Cross- and trans-language morphology
The lexicography of Indonesian names

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Abstract
Different from many other name-giving possibilities in the world, in Indonesia parents are free to give their children any name they like. These names, many of which are auspicious in view of the child’s future, are often constructed by means of productive morphological procedures. Seven suffixes are followed through history and culture and their possibilities in making new names are explored. The suffixes concern the female –ingsih, –ingrum, –ingtyas, –ingdyah, –astuti, –wati, and the male –wan. Various ins and outs concerning these suffixes are explored and their attachments to various words from various word classes from Indonesian, Javanese and other language revealed. Cross-language name construction leads to trans-language creations that play a possible role in the constitution of Indonesian nation building. The procedures moreover seem to indicate trends away from the inclination to give children Muslim names.

Keywords
Indonesian language, Javanese language, morphology, lexicography, Indonesian name giving, personal names, Javanese royal history, Javanese culture.

‘As expected, the women’s 5,000-meter specialist Triyaningsih and discus thrower Dwi Ratnawati successfully defended their domination of the Main Stadium of the National Sports Complex in Vientiane on Monday’ (The Jakarta Post 15 December 2009, p. 24).

1.1 Introduction
In the world of Indonesian linguistics, surprisingly little research has been devoted to personal names. The only one that springs to mind is E.M. Uhlenbeck’s 1969 article in Word.¹ He introduces us to the morphological

¹ E.M. Uhlenbeck, ‘Semantic features of Javanese personal names’, Linguistic studies

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