

Chapter 7

Folk Plant Names Are Condensed Forms of Traditional Knowledge: Case Study with the Urang Kanekes of Banten, Indonesia



Syafitri Hidayati, F. Merlin Franco, and Aznah Suhaimi

Abstract A new wave of research emerging in the last two decades has turned the focus of linguistic ethnobiology on folk names used by local communities to denote biota. Studies have used traditional knowledge or linguistic approaches to unravel the elaborate body of knowledge used to generate folk names and link them to their appropriate denotatum. In this chapter, we present the folk food plant names of the Kanekes community of Banten Indonesia, classifying them into barefaced or cryptic based on apparency of Traditional Knowledge (TK) encoded in them. Barefaced folk names are self-explanatory names where the TK on the salient feature of the respective taxa is apparent. Cryptic names are those with TK either not readily comprehensible, or those containing TK on multiple taxa/entities. We found the 294 food plant names recorded by us encoding traditional knowledge related to morphology (161), ecology (45), utility (39), and quality (49) of the taxa. The majority of the names documented (172 names) are cryptic (111 metaphors, 53 metonyms, and 08 portmanteaus), while the rest are barefaced (122 names). Our study shows that cryptic names possess a remarkable ability to encode traditional knowledge on multiple taxa/entities. When folk names are lost or replaced, the traditional knowledge encoded by them is also lost. Researchers and practitioners working with local communities should therefore consider the potential of folk names as condensed forms of traditional knowledge.

Keywords Folk taxonomy · Ethnotaxonomy · Metonymy · Metaphor · Baduy

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7.1 Introduction

Academic enquiry into the myriad ways in which humankind has made use of plants and animals commenced in the late nineteenth century with the publishing of ‘Purposes of Ethnobotany’ by Harshberger (1896). The publication also marked the beginning of ethnobotany as an academic discipline. For the next five decades, cataloguing the economically important plants used by various communities formed the bulk of ethnobotanical research. However, as Hunn (2007) points out, these decades were not bereft of intellectual enquiry, as ethnobotanists had begun emphasising the need for conducting a deeper enquiry into the relationship between people and the environment from the emic perspective. In 1954, Conklin published his dissertation on ‘The Relation of Hanunoo Culture to the Plant World’, the first work fully devoted to the ethnotaxonomy of a community. Conklin’s dissertation marked the beginning of ‘cognitive ethnobiology’, where cognitive psychology and linguistics played an important role in understanding emic perspectives of flora and fauna (Hunn 2007). In 1962, Levi-Strauss highlighted that the ways people named and classified plants and animals have an intellectual basis, and not merely meant to satiate their needs (Levi-Strauss 1966). The turning point in ethnobotany, however, was the towering work of Berlin et al. (1966). Besides leading to the evolution of the concept of linguistic ethnobiology, their works also brought to light the general patterns shared by folk classifications worldwide (Hunn 2007). There has been a resurgence of a new wave of research on linguistic ethnobiology in the last two decades, resulting from the increasing collaborations between linguists, anthropologists, and biologists. However, the new wave of research focuses more on the nomenclatural patterns or the folk/vernacular names that form an inherent component of the larger folk classifications.

Kakudidi (2004) and Franco and Narasimhan (2012) analysed the Traditional Knowledge (TK) that are apparent in the folk names of plants and animals. Such naming strategies are straightforward reflections of the knowledge of salient characteristics of the taxa such as morphology, quality, ecology, utility, etc. Semantic analyses of folk names undertaken by Evans (1997), Turpin (2013), and Zariquiey (2014) show that folk names, however, are the results of complex nomenclatural processes. A single folk name is capable of encoding TK on multiple taxa and the complex cultural relationships between them, as understood by the respective community. Their approach demonstrates that folk names could also be metaphoric or metonymic representations of TK on multiple taxa. A synthesis of these two approaches helps in understanding the elaborate TK encoded in folk names of plants and animals.

Ethnobiologists have recognised the importance of folk names as repositories of TK long ago. Folk names help us understand how communities recognise and utilise plants and animals known to them (Berlin 1992; Franco 2021; Sunderland 2004). They also provide us information on the richness, diversity, phenology, and ecology of taxa, which helps in developing community-specific conservation and management plans (Pinto et al. 2016). The value of folk taxonomies and nomenclatures to

biodiversity conservation and management is higher when the language in question is endemic such as the Kanekes language represented in this study. This is because endemic languages enjoy time-tested information on the taxa in the respective localities, unlike immigrant languages or newly acquired languages (Maffi 2001). In this study, we demonstrate that folk plant names are condensed forms of traditional knowledge. We do this by decoding the traditional knowledge encoded by the folk food plant names of the Urang Kanekes of Banten, Indonesia.

The Kanekes people, popularly known by their etic name ‘Baduy’ speak the Kanekes language that is etically considered as a sub-dialect of the Sunda language (Garna 1973; Permana 2006; Rahmania 2009). The Kanekes believe that their ancestors had come to the altar of Sasaka Domas to protect its forest, and hence take pride in calling themselves the ‘keepers of the forest’ (Danasasmita and Djatisunda 1986; Permana 2006; Wessing 1999). Based on the residents’ adherence to the communities’ culture and customary regulations, the community categorises their territory into two cultural zones: inner and outer zone. The inner zone consists of three hamlets—Cibeo, Cikertawana, and Cikeusik—that serve as the centre of spiritual and cultural activities, while the outer zone has 63 hamlets (*kampong*) with six more *kampong* expected to be added soon. The outer zone acts as a buffer zone for the culturally ‘pure’ inner zone, shielding it from ‘outside’ influence. Members of the community in the outer zone are permitted to wear coloured clothes, mostly black compared to the ‘white’ attire of the people of the inner zone; usage of modern kitchen utensils, motorcycles, and cultivation of ‘non-traditional’ crops such as *kopi* (*Coffea arabica*), *cokelat* (*Theobroma cacao*), and *dangdeur* (*Manihot esculenta*) are also tolerated in this zone. The community’s culture has evolved to accord utmost importance to food security, represented by the traditional rice varieties they cultivate. Therefore, cultural restrictions, totems, folklores all celebrate the importance of food, with a special emphasis on the need for saving grains for a famine that has been foretold longback by the *pu’un* (Shaman and calendar keeper). In addition to the agricultural produces, forest products gathered from the wild also contribute to the food security of the Kanekes. The community’s folk classification of food plants and the TK that forms the basis for it help them in the identification and utilisation of such food resources (Franco et al. 2015).

7.2 Materials and Methods

7.2.1 Data Collection

The research was conducted during May–June 2014 in collaboration with the Kanekes community, at the Kanekes Village of Lebak District in the Banten Province of Indonesia (Fig. 7.1). The Kanekes people have a robust traditional system in place to facilitate responsible collaborative research. According to the community’s traditional protocol, the researchers should secure informed permission from the *jaro*

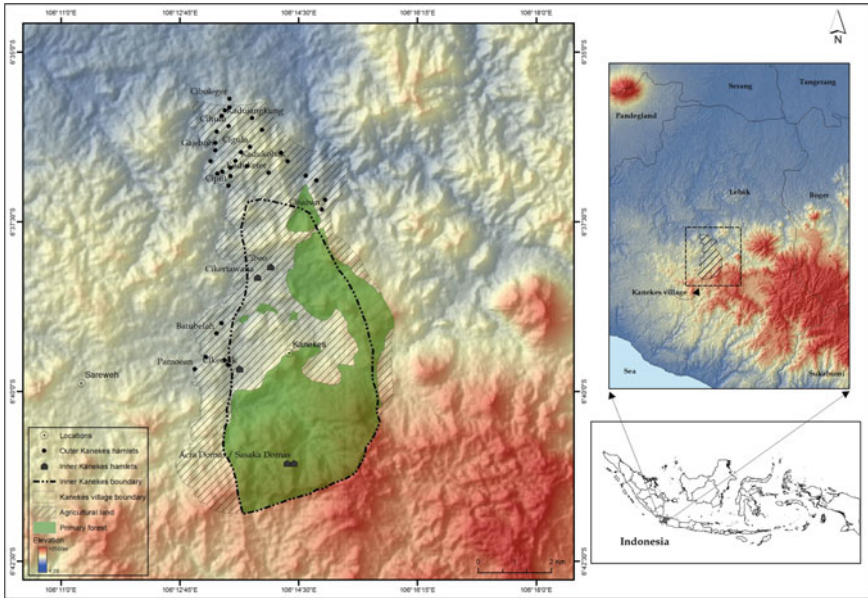


Fig. 7.1 Map showing inner and outer Kanekes

dainah (village head) to conduct research, following which the *jaro dainah* would explain the terms and conditions under which the permission has been granted. The foremost concern of the community is to maintain the sanctity of the inner zone and hence, the use of electronic gadgets and cameras are prohibited in the inner zone. Researchers are also not permitted to wear footwear or stay overnight anywhere in the inner zone.

After securing clearance from the Ethics Committee of Curtin University, Sarawak, Malaysia, we sought the Prior Informed Consent from *jaro dainah* empowered by the community to liaise with researchers. The primary author has been working with the Kanekes people since 2009 which helped her to understand and respect the community's customs and tradition in detail. The personal relationships and trust built over time have benefited this project to a great extent, and the present research builds upon her previous research (Hidayati 2013).

In the present research, we interviewed 60 people from inner and outer Kanekes to retrieve 358 Kanekes food plants' names. We also documented information on medicinal properties, timing, and agricultural techniques associated with the respective taxa. During these interviews, we elicited the meanings of the names from the interview participants. We confirmed the results by consulting key informants recognised by the community as proficient in Kanekes language and TK. Subsequently, we interpreted the names and the underlying nomenclatural mechanisms following the works of Evans (1997), Kakudidi (2004), and Turpin (2013). The lead author conducted the interviews in the Kanekes tongue with the help of Mr. Samin of

Kaduketug village and Mr. Lamri of the outer Panggiwa village who also facilitated the interpretation of plant names. The second author joined her during the final stages of the interviews, for wrapping up. We obtained informed consent from each participant before the interviews. The research conforms to the Code of Ethnobiology (ISE 2006), and the guidelines issued by the Human Research and Ethics Committee of Curtin University (Approval No. CSEA 041,214, dated 4 December 2014).

7.2.2 Analysis of Kanekes Food Plant Names

Our intention is to demonstrate that folk names are condensed forms of traditional knowledge. We do this by bringing out the various kinds of TK encoded in Kanekes food plant names. We classify folk names into two based on the apparency of TK to the Kanekes speakers: (1) barefaced folk names, and (2) cryptic folk names. Barefaced folk names are those names where the TK on the salient feature of the respective taxa is apparent to the speakers of the language. In other words, they are self-explanatory in nature. Such names readily reveal TK related to ecology, morphology, phenology, quality, and utility value of the taxa denoted. Kakudidi's (2004) study on the folk plant classification of local communities near Kibale National Park, Western Uganda is an example of studies that deal with such names. Names of prototypes where a name appended with a suitable identifier such as 'original' denote a taxon and the superordinate taxa encompassing it are also examples of barefaced names (Forth 1995; Zariquiey 2014). However, taxonomic polysemy where a name denotes multiple categories in the taxonomic hierarchy, are cryptic names as the knowledge on the community's folk taxonomy is a prerequisite to decode the name.

Cryptic names are those with TK either not readily comprehensible, or those containing TK on multiple taxa/entities. Understanding the TK encoded in such names requires a relatively greater degree of proficiency in the community's TK and language. Cryptic names are usually metonyms, metaphors, or portmanteaus. Evans (1997), Turpin (2013), and Zariquiey (2014) have reported polysemous names including names that are metaphoric or metonymic in nature. Metaphoric names are coined on the basis of resemblance with other entities (both living and non-living), human expressions, and cultural artefacts. In most cases, metaphors deal with the colour, shape, size, texture, and structure as well as qualities that the association is based on. This is understandable from the following example from Mayali language (Evans 1997).

Nakarndekin (*Capparis* sp.); thorny vine. The name refers to the resemblance of *Capparis* thorns to the dingo's sharp tooth.

Metonymy is a polysemous condition where a name or its root identifies multiple denotata that are culturally related (Evans 1997). The Merriam-Webster dictionary (2020) defines metonymy as 'a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated'. Metonyms differ from metaphors in that, they are given based on the perceived

association between the named entities, whereas metaphors are based on resemblance (Charteris-Black 2003; Warren 1999). Both metaphors and metonyms encode TK on multiple denotata. Metaphoric names presented in this study occur in compounds, while metonyms either occur as modifiers in compounds (analysable lexemes) or manifest monolexemically (unanalysable) as in example V below. The third category of cryptic names is portmanteaus which are lexemes coined by blending the sounds and meanings of two or more lexemes (Bauer 1992; Kridalaksana 2001; Pound 1914), a complexity that renders them cryptic.

7.3 Results and Discussion

We present our results beginning with the linguistic morphology of the Kanekes language (Sect. 7.3.1). Following this, we present the outline of the Kanekes folk classification of plants (Sect. 7.3.2). From Sect. 7.3.3 onwards, we discuss the traditional knowledge encoded in the Kanekes folk names used to denote food plants.

7.3.1 Linguistic Morphology of the Kanekes Language

This section provides a brief overview of the linguistic morphology of food plant names in the Kanekes language to give the reader a better understanding of their morphological forms.

7.3.1.1 Compounding

Many of the food plant names go through a process of compounding as in the examples in I (a) to I (d) and these include:

- Noun + Adjective ‘N + Adj’ (Colour/Size) compound
- Noun + Noun ‘N + N’ compound
- Noun + Verb ‘N + V’ compound

Bawang beureum is a noun followed by a colour functioning as an adjective (not unlike ‘green beans’ in English but with the opposite adjective-noun word order). *Areuy palungpung* is another ‘N + Adj’ compound made up of a noun followed by an attributive adjective to describe size. *Huwi ramo* is an ‘N + N’ compound as two nouns combine to form an identifiable food plant name for the Kanekes people. *Awipus* is a deverbal ‘N + V’ compound made up of a verb preceded by a noun.

- I. (a) *Bawang beureum* ‘onion + red’ (*Allium cepa* L.)
- (b) *Areuy palungpung* ‘vine + big/plump’ (*Decalobanthus peltatus* (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples)

- (c) *Huwi ramo* ‘tuber + hand’ (*Dioscorea* sp.)
- (d) (d) *Awi apus* ‘bamboo + erase’ (*Gigantochloa apus* (Schult.f.) Kurz)

7.3.1.2 Derivation

Another name-formation pattern in the Kanekes language is derivational where the food plant name is derived by taking a portion of an existing lexeme in the language to create a new form as shown in example II.

- II. *Kukuk* ‘fruit with curved shape’ (*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.) derived from *lekuk* ‘curved’.

7.3.1.3 Locative and Temporal

A common naming procedure for food plants is to include the plant’s locative and temporal information by combining a noun with a word expressing *where* the plant grows or *when* it is normally found as exemplified in III (a) and III (b), respectively. *Supa kayang* provides locative information and identifies mushrooms that grow only in the dead trunks of *kayang* (*Lithocarpus korthalsii*) whereas *katulampa* includes temporal information as it names a plant that only blooms in the flowering season of the Kanekes.

- III. (a) *Supa kayang* ‘mushroom + *kayang*’ (*Bertrandia* sp.)
- (b) *Katulampa* ‘walk together’ (*Elaeocarpus glaber* Blume)

7.3.1.4 Onomatopoeia

Another naming process is the incorporation of onomatopoeia into the names of food plants by combining a noun and the sound produced when it is utilised by the Kanekes people. In IV (a), the sound is produced when the plant is cut vertically, while in IV (b) it is the sound produced when children play with the plant’s trunk.

- IV. (a) *Awi ater* ‘bamboo + *ter*’ where *ter* is the sound characteristic (*Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk.) Kurz)
- (b) *Cau kepok* ‘banana + *kepok*’ where *kepok* is the sound characteristic (*Musa acuminata* Colla)

7.3.1.5 Polysemy

Some food plant names have a polysemous relationship in that they are related in meaning to another word in the Kanekes language. In example V, *binglu* is a skin disease; the tree that shares the same name is believed to cause the disease if one comes into contact with it.

- V. *Binglu* ‘a skin disease’ (*Mangifera caesia* Jack).

7.3.1.6 Blending

Blending is also used by the Kanekes people to name food plants by a process of combining a word or the first syllable of a word and the second syllable of another word as shown in VI (a) and VI (b).

- VI. (a) *Bonteng* ‘plant accessible only in swidden field’ taken from *kebon* ‘swidden forest’ + *enteng* ‘light’ (*Cucumis sativus* L.)
 (b) *Kecapi* ‘sour fruit that produces a sharp sensation in the mucosa’ taken from *kecap* ‘speaking’ + *pipi* (*Sandoricum koetjape* (Burm.f.) Merr.)

7.3.1.7 Suffixation

Food plant names are also formed by a process of suffixation where the suffix—*an* is added to a verb. This suffixation process then expresses that the particular food plant is consumed via the action of the suffixed verb. So for instance, in VII (a) the suffix—*an* attached to the verb *pisit* (which means ‘to rip off’) tells us that the fruit must be ripped open to be eaten.

- VII. (a) *Pisitan* ‘fruit consumed after ripping open fruit’ from the verb *pisit* ‘to rip off’ (*Dysoxylum alliaceum* (Blume) Blume)
 (b) *Poh-pohan* ‘fruit compressed before eating’ from the verb *popoh* ‘compress’ (*Pilea melastomoides* (Poir.) Wedd.)

7.3.2 Outline of the Kanekes Folk Taxonomy on Plants

The Kanekes people use the terms *tatangkalan* and *sasatoan* as Unique Beginners for plants and animals, respectively. The word *tatangkalan* is derived from the partial reduplication of the word *tangkal* (tree), attached with the suffix ‘an’. Similarly, *sasatoan* is derived from *sato*, meaning ‘animal’. The terms *tangkal* and *sato* are also used by other Sunda speaking communities (Rigg 1862). The usage of the category ‘unique beginners’ conforms to the general pattern in ethnotaxonomy (Berlin et al. 1966). However, no term that could be considered as an equivalent to the category ‘living beings’ was recorded in this study. Three different life forms are presented under the category of *tatangkalan*, viz., (1) *tangkal* (big tree), (2) *jukut* (shrubs, herbs, seedlings, and small trees), and (3) *areuy* (liana or vine). They also recognise two types of mushroom—*supa* and *suum*; *supa* is the mushroom growing on rotten plant materials while *suum* grows on the ground. Both *supa* and *suum* are polysemous terms referring to the categories of life form as well as genus.

Example:

- VIII. (a) *Supa koja*: *Phallus indusiatus* Vent.
 (b) *Suum pahatu*: *Hygrocybe acutoconica* (Clem.) Singer.

Such polysemy where a name refers to two taxonomic hierarchy is common in folk classifications. Similar to the life form-genus polysemy seen in the above example, a folk name could also denote both a folk genus as well as a species. In such cases, the species denoted often serves as the ‘type species’ to name other species included in the genus (Franco and Narasimhan 2012), a phenomenon similar to the concept of ‘type species or *species typica*’ of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature 1999). Berlin (1992: 29) refers to such species as ‘prototypes’. Our study reveals the existence of such prototypes in Kanekes food plant taxonomy. For instance, *laja* refers to the genus that comprises *Alpinia galangal*, *A. purpurata*, and *A. malaccensis*. However, when the name *laja* is used alone, it exclusively connects to the denotatum *A. galanga*. Prototypical names are not always polysemous. When recollected in a group comprising of multiple taxa of the same category, they are attached with a modifier such as original, genuine, ideal type, wild, etc. (Berlin 1992; Zariquey 2014; 2018). The Kanekes use modifiers such as *biasa* meaning ‘original/ordinary’, to qualify it as a prototype.

Example:

- IX. *Honje biasa* (*Etilingera hemisphaerica* (Blume) R.M.Sm.): prototype of all other taxa included the folk genus *honje*.

7.3.3 TK Encoded in Kanekes Food Plant Names

Our study recorded 358 Kanekes plant taxa that were consumed as food, of which 218 corresponded to the species rank and five to the variety rank as per the formal systems of classification (Table 7.1). Of the 358 folk names, we were successful in decoding the TK held by 294 names. These names encode TK related to morphology (161), ecology (45), utility (39), and quality (49) of the taxa. A majority of these names (172 names) are cryptic (111 metaphors, 53 metonyms, and 08 portmanteaus), while the rest are barefaced (122 names). When they exist in compound forms, barefaced names are either Noun + Adjective (Colour/Size) or Noun + Verb compounds, while cryptic names are either Noun + Noun compounds (metaphors and metonyms) or products of blending (portmanteaus). When they manifest monolexemically, cryptic names are unanalysable lexemes (example V, *binglu*), while barefaced names convey Noun and Verb senses (examples III (b) *katulampa* and VII (a) *pisitan*).

Evans (1997) proposed three major types of metonymy occurring in folk plant and animal names, viz., temporal, spatial, and culturally mediated metonymy. Turpin (2013) proposed ten types of metonymy, viz., salient body part metonymy, spatial metonymy, seasonal metonymy, behavioural metonymy, diet metonymy, sound metonymy, sign metonymy, meaningful call metonymy, human influence metonymy, and kin-based commemorative metonymy. Of these, we encounter spatial, behavioural, diet, sound, and human influence metonymies in our study. We also introduce the categories of introducer metonymy, procedural metonymy, and medicinal metonymy. Introducer metonymy occurs when the name of the person who introduced plant taxa to the community, or the place of origin of the taxa is encoded

Table 7.1 Kanekes food plants and the TK and linguistic mechanisms employed in naming them

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
1	<i>Alpuket</i>	<i>Alpuket</i>	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill	–	Bahasa Indonesia
2	<i>Antanan</i>	<i>Antanan</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb	–	–
3	<i>Areuy</i>	<i>Areuy amis mata</i>	<i>Ficus montana</i> Burm.f	Sweet fruit as round as eyes	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Amis</i> : sweet <i>Mata</i> : eyes
4		<i>Areuy canar</i>	<i>Smilax leucophylla</i> Blume	Spiny vine	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Canar</i> : spine
5		<i>Areuy canar bokor</i>	<i>Smilax macrocarpa</i> Blume	Spiny vine with bowl-shaped leaves	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Canar</i> : spine <i>Bokor</i> : bowl
6		<i>Areuy kacembang</i>	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm.f	<i>Kacembang</i> vine	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Kacembang</i> : name of the plant
7		<i>Areuy ki koneng</i>	<i>Arcangelisia flava</i> (L.) Merr	Liana with yellow coloured wood	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Ki</i> : woody <i>Koneng</i> : yellow
8		<i>Areuy leuksa</i>	<i>Nothocnide repanda</i> (Blume) Blume	This vine is used in <i>ngaleuksa</i> ceremony	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Leuksa</i> : <i>ngaleuksa</i> is a traditional ceremony to prepare the dish <i>leuksa</i> , to offer to the government. This ceremony is a part of the <i>seba</i> festival
9		<i>Areuy palungpung</i>	<i>Decalobanthus peltatus</i> (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples	Plump vine	<i>Areuy</i> : vine <i>Palungpung</i> : plump

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
10	<i>Awi</i>	<i>Awi apus</i>	<i>Gigantochloa apus</i> (Schult.) Kurz	Bamboo that can cure a few diseases	Utility
11		<i>Awi ater</i>	<i>Gigantochloa ater</i> (Hassk.) Kurz	Bamboo that makes <i>ter</i> sound	Quality [metonymy (sound)]
12		<i>Awi bitung</i>	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> (Schult.) Backer	Big bamboo	Morphology
13		<i>Awi gede</i>	<i>Gigantochloa verticillata</i> (Willd.) Munro	Big bamboo	Morphology
14		<i>Awi hideung</i>	<i>Gigantochloa atroviolacea</i> Widjaja	Black bamboo	Morphology
15		<i>Awi mayan</i>	<i>Gigantochloa robusta</i> Kurz	Medium bamboo	Morphology
16	<i>Balimbing</i>	<i>Balimbing</i>	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	–	
17		<i>Balimbing wuluh</i>	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	–	Bahasa Indonesia
18	<i>Barahulu</i>	<i>Barahulu</i>	<i>Amomum maximum</i> Roxb	Fruits like human heads	Morphology [metaphor (structure)]
19	<i>Bawang</i>	<i>Bawang beureum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Red allium	Morphology
20		<i>Bawang bodas</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	White allium	Morphology

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
21	<i>Beuka</i>	<i>Beuka</i>	<i>Globba marantina</i> L.	Bloom	Quality
22	<i>Beungang</i>	<i>Beungang</i>	<i>Neesia altissima</i> (Blume) Blume	Loosen	Morphology
23	<i>Beuuying</i>	<i>Beuuying</i>	<i>Ficus fistulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume	–	–
24	<i>Biksir</i>	<i>Biksir</i>	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.	–	–
25	<i>Binglu</i>	<i>Binglu</i>	<i>Mangifera caesia</i> Jack	The latex could treat <i>binglu</i> urticaria	Utility [metonymy (human influence)]
26	<i>Bintatoet</i>	<i>Bintatoet</i>	<i>Canthium horridum</i> Blume	Prickly plant	Morphology [metaphor (sound)]
27	<i>Boled</i>	<i>Boled</i>	<i>Trichosanthes scabra</i> Lour	Long, big fruits	Morphology
28	<i>Bonteng</i>	<i>Bonteng</i>	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Easily accessible	Ecology [portmanteau]
29	<i>Buncis</i>	<i>Buncis</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	–	Bahasa Indonesia
30	<i>Cabe</i>	<i>Cabe rawit</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	Chilli with bumpy surface, just like fingers	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]
31	<i>Caliket</i>	<i>Caliket</i>	<i>Donella lanceolata</i> (Blume) Aubrév	The fruit is sticky	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
32	<i>Calogor</i>	<i>Calogor</i>	<i>Nephelium juglandifolium</i> Blume	The fruit is collected by clearing the canopy and let the fruits tumble down	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
33	<i>Cangkuang</i>	<i>Cangkuang</i>	<i>Pandanus furcatus</i> Roxb	–	–
34	<i>Cangkudu</i>	<i>Cangkudu</i>	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L	Bad taste, yet edible	Quality
35	<i>Cariang</i>	<i>Cariang</i>	<i>Homalomena pendula</i> (Blume) Bakh.f	–	–
36	<i>Cau</i>	<i>Cau abu</i>	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L	Banana with leaves covered by ash	Morphology [metonymy (texture)]
37		<i>Cau ambon</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana from Ambon	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
38		<i>Cau anggasa</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana fruits resembling those of <i>Anomum dealbatum</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
39		<i>Cau apu</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas as white as limestone	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
40		<i>Cau badak</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas shaped like rhinoceroses' horn	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
41		<i>Cau bangkungan</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	<i>Bangkungan</i> banana	–

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
42		<i>Cau beleum</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	This banana fruit is nice to be roasted	Utility
43		<i>Cau beusi</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	This banana is hard	Morphology [metaphor (strength)]
44		<i>Cau bogo</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	A banana whose leaves could be used for wrapping fishes	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
45		<i>Cau bogo jangkung</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	A banana plant taller than <i>cau bogo</i> and its leaves could be used for wrapping fishes	Morphology & utility [Metonymy (procedural)]
46		<i>Cau emas</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana with golden coloured flesh	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
47		<i>Cau tanduk</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Horn shaped banana	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
48		<i>Cau gejloh</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Big banana	Morphology
49		<i>Cau gembor</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Big banana	Morphology
50		<i>Cau haseum</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana with a sour taste	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
51		<i>Cau haseup</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Reddish banana	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
52		<i>Cau hoe</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana fruits long like rattan	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
53		<i>Cau hurang</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana as red as prawns	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
54		<i>Cau janten</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Janten banana	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
55		<i>Cau jarum</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana as small as needles	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
56		<i>Cau jebug</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana that looks like an old betel nut tree trunk	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
57		<i>Cau kepok</i>	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla	Kanekes children whip the trunk in the air to create <i>pok pok</i> sound	Utility [metonymy (sound)]
58		<i>Cau ketan</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Sticky banana	Quality [metaphor (texture)]
59		<i>Cau kulutuk</i>	<i>Musa balbistana</i> var. <i>brachycarpa</i> (Backer) Häkkinen	This banana is eaten by eagles	Ecology [diet metonymy]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
60		<i>Cau lagadai</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Lagadai banana <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Lagadai: noun; name of the banana</i>	–
61		<i>Cau lampeneng</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana fruits as long as a handkerchief <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Lampeneng: handkerchief</i>	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
62		<i>Cau lubang</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana fruits that emerge from a hole in the trunk <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Lubang: hole</i>	Morphology [metonymy (behavioural)]
63		<i>Cau manjangan</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana bunches look like antlers of <i>Cervus timorensis</i> <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Manjangan: Cervus timorensis</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
64		<i>Cau masakijo</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana that looks green even when ripe <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Masakijo: green when ripe</i>	Morphology
65		<i>Cau multi</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Multi banSmells like jackfruit <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Muli: name of banana</i>	–
66		<i>Cau nangka</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	<i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Nangka: jackfruit</i>	Quality [metaphor (smell)]
67		<i>Cau nipah</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	The leaves of this banana resemble that of nipah palm (<i>Nypa fruticans</i> Wurmb) <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Nipah: Nypa fruticans</i> Wurmb	Morphology [metaphor (structure)]
68		<i>Cau papan</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana that cracks like beaten planks, when cooked <i>Cau: banana</i> <i>Papan: board/plank</i>	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
69		<i>Cau raja bulu</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Very delicious banana with hairy skin	Morphology & quality [metaphor (taste & texture)]
70		<i>Cau raja sereh</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Very delicious banana fruit with surface like <i>Piper betle</i> L. leaves	Morphology & quality [metaphor (taste & structure)]
71		<i>Cau raja</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Very delicious banana	Quality [metaphor (taste)]
72		<i>Cau rejang</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana as small as <i>Microhyla achatina</i> (narrow-mouthed frog) endemic to Java	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
73		<i>Cau sabulan</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Banana that ripens in one month	Phenology
74		<i>Cau selendang</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas large as shawls	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
75		<i>Cau sepet</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas with skin like coconut fibre	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]
76		<i>Cau serebu</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Numerous bananas in a bunch	Morphology [metaphor (size)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
77		<i>Cau sisir</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Comb-like fruits	Morphology [Metaphor (structure)]
78		<i>Cau susuh</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas shaped like breasts	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
79		<i>Cau tarali</i>	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L	Bananas large in size like the Australians (Caucasians)	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
80		<i>Cecendet</i>	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L	This plant can cause <i>ceccendetan</i> disease	Utility [metonymy (human influence)]
81		<i>Cereme</i>	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	–	–
82		<i>Ceuri</i>	<i>Garcinia dioica</i> Blume	Fruits very sour; children cry if they consume these fruits in large quantities	Quality
83		<i>Cikur</i>	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L	A plant that is always stunted	Morphology
84		<i>Coklat</i>	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L	Brown	Bahasa Indonesia
85		<i>Cokrom</i>	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L	Eggplant with fruits rounded as <i>Syzygium polycephalum</i> (Miq.) Merr. & L.M.Perry and can be eaten raw	Utility & morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
86		<i>Cokrom ungu</i>	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L	Purple eggplant fruit that can be eaten raw	Morphology and utility
87		<i>Cokrom hejo</i>	<i>Solanum violaceum</i> Ortega	Green eggplant fruits that can be eaten raw	Morphology and utility
88	<i>Dahu</i>	<i>Dahu</i>	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe	–	–
89	<i>Dangdeur</i>	<i>Dangdeur apu</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	The tuber is white, hard and resembles limestone	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
90		<i>Dangdeur cangkudu</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Tuber resembling fruits of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
91		<i>Dangdeur karet</i>	<i>Manihot carthagensis</i> (Jacq.) Müll.Arg	Cassava that produces copious latex	Quality [metaphor (behavioural)]
92		<i>Dangdeur ketan</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	This cassava tuber is sticky when cooked	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]
93		<i>Dangdeur koneng</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	This cassava tuber is yellow	Morphology
94		<i>Dangdeur lampeneng</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Handkerchief shaped cassava	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
95		<i>Dangdeur mentega</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	This tuber is smooth as butter	Quality [metaphor (texture)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
96		<i>Dangdeur nangka</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Cassava tubers as yellow as <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
97		<i>Dangdeur roti</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Tubers when cooked will have air pockets like bread	Morphology [metaphor (structure)]
98		<i>Dukuh</i>	<i>Lansium domesticum</i> Corrêa	Fruit that forms bunches	Morphology
99		<i>Gamas</i>	<i>Sicyos edulis</i> Jacq	–	–
100		<i>Gamet</i>	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L	Fruits that are collected by snatching	Utility
101		<i>Gedang</i>	<i>Carica papaya</i> L	Fruits collected by shaking	Utility
102		<i>Gelam</i>	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> Maton & Sm. ex R.Powell	Fruits taste rough and can induce choking	Quality
103		<i>Gempol</i>	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i> (L.) L	–	–
104		<i>Gintung</i>	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Blume	Fruits that can turn teeth black if consumed	Quality [metonymy (human influence)]
105		<i>Hajeli</i>	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L	The procedure to plant this plant is by using the big toe finger, instead of stalks	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
106	<i>Hanggasa</i>	<i>Hanggasa</i>	<i>Amomum maximum</i> Roxb	-	-
107	<i>Hantap</i>	<i>Hantap</i>	<i>Sterculia rubiginosa</i> Vent	-	-
108		<i>Hantap heulang</i>	<i>Sterculia macrophylla</i> Vent	Fruits preferred by eagles	Ecology [diet metonymy]
109		<i>Hantap manuk</i>	<i>Sterculia</i> sp.	Fruit that is eaten by birds	Ecology [diet metonymy]
110	<i>Harendong</i>	<i>Harendong leuweung</i>	<i>Bellucia pentamera</i> Naudin	Plant found in the forest	Ecology [spatial metonymy]
111		<i>Hareundang</i>	<i>Miconia crenata</i> (Vahl) Michelang	-	-
112	<i>Hawuan</i>	<i>Hawuan</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Blume	-	-
113	<i>Hiris</i>	<i>Hiris</i>	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huuth	-	-
114	<i>Honje</i>	<i>Honje bereum</i>	<i>Eitlingera solaris</i> (Blume) R.M.Sm	Red <i>eitlingera</i>	Morphology
115		<i>Honje; honje biasa</i>	<i>Eitlingera hemisphaerica</i> (Blume) R.M.Sm	Ordinary <i>eitlingera</i> (prototype of <i>honje</i>)	Ecology & Taxonomy
116	<i>Hawi</i>	<i>Hawi bangban</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Leaves resemble those of the <i>Donax caniniformis</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
117		<i>Huwi bodas</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	White tuber	Morphology
118		<i>Huwi curuk</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	This tuber is long like the index finger	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
119		<i>Huwi dahong</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Plant that grows on fissured land	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/ spatial)]
120		<i>Huwi doro</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Tubers that are long and cylindrical	Morphology
121		<i>Huwi endog</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Tuber is rounded and resembles an egg yolk	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
122		<i>Huwi gadung</i>	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst	This tuber requires special effort for neutralising the toxins before consumption	Utility
123		<i>Huwi hideung</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Black tuber	Morphology
124		<i>Huwi kalapa</i>	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L	Tuber tastes good when cooked with coconut	Utility [metonymy (Procedural)]
125		<i>Huwi ketan</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Tuber turns sticky when cooked	Quality [metaphor (texture)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
126		<i>Huwi kiara</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Vine that creeps like <i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Morphology [metaphor]
127		<i>Huwi ki hiyang</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Tubers as hard as <i>Cibizia procera</i>	Quality [metaphor (strength)]
128		<i>Huwi kumbili</i>	<i>Plectranthus rotundifolius</i> (Poir.) Spreng	Tuber is small, rounded and aggregate	Morphology
129		<i>Huwi manis</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Sweet tuber	Quality
130		<i>Huwi manjangan</i>		Tubers resembling the antlers of <i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
131		<i>Huwi mantang bodas</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	White tuber that can be collected and eaten on days when rice grains are not culturally permitted to be retrieved from the granary	Utility & morphology
132		<i>Huwi mantang bulawok</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Blue tuber that can be collected and eaten even on taboo days	Utility & morphology
133		<i>Huwi mantang dangdeur</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Cassava-like tubers; can be collected and eaten even on taboo days	Utility & morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
134		<i>Huwi mantang kalapa</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Tuber tastes good when cooked with coconut; collected and eaten even on taboo days	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
135		<i>Huwi mantang waluh</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Gourd-shaped tuber; collected and eaten even on taboo days	Utility & morphology [metaphor (shape)]
136		<i>Huwi nangka</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam	Jackfruit shaped tuber	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
137		<i>Huwi patat</i>	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L	Leaves of this tuber resemble those of <i>patat</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
138		<i>Huwi ramo</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp	Finger-like tuber	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
139		<i>Huwi sawut</i>	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L	Hairy tuber	Morphology
140	<i>Jaat</i>	<i>Jaat</i>	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> (L.) DC	Wicked plant that climbs over rice plants	Ecology
141	<i>Jagong</i>	<i>Jagong</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> L	Corn	–
142		<i>Jagong amis</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> L	Sweet corn	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
143	<i>Jahe</i>	<i>Jahe</i>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	–	–
144	<i>Jambu</i>	<i>Jambu aer</i>	<i>Syzygium aqueum</i> (Burm.f.) Alston	Juicy guava	Quality [metaphor (texture)]
145		<i>Jambu batu</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Stone guava	Quality [metaphor (texture)]
146		<i>Jambu bool</i>	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i> (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	Guava resembling human buttocks	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
147		<i>Jambu cingcalok</i>	<i>Syzygium aqueum</i> (Burm.f.) Alston	This guava grows in ditches	Ecology [portmanteau]
148		<i>Jambu mede</i>	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Guavas planted by southpaws	Ecology [metonymy (human influence)]
149		<i>Jambu samarang</i>	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry	Guava from Samarang	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
150	<i>Jatake</i>	<i>Jatake</i>	<i>Bouea macrophylla</i> Griff	–	–

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
151	<i>Jengkol</i>	<i>Jengkol</i>	<i>Archidendron jiringa</i> (Jaek) I.C.Nielsen	–	–
152	<i>Jeruk</i>	<i>Jeruk bali</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr	<i>Citrus maxima</i> Merr	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
153		<i>Jeruk garut</i>	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L		Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
154	<i>Kacang</i>	<i>Jeruk gede</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr	Big orange	Morphology
155		<i>Jeruk nipis</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Thin orange	Morphology
156	<i>Kacang</i>	<i>Kacang hejo</i>	<i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) R.Wilczek	Green bean	Morphology
157		<i>Kacang panjang</i>	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp	Long bean	Morphology
158	<i>Kacang</i>	<i>Kacang suuk</i>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L	Beans collected by digging the ground	Ecology
159		<i>Kacang tempe</i>	<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr	Nuts used to make <i>tempeh</i>	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
160	<i>Kadongdong</i>	<i>Kadongdong leuweung</i>	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L. f.) Kurz	Wild <i>Spondias</i> sp.	Ecology

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
161	<i>Kadu</i>	<i>Kadu</i>	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.	This fruit is too tasty that one would regret if never tasted	Quality
162	<i>Kalapa</i>	<i>Kalapa ading</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Coconut as red as the fruits of <i>huru ading</i> (<i>Tetranthera angulata</i> (Blume) Nees)	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
163		<i>Kalapa balida</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Balinese coconut	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
164		<i>Kalapa beureum</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Red coconut	Morphology
165		<i>Kalapa caruluk</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Coconut fruits that look like those of <i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Morphology [metaphor (structure)]
166		<i>Kalapa genjah</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Short coconut	Morphology
167		<i>Kalapa hejo</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Green coconut	Morphology
168		<i>Kalapa koneng</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Yellow coconut	Morphology
169		<i>Kalapa piyuh</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	This coconut is small like <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
170		<i>Kalapa tawa</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Coconut that is used in traditional ceremonies	Utility

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
171	<i>Kalimborot</i>	<i>Kalimborot</i>	<i>Lithocarpus</i> sp.	Fruits can cause stomachache when consumed a lot	Utility [metonymy (sound)]
172	<i>Kanas</i>	<i>Kanas beureum</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr	Red pineapple	Morphology <i>Kanas</i> : pineapple <i>Bereum</i> : red
173		<i>Kanas buaya</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr	Crocodile pineapple	Morphology [metaphor (texture)] <i>Kanas</i> : pineapple <i>Buaya</i> : crocodile
174		<i>Kanas hejo</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr	Green pineapple	Morphology <i>Kanas</i> : pineapple <i>Hejo</i> : green
175	<i>Kangkung</i>	<i>Kangkung air</i>	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk	<i>Ipomoea repens</i> that is found in water	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/ spatial)] <i>Kangkung</i> : <i>Ipomoea repens</i> Lam <i>Aer</i> : water
176	<i>Kapundung</i>	<i>Kapundung</i>	<i>Baccaurea</i> sp.	Fruits as red as an angry face	Morphology [metaphor (colour)] <i>Kapundung</i> — <i>pundung</i> : anger
177	<i>Katulampa</i>	<i>Katulampa</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus glaber</i> Blume	Plant that blooms in the flowering season, but produces belated fruits	Phenology <i>Katulampa</i> : walking together
178	<i>Kaweni</i>	<i>Kaweni</i>	<i>Mangifera odorata</i> Griff	—	—
179	<i>Kawung</i>	<i>Kawung</i>	<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr	—	—

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
180	<i>Kecapi</i>	<i>Kecapi</i>	<i>Sandoricum koeijape</i> (Burm.f.) Merr	This fruit is very sour and sharp on the mucosa	Quality [portmanteau]
181	<i>Kembang</i>	<i>Kembang sarengenge</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L	Sunflower	Morphology [metaphor (shape and colour)]
182	<i>Keras</i>	<i>Keras tulang</i>	<i>Chloranthus elatior</i> Link	Bone tonic	Utility [metonymy (medicinal)]
183	<i>Ki</i>	<i>Ki hiyang</i>	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth	Favourite timber	Quality [metaphor (strength)]
184		<i>Ki lauk</i>	<i>Acalypha caturus</i> Blume	Leaves can be used to wrap fish	Quality & utility [metaphor (strength); metonymy (procedural)]
185	<i>Kiara</i>	<i>Kiara bunut</i>	<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton	Latex can be used to trap birds	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
186	<i>Koas</i>	<i>Koas</i>	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC	–	
187	<i>Kokosan</i>	<i>Kokosan</i>	<i>Dysoxylum parasiticum</i> (Osbeck) Kosterm	This fruit is consumed by sucking	Utility (continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
188	<i>Kondang</i>	<i>Kondang</i>	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume	Latex can be used to cure stomachache; should be examined carefully to differentiate from other latex	Utility [portmanteau]
189	<i>Koneng</i>	<i>Koneng</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L	Yellow tuber	Morphology
190	<i>Kopi</i>	<i>Kopi</i>	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L	Bahasa Indonesia term for coffee	
191	<i>Kowang</i>	<i>Kowang areuy</i>	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.	Climber <i>Canavallia</i> sp.	Morphology
192		<i>Kowang dungkuk</i>	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC	Creep <i>Canavalia</i> sp.	Morphology [metonymy (behavioural)]
193	<i>Kucai</i>	<i>Kucai</i>	<i>Allium ramosum</i> L	–	–
194	<i>Kukuk</i>	<i>Kukuk</i>	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl	Curved fruit	Morphology
195	<i>Kundur</i>	<i>Kundur</i>	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn	–	–
196	<i>Kupa</i>	<i>Kupa</i>	<i>Syzgium polycephalum</i> (Miq.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	Fruits supposed to be opened by fathers	Utility [portmanteau]
197	<i>Laja</i>	<i>Laja</i>	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Willd	Galangale	–

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
198		<i>Laja bereum</i>	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum	Red galangale	Morphology <i>Laja</i> : galangale <i>Bereum</i> : red
199		<i>Laja goah</i>	<i>Alpinia malaccensis</i> (Burm.f.) Roscoe	Cave galangale	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/ spatial)] <i>Laja</i> : galangale <i>Goah</i> : cave
200	<i>Lampeni</i>	<i>Lampeni</i>	<i>Ardisia humilis</i> Vahl	-	-
201	<i>Langkodeh</i>	<i>Langkodeh</i>	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm. f.) Bedd	-	-
202	<i>Lempuyang</i>	<i>Lempuyang</i>	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> subsp. zerumbet	-	-
203	<i>Leunca</i>	<i>Leunca</i>	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill	-	-
204	<i>Leungsir</i>	<i>Leungsir</i>	<i>Pometia pinnata</i> J.R.Forst. & G.Forst	-	-
205	<i>Limus</i>	<i>Limus</i>	<i>Mangifera foetida</i> Lour	-	-
206	<i>Lingsuh</i>	<i>Lingsuh</i>	<i>Baccaurea lanceolata</i> (Miq.) Müll.Arg	Fruits that can cause a sharp pain	Quality [metonymy (human influence)] <i>Lingsuh</i> : pain
207	<i>Lopang</i>	<i>Lopang</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L	-	-
208	<i>Mangga</i>	<i>Mangga darmayu</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L	Indramayu mango	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)] <i>Mangga</i> : mango <i>Darmayu</i> : Indramayu city

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
209		<i>Mangga golek</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L	This mango fruit is curved like a puppet nose	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
210	<i>Mangu</i>	<i>Mangga leuweung</i>	<i>Garcinia lateriflora</i> Blume	Wild mangosteen	Ecology [spatial metonymy]
211		<i>Mangu</i>	<i>Garcinia</i> × <i>mangostana</i> L	Mangosteen; prototype for the folk genus <i>mangu</i>	Taxonomy
212	<i>Markisah</i>	<i>Markisah</i>	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims	–	–
213	<i>Mayasih</i>	<i>Mayasih</i>	<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i> (Link ex Spreng.) DC	–	–
214	<i>Menteng</i>	<i>Menteng</i>	<i>Baccaurea racemosa</i> (Reinw) Müll.Arg	–	–
215	<i>Moris</i>	<i>Moris</i>	<i>Spondias dulcis</i> Parkinson	–	–
216	<i>Muncang</i>	<i>Muncang</i>	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> (L.) Willd	–	–
217	<i>Nangka</i>	<i>Nangka</i>	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam	–	–
218		<i>Nangka beurit</i>	<i>Artocarpus integer</i> (Thumb.) Merr	Jackfruit as small as mice	Morphology [metaphor (size)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
219		<i>Nangka bubur</i>	<i>Artocarpus</i> sp.	Jackfruit with flesh mashed up like porridge	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]
220		<i>Nangka walandanda</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Dutch jackfruit	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
221	<i>Onyam</i>	<i>Onyam</i>	<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i> Gaertn	–	–
222	<i>Oyong</i>	<i>Oyong</i>	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb	Favourite fruit	Quality
223	<i>Paku</i>	<i>Paku hurang</i>	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm. f.) Bedd	Prawn fern	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
224		<i>Paku kapal</i>	<i>Tectaria repanda</i> (Willd.) Holttum	Fern that looks like the sails of a ship	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
225	<i>Pandan</i>	<i>Pandan</i>	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i> Roxb. ex Lindl	–	–
226	<i>Parasi</i>	<i>Parasi</i>	<i>Curculigo latifolia</i> Dryand. ex W.T.Aiton	–	–
227	<i>Pare</i>	<i>Pare abu ganiti</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Abu ganti paddy	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
228		<i>Pare alean</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Good quality paddy that is chosen	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
229		<i>Pare bangban</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	The paddy roots resemble <i>Donax caniniformis</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
230		<i>Pare beuntik</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Small rice grains with curved apex	Morphology
231		<i>Pare cangkudu</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice grains as white as <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> fruits	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
232		<i>Pare cao</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy that loves to grow near banana trunks	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
233		<i>Pare cokrom</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice grains big and rounded like brinjal	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
234		<i>Pare hawara</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Short-term paddy	Phenology
235		<i>Pare hawara benteur</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Short-term paddy; rice resembles fish scales	Phenology & morphology [metaphor (pattern)]
236		<i>Pare hideung</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Black rice	Morphology
237		<i>Pare janah</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Janah paddy	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
238		<i>Pare jeruk</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Round rice like orange fruit	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
239		<i>Pare karang</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice with bran as brown as corals	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
240		<i>Pare kasumba</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	<i>Kasumba</i> paddy	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
241		<i>Pare ketan areuy</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Sticky rice paddy that grows like a vine	Quality and morphology
242		<i>Pare ketan hideung</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Black sticky rice	Quality and morphology
243		<i>Pare ketan keong</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	The rice straw is curved like a snail	Quality & morphology [metaphor (shape)]
244		<i>Pare ketan keuyep</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Sticky rice with brans reddish like crabs	Quality & morphology [metaphor (colour)]
245		<i>Pare ketan langgasari</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Langgasari sticky rice	Quality & ecology [metonymy (introducer)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
246		<i>Pare ketan putri</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	This sticky rice is planted in limited quantities	Quality [metaphor]
247		<i>Pare ketan siang</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Sticky rice with bran yellowish like the afternoon	Quality & morphology [metaphor (colour)]
248		<i>Pare kiara</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy that clumps like <i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Morphology/ ecology [metaphor (behavioural)]
249		<i>Pare kolelet</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy introduced from Kolelet	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
250		<i>Pare koneng</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Yellow bran rice	Morphology
251		<i>Pare konyal</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rubbery paddy	Quality
252		<i>Pare kowas</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice grains as long as <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L. De.) fruits	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
253		<i>Pare limar</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy that can be grown even in limited areas	Ecology
254		<i>Pare lulut</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Soft rice	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
255		<i>Pare menteng</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	This paddy stem resembles <i>Baccaurea racemosa</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
256		<i>Pare menyan</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Fragrant paddy	Quality [metaphor (smell)]
257		<i>Pare menyan hideung</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Black fragrant rice	Quality [metaphor (smell)] & morphology
258		<i>Pare menyan bodas</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	White fragrant rice	Quality [metaphor (smell)] & morphology
259		<i>Pare nangsi</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy that grows well near the <i>nangsi</i> plant	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
260		<i>Pare pendok</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Grains curved like <i>kris</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
261		<i>Pare rabeg</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Long and hairy paddy	Morphology
262		<i>Pare racik</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy grains that detach one after the other from the stalk	Quality

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
263		<i>Pare rumbai</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Hairy paddy	Morphology
264		<i>Pare sampai</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy that is dried in <i>sampaitan</i>	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
265		<i>Pare sereh</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy with leaves resembling those of lemongrass	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
266		<i>Pare seungkeu</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	The paddy has a short stem	Morphology
267		<i>Pare seuti</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy with leaves similar to <i>Calamus ornatus</i> leaves	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
268		<i>Pare siang</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice with bran as yellow as the afternoon light	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
269		<i>Pare singgul</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Falls down easily if touched	Quality
270		<i>Pare sireupeum</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Paddy as small as <i>apis</i> sp.	Morphology [metaphor (size)]
271		<i>Pare tapos</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Rice grains round as <i>Elateriospermum tapos</i> fruit	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
272		<i>Pare tembaga</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L	Copper paddy	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
273	<i>Pari</i>	<i>Pari</i>	<i>Mangifera similis</i> Blume	—	—
274	<i>Paria</i>	<i>Paria</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L	—	—
275	<i>Pedes</i>	<i>Pedes</i>	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L	—	—
276	<i>Peusar</i>	<i>Peusar</i>	<i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> Blume	—	—
277	<i>Peutag</i>	<i>Peutag</i>	<i>Eugenia lineata</i> (Sw.) DC	—	—
278	<i>Peuteuy</i>	<i>Peuteuy</i>	<i>Parkia speciosa</i> Hassk	—	—
279	<i>Picung</i>	<i>Picung</i>	<i>Pangium edule</i> Reinw	(Poisonous) fruits that are to be soaked in water and detoxified before cooking	Utility <i>Picung—cung-cung</i> : soaked in water
280	<i>Pisitan</i>	<i>Pisitan</i>	<i>Dysoxylum alliaceum</i> (Blume) Blume	Fruits consumed after ripping open the fruit	Utility <i>Pisit or peset</i> : to rip off
281	<i>Poh-pohan</i>	<i>Poh-pohan</i>	<i>Pilea melastomoides</i> (Poir.) Wedd	Fruit that is compressed before eating	Utility <i>Poh-pohan—papoh</i> : compressed
282	<i>Purut</i>	<i>Purut</i>	<i>Parartocarpus venenosa</i> (Zoll. & Moritzi) Becc	—	—
283	<i>Putat</i>	<i>Putat</i>	<i>Planchonia valida</i> (Blume) Blume	—	—

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
284	Rampai	Rampai	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L	Fruit plant that climbs on other	Morphology
285	Rane	Rane	<i>Selaginella willdenowii</i> (Desv) Baker	-	-
286	Ranji	Ranji	<i>Dialium indum</i> L	Seeds will loosen when the fruit ripens	Quality [portmanteau]
287	Rendeu	Rendeu	<i>Staurogynne elongata</i> Kuntze	-	-
288	Roway	Roway	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> L	-	-
289	Rukem	Rukem	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i> Zoll. & Moritzi	Fruits with spiny pericarp	Morphology
290	Salak	Salak	<i>Salacca zalacca</i> (Gaertn.) Voss	-	-
291	Salam	Salam <i>leuweung</i>	<i>Syzygium nervosum</i> A.Cunn. ex DC	<i>Syzygium nervosum</i> found in forests	Ecology
292	Salempat	Salempat	<i>Schismatoglottis</i> <i>calyptrata</i> (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi	This plant can grow anywhere	Ecology
293	Saninten	Saninten	<i>Castanopsis javanica</i> (Blume) A.DC	-	-
294	Sasawi	Sasawi	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern	Resembles cabbage	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
295	<i>Sawi lobak</i>	<i>Sawi lobak</i>	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L	Cabbage with leaves resembling those of <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>sativus</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
296	<i>Semangka</i>	<i>Semangka</i>	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thumb.) Matsum. & Nakai	—	—
297	<i>Sempur</i>	<i>Sempur</i>	<i>Dillenia aurea</i> Sm	Prototype of the folk genus <i>Sempur</i>	—
298		<i>Sempur gunung</i>	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L	<i>Dillenia</i> sp. found in mountains	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
299	<i>Senggang</i>	<i>Senggang</i>	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i> subsp. <i>oleraceus</i> (L.) Costea	—	—
300	<i>Sentul</i>	<i>Sentul</i>	<i>Sandoricum koeijape</i> (Burm.f.) Merr	—	—
301	<i>Sereh</i>	<i>Sereh</i>	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> (L.) Rendle	Fast-growing plant	—
302	<i>Seeur</i>	<i>Seeur</i>	<i>Antidesma tetrandrum</i> Blume	Plant that is abundant	Ecology
303	<i>Seuhang</i>	<i>Seuhang</i>	<i>Ficus grossularioides</i> Burm.f	—	—

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
304	<i>Seureuth</i>	<i>Seureuth</i>	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	–	–
305	<i>Supa</i>	<i>Supa akar</i>	<i>Clitocybe</i> sp.	This mushroom grows on the roots of other plants	Ecology
306		<i>Supa amis</i>	<i>Mycena</i> sp.	Sweet mushroom	Quality
307		<i>Supa baseuh</i>	<i>Campanella</i> sp.	Wet mushroom	Quality
308		<i>Supa beas</i>	<i>Irpex lacteus</i>	White mushroom resembling rice	Morphology [metaphor (colour)]
309		<i>Supa bejog</i>	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp.	Use a cleaver to harvest this mushroom	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
310		<i>Supa kayang</i>	<i>Bertrandia</i> sp.	Mushroom that grows on dead <i>Lithocarpus korthalsii</i> tree	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
311		<i>Supa koja</i>	<i>Phallus indusiatus</i>	Mushroom that looks like <i>koja</i>	Metaphor (shape)
312		<i>Supa lember aceh</i>	<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Human-ear shaped mushroom, easy to peel like <i>tundun aceh</i>	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
313		<i>Supa lembur lutung</i>	<i>Auricularia polytricha</i>	Human-ear shaped black mushroom resembling <i>Trachypithecus auratus</i> ssp. <i>mauritius</i>	Morphology [Metaphor (shape & colour)]
314		<i>Supa nyeruan</i>	<i>Favolus tenuiculus</i>	Mushroom with gills resembling <i>apis cerana</i> hive	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
315		<i>Supa padali</i>	<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Ground mushroom that grows near <i>Radermachera</i>	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
316		<i>Supa patukul</i>	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	Mushroom resembling a hammer	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
317		<i>Supa teropong</i>	<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	Cylindrical mushroom resembling a binocular	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
318		<i>Supa tikukur</i>	<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>	Assembling mushroom	Morphology
319	<i>Suum</i>	<i>Suum bulan</i>	<i>Gymnopus</i> sp.	Ground mushroom resembling the moon	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
320		<i>Suum pahatu</i>	<i>Hygrocybe acutoconica</i>	Ground mushroom, solitary (orphaned)	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
321		<i>Suum rampak</i>	<i>Marasmiellus candidus</i>	Ground mushrooms that spread around	Morphology
322		<i>Suum uncal</i>	<i>Hygrocybe</i> sp.	Ground mushroom that grows near <i>Reinwardtiodendron humile</i>	Ecology [metonymy (ecological/spatial)]
323	<i>Takokak</i>	<i>Takokak</i>	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw	–	–
324	<i>Taleus</i>	<i>Taleus baliung</i>	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> (L.) G. Don	Yam that resembles salted fish	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
325		<i>Taleus bogor</i>	<i>Leucocasia gigantea</i> (Blume) Schott	Yam from Bogor	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
326		<i>Taleus colat</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Striped yam	Morphology
327		<i>Taleus endog</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Rounded yam that resembles an egg	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
328		<i>Taleus hejo</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Green yam	Morphology

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
329		<i>Taleus hideung</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Black yam	Morphology
330		<i>Taleus honje</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Yam that is shaped like <i>honje</i> (<i>Etilingera solaris</i> (Blume) R.M.Sm.)	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
331		<i>Taleus ketan</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Sticky yam	Quality
332		<i>Taleus landak</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	This tuber resembles a porcupine	Morphology [metaphor (shape)]
333		<i>Taleus loma</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Yam found in swidden rice field	Ecology
334		<i>Taleus lunglum</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Yam with skin peelable like <i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Morphology [metaphor (texture)]
335		<i>Taleus ronyok</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Aggregate yam	Morphology
336		<i>Taleus rayung</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Yam with a trunk as hard as that of <i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Morphology [metaphor]
337		<i>Taleus susun</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Yam with neatly arranged leaves	Morphology
338	<i>Tangkalak</i>	<i>Tangkalak</i>	<i>Litsea robusta</i> Blume	—	—

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
339	<i>Tangkal</i>	<i>Tangkal</i>	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L.	–	–
340	<i>Tapos</i>	<i>Tapos</i>	<i>Elatiospermum tapos</i> Blume	Fruits burst when burned	–
341	<i>Teong</i>	<i>Teong</i>	<i>Solanum quitoense</i> Lam	–	–
342	<i>Tepus</i>	<i>Tepus</i>	<i>Etilingera coccinea</i> (Blume) S.Sakai & Nagam	–	–
343	<i>Teureup</i>	<i>Teureup</i>	<i>Artocarpus elasticus</i> Reinw. ex Blume	–	–
344	<i>Tewu</i>	<i>Tewu landu</i>	<i>Artocarpus glaucus</i> Blume	–	–
345	<i>Tiwu</i>	<i>Tiwu</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	–	–
346		<i>Tiwu endog</i>	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Edible unopened inflorescences look like an egg	<i>Tiwu</i> : sugar cane <i>Endog</i> : egg
		<i>Tiwu koneng</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Yellow sugar cane	<i>Tiwu</i> : sugar cane <i>Koneng</i> : yellow
348	<i>Tokbray</i>	<i>Tokbray</i>	<i>Blumeodendron tokbrai</i> (Blume) Kurz	Fruits that have to be opened by pounding	<i>Tokbray</i> — <i>diketok ngegebray</i> <i>Diketok</i> : pounded <i>Ngegebray</i> : smashed
349	<i>Tomat</i>	<i>Tomat</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	–	–

(continued)

Table 7.1 (continued)

Sl. No	Folk taxa		Scientific Name	Meaning	TK Encoded
	Genus	Species/ subspecies			
350	<i>Tundun</i>	<i>Tundun aceh</i>	<i>Nepthelium lappaceum</i> L.	<i>Nepthelium lappaceum</i> has pulp that is easy to peel from the seed	Quality
351		<i>Tundun biasa</i>	<i>Nepthelium lappaceum</i> L.	Ordinary <i>Nepthelium lappaceum</i> L.	Taxonomy [prototype of <i>tundun</i>] & Ecology
352	<i>Walang</i>	<i>Walang biasa</i>	<i>Etilingera walang</i> (Blume) R.M.Sm	Ordinary <i>Etilingera walang</i>	Taxonomy [prototype of <i>walang</i>] & Ecology
353		<i>Walang china</i>	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.	<i>Etilingera walang</i> from China	Ecology [metonymy (introducer)]
354	<i>Waluh</i>	<i>Waluh</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	Fruits reserved for guests; prototype for <i>Cucurbita</i> spp.	Utility [Portmanteau]
355		<i>Waluh bodas</i>	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> Duchesne	White <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Morphology
356		<i>Waluh hideung</i>	<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.	Black <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Morphology
357	<i>Watu</i>	<i>Watu</i>	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Use stone to pound this while preparing <i>sambal</i>	Utility [metonymy (procedural)]
358	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Spreng	–	–

in the folk name. Unlike human influence metonymy, it is the history that is encoded in the name of species, serving as a folk intellectual property protection measure (Mekbib 2007). In procedural metonymy, the name encodes procedures such as the specific method of use of the plant. Likewise, in medicinal metonymy, the name encodes the medicinal use attributed to the plant.

The general notion in linguistics is that metaphors require great cognitive effort to decode the meaning, unlike metonyms (Charteris-Black 2003). However, when it comes to folk names, metonyms could also have an equal, or greater degree of complexity, especially when they exist in unanalysable forms. This is because of the complex cultural relationships recognised by the community between the different taxa or entities denoted by the name. The TK contained in metonyms is also vulnerable to loss as it depends on the TK and linguistic proficiency of the speaker and listener to uncover the knowledge. When the speaker loses proficiency in TK and language, the ability to decode the information is also lost. There is also a possibility of the information evading documentation if the researcher fails to comprehend the complex body of knowledge that connects the denoted entities. In such cases, the names could be mistaken for homonyms (Evans 1997).

A notable feature of Kanekes food plant names is the prevalence of portmanteaus. Indonesians in general love to use portmanteaus in their cultural life (Wandelt 2009), not only for social interaction but also in formal uses (De Vries 1970; Pratiwi 2008). The Sundanese term for portmanteau is '*kirata*' which itself is a portmanteau of *dikira-kira tapi nyata* meaning 'approximated but obvious'. In Kanekes food plant names, most portmanteaus denote folk genera, which at the first instance appear as unanalysable primary lexemes. It is important that researchers working with the ethnotaxonomies of Southeast Asia look into the possibility of the occurrence of portmanteaus denoting folk genera categories.

The following section provides a detailed explanation of the various kinds of TK encoded in Kanekes food plant names.

7.3.3.1 Utility

Plants named according to their utility value bear testimony to the Kanekes traditional knowledge and biodiversity management practices. Various researchers agree that Kanekes people have impressively managed their ecosystem through their traditional management practices (Garna 1987, 1993; Iskandar and Ellen 1999; Senoaji 2012). Their emphasis on sustainability also extends to food management, which is also reflected in certain food plant names that point to the management practices associated with it. Rice is the most important food crop for the Kanekes; Kanekes believe that Nyi Pohaci, the Rice Goddess showers her kindness and blessings on her people in the form of rice. Thus, farming is one of the *rukun* or *pikukuh* (customary mandate) to be undertaken by every Kanekes individual (Danasasmita and Djatisunda 1986; Senoaji 2012). They save rice grains for up to 100 years in their sacred bamboo granaries called *leuit*, to ensure food security during famines, and are customarily permitted to retrieve it only on *senen* (Monday), *salasa* (Tuesday), and *jumaah*

(Friday). This limitation has ensured food sustainability and diversification, as the community resorts to diversify its food bases by cultivating non-rice crops including yams and tubers. The plant names often encode such information.

- X. (a) *Huwi mantang* ‘tuber that can be eaten on taboo days’ (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.); barefaced name

The barefaced name in example X (a) conveys the information that the Kanekes could depend on this tuber on those days when it is restricted to consume rice.

Some names also indicate timing and access to the resource.

- X. (b) *Kacang suuk* ‘beans collected from underground’ (*Arachis hypogaea* L.); barefaced name
 (c) *Gedang* (*Carica papaya* L.), derived from *gedag-gedag*, meaning ‘to shake’; barefaced name

Kacang is a Bahasa Indonesia term applied to ‘beans’. All other folk species of *kacang* such as ‘*kacang panjang*’ (*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.) or ‘*kacang hejo*’ (*Vigna radiate* (L.) R. Wilczek) known to Kanekes people grow above the ground. The mechanism of naming *kacang suuk* encodes TK on access to the plant, differentiating it from the other folk species of *kacang*.

Recipes or specific ways to consume a plant are also conveyed through names.

- X. (d) *Huwi kalapa* ‘tuber cooked with coconut’ (*Dioscorea alata* L.); cryptic name (procedural metonymy)
 (e) *Picung* (*Pangium edule* Reinw.), from *cung-cung*, meaning ‘submerged in water for a long time’; barefaced name
 (f) *Kokosan* (*Dysoxylum parasiticum* (Osbeck) Kosterm.), from *kokos* meaning ‘remove the skin by mouth, or suck’; barefaced name

Huwi kalapa refers to a tuber that is cooked with coconut. Without coconut, the tuber will be rough, dry, and unpleasant to consume. In X (e), the name encodes specialised TK on the detoxification method to be undertaken before cooking. Detoxification of crops is a strategy in maximising food security that requires extensive traditional knowledge (Chiwona-Karlun et al. 1998). Names such as *kokosan* X (f) also encode information on the specific method to consume. Example X (g) is a folk name that encodes the information that the plant is used in the preparation of the dish *leuksa* that will be presented to government representatives as a part of the *seba* ceremony.

- X. (g) *Areyu leuksa* ‘leuksa vine’ (*Nothocnide repanda* (Blume) Blume); cryptic name (procedural metonymy)

We found four food plant names that encode traditional medicinal knowledge:

- X. (h) viz., *Awi apus* ‘bamboo that erases diseases’ (*Gigantochloa apus*); barefaced name

- (i) *Keras tulang* ‘bone tonic’ (*Chloranthus elatior* Link); cryptic name (medicinal metonymy)
- (j) *Binglu* (*Mangifera caesia*); cryptic name (human influence metonymy)
- (k) *Cecendet* (*Physalis angulate* L.); cryptic name (human influence metonymy)

Awi apus is a bamboo that is believed to have the property of removing diseases (*apus* = erase). The usage of *G. apus* for medicinal purposes has also been reported before from Bali (Sujarwo et al. 2010). As indicated in its name, *keras tulang* (*keras* = hard, *tulang* = bone) is used as a bone tonic, a knowledge that has also been reported from other Sundanese cultures (Aritonang 1999; Purnawan 2006). The name could be mistaken for a metaphor when the medicinal knowledge is lost or unknown to the speaker. *Binglu* is the name of a plant as well as the name of a disease involving dermatic rashes; it is believed that people will be infected by this disease when they happen to pass by the *binglu* tree. However, the stem of the same tree also provides the remedial medicine when used along with a magic spell. Similarly, *cecendet* is the name of a disease as well as a plant. *Cecendet* is the swelling of the penis corona due to infection and scar; males who have just undergone circumcision are prohibited from consuming *cecendet*, as it can lead/aggravate the *cecendet* disease.

- X. (l) *Cau kepok* (*Musa acuminata* Colla); cryptic name (sound metonymy).

Cau kepok is an example of sound metonymy. The name refers to the sound that is produced when Kanekes kids play with the pseudostem. The banana trunk is split by children and whipped in the air to create the *kepok* sound. The winner is the one who can produce the loudest sound. The name signifies that this banana trunk produces a louder sound than others. Turpin (2013) proposed sound metonymy, to refer to metonyms related through sounds. Unlike animals that possess distinctive body parts to produce and transmit sound, plants generally do not produce sounds by themselves, and it is the human cultural element of the utilisation of plant and plant materials that produce sound.

7.3.3.2 Ecology

The ecological information encoded in names is mostly on historical ecology—the source or plant origin, habitat of the plant, or ecological characteristics of the plant. Information on the historical ecology of the plant such as the names of places from where the taxa/variety has been introduced, or the name of the introducer is often used to name crop varieties/taxa. Mekbib (2007) points out that, such naming processes could be an informal mechanism to recognise the Intellectual Property Rights of the introducer or for the place of origin.

- XI. (a) *Cau ambon* ‘banana from Ambon’ (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)
- (b) *Jambu samarang* ‘guava from Semarang’ (*Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)

- (c) *Jeruk bali* ‘citrus from Bali’ (*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)
- (d) *Walang cina* ‘*Eryngium* from China’ (*Eryngium foetidum* L.); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)

The above names indicate that the plants were introduced from Ambon, Semarang (central Java), Bali, and China, respectively. Farming communities have an extensive network for sharing germplasm (Nettle 1998; Renfrew 1991) and the names clearly provide direct clues to the place from where the germplasm was procured from.

There are also names encoding the information on the specific individual who introduced the germplasm to the community.

- XI. (e) *Pare abu ganti* (*Oryza sativa* L.); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)
- (f) *Pare janah* (*Oryza sativa* L.); cryptic name (introducer metonymy)

Pare abu ganti (*pare* = rice, *abu ganti* = name of the introducer) is a cultivar of rice that is named after Abu Ganti, its introducer. Likewise, *pare janah* (*pare* = rice, *janah* = individual) indicates that the cultivar was introduced by Janah. These plant names quickly transmit the historical knowledge that Abu Ganti and Janah had handed over the respective landraces to them a long time back. This pattern of naming has also been reported from Ethiopia, where the name of the introducer as well as the place of origin, have been used to mark the infra-specific folk taxonomy of sorghum (Mekbib 2007).

Generally, Kanekes people classify their land as *leuweung* (forest), *huma* (swidden field), *kampong* (hamlet and close by), *reuma* (secondary forest), *jami* (swidden field fallowed for 2–3 years), and *pipir cai* (wetland) (Iskandar and Ellen 1999; Marlina 2012). The traditional knowledge that *leuweung*, being the primary forest, serves as a source of edible plants is encoded in names.

- XI. (g) *Harendong leuweung* ‘harendong from the forest’ (*Bellucia pentamera* Naudin); cryptic name (ecological/spatial metonymy)
- (h) *Mangu leuweung* ‘mangosteen from the forest’ (*Garcinia lateriflora* Blume); cryptic name (spatial metonymy)

Some names narrow down further to the specific habitat requirements. In example XI (i), the specific condition of the habitat is encoded in the name. The folk name in XI (j) encodes the TK that *supa kayang* is an obligatory saprophyte of *L. korthalsii*. In XI (k), the specific epithet is a portmanteau of *cing* (*cicing* = stay), *dina* (at), and *calok* (*legok* = ditch). The name conveys the TK that the guava grows in low-lying areas.

- XI. (i) *Huwi dahong* ‘tuberous plant growing in dryland’ (*Ipomoea batatas*), *dahong* from *rahong* meaning fissured land; cryptic name (ecological or spatial metonymy)
- (j) *Supa kayang* ‘*Lithocarpus korthalsii* (Endl.) Soepadmo mushroom’ (*Bertrandia* sp.); cryptic name (ecological/ spatial metonymy)

- (k) *Jambu cingcalok* (*Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston); cryptic name (portmanteau)

Plants found in abundance or commonly available without habitat specificity are also marked accordingly.

- XI. (l) *Seeur* ‘abundant plant’ (*Antidesma tetrandrum* Blume); barefaced name
 (m) *Tundun biasa* ‘ordinary tundun’ (*Nephelium lappaceum* L.); barefaced name
 (n) *Bonteng* ‘swidden forest light’ (*Cucumis sativus* L.); cryptic name (portmanteau)

Seeur refers to ‘excess of supply’, indicating that the plant is abundant. Examples IX (*honje biasa*; *Etilingera hemisphaerica*) and XI (m) consist of two epithets, the first indicating the folk genera, and the second indicating its commonly available nature (*biasa* = common). The epithet *biasa* serves a dual purpose—to indicate the commonly available nature of the taxon, as well as its status as a prototype for all plants under the folk genus *honje* and *tundun*. Example XI (m) is a portmanteau resulting from the blending of *bon* (*kebon* = swidden forest) and *teng* (*enteng* = light). The name conveys the TK that this plant is easily accessible in swidden fields.

Folk plant names could also portray TK knowledge on the food chain. Our study records three names that are diet metonyms. Diet metonymy is usually represented by animal behaviour on its prey such as other animal or plant (Turpin 2013). In the Kanekes food plant name corpus, diet metonymies are applied to represent the relationship between plants and their consumers such as birds. In the following examples, plant names encode information on their consumers.

- XI. (o) *Cau kulutuk* ‘eagle banana’ (*Musa balbisiana* var. *brachycarpa* (Backer) Häkkinen); cryptic name (diet metonymy)
 (p) *Hantap heulang* ‘eagle sterculia’ (*Sterculia macrophylla* Vent.); cryptic name (diet metonymy)
 (q) *Hantap manuk* ‘bird sterculia’ (*Sterculia* sp.); cryptic name (diet metonymy)

7.3.3.3 Phenology

Kanekes folk plant names can encode information on the phenology of plants. The folk specific epithets in examples XII (a) and (b) indicate the crop duration/cycle.

- XII. (a) *Cau sabulan* ‘banana that ripens in one month’ (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.); barefaced name
 (b) *Pare hawara* ‘paddy that matures quickly’ (*Oryza sativa* L.); barefaced name

7.3.3.4 Quality

Quality is an unquantifiable character, where the taste, smell, and preference of a community form the basis for naming a plant. In such cases, it is usual for one of the epithets to encode the salient quality such as sweet, sour, bitter, etc.

- XIII. (a) *Huwi manis* ‘sweet tuber’ (*Ipomoea batatas*); barefaced name
 (b) *Cau haseum* ‘sour banana’ (*Musa x paradisiaca*); barefaced name
 (c) *Lingsuh* ‘fruit that causes pain’ (*Baccaurea lanceolate* (Miq.) Müll.Arg.); cryptic name (human influence metonymy)
 (d) *Pare menyan* ‘incense paddy’ (*Oryza sativa*); cryptic name (metaphor: quality)
 (e) *Cau nangka* (*Musa x paradisiaca*); cryptic name (metaphor: quality)

In examples XIII (a) and (b), the names encode the quality of taste. In XIII (c), *lingsuh* refers to the sour taste that inflicts a sharp pain in the teeth. The name indicates the consequence of humans consuming the plant. Likewise, smells are also indicated in the names of plants such as *pare menyan* (*Oryza sativa*) and *cau nangka* (*Musa x paradisiaca*). The name *pare menyan* encodes the information that its smell is as desirable as that of incense. Although the name implies that the rice smells like incense, *menyan* is used to drive home the point that the rice gives a desirable odour when cooked; the odour however is not similar to that of incense. Psychophysically, aromas such as ‘incense’ that are normally considered as pleasant are repulsive when emanating from food and the food environment. A banana that smells like incense has little chances to be selected by the community for cultivation. In the larger Sundanese culture, preference is usually indicated by the term *hoyong/hayang* meaning ‘desire’. This term is also used to highlight the qualities of *ki hiyang* (*Albizia procera*) and *oyong* (*Luffa acutangula*) that were culturally selected by the community for their desirable traits of strength and taste, respectively.

- XIII. (g) *Areuy ki koneng* ‘yellow grandfather tuber’ (*Arcangelisia flava* (L.) Merr.); cryptic name (metaphor: strength)
 (h) *Huwi ki hiyang* ‘desirable grandfather tuber’ (*Ipomoea batatas*); cryptic name (metaphor: strength)
 (i) *Ki lauk* ‘grandfather fish’ (*Acalypha caturus* Blume); cryptic name (metaphor: strength)

In the above examples, the term *ki* which is derived from *aki* (a grandfather) is used to highlight the strength of the plant. The strength of the stem or tuber is compared to the superior wisdom of grandfather.

7.3.3.5 Morphology

Morphological traits such as size, colour, shapes, pattern, texture, and patterns are encoded in Kanekes food plant names. The metaphors employed by the community to encode such TK are collectively referred to as ‘visual metaphors’ by Turpin (2013, p. 500). Colour is the most commonly used morphological trait to differentiate plants

at the species level, as well as cultivars/varieties. According to Rahmanadia (2012), Kanekes have eight basic colour terms: *putih* (white), *hideung* (black), *beureum* (red), *hejo* (green), *kolenyer* (yellow), *paul* (blue), *coklat* (brown), and *abu-abu* (grey). In addition to these, our study also recorded terms such as *bodas* (white), *koneng* (yellow), and *bulawok* used by the Kenekes to denote colours. Of these eight colours, they have used at least six basic colour terms to name their food plants. Examples are: *bawang bodas* (*Allium sativum*), *bawang bereum* (*Allium cepa*), *honje bereum* (*Etilingera solaris* (Blume) R.M.Sm.), *laja bereum* (*Alpinia purpurata*), *kacang hejo* (*Vigna radiata*), *kalapa hejo* (*Cocos nucifera* L.), *taleus hejo* (*Colocasia esculenta*), *areuy ki koneng* (*Arcangelisia flava* (L.) Merr.), *koneng* (*Curcuma longa* L.), *pare koneng* (*Oryza sativa*), *huwi mantang bulawok* (*Ipomoea batatas*), *coklat* (*Theobroma cacao* L.), etc. However, the Kanekes lack equivalent terms for pink (*kayas*) and purple (*bungur*) which other Sunda communities possess.

In addition to these barefaced names, they also use metaphors to highlight the salient colour of the plant.

- XIV. (a) *Cau apu* ‘limepaste banana’ (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (b) *Pare siang* ‘rice with bran as yellow as the afternoon light’ (*Oryza sativa* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (c) *Pare ketan keuyeyup* ‘stickyrice with brans as reddish as crabs’ (*Oryza sativa* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (d) *Cau hurang* ‘banana as red as prawns’ (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (e) *Kapundung* ‘fruits as red as angry face’ (*Baccaurea* sp.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (f) *Cau haseup* ‘smoky banana’ (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: colour)
- (g) *Supa lembur lutung* ‘human-ear shaped Javan langur mushroom’ (*Auricularia polytricha* (Mont.) Sacc.); cryptic name (metaphor: shape and colour)

The above names are cryptic due to the delicate sense of resemblance encoded in them. For instance, *cau haseup* (smoky banana) employs the word ‘smoke’ to highlight the red colour of the banana skin. Both the fire and firewood appear bright red while burning, and smoke is a by-product of fire. As shown in XIV (g), there could be a single folk name encoding information on resemblance to multiple entities (1. Human ear, 2. *Trachypithecus auratus* ssp. *mauritiensis*).

The Kanekes use terms such as *gede*, *bitung*, *gejloh*, and *gembor* to denote the size ‘big’. However, these words are highly specific, with hidden preferences attached to them. *Awi gede* (*Gigantochloa verticillata* (Willd.) Munro) and *awi bitung* (*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.f.) Backer) are both ‘big’ kinds of big bamboo. However, the term *gede* is used more frequently in Kanekes than *bitung*. According to our informants, these terms indicate the frequency of use, where *G. verticillata* is preferred and used more frequently, especially for construction purposes. *Areuy palungpung* (*Decalobanthus peltatus* (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples) is a type of creeper with a big,

plump vine. The name carries the information that the plant is an *areuy* (vine/liana) that is *palungpung* (big and plump).

Morphological features such as shape, size, structure, pattern, and texture are commonly related to other living and non-living entities.

- XIV. (h) *Cau badak* ‘rhinoceros banana’ (*Musa x paradisiaca*); cryptic name (metaphor: shape)
- (i) *Huwi ramo* ‘hand tuber’ (*Dioscorea* sp.); cryptic name (metaphor: shape)
- (j) *Cau rejang* ‘narrow-mouthed frog fruits’ (*Musa x paradisiaca*); cryptic name (metaphor: size)
- (k) *Supa nyeruan* ‘asian honey bee mushroom’; cryptic name (metaphor: structure)
- (l) *Pare hawara benteur* ‘spotted barb paddy’; cryptic name (metaphor: pattern)
- (m) *Nangka bubur* ‘porridge jack’ (*Artocarpus* sp.); cryptic name (metaphor: texture)

The beauty of folk names listed above lies in their ability to encode TK on the denoted taxa, as well as the taxa to which they bear a resemblance. Except for *huwi ramo* which is a tuber shaped like human hand, all these names possess TK on two taxa. *Cau badak* (rhinoceros banana) uses the shape of rhinoceros horn to draw attention to the shape of the banana fruit. *Cau rejang* yields fruits that are smaller in size like the narrow-mouthed frog (*Microhyla achatina*) which is one of the smallest frogs in Java (Snout-vent length of males = 20 mm; females = 25 mm). The gills of the mushroom *Favolus tenuiculus* (Fr.) Fr. resembles the hive of *Apis cerana*. *Pare hawara benteur* is a short-term paddy with patterns on the surface of its grains resembling fish scales. Here, we see folk infra-specific taxa named using animal body and colouring patterns. In example XIV (m), the softness of porridge is used to explain the softness of *nangka bubur*. The pericarp of this landrace is soft that it is impossible to distinguish the individual fruits, just like the rice porridge where the individual rice grains are inseparable.

Kanekes people also use their unique cultural artefacts to relate to the shape of plants.

- XIV. (n) *Mangga golek* ‘puppet mango’ (*Mangifera indica* L.); cryptic name (metaphor: shape)
- (o) *Supa koja* ‘bag mushroom’ (*Phallus indusiatus.*); cryptic name (metaphor: shape and pattern)

Mangga golek is a mango curved like the nose of a puppet. *Wayang golek* is the Sundanese puppetry, where wooden puppets are used to narrate stories accompanied by *gamelan* (traditional music instruments) (Buurman 1991). The wooden puppets are designed with exaggerated physical traits such as a large nose to highlight the personality of the character they stand for. Hence, puppet figures that portray negative characters in mythology such as Kumbakarna, Suratimantra, and Prabu Arimba have noses that resemble *pelokan* (mango seeds). Here, the morphology of mango seed is

used to connect the viewers with a particular personality. *Phallus indusiatus* Vent. is a tropical mushroom from the family *Phallaceae*. The veil-like indusium of the mushroom resembles the plaits of the traditional *koja* bag of Kanekes, made from the bark of *teureup* (*Artocarpus elasticus* Reinw. ex Blume). Such names encode information on the shape of the plant part, as well as the cultural artefact.

Example XIV (p) is a metaphor that encodes TK on the prickly nature of the plant. The plant is identified with the ‘toet’ sound. However, ‘toet’ does not correspond to the sound produced when one steps on the spine, but refers to ‘toet’, the traditional trumpet that in turn produces the loud sound.

XIV. (p) *Bintatoet* (*Canthium horridum* Blume); cryptic name (metaphor: sound).

7.4 Conclusion

Our study documents 358 food plant names that encode TK related to morphology (161), ecology (45), utility (39), and quality (49) of the taxa. Majority of these names (172 names) are cryptic (111 metaphors, 53 metonyms, and 08 portmanteaus), while the rest are barefaced (122 names). Barefaced names contain TK exclusively on the denoted taxa, while cryptic names often hold knowledge on multiple taxa/entities. When these folk names are lost or replaced by borrowed names, the TK encoded in these names are also lost. The loss is further amplified in the case of cryptic names due to the complexity of TK encoded. Such losses are anticipated when the autochthonous language of the community is lost or eroded. Likewise, the complex TK encoded in cryptic names could also evade documentation, when overlooked by researchers and practitioners. Beyond serving as condensed forms of TK, folk plant names also bear testimony to the linguistic and TK prowesses of the Kanekes community. We, therefore, call upon ethnobiologists, environmental anthropologists, and linguists working with local communities to consider the potential of folk names as condensed forms of traditional knowledge.

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Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interest The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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