatah	stream
telaga	lake
teluk	bay, cove
terumbu	rock in water
terusan	marine channel, stream
terutong	village
tinetan	mountain
tintane	mountain
tintin	mountain
togong	island
tokong	island, rock in water
tongge	cape
tonggene	cape, point
tor	mountain
toro	cape, point, village
towade	island
tubu	mountain
tubun	cape, point
tukad	stream
tukong	rock in water
tuktuk	cape, point

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tulung	stream
tumbang	village
ture	cape, point
tutu	mountain
tutun	cape, point
u	stream
ujung	point, cape
uker	mountain
ulate	hill
umbulan	village
unter	hill
uruk	mountain
wa	stream
waduk	lake, reservoir
wae	stream
wagir	mountain
wai	stream
waiyan	stream
way	stream
wayo	stream
wal	stream
wat	rock in water
watu	island
weri	stream
weuih	stream
weye	stream
wolo	mountain
-wutun	point, cape
yef	island
yeh	stream
yer	stream
yus	island