Folk name and lore of birds from the Sundanese of West Java, Indonesia: An ethno-ornithological survey

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Abstract. Mulyanto D, Iskandar J, Madani A, Gunawan R, Partasasmita R. 2020. Folk name and lore of birds from the Sundanese of West Java, Indonesia: An ethno-ornithological survey. Biodiversitas 21: 4384-4395. Since last time, research on birds in West Java had been undertaken by ornithologists. The ethnoornithology research, however, has been rarely employed. The study aims were to account for vernacular or folk names, folk classification, and folkloric birds based on case of the mountain people of Keratasari, West Java, Indonesia. The method in this study was qualitative with the ethnoornithological approach. The field data were collected by focus group discussion and deep interviews with informants of 12 groups of independent village people of four villages of Keratasari sub-district. The naming of collected data was by systematic elicitation of names from pictorial representations of birds and organized here to facilitate analysis of various aspects of folk taxonomy about the scientific one. Folklore about birds that were collected in natural contexts is also included to indicate the birds’ role and their names in symbolic processes that exceed the limits of literal reference. The result of the study showed that it was recorded 222 bird species, representing 170 vernacular names, 93 of them were recorded by Koningsberger (1901-1909). The taxonomic and folkloric mode of knowledge in this paper presents that birds play important roles in villagers’ lives of Sundanese people, particularly in the study area. Generally, birds have been an important role in socio-cultural aspects, including in folklore of Sundanese people who reside in rural mountain areas of West Java.

Keywords: Folk classification, folkloric birds, folk name, Sundanese, West Java

INTRODUCTION

Based on ecological history, the Sundanese people of West Java were Highland dwellers whose livelihoods were mainly based on shifting cultivation and forest products (Nastiti 2006), and only after the end of the 18th century, some of them began to settle in the lower areas and became sawah cultivators (Geertz 1963; Iskandar and Iskandar 2011). The process of “sawahisation”, however, did not occur equally in all-region. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the mountainous region of West Java was still inhabited by shifting cultivators, and only at the end of the century, when the expansion of modern plantations reached its peak, this lifestyle finally disappeared from this region (Svensson 1991; Breman 2015). Except for relict rainforest surviving area, mostly in the upland south-west Java, the traditional shifting cultivation system has strongly been maintained by traditional Sundanese people of Baduy, South Banten, and Kasepuhan community of Cisolok, Sukabumi (Iskandar 2012).

Since the Sundanese rural people of mountainous region used to practice shifting cultivation, they own close relationships with the environment. Indeed, they have rich local knowledge on various local biological components, including birds. The local knowledge (LK) or the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) can be defined as “a cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive process and handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of a living being (including humans) with one another and with their environment” (Berkes 2008). Birds have occupied special place in the lives of the rural Sundanese people of West Java (Iskandar. Avifauna has been an important role in ecological and socio-economic and cultural functions of rural people (Iskandar 2017). The rural Sundanese people, like other traditional people around the world, have served the purpose of birds as climate and weather prognosticator, agricultural augury, pet, meat, traditional medicine, ritual, myth, and symbolism (Dove 1993; Forth 2000; Alves 2012; Agnihotri and Si 2012; Bezerra et al.2013; Roedlan-Clara et al. 2014; Teixeira el al. 2014; Deikumah et al. 2015; Kane 2015; Iskandar et al. 2016; Iskandar 2017; Pam 2017; Hull and Fergus 2017; Pam 2017).

In the past, some studies on birds in West Java were undertaken by Dutch ornithologists, including Koningsberger (1901,1909) and Hoogerwerf (1948; 1949,1949). Based on this study, it was recorded various bird species with vernacular names, particularly based on Sundanese language. For example, based on Koningsberger who collected directly from the native people in the surrounding valley of Mount Gede-Pangrango complex, the area of about 70 km westward of West Java, it was
documented at least 113 vernacular bird names based on Sundanese language.

Nowadays, birds of rural mountain ecosystems of West Java have dramatically decreased due to many factors, including forest conversion to other land uses, illegal hunting of birds, and intensive pesticide use in commercial vegetable gardens and sawah farming (Hoppenreijs and Lith 2016). The consequence of a decrease in bird diversity in rural mountain ecosystem of West Java is to reduce local knowledge of mountain people of West Java. As a result, study on ornithology on birds in the rural mountain of Kertasari area of Upper Citarum Watershed of West Java is considered very important. This location is located at the adjoining area of Mount Gede Pangrango as located in Koningsberger research. Therefore, the bird list of Koningsberger that is based on research at the beginning of the twentieth can be compared to that of our present research based on the ethnoornithology approach. Ethnoornithology, a branch of ethnozoology, is a relatively recent growing academic discipline. This scientific study is on relationships between people and birds in culture, a relationship that often spans prolonged periods (Pam 2017).

The purpose of the study was to account for vernacular or folk names, folk classification, and folkloric birds based on case in the mountain people of Keratasari, Upper Citarum, West Java, Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site

The field research was conducted in the village of Cikembang, Cihawuk, Neglawangi, and Tarumajaya, of Kertasari Sub-district, Upper Citarum watershed, Bandung District, West Java, Indonesia (Figure 1).

The collected data are part of a larger ethnographic research project on cultural aspects of upland cultivation among the Sundanese in the mountainous region of West Java. The project is being carried out in the eastern section of Pangalengan Plateau, a narrow valley of about 15,000 hectares at over 1400 m above sea level which is located in the east and southeast of the Upper Citarum watershed and, astronomically, on 107°37’12”–107°44’24” east longitude dan 07°38’12”– 07°39’12” south latitude. A general landscape of the area consists of small and fragmented portions of flat areas meet with hilly and undulating landscapes dominated by steep and forested mountainous regions, with the cool climate, that ranges from 15-26 centigrade, combines with fertile land make the research site suitable for horticulture and dairy farm activities.

The area is resided by nearly 70,000 inhabitants. Administratively, the Kertasari sub-district can be divided into eight villages, including Cikembang, Cihawuk, Neglawangi, and Tarumajaya. Most of the inhabitants of this valley are peasant and smallholders who grow subtropical vegetables such as kentang/Irish potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L), bawang daun/leeks (Allium pistulosum L), kol/cabbages (Brassica oleracea var capitata), and carrots (Daucus carota var sativus) supplying for local markets (Figure 2). With only 46% of households who own and have access to land, thus the rest depend on their livelihood as farm laborers. Due to the existence of forests around the valley, the area provides plenty of habitat for birds compared to other regions, and in the end, it creates income opportunities through bird hunting (Hakim et al 2020).

Figure 1. Map of the location of the study area in Kertasari Sub-district, Upper Citarum watershed, Bandung District, West Java, Indonesia
Our research procedures

The method used in this study was qualitative with ethnoornithological approach (Iskandar 2007; 2018; Pam 2017). Since the ethical aspects must be considered in the study on ethnoornithological research, consent from the formal leaders and local community must be obtained. I was careful to ensure the right of individual communities were not violating upon. Therefore, the first stage of our research was asking permission from the village leaders as well as sub-district leaders by submitting the formal letter from the university. The second stage, before conducting interview and focus group discussions with informants, was that we introduced our research time, made socialization, and asked permission from informants and local community. Moreover, intensive research activities, including deep interviews and focus group discussions with informants were employed.

Avifauna data, including naming of birds, folk classification, and bird mythologies were collected by deep interviews with informants in four different villages, namely Cikembang, Cihawuk, Neglawangi, and Tarumajaya. The bird naming data were elicited through a systematic importation from colored pictorial representations of birds presented to people. In the same token, should people describe birds by mimicking its voice, we presented them auditoria representation. In all, we communicated in local vernacular, the Sundanese, to share Sundanese/local names of the birds with designated groups. Data were organized to facilitate analysis of particular aspects of folk taxonomic such as contrast, level, and ranking of taxa; hierarchical inclusion and depth in taxonomic structure, grading within categories, taxonomic space, and comparison of folk and scientific taxonomies (Berlin 1992). In this format, data could be compared, contrasted, or combined with scientific (Tidemann et al. 2010; Sinclair et al. 2010) and other ethnobiological data (Alves et al. 2016).

In addition to taxonomic data in the context that we created, folklore data of birds are presented. The folkloric data provide examples of symbolic relationships between bird names and their cultural references (Ellen 1993). Our interlocutors share folklore in the form of stories and reflections about birds’ voices and life that are experienced throughout their lives. Moreover, they also contribute folklore in the context of the group elicitation session. Reflecting on two different modalities of data collection and the style in which data are collected, our voices shift as we move between taxonomy and folklore sections.

Data collection procedures and analysis

We presented 40 colorful plates from MacKinnon’s (1988) Field Guide to the Bird of Java and Bali to 12 groups of independent village people. Based on the composition of its members, these groups are divided into two categories: groups of ordinary villagers, which further arranged into eight different groups; and groups of local hunters that clustered into four groups.

The design is largely opportunistic for the first category groups, that is, we take advantage of situations that are conducive to data collection and do not try to control group composition based on generation and gender. The aim is to collect data in a way that does not make interference in their daily life. As interesting visual objects, after being introduced and held in their hands, the book becomes part of the conservation. Images of well-designed species and beautifully varied in shape and color make the page layout itself fun and stimulating booster. The origin of book and unintelligence texts (none of them read English) does not hinder them from readability and familiarity, so the book works well as a companion tool. It is a well-received artifact that promotes and coordinates sociality around one or two hours per session.

Obtained data from each group represent a consensus of five to eight people. They are a mixture of generation and gender (except for the groups of hunters whose members are all male aged between 20 to 55 years old). Throughout discussions, each group decides on and agrees upon a single name for each bird they identify. Apart from respecting older and knowledgeable people, we found that there are no striking differences in power or authority relations that affect the consensus.

The names of the birds listed here are sequenced in such a way that the relationship between Sundanese and
scientific names is prominent. Each Sundanese name is listed together with the plate and identification number of each designated species, the appropriate scientific name, a common name in English, collection groups and the total number of groups that make identification and expression of consensus between groups.

Sundanese name that identifies a category is mostly primary lexeme (which cannot be translated directly) and is listed in alphabetical order in table. Binomials that combine a lexeme with a modifier are listed under the main lexeme (for example anis-sisik [scally thrush] is a binomial that will appear under anis [thrush], a lexeme listed alphabetically). In sequencing these categories, different scientific species are identified by the same name and thus are listed from highest to lowest consensus. When consensus ratings are the same, they are listed in the order to which they appeared in the book.

Data which were obtained from interview and focus group discussion with informants were analyzed by cross-checking, summarizing and synthesizing, and making narrative account with descriptive analysis and evaluative (Newing et al. 2011). Cross-checking was done to obtain valid data from different resources, including different informants, reports, and direct observation in the field. The validated data were summarized and synthesized, and then were narrated descriptively, analyzed, and evaluated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vernacular names of birds

Based on deep interviewed and focus group discussion with informants conducted in Kertasari, upper Citarum Watershed, West Java in 2019 and 2020, 222 bird species were recognized by informants, representing 170 vernacular names (due to some cases, one species of Bird may have several bird vernacular names). Of total 222 species, 93 were recorded by Koningsberger’s list (Table 1). In general, the term “Sundanese” refers to people and their language. First, the Sundanese people are known to be the second-largest ethnic group in Indonesia after the Javanese. They are a native inhabitant of the western part of Java island (Minahan 2012). Secondly, it is too the name of a language, a Malayo-Polynesian language, spoken mainly by the people in the western part of Java island. The language can be classified into six main groups of dialects. One of them, the Priangan dialect, is spoken mainly by people who inhabit the mountainous region in the middle- to southern part of western Java (Anderson 1996; Müller-Gotama 2001).

As can be seen from Table 1 that bird vernacular names of Sundanese people are based on voice (phononym) (42.94 %), morphological (morphonym) (20.00 %), behavior or function (ergonym), and feeding guild (phagonym) (4.70 %) of birds, but some of vernacular names of bird were also unidentified (Table 2).

Based on our study, it can be revealed that some names that are currently popular among villagers are not on the Koningsberger’s list (Figure 1). Monomial anis, for example, is identified by all people in all groups but absent in Koningsberger’s books. This name specifically refers to Geokichla citrina Latham, Family of Turdidae which is named manuk-cacing [manuk=bird, cacing=ground worm] by Koningsberger’s informant. The term manuk-cacing also known by six groups as an alternative for anis. Possibly, anis are imported from Indonesia’s official name that popular among bird traders and keepers (Iskandar 2017). No single person in data collection groups knows its meaning. Anis and around 60 other binomials belong to names whose meanings are unknown. Some of them, such as dadali [Falconidae], heulang [Accipitridae], bungo [Egret], tik [Bee-eater], manyar [Ploceus manyar Horsfield, Family of Ploceidae], and pelung [Porphyrio porphyrio Linnaeus, Fairy of Railidae] are an ancient name for the same bird family, genus, or species that can be found in a 9th century Old Javanese manuscripts, Kawakim Ramayana (see Mulyanto et al. 2019).

Among the identified monomials, most Sundanese names of birds can be categorized as phononym or onomatopoeic. Name for Gallinago stenura Bonaparte, Family of Scolopacidae, for example, is belekèk which resembles a bird’s distinctive voice. Similarly, the term tuwewu for Eudynmys scolopaces Linnaeus, Family of Cuculidae, culik-culik for Psilopogon australis Horsfield, Family of Megalaimidae, ēkēk for Psittacula alexandri Linnaeus, Family of Psittacidae, and jogycog for Pyconotus goaiavier Scopoli, Family of Pyconotidae.

Some monomials are phagonymic. For example, sèsèp-madu, which refers to Sunbird [Nectariniidae], literally means ‘honey or nectar sipper’.

Modifiers in binomials are mostly bionymic and morphonomic. For example, modifiers in binomial kicuit-leuweung [Dendronanthus indicus Gmelin, Family of Motacillidae] and kicuit-sawah [Anthus rufalus Vieilliot, Family of Motacillidae] are bionymic (‘leuweung’ means forest and ‘sawah’ means paddy-field), meanwhile modifiers in saérän-gunting [Dicrurus macrorcerus Vieilliot, Family of Dicruridae] and saérän-hauw [Dicrurus leucophaeus Vieilliot, Family of Dicruridae] are morphonomic (‘gunting’ means scissor, related to the tail shape, and ‘hauw’ means ash, related to the color).

Table 2. The meaning of the bird's vernacular name in rural Sundanese people of Kertasari of West Java, Indonesia

| Meaning of vernacular names of birds | Species number | Percent of the total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Phononym                           | 73             | 42.94               |
| Morphonym                          | 34             | 20.00               |
| Ergonym                            | 16             | 9.41                |
| Bionym                             | 14             | 8.23                |
| Phagonym                           | 8              | 4.70                |
| Unidentified                       | 25             | 14.70               |
| Total                              | 170            | 100.00              |
| Sundanese name | Scientific name & Family [English common name] | Informant groups | Kontemporary ger’s List | Meaning |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Anis           | Geokichla citrina Latham, Turdidae [Orange-headed Thrush] | 12               | -                      | Unidentified |
| Anis-awi       | Turdus obscurus Gmelin, Turdidae [Eyebrowed Thrush] | 7                | -                      | Bionym |
| Anis-kembang   | Geokichla interpres Temminck, Turdidae [Chestnut-capped Thrush] | 9               | -                      | Morphonym |
| Anis-héjo      | Cyornis unicolor Blyth, Muscicapidae [Pale blue flycatcher] | 6               | -                      | Morphonym |
| Anis-sibéria   | Geokichla sibirica Pallas, Turdidae [Siberian Thrush] | 7               | -                      | Bionym |
| Anis-sisik     | Zoothera dauma Latham, Turdidae [Scaly Thrush] | 9               | -                      | Morphonym |
|                | Zoothera andromeda Temminck, Turdidae [Sunda Thrush] | 4               | -                      | -        |
| Apung          | Mira paviana Hornfield, Alaudidae [Horsfield’s Bushlark] | 4               | +                      | Ergonym |
| Bango          | Eretta alba Linnaeus, Ardeidae [Great Egret] | 12               | +                      | Unidentified |
|                | Egretta garzetta Linnaeus, Ardeidae [Little Egret] | 12              | -                      | -        |
| Bango-blewok   | Myiura cinerea Raafes, Ciconiidae [Milky Stork] | 9               | -                      | Morphonym |
| Bango-hideung  | Ciconia episcopus Boddart, Ciconiidae [Woolly-necked Stork] | 4               | -                      | Morphonym |
| Bango-tongtong | Leptotilus javanicus Horsfield, Ciconiidae [Lesser Adjutant] | 4          | -                      | Morphonym |
| Bébéak         | Euryptomus orientalis Linnaeus, Coraciidae [Oriental Dollarbird] | 4        | +                      | Phononym |
| Beleké          | Gallinago stenura Bonaparte, Scolopacidae [Pin-tailed Snipe] | 4            | +                      | Phononym |
| Beleké-bulan    | Hydrophasianus chirurgus Scopoli, Jacamidae [Pheasant-tailed Jacana] | 4          | -                      | Morphonym |
| Beleké-kembang  | Rostratula benghalensis Linnaeus, Rostratulidae [Greter Painted Snipe] | 4        | +                      | Morphonym |
| Belekok         | Ardeola speciosa Horsfield, Ardeidae [Javan Pond Heron] | 12         | +                      | Phononym |
| Bencé          | Turnix suscitator Gmelin, Turnicidae [Barred Buttonquail] | 12         | +                      | Phononym |
|                | Turnix sylvestris Desfontaines, Turnicidae [Small Buttonquail] | 10      | -                      | -        |
| Bencér          | Cacomantis merulina Scopoli, Cuculidae [Plaintive Cuckoo] | 5        | -                      | Phononym |
|                | Cacomantis sonnerati Latham, Cuculidae [Banded Bay Cuckoo] | 2        | -                      | Phononym |
| Berekésését     | Vanellas macropeters Wagler, Charadriidae [Javan Lapwing] | 2        | -                      | Ergonym |
| Bincarung      | Oriolus chinensis Linnaeus, Oriolidae [Black-naped Oriole] | 4        | -                      | Unidentified |
| Beureum-gado    | Dicaea sanguinolentum Temminck, Dicaeidae [Blood breasted Flowerpecker] | 6          | +                      | Morphonym |
| Boroboy         | Eurylaimus javanicus Horsfield, Eurylaimidae [Branded Broadbill] | 2        | -                      | Phononym |
| Brek-brek       | Napothera epiletoida Temminck Pellorneidae [Eyebrowed Wren Babbler] | 3         | +                      | Phononym |
| Baek           | Otus lempii Horsfield, Strigidae [Sunda Scops Owl] | 12         | +                      | Phononym |
|                | Otus rufescens Horsfield, Strigidae [Reddish Scop-Owl] | 11        | -                      | -        |
|                | Otus angelinea Finsch, Strigidae [Javan Scops Owl] | 6          | -                      | -        |
| Bultok         | Psilopogon lineatus Vieillot, Megalaimidae [Lineated Barbet] | 4         | +                      | Phononym |
| Butut           | Psilopogon corvins Temminck, Megalaimidae [Brown-throated Barbet] | 7         | -                      | Phononym |
| Caladi          | Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus Tickell, Piciidae [Greater Flameback] | 12        | -                      | Unidentified |
|                | Dinopin javanense Ljung, Picidae [Common Flameback] | 11        | -                      | -        |
| Caladi-batu     | Meiglyptes tristis Horsfield, Picidae [Buff-Rumped Woodpecker] | 5         | -                      | Morphonym |
| Caladi-kandang  | Dinopin javanense Horsfield, Picidae [Common Flameback] | 8         | +                      | -        |
| Caladi-lunat    | Sitta frontalis Swainson, Sittidae [Velvet Fronted Nuthatch] | 4         | -                      | Morphonym |
|                | Sitta azurea Lesson, Sittidae [Blue Nuthatch] | 2          | -                      | -        |
| Caladi-muncung  | Piooides moluccensis Gmelin, Picidae [Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker] | 4         | -                      | Morphonym |
| Camperling      | Aplonis panayensis Scopoli, Struidae [Asian Glossy Starling] | 4         | +                      | Morphonym |
| Cangéghgar      | Gallus varius Shaw, Phasianidae [Green Junglefowl] | 12         | -                      | Phononym |
| Cangkurawok     | Psilopogon armillaris Temminck, Megalaimidae [Flame-Fronted Barbet] | 4         | +                      | Phononym |
| Cangkurileung  | Pyconotus aurigaster Vieillot, Pyconotidae [Sooty headed Bulbul] | 12         | +                      | Phononym |
|                | Pyconotus bimaculatus Horsfield, Pyconotidae [Orange-spotted Bulbul] | 10        | -                      | -        |
| Carawak         | Pyconotus zeylanicus Gmelin Pyconotidae [Tiger Shrike] | 4         | -                      | Phononym |
| Cendét          | Lanius tigrinus Drapiez, Laniidae [Tiger Shrike] | 4         | -                      | Phononym |
| Cerorot         | Hemipus hirudinaceus Temminck, Campephagidae [Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike] | 4        | -                      | Phononym |
| Cét-gangbuung   | Cuculus lepidus Müller, Cuiculidae [Sunda Cockoo] | 12         | -                      | -        |
| Cian-chieng     | Orthotomus sutorius Pennant, Cisticolidae [Common Tailorbird] | 5         | -                      | -        |
| Cincangkoréng   | Megalurus palustris Horsfield, Locustellidae [Striated Grassbird] | 4         | -                      | -        |
|                | Locustella certhiola Pallas, Locustellidae [Lancedolated Warbler] | 3         | -                      | -        |

Table 1. Various vernacular names of birds were documented based on rural Sundanese people of Kertasari of West Java, Indonesia.
Locustella lanceolata Temminck, Locustellidae [Lanceolated Warbler]  3
Cici  Prinia polychroa Temminck, Cisticolidae [Brown Prinia]  6 + Phononym
Cicing-goleng  Cyornis banyumas Horsfield, Muscicapidae [Javan Blue-Flycatcher]  4 - Phononym
Cinétêt  Orthotomus ruficeps Lesson, Cisticolidae [Ashy Tailorbird]  12 - Phononym
Orthotomus sepius Horsfield, Cisticolidae [Olive-backed Tailorbird]  9
Cingoang  Brachypteryx leucophrys Temminck, Muscicapidae [Lesser Shortwing]  6 - Phononym
Brachypteryx montana Horsfield, Muscicapidae [White-browed Shortwing]  4
Cipeu  Aegithina tiphia Linnaeus Aegithinidae [Common Iora]  12 + Phononym
Ciang  Myophonus caeruleus Scopoli, Muscicapidae [Blue Whistling-Thrush]  10
Myophonus glaucinus Temminck, Muscicapidae [Javan Whistling-Thrush]  12 - Phononym
Cukakhêh  Todiramphus chloris Boodaer, Alcedinidae [Collared Kingfisher]  12 + Phononym
Lacedo pulchella Horsfield, Alcedinidae [Banded Kingfisher]  10
Alcedo atthis Linnaeus, Alcedinidae [Common Kingfisher]  9
Cubcar  Caprimulgus pulchellus Salvadori, Caprimulgidae [Salvador’s Nightjar]  4 + Phononym
Caprimulgus indicus Latham, Caprimulgidae  3
Caprimulgus macrurus Horsfield, Caprimulgidae [Large-tailed Nightjar]  3
Caprimulgus affinis Horsfield, Caprimulgidae [Savanna Nightjar]  3
Calik-calik  Psilopogon australis Horsfield, Megalaimidae [Little Barbet]  12 + Phononym
Dadali  Falco peregrinus Tunstall, Falconidae [Peregrine Falcon]  12 - Unidentified
Falco melanoleucus Bonaparte, Falconidae [Spotted Kestrel]  11
Falco severus Horsfield, Falconidae [Oriental Hobby]  9
Falco subbuteo Linnaeus, Falconidae [Eurasian Hobby]  6
Dadali-leutik  Microhierax fringillarius Drapiez, Falconidae [Black Thigh Falconet]  5 - Morphonym
Décu/Đécu  Saxicola caprata Linnaeus, Muscicapidae [Pied Bush Chat]  4 - Unidentified
Dederuk  Streptopelia bitorquata Temminck, Columbidae [Island Collared Dove]  7 + Phononym
Dudat  Zanclostomus javanicus Horsfield, Cuculidae [Red-billed Malkoha]  8 + Phononym
Dudat-troktok  Centropus sinensis Stephen, Cuculidae [Greater Coucal]  4 + Phononym
Dudat-candang  Centropus nigrogularis Cuvier, Cuculidae [Sand Coucal]  4 + Morphonym
Ékék  Psittaacula alexandri Linnaeus, Psittacidae [Red-breasted Parakeet]  12 + Phononym
ékék-gêléng  Cissa thalassina Temminck, Corvidae [Javan Green-Magpie]  7 + Phononym
Erow  Ficedula mugimaki Temminck, Muscicapidae [Mugimaki Flycatcher]  2 - Unidentified
Ficedula zanthopygia Hay, Muscicapidae [Yellow-rumped Flycatcher]  1
Galatik  Lonchora oryzivora Linnaeus, Estrildidae [Java sparrow]  12 + Phononym
Gagak  Corvus enca Horsfield, Corvidae [Slender billed-Crow]  12 + Phononym
Gaok  Corvus macrorhynchos Wagler, Corvidae [Large-billed Crow]  12 + Phononym
Gasnegêk  Lacedo pulchella Horsfield, Alcedinidae [Banded Kingfisher]  4 + Phononym
Golêja  Passer montanus Linnaeus, Passeridae [Eurasian Tree Sparrow]  12 - Unidentified
Hahayaman  Gallicrex cinerea Gmelin, Railidae [Watercock]  6 - Morphonym
Hau  Copsychus saularis Linnaeus, Muscicapidae [Oriental magpie-Robin]  4 - Unidentified
Heulang  all species of Accipitridae, extended to Pandionidae  8 + Ergonym
Heulang-kutuk  Strix leptogrammica Temminck, Strigidae [Brown Wood Owl]  4 - Unidentified
Hingkik  Ketupa ketupu Horsfield, Strigidae [Buffy Fish-Owl]  4 + Ergonym
Jijiprék  Prinia flaviventris Delessert, Cisticolidae [Yellow-bellied Prinia]  7 - Phononym
Japati  Columba livia Gmelin, Columbidae [Rock Dove]  12 - Unidentified
Jingjing-teureup  Hemipus hirundinaceus Temminck, Caprimulgidae [Black-winged Flaycatcher-shrike]  4 - Bionym
Jogog  Pycnonotus goavier Scopoli, Pycnonotidae [Yellow-vented Bulbul]  12 + Phononym
Julang  Rhyncops undulatus Shaw, Bucerotidae [Wreathed Hornbill]  8 + Unidentified
Kacamata  Zosterops flavius Horsfield, Zosteropidae [Javan White-eye]  12 - Morphonym
Zosterops montanus Bonaparte, Zosteropidae [Mountain White-eye]  9
Zosterops palpebratus Temminck, Zosteropidae [Indian White-eye]  6
Zosterops chloris Bonaparte, Zosteropidae [Lemon-bellied White-eye]  4
Kacer  Copsychus saularis Linnaeus, Turdidae [Oriental Magpie-robin]  7 - Phononym
Kalâcês  Arachnothera affinis Horsfield, Nectariniidae [Streaked-breasted Spiderhunter]  4 + Phononym
Kangkarêng  Anthracoceros albirostris Shaw, Bucerotidae [Oriental Pied Hornbill]  4 + Unidentified
Kapinis  Apus nipalensis Hodgson, Apodidae [House swift]  12 + Unidentified
Collocalia esculenta Linnaeus, Apodidae [Glossy Swiftlet]  12
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Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, Hirundinidae [Barn Swallow] 5
Kapinis-guha Aerodramus fuciphagus Thunberg, Apodidae [Edible-nest Swiftlet] 4 - Bionym
Kapinis-belang Cecropis striolata Schlegel, Hirundinidae [Striated Swallow] 4 - Morphonym
Kasintu Gallus gallus Linnaeus, Phasianidae [Red Junglefowl] 9 + Phononym
Kékès Anthreptes malacensis Scopoli Nectariniidae [Brown-throated Sunbird] 4 - Phononym
Keling Aplonis panayensis Scopoli, Struniidae [Asian Glossy Starling] 4 + Morphonym
Kérak Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis, Sturniidae [Javan Myna] 4 - Phononym
Kokoč Acridotheres melanocephalus Daudin, Sturniidae [Black-winged Starling] 3
Kicbit Cimyris jugularis Linnaeus, Nectariniidae [Olive-backed Sunbird] 4 + Phononym
Kicbit-leaveung Dendronanthus indicus, Gmelin Motacillidae [Forest Wagtail] 4 - Bionym
Kicbit-kebo Motacilla flava Linnaeus, Motacillidae [Western Yellow Wagtail] 4 + Bionym
Kicbit-sawah Anthus rufillus Vieillot, Motacillidae [Paddyfield Pipit] 4 - Bionym
Kokkan Ixobrychus erythyrhynchos Swinhoe, Ardeidae [Schrenk's Bittern] 3 + Phononym
Kokok-beluk Strix leptogrammica Temminck, Strigidae [Brown Wood Owl] 12 + Phononym
Koréak Tyto alba Scopoli, Strigidae [Barn Owl] 12 - Phononym
Korés Alopohoxus bres Lesson, Pycnonotidae [Grey-cheeked Bulbul] 6 + Phononym
Kuak Nycticorax nycticorax Linnaeus, Ardeidae [Black-crowned Night-Heron] 6 + Phononym
Kucica Kittacincla malabarica Scopoli, Muscicapidae [White Rumped Shama] 4 + Unidentified
Kundal Bubulcus ibis Linnaeus, Ardeidae [Cattle Egret] 12 + Unidentified
Kawk-kawk Sturnicus lagopus Horsfield, Cuculidae [Square-tailed drongo] 4 - Phononym
cuckoe
Langgir Merops leschenaulti Vieillot, Meropidae [Chestnut-headed Bee-eater] 4 - Ergonym
Lontrok Zanclostenus javanicus Horsfield, Cuculidae [Red-billed Malkoha] 4 + Morphonym
Luntur Harpactes oreskios Temminck, Trogonidae [Orange-breasted Trogon] 4 - Morphonym
Mancirmang Pycnonotus plumosus Blyth, Pycnonotidae [Olive-winged-Bulbul] 4 + Unidentified
Maninting Alcedo meninting Horsfield, Alcedinidae [Blue-eared Kingfisher] 11 - Unidentified
Mangadeuh Anthreptes malacensis Scopoli, Nectariniidae [Plain-throated Sunbird] 4 + Ergonym
Manuk-beusi Halcyon cyanovenris Vieillot, Alcedinidae [Javan Kingfisher] 4 + Morphonym
Halcyon coromanda Latham, Alcedinidae [Ruddy Kingfisher] 3
Halcyon smyrnensis Linnaeus, Alcedinidae [White-throated Kingfisher] 3
Manuk-buah Artamus leucorynchus Linnaeus, Artamidae [White-breasted Woodswallow] 4 + Unidentified
Manuk-cacing Geokichla citrina Latham, Turdidae [Orange-headed Thrush] 5 + Phagonym
Manuk-daun Chloropsis cochinichinensis Gmelin, Chloropseidae [Blue-winged Leafbird] 4 + Morphonym
Manuk-hurang Alcedo atthis Linnaeus, Alcedinidae [Common Kingfisher] 4 + Phagonym
Alcedo coeruleascens Vieillot, Alcedinidae [Small Blue Kingfisher] 3
Alcedo euryzona Temminck, Alcedinidae [Blue-banded Kingfisher] 2
Manuk-uncal Macropygia unchall Wagler, Columbidae [Barred Cuckoo-dove] 7 + Ergonym
Macropygia emiliana Bonaparte, Columbidae [Ruddy Cuckoo-dove] 5
Macropygia ruficeps Temminck, Columbidae [Little Cuckoo-Dove] 4
Manuk-kaso Timalia pileata Horsfield, Timaliidae [Chestnut-capped Babbler] 4 + Bionym
Manuk-kopi Pomatorhinus montanus Horsfield, Timaliidae [Chestnut-back Scimitar-Babbler] 4 + Bionym
Manyar Ploceus manyar Horsfield, Ploceidae [Streaked Weaver] 8 + Unidentified
Manyar-emas Ploceus hypoxanthus Sparrman, Ploceidae [Asian golden weaver] 5 - Morphonym
Manyar-kalapa Ploceus philippinus Linnaeus, Ploceidae [Baya Weaver] 4 - Bionym
Merek Pavo muticus Linnaeus, Phasianidae [Green peafowl] 12 + Unidentified
Ongklet Platylus phalericulatus Cuvier, Platylusidae [Crested Jay] 4 + Phagonym
Pacikrauk Prinia familiaris Horsfield, Cisticolidae [Bar-winged Prinia] 5 + Phononym
Panganten Metopidius indicus Latham, Jacanidae [Bronze-winged Jacana] 4 - Unidentified
Paok Hydronis guajumus Müller, Pittidae [Javan Banded-Pitta] 7 + Phagonym
Pecampar Pycnonotus dispar Horsfield, Pycnonotidae [Ruby-throated Bulbul] 4 + Unidentified
Peking Lonchura punctulata Linnaeus, Estrildidae [Sacaly-bressed Munia] 7 + Phagonym
Pelang Porphyrio porphyrio Linnaeus, Railidae [Purple Swamped] 3 + Morphonym
Pergum Ducula aenea Linnaeus, Columbidae [Green Imperial-pigeon] 4 + Unidentified
Petulak Tephrodornis virgatus Temminck, Campephagidae [Large Woodshrike] 3 + Monophonym
Prakutut Geopelia striata Linnaeus, Columbidae [Zebra Dove] 12 - Phononym
Piit Lonchura leucogasteroides Moore, Estrildidae [White- bellied Munia] 12 + Phononym
Pijantung Arachothera longirostra Latham, Nectariniidae [Little Spiderhunter] 6 - Phagonym
Poksai Garrulax rufifrons Lesson, Leiothrichidae [Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush] 6 - Unidentified
Puter Streptopelia bitorquata Temminck, Columbidae [Sunda collared-dove] 12 + Phononym
Puyuh-gonggong Arborophila orientalis Horsfield, Phasianidae [Grey-breasted Partridge] 12 + Phononym
Arborophila javanica Gmelin Phasianidæ [Chestnut-bellied Partridge] 12
Raja-udang
Alcedo coeruleus Vieillot, Alcedinidæ [Small Blue Kingfischer] 6 - Phagonym
Alcedo euryzona Temminck, Alcedinidæ [Blue-banded Kingfischer] 4
Rangkong
Buceros rhinoceros Linnaeus, Bucerotidæ [Rhinoceros Hornbill] 12 + Unidentified
Saëran
Dicrurus annectans Hodgson, Dicruridæ [Crow-billed Drongo] 7 + Unidentified
Dicrurus hortentissimus Linnaeus, Dicruridæ [Hair-crested Drongo] 4
Saëran-batu
Dicrurus remifer Temminck, Dicruridæ [Lesser Racket-tailed drongo] 4 + Bionym
Saëran-bodok
Dicrurus paradiseus Linnaeus, Dicruridæ [Greater Racket-tailed Drongo] 2 + Bionym
Saëran-gelo
Crypsirina temia Daudin, Corinidae [Racket-tailed Treepie] 3 + Ergonym
Saëran-gunting
Dicrurus macroceros Vieillot, Dicruridæ [Black Drongo] 9 - Morphonym
Saëran-hawa
Dicrurus leucocephalus Vieillot, Dicruridæ [Ashy Drongo] 7 - Morphonym
 Sapu
Rhïpidûra javanica Sparmann, Rhïpidûridæ [Malaysian Pied Fantail] 9 + Morphonym
Rhïpidûra bellowi Müller, Rhïpidûridæ [White-bellied Fantail] 4
 Sapu-beureum
Rhïpidûra phœnicura Müller, Rhïpidûridæ [Rufous-tailed Fantail] 8 - Morphonym
Seupah
Pericrocotus flavus Foster, Campephagidæ [Flame Minivet] 7 + Morphonym
Pericrocotus miniatu Linnaeus, Campephagidæ [Sunda Minivet] 3
Sering
Chrysocorythus chestiae Finch, Fringillidæ [Mountain Serin] 4 - Unidentified
Sesep-madu
Aethopyga siparae Raffles, Nectarinidæ [Crimson Sunbird] 4 + Phagonym
Aethopyga eximia Linnaeus, Nectarinidæ [White-Flanked Sunbird] 4
Sier
Apalharoutapes reinwardtii Temminck, Trogonidæ [Javan Trogon] 43 - Unidentified
Singëwan
Sacilc nova caprata Linnaeus, Muscicapidæ [Pied Bush Chat] 12 + Ergonym
Siuëh
Cyanis turqois Linnaeus, Muscicapidæ [Hill Blue-flycatcher] 4 - Ergonym
Têngëtal
Pycnonotus plumosus Blyth, Pycnonotidæ [Olive-winged Bulbul] 4 - Phononym
Tépën
Stachyris thoracica Temminck, Timaliidæ [White-bibbed Babbler] 3 - Ergonym
Têtêk-rêyod
Turdus poliocephalus Linnaeus, Turdidæ [Island Thrush] 5 - Phononym
Titikkar
Streptopelia chinensis Scopoli, Columbidæ [Spotted Dove] 12 + Phononym
Tilîl
Calidris ferruginea Pontoppidan, Scolopacidæ [Curlew Sandpiper] 8 + Phononym
 Calidris erithâcalis Pallas, Scolopacidæ [Red-Necked Stint] 7
Tinggal-anak
Caculus canorus Linnaeus, Cuculidæ [Common Cuckoo] 4 + Ergonym
Tiitihan
Typchabûs nova hollandiæ Stephens, Podicipedidæ [Australasian Grebe] 4 + Unidentified
Tachybutus nova hollandiæ Stephens, Podicipedidæ [Little Grebe] 1
Titiimplik
Mirafra javanica Horsfield, Aalaudidæ [Horsfield's Bushlark] 6 - Ergonym
Titiran
Geopelia striata Linnaeus, Columbidæ [Zebra Dove] 7 - Ergonym
Tohtor
Psilopogon armillaris Temminck, Megalaimidæ [Flame-fronted Barbet] 4 - Ergonym
Trik
Merops philippinus Linnaeus, Meropidæ [Little Black-eater] 3 + Unidentified
Merops leschenaulti Vieillot, Meropidæ [Chestnut-headed Bee-eater] 2
Towéd
Lanius schach Linnaeus, Laniidæ [Long-tailed Shrike] 8 + Phononym
 Tôwéd-leuancang
Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, Laniidæ [Brown Shrike] 4 - Bionym
Tâlang-kâwî
Pholidius badius Horsfield, Tytonidæ [Oriental Bay-Owl] 4 + Ergonym
Tâlang-tumpak
Psilopogon javensis Horsfield, Megalaimidæ [Black-banded Barbet] 4 + Phononym
Tuwauw
Emarinyns scolopes Linnaeus, Cuculidæ [Asian Koel] 9 - Phononym
Uncuung/siit-uncuung
Cacomantis nemoralis Vigor & Horsfield, Cuculidæ [Rusty Breasted Cuckoo] 12 - Phononym
Ungkut-ngkut
Psilopogon haemacephalus Müller, Megalaimidæ [Coppersmith Barbet] 4 + Phononym
Walât
Aerodramus vulcanorum Stresemann, Apodidæ [Volcano Swiftlet] 8 - Unidentified
Walât-curug
Hydrochous giga Hartter & Butler, Apodidæ [Giants Swiftlet] 4 - Bionym
Walk
Ramphiclauda jumbu Gmelin, Columbidæ [Jambu Fruit-Dove] 12 + Morphonym
Walk-kembang
Ptilinopus porphyreus Temminck, Columbidæ [Pink-headed Fruit-Dove] 6
Waliwís
Dendrocina javanicus Horsfield, Anatidæ [Lesser Whistling Duck] 12 - Unidentified
Dendrocina arcuata Horsfield, Anatidæ [Wandering Whistling Duck] 8
Werweg
Helia javanica Horsfield, Zosteridæ [Javan Grey-throated White-eye] 2 - Unidentified

Note: Phagonym: based on voice; Morphonym: based on morphology; Ergonym: based on function/behavior; Bionym: based on binomial; Phagonym: based on dietary (feeding guild); +: present in Koningsberger’s list, -: absent in Koningsberger’s list.
Like Sundanese, the Javanese people of Yogyakarta also have various popular folk names of birds based on distinctive voice, color, and morphological. For example, *Eudynamis scolopaceus*, *Sturnus melanopterus*, and *Dicrurus macrorhynchos* are culturally known as *culik-culik*, *jalak puteh*, and *srigunting*, respectively, which is based on distinctive voice, color, and morphology of birds (Iskandar et al. 2020).

Similarly, some vernacular names of birds in the Philippines, including ‘pitipi’ (*Cacomantis merulinus*), ‘tua’ (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*), ‘tonguitok’ (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*), ‘wikwik’ (*Coracina striata*), ‘sina-cacao’ (*Dicrurus balicassia*), ‘pato-dilao’ (*Oriolus chinensis*), ‘bales gugu’ (*Irena cyanogaster*), ‘wak-wak’ (*Corvus enca*), and ‘rek-rek’ (*Lanius cristatus*) are named among Agta community of Northern Luzon, based on distinctive voice or sound of bird (Van Der Ploeg and Van Weerd 2010).

On the basis of 170 vernacular names of birds, seabirds were barely recorded. There is only one name, *titihan*, which is also on Koningsberger’s list, which refers to grebes [Podicipedidae]. This is because the land use in the study area is predominantly by upland agriculture system, plantation and forest instead of sawah or sea ecosystem.

Based on the consensual degree, only 40 names were identified by all designated groups of villagers, 80 names were identified by only four groups of hunters (Figure 3).

Further analysis of these figures needs to be done, however, we skip it for a while since we still need additional information. For instance, concerning local knowledge of village people on birds can be fascinatingly studied for the near future based on age, gender, main livelihood or subsistence practice, bilingualism, and education of the respondent. This is because some studies have revealed that the distribution of knowledge within human communities is not homogenous. For example, based on study on local knowledge on birds of Mushere people of Nigeria, it can be revealed that the local knowledge of respondents statistically differed by village, occupation, and gender (Pam 2017). This is because the predominant mode of local knowledge transmission in rural communities is usually through oral means, including practice and observation. In terms of observation, for example, most rural communities of Kertasar, Upper Citarum, West Java, have differently seen and heard voices of birds among age, gender, and occupation. As can be seen from Figure 3, group of bird hunter have been able to identify 80 bird names because they have frequently observed birds when they hunting birds in the forest.

In addition, concerning the vernacular bird names, it can have revealed that the more someone observed birds in local environment, the more popular will be recognized by the rural community. In other words, many birds have been popularly known by village people because these birds have predominant in their village. Conversely, the rare bird species of their village have been barely known by the village people (Iskandar et al. 2016). Consequently, since many bird populations have dramatically decreased in villages due to many factors, including habitat loss and illegal bird hunting, the local knowledge of village is lower.

Based on our field research, it was recorded some groups of birds that are most often hunted for sale, especially bird of prey (*Accipitridae*, *Falconidae*, *Strigidae*); chirping birds (especially *Thrush*), birds with beautiful plumage and color, and rare avifauna such as *Gallus varius* Shaw and *Pavo muticus*. In addition, there are two groups of birds that are most often hunted for consumption namely wild species of * Columbidae* and *Arborophila*. However, there is no habit among villagers to consume bird eggs. Among the various species of birds that are commonly caught by hunters in Kertasari, West Java, are *bueuk* (Otus lempijii), *anis hejo* (Cyornis unicolor), *dadali* (*Falco moluccensis*), *puyuh* gong-gong (*Arborophila javanica*), *koréak* (*Tyto alba*), *siérfluntur* gunung (*Harpactes reinwardtii*), *tikur* (*Streptopelia chinensis*); and *delimukan* (*Chalcophaps indica*), and these are presented in Figure 4.

**Classification of Sundanese and scientific bird names**

Some interesting comparisons can be made between folk and scientific taxonomy. While in many cases, one Sundanese name exactly or almost exactly refers to a scientific genus or species (e.g. *kacamata* with *Zosterops*, *cangéhgar* with *Gallus varius* Shaw, Family of *Phasianidae*), in many other cases there are different types of fitness. So, for example, there is only one name for all *Falconidae* (*dadali*) whereas the scientific taxonomy on the bird on Java island breaks this bird family down into two genera and six species (MacKinnon 1988).

Besides, not all binomials under the same lexeme refer to the same genus or even family of birds. For example, under the category of *anis* (Thrush), there are five binomials, in which four of these refer to other birds in Thrush family, but one binomial, *anis-hejo* [literally means ‘green-anis’], refers to a Flycatcher. Under the category of *bango* (*Ardeidae*), there are three other binomials that refer to three species of the *Ciconiidae* family. The same thing happened for one binominal under the category of *caladi*. While the term *caladi* and three binomials under this category refer to members of *Picidae* family, the binomial *caladi-lumut* instead refers to two species of *Nuthatch* (*Sittidae*). The physical attributes necessary for systematizing these birds from an evolutionary point of view are not relevant to Sundanese speakers.
Folkloric birds

Example of folklore is narrated below. This information was collected once it is mentioned and comes up spontaneously in the course of everyday life, hinting at birds' important role as a vehicle for connecting two interconnected worlds. The songs and callings of certain bird species are thought to be mediating between the invisible world and the human world whether telling good fortune or bad omen, new birth, or incoming death. In the villagers' cosmology, the other world is not separated but accompanies human world daily. Birds symbolically mediate these worlds. They even have the power to tell about something that will happen in the future.

Sundanese, like Javanese, have various mythologies on birds. The Sundanese of Sukasari people, for example, have known about tikukur (Spilopelia chinensis Scopoli, Fam of Columbidae) that usually made sounds of tikukur..kuk..tikukur..kuk. According to villagers, if the sound “kuk” is repeated twice or more, then it is believed the person who hears it will get good luck, especially about valuables. Although this belief is related to the wild tikukur, many villagers have this bird as a pet and put it in a cage. The cage is usually hung in the veranda, right near the entrance door of the house. It is believed that the bird’s call may attract and bring good luck to the house owner.

Katurangganjing kutut which is inspired from experience of nurturing kutut bird and the legend of Java philosophy on the Katurangan of this bird (Sanjaya et al. 2017). Based on the ethnoornithology studies, it can be revealed that every ethnic community across culture in Indonesia, has cultural deep knowledge on birds, and birds are given various local folk names (Iskandar in prep).

Folkloric data was collected in the context of data collection sessions related to bird names and their identification or in a natural context. Information collected from the group's elicitation and importation session is marked CC, while those that come up with a daily course or natural context is marked NC. The following explanations deal with the meaning of the bird's name and its scientific name.

Tikukur (Spotted Dove, Spilornis chinensis Scopoli, Fam. Columbidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: This bird usually makes sounds of tikukur..kuk..tikukur..kuk. According to the informants, if the sound “kuk” repeated twice or more, then it is believed the person who hears it will get good luck, especially about valuables. Although this belief is related to the wild tikukur, many villagers have this bird as a pet and put it in a cage. The cage is usually hung in the veranda, right near the entrance door of the house. It is believed that bird’s call may attract and bring good luck to the house owner.

Walèt (Swift-Unidentified, generic name for Fam. Apodidae, Ergonomyic) CC: People believe that if this bird
enters and flies around inside the house, then luck will come to the owner of the house.

Piti (Javan munia, Lonchura leucogasteroides, Fam. Estrildidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: If the bird comes to a house and sings on the right side of the veranda, it is thought that a special and important guest will be coming and s/he will bring with them benefit to the house owner. Conversely, if it perches on the left side of the veranda, the guests will harm him/her.

Cangèhgar (Green jungle fowl, Gallus varius, Fam. Phsianidae, Morphonymic, literally means 'bright or shiny') CC: this bird is believed to bring good fortune to those who own it. If the rooster crowed in the middle of the night for more than two nights, it was reported that there would be pregnancy on an unmarried girl.

Bueuk (Sunda scops owl, Otus lempiji Horsfeld, Fam. Strigidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: It is said that the presence of this bird brings sadness. The sources of sadness could be varied, such as the death of a community member, crop failure, and others. Still, some people believe that this bird gives a hint that there will be an out of wedlock pregnancy which leads to misfortune to the community.

Gagak (Slender-billed crow, Corvus enca Horsfeld, Fam. Corvidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: The presence of this bird in the settlement is a sign of death, i.e. a member of the community will die. If this bird flies in a circle over someone’s house, then one of the residents of the house will die shortly after.

Koreak (The Barn owl, Tyto alba Scopoli, Fam. Strigidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: This bird is considered as a bird that brings disease, bad luck, bad omen, evil spirit, or even death to the community. This bird is called manuk-jurig [bird of ghost]. Its singing also indicates that its perch is inhabited by a haunting ghost and to avoid or to tame it must be done by asking permission to the ghost so that we can pass it safely.

Uncuing/siit-uncuing (Rusty-breasted cuckoo, Cacomantis sepalcularis Vigor & Horsfeld, Fam. Cuculidae, Onomatopoeic) CC, NC: It is said that if a newly-wed girl died just before her first night she will become a ghost. At night, the ghost in the form of this bird flies and makes a call with the sounds like [tit....tit.....tit], for the Sundanese, this sound means penis [titit]. Villagers believe that this bird’s call signals that there will be a death of man (referring to “penis”) or disaster in the community. This bird is also believed to cause havoc for people.

Korés (Brown (Grey)-checkered bulbul, Alophoixus brev Lesson, Fam. Pycnonotidae, Ergonymic) CC, NC: In Sundanese ‘korés’ means voracious or gluttonous. It is said that there was a poor hungry young man, and when he was given food and ate it flurry, he suddenly disappeared and changed into a bird as he was about to finish eating the food. Moreover, the term ‘beuteung koréseun’ referred to a man who eats food in flurry and frenzy way.

It is generally accepted that based on data presented above, like other small ethnic societies around the world, Sundanese people of Kertasari, West Java, have local knowledge on folklore in relation with birds that are inherited from their ancestors and/or obtained from their experiences in their life and their close interaction with the local environment or local ecosystem (Kane 2015; Pam 2017; Wyndham and Park 2018).

On the basis of our study, it can be concluded that it was recorded 222 bird species, representing 170 vernacular names, in which 93 of them were recorded by Koningsberger (1901-1909). Various birds of Kertasari, West Java have vernacular names that are culturally based on phononym, morphony, ergonym, and phagonym. The mountains rural people of Kertasari, West Java have local knowledge on vernacular or folk name, taxonomic, and folklore that are inherited from their ancestors by oral transmission in their mother language. Therefore, it can be inferred that there is significant role of birds for ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural functions for the Sundanese people.

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