

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 Kertasari 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 southwest Java, the traditional shifting cultivation system has strongly been maintained by traditional Sundanese people of Baduy, South Banten, and Kasepuhan community of Cisulok, 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; Roldlan-Clara et al. 2014; Teixeira et 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^a,1949^b). 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 (Hoppenreijns 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 century 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 Kertasari, 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 and 07°39'12"-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).

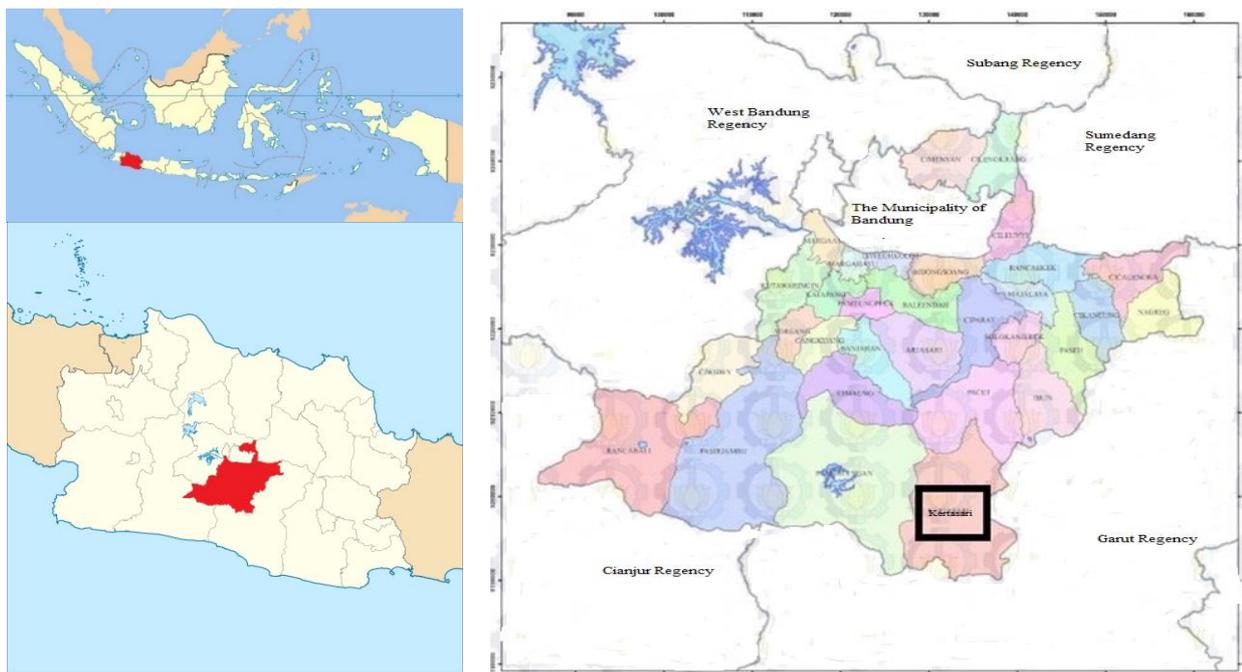


Figure 1. Map of the location of the study area in Kertasari Sub-district, Upper Citarum watershed, Bandung District, West Java, Indonesia



Figure 2. Garden of *bawang daun/leek* (*Allium fistulosum* L) (left) and the rice field and scattered trees grow in the hill (middle) can be seen in the background, and relict forest in surrounding of Cisanti lake (right), of Sukasari of Citarum upstream, West Java, Indonesia

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*], *bango* [Egret], *trik* [Bee-eater], *manyar* [*Ploceus manyar* Horsfield, Family of *Ploceidae*], and *pelung* [*Porphyrio porphyrio* Linnaeus, Fairy of *Rallidae*] are an ancient name for the same bird family, genus, or species that can be found in a 9th century Old Javanese manuscripts, Kakawin 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 *belekék* which resembles a bird's distinctive voice. Similarly, the term *tuweuw* for *Eudynamis scolopaceus* Linnaeus, Family of *Cuculidae*, *culik-culik* for *Psilopogon australis* Horsfield, Family of *Megalaimidae*, *ékék* for *Psittacula alexandri* Linnaeus, Family of *Psittacidae*, and *jogjog* for *Pycnonotus goiavier* Scopoli, Family of *Pycnonotidae*.

Some monomials are morphonym, especially based on plumage, colors, and physical characteristics of bird's form. For example, the name for *Pericrocotus flammeus* Foster, Family of *Campephagidae* is *sepah* that is inclined more toward bird's distinctive orange color that resembles the color of areca nut (also *seupah* in Sundanese), And also *sapu* for Fantail [*Rhipiduridae*].

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 morphonymic. For example, modifiers in binomial *kicuit-leuweung* [*Dendronanthus indicus* Gmelin, Family of *Motacillidae*] and *kicuit-sawah* [*Anthus rufulus* Vieillot, Family of *Motacillidae*] are bionymic ('*leuweung*' means forest and '*sawah*' means paddy-field), meanwhile modifiers in *saéran-gunting* [*Dicrurus macrocercus* Vieillot, Family of *Dicruridae*] and *saéran-hawu* [*Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot, Family of *Dicruridae*] are morphonymic ('*gunting*' means scissor, related to the tail shape, and '*hawuk*' 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

Table 1. Various vernacular names of birds were documented based on rural Sundanese people of Kertasari of West Java, Indonesia

Sundanese name	Scientific name & Family [English common name]	Informant groups	Koningsberger's List	Meaning
<i>Anis</i>	<i>Geokichla citrina</i> Latham, <i>Turdidae</i> [Orange-headed Thrush]	12	-	Unidentified
<i>Anis-awi</i>	<i>Turdus obscurus</i> Gmelin, <i>Turdidae</i> [Eyebrowed Thrush]	7	-	Bionym
<i>Anis-kembang</i>	<i>Geokichla interpres</i> Temminck, <i>Turdidae</i> [Chestnut-capped Thrush]	9	-	Morphonym
<i>Anis-héjo</i>	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i> Blyth, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Pale blue flycatcher]	6	-	Morphonym
<i>Anis-sibéria</i>	<i>Geokichla sibirica</i> Pallas, <i>Turdidae</i> [Siberian Thrush]	7	-	Bionym
<i>Anis-sisik</i>	<i>Zoothera dauma</i> Latham, <i>Turdidae</i> [Scaly Thrush]	9	-	Morphonym
	<i>Zoothera andromeda</i> Temminck, <i>Turdidae</i> [Sunda Thrush]	4		
<i>Apung</i>	<i>Mirafra javanica</i> Horsfield, <i>Alaudidae</i> [Horsfield's Bushlark]	4	+	Ergonym
<i>Bango</i>	<i>Egretta alba</i> Linnaeus, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Great Egret]	12	+	Unidentified
	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> Linnaeus, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Little Egret]	12		
<i>Bango-blewok</i>	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i> Raffles, <i>Ciconiidae</i> [Milky Stork]	9	-	Morphonym
<i>Bango-hideung</i>	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> Boddaert, <i>Ciconiidae</i> [Woolly-necked Stork]	4	-	Morphonym
<i>Bango-tongtong</i>	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> Horsfield, <i>Ciconiidae</i> [Lesser Adjutant]	4	-	Morphonym
<i>Bébéak</i>	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Coraciidae</i> [Oriental Dollarbird]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Belekék</i>	<i>Gallinago stenura</i> Bonaparte, <i>Scolopacidae</i> [Pin-tailed Snipe]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Belekék-bulan</i>	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> Scopoli, <i>Jacaniidae</i> [Pheasant-tailed Jacana]	4	-	Morphonym
<i>Belekék-kembang</i>	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Rostratulidae</i> [Greter Painted Snipe]	4	+	Morphonym
<i>Belekok</i>	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i> Horsfield, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Javan Pond Heron]	12	+	Phononym
<i>Bencé</i>	<i>Turnix suscitator</i> Gmelin, <i>Turnicidae</i> [Barred Buttonquail]	12	+	Phononym
	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i> Desfontaines, <i>Turnicidae</i> [Small Buttonquail]	10		
<i>Bencér</i>	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i> Scopoli, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Plaintive Cuckoo]	5	-	Phononym
	<i>Cacomantis somneratii</i> Latham, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Banded Bay Cuckoo]	2		
<i>Berekesését</i>	<i>Vanellus macropterus</i> Wagler, <i>Charadriidae</i> [Javan Lapwing]	2		Ergonym
<i>Bincarung</i>	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Oriolidae</i> [Black-naped Oriole]	4	+	Unidentified
<i>Beureum-gado</i>	<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i> Temminck, <i>Dicaeidae</i> [Blood breasted Flowerpecker]	6	+	Morphonym
<i>Boroboy</i>	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i> Horsfield, <i>Eurylaimidae</i> [Branded Broadbill]	2	-	Phononym
<i>Brek-brek</i>	<i>Napothera epilepidota</i> Temminck <i>Pellorneidae</i> [Eyebrowed Wren Babbler]	3	+	Phononym
<i>Bueuk</i>	<i>Otus lempiji</i> Horsfield, <i>Strigidae</i> [Sunda Scops Owl]	12	+	Phononym
	<i>Otus rufescens</i> Horsfield, <i>Strigidae</i> [Reddish Scop-Owl]	11		
	<i>Otus angelinae</i> Finsch, <i>Strigidae</i> [Javan Scops Owl]	6		
<i>Bultok</i>	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i> Vieillot, <i>Megalaimidae</i> [Lineated Barbet]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Bututut</i>	<i>Psilopogon corvinus</i> Temminck, <i>Megalaimidae</i> [Brown-throated Barbet]	7	-	Phononym
<i>Caladi</i>	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i> Tickell, <i>Picidae</i> [Greater Flameback]	12	+	Unidentified
	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> Ljungh, <i>Picidae</i> [Common Flameback]	11		
<i>Caladi-batu</i>	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i> Horsfield, <i>Picidae</i> [Buff-Rumped Woodpecker]	5	-	Morphonym
<i>Caladi-kundang</i>	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> Horsfield, <i>Picidae</i> [Common Flameback]	8	+	Morphonym
<i>Caladi-lumut</i>	<i>Sitta frontalis</i> Swainson, <i>Sittidae</i> [Velvet Fronted Nuthatch]	4	-	Morphonym
	<i>Sitta azurea</i> Lesson, <i>Sittidae</i> [Blue Nuthatch]	2		
<i>Caladi-muncang</i>	<i>Picoides moluccensis</i> Gmelin, <i>Picidae</i> [Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker]	4	-	Morphonym
<i>Camperling</i>	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i> Scopoli, <i>Strunidae</i> [Assian Glossy Starling]	4	+	Morphonym
<i>Cangéhgar</i>	<i>Gallus varius</i> Shaw, <i>Phasianidae</i> [Green Junglefowl]	12	-	Phononym
<i>Cangkurawok</i>	<i>Psilopogon armillaris</i> Temminck, <i>Megalimidae</i> [Flame-Fronted Barbet]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Cangkurileung</i>	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i> Vieillot, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Sooty headed Bulbul]	12	+	Phononym
	<i>Pycnonotus bimaculatus</i> Horsfield, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Orange-spotted Bulbul]	10		
<i>Carawak</i>	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> Gmelin <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Tiger Shrike]	4	-	Phononym
<i>Cendét</i>	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i> Drapiez, <i>Laniidae</i> [Tiger Shrike]	4	-	Phononym
<i>Cerorot</i>	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i> Temminck, <i>Campephadae</i> [Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike]	4	-	Phononym
<i>Cèt-gunggung</i>	<i>Cuculus lepidus</i> Müller, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Sunda Cuckoo]	12	-	Phononym
<i>Ciang-ciang</i>	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> Pennant, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Common Tailorbird]	5	-	Phononym
<i>Cicangkoréng</i>	<i>Megalurus palustris</i> Horsfield, <i>Locustellidae</i> [Striated Grassbird]	4	-	Phononym
	<i>Locustella certhiola</i> Pallas, <i>Locustellidae</i> [Lanceolated Warbler]	3		

	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i> Temminck, <i>Locustellidae</i> [Lanceolated Warbler]	3		
Cici	<i>Prinia polychroa</i> Temminck, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Brown Prinia]	6	+	Phononym
Cicing-goléng	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i> Horsfield, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Javan Blue-Flycatcher]	4	-	Phononym
Cinétnét	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i> Lesson, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Ashy Tailorbird]	12	-	Phononym
	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i> Horsfield, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Olive-backed Tailorbird]	9		
Cingcoang	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i> Temminck, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Lesser Shortwing]	6	-	Phononym
	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i> Horsfield, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [White-browed Shortwing]	4		
Cipeuw	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> Linnaeus <i>Aegithinidae</i> [Common Iora]	12	+	Phononym
Ciung	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i> Scopoli, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Blue Whistling-Thrush]	12	-	Phononym
	<i>Myophonus glaucinus</i> Temminck, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Javan Whistling-Thrush]	10		
Cukahkéh	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i> Boddaert, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Collared Kingfisher]	12	+	Phononym
	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i> Horsfield, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Banded Kingfisher]	10		
	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Common Kingfisher]	9		
Cuhcur	<i>Caprimulgus pulchellus</i> Salvadori, <i>Caprimulgidae</i> [Salvadori's Nightjar]	4	+	Phononym
	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> Latham, <i>Caprimulgidae</i>	3		
	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i> Horsfield, <i>Caprimulgidae</i> [Large-tailed Nightjar]	3		
	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i> Horsfield, <i>Caprimulgidae</i> [Savanna Nightjar]	3		
Culik-culik	<i>Psilopogon australis</i> Horsfield, <i>Megalainidae</i> [Little Barbet]	12	+	Phononym
Dadali	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, <i>Falconidae</i> [Peregrine Falcon]	12	-	Unidentified
	<i>Falco moluccensis</i> Bonaparte, <i>Falconidae</i> [Spotted Kestrel]	11		
	<i>Falco severus</i> Horsfield, <i>Falconidae</i> [Oriental Hobby]	9		
	<i>Falco subbuteo</i> Linnaeus, <i>Falconidae</i> [Eurasian Hobby]	6		
Dadali-leutik	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i> Drapiez, <i>Falconidae</i> [Black Thigh Falconet]	5	-	Morphonym
Dècu/Dèdècu	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Pied Bush Chat]	4	-	Unidentified
Dederuk	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i> Temminck, <i>Columbidae</i> [Island Collared Dove]	7	+	Phononym
Dudut	<i>Zanclotomus javanicus</i> Horsfield, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Red-billed Malkoha]	8	+	Phononym
Dudut-troktok	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> Stephen, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Greater Coucal]	4	+	Phononym
Dudut-candung	<i>Centropus nigrorufus</i> Cuvier, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Sunda Coucal]	4	+	Morphonym
Ékék	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i> Linnaeus, <i>Psittacidae</i> [Red-breasted Parakeet]	12	+	Phononym
ékék-gèléng	<i>Cissa thalassina</i> Temminck, <i>Corvidae</i> [Javan Green-Magpie]	7	+	Phononym
Erow	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i> Temminck, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Mugimaki Flycatcher]	2	-	Unidentified
	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i> Hay, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Yellow-rumped Flycatcher]	1		
Gagak	<i>Corvus enca</i> Horsfield, <i>Corvidae</i> [Slender billed-Crow]	12	+	Phononym
Galatik	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i> Linnaeus, <i>Estrildidae</i> [Java sparrow]	12	+	Phononym
Gaok	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler, <i>Corvidae</i> [Large-billed Crow]	12	+	Phononym
Gasngék	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i> Horsfield, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Banded Kingfisher]	4	+	Phononym
Goléjra	<i>Passer montanus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Passeridae</i> [Eurasian Tree Sparrow]	12	-	Unidentified
Hahayaman	<i>Gallixrex cinerea</i> Gmelin, <i>Rallidae</i> [Watercock]	6	-	Morphonym
	<i>Lewinia striata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Rallidae</i> [Slaty-breasted Rail]	4		
	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> Pennant, <i>Rallidae</i> [White breasted water hen]	1		
Haur	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Oriental-magpie Robin]	4	-	Unidentified
Heulang	all species of <i>Accipitridae</i> , extended to <i>Pandionidae</i>	8	+	Ergonym
	<i>Haliastur indus</i> Boddaert, <i>Accipitridae</i> [Brahminy Kite]	4		
Heulang-kutuk	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i> Temminck, <i>Strigidae</i> [Brown Wood Owl]	4	-	Unidentified
Hingkik	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i> Horsfield, <i>Strigidae</i> [Buffy Fish-Owl]	4	+	Ergonym
Jijiprék	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i> Delessert, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Yellow-bellied Prinia]	7	-	Phononym
Japati	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, <i>Columbidae</i> [Rock Dove]	12	-	Unidentified
Jingjing-teureup	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i> Temminck, <i>Campephagidae</i> [Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike]	4	-	Bionym
Jogjog	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i> Scopoli, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Yellow-vetted Bulbul]	12	+	Phononym
Julang	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i> Shaw, <i>Bucerotidae</i> [Wreathed Hornbill]	8	+	Unidentified
Kacamata	<i>Zosterops flavus</i> Horsfield, <i>Zosteropidae</i> [Javan White-eye]	12	-	Morphonym
	<i>Zosterops montanus</i> Bonaparte, <i>Zosteropidae</i> [Mountain White-eye]	9		
	<i>Zosterops palpebrous</i> Temminck, <i>Zosteropidae</i> [Indian White-eye]	6		
	<i>Zosterops chloris</i> Bonaparte, <i>Zosteropidae</i> [Lemon-bellied White-eye]	4		
Kacer	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Turdidae</i> [Oriental Magpie-robin]	7	-	Phononym
Kalacés	<i>Arachnothera affinis</i> Horsfield, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Streaky-breasted Spiderhunter]	4	+	Phononym
Kangkaréng	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i> Shaw, <i>Bucerotidae</i> [Oriental Pied Hornbill]	4	+	Unidentified
Kapinis	<i>Apus nipalensis</i> Hodgson, <i>Apodidae</i> [House swift]	12	+	Unidentified
	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i> Linnaeus, <i>Apodidae</i> [Glossy Swiftlet]	12		

	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, <i>Hirundinidae</i> [Barn Swallow]	5	
Kapinis-guha	<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i> Thunberg, <i>Apodidae</i> [Edible-nest Swiftlet]	4	- Bionym
Kapinis-bélang	<i>Cecropis striolata</i> Schlegel, <i>Hirundinidae</i> [Striated Swallow]	4	- Morphonym
Kasintu	<i>Gallus gallus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Phasianidae</i> [Red Junglefowl]	9	+ Phononym
Kékés	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i> Scopoli <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Brown-throated Sunbird]	4	- Phononym
Kéling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i> Scopoli, <i>Strunidae</i> [Asian Glosy Starling]	4	+ Morphonym
Kéрак	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i> Cabanis, <i>Sturnidae</i> [Javan Myna]	4	- Phononym
	<i>Acridotheres melanopterus</i> Daudin, <i>Sturnidae</i> [Black-winged Starling]	3	
Kicuit	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Olive-backed Sunbird]	4	+ Phononym
Kicuit-leuweung	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> , Gmelin <i>Motacillidae</i> [Forest Wagtail]	4	- Bionym
Kicuit-kebo	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, <i>Motacillidae</i> [Western Yellow Wagtail]	4	+ Bionym
Kicuit-sawah	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot, <i>Motacillidae</i> [Paddyfield Pipit]	4	- Bionym
Kokokan	<i>IXobrychus eurhythmus</i> Swinhoe, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Schrenk's Bittern]	3	+ Phononym
Kokok-beluk	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i> Temminck, <i>Strigidae</i> [Brown Wood Owl]	12	+ Phononym
Koréak	<i>Tyto alba</i> Scopoli, <i>Strigidae</i> [Barn Owl]	12	- Phononym
Korés	<i>Alophoixus bres</i> Lesson, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Grey-cheeked Bulbul]	6	+ Phnonym
Kuak	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Linnaeus, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Black-crowned Night-Heron]	6	+ Phononym
Kucica	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i> Scopoli, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [White Rumped Shama]	4	+ Unidentified
Kudul	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Ardeidae</i> [Cattle Egret]	12	+ Unidentified
Kuwik-kuwik	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i> Horsfield, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Square tailed drongo cuckoo]	4	- Phononym
Langgir	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i> Vieillot, <i>Meropidae</i> [Chestnut-headed Bee-eater]	4	- Ergonym
Lontrok	<i>Zanlostomus javanicus</i> Horsfield, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Red-billed Malkoha]	4	+ Morphonym
Luntur	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i> Temminck, <i>Trogonidae</i> [Orange-bresated Trogon]	4	- Morphonym
Mancirang	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i> Blyth, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Olive winged-Bulbul]	4	+ Unidentified
Maninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i> Horsfield, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Blue-eared Kingfisher]	11	- Unidentified
Mangadeuh	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i> Scopoli, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Plain-throated Sunbird]	4	+ Ergonym
Manuk-beusi	<i>Halcyon cyanoventris</i> Vieillot, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Javan Kingfisher]	4	+ Morphonym
	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i> Latham, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Ruddy Kingfisher]	3	
	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [White-throated Kingfisher]	3	
Manuk-buah	<i>Artamus leucorynchus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Artamidae</i> [White-breasted Woodswallow]	4	+ Unidentified
Manuk-cacing	<i>Geokichla citrina</i> Latham, <i>Turdidae</i> [Orange-headed Thrush]	5	+ Phagonym
Manuk-daun	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> Gmelin, <i>Chloropseidae</i> [Blue-winged Leafbird]	4	+ Morphonym
Manuk-hurang	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> Linnaeus, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Common Kingfisher]	4	+ Phagonym
	<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i> Vieillot, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Small Blue Kingfisher]	3	
	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i> Temminck, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Blue-banded Kingfisher]	2	
Manuk-uncal	<i>Macropygia unchall</i> Wagler, <i>Columbidae</i> [Barred Cuckoo-dove]	7	+ Ergonym
	<i>Macropygia emiliana</i> Bonaparte, <i>Columbidae</i> [Ruddy Cuckoo-dove]	5	
	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i> Temminck, <i>Columbidae</i> [Little Cuckoo-Dove]	4	
Manuk-kaso	<i>Timalia pileata</i> Horsfield, <i>Timaliidae</i> [Chestnut-capped Babbler]	4	+ Bionym
Manuk-kopi	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i> Horsfield, <i>Timaliidae</i> [Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler]	4	+ Bionym
Manyar	<i>Ploceus manyar</i> Horsfield, <i>Ploceidae</i> [Streaked Weaver]	8	+ Unidentified
Manyar-emas	<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i> Sparrman, <i>Ploceidae</i> [Asian golden weaver]	5	- Morphonym
Manyar-kalapa	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Ploceidae</i> [Baya Weaver]	4	- Bionym
Merak	<i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Phasianidae</i> [Green peafowl]	12	+ Unidentified
Ongklet	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i> Cuvier, <i>Platylophidae</i> [Crested jay]	4	+ Phagonym
Pacikrak	<i>Prinia familiaris</i> Horsfield, <i>Cisticolidae</i> [Bar-winged Prinia]	5	+ Phononym
Panganten	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> Latham, <i>Jacaniae</i> [Bronze-winged Jacana]	4	- Unidentified
Paok	<i>Hydrornis guajanus</i> Müller, <i>Pittidae</i> [Javan Banded-Pitta]	7	+ Phogonym
Pecampur	<i>Pycnonotus dispar</i> Horsfield, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Ruby-throated Bulbul]	4	+ Unidentified
Peking	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Estrildidae</i> [Sacaly-bresated Munia]	7	+ Phogonym
Pelung	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> Linnaeus, <i>Rallidae</i> [Purple Swamphen]	3	+ Morphonym
Pergum	<i>Ducula aenea</i> Linnaeus, <i>Columbidae</i> [Green Imperial-pigeon]	4	+ Unidentified
Petulak	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i> Temminck, <i>Campephagidae</i> [Large Woodshrike]	3	+ Monophonym
Prukutut	<i>Geopelia striata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Columbidae</i> [Zebra Dove]	12	- Phononym
Piit	<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i> Moore, <i>Estrildidae</i> [White-bellied Munia]	12	+ Phononym
Pijantung	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> Latham, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Little Spiderhunter]	6	- Phagonym
Poksai	<i>Garrulax rufifrons</i> Lesson, <i>Leiotrichidae</i> [Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush]	6	- Unidentified
Puter	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i> Temminck, <i>Columbidae</i> [Sunda collared-dove]	12	+ Phononym
Puyuh-gonggong	<i>Arborophila orientalis</i> Horsfield, <i>Phasianidae</i> [Grey-breasted Partidge]	12	+ Phononym

	<i>Arborophila javanica</i> Gmelin Phasianidae [Chestnut-bellied Partridge]	12		
<i>Raja-udang</i>	<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i> Vieillot, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Small Blue Kingfisher]	6	-	Phagonym
	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i> Temminck, <i>Alcedinidae</i> [Blue-banded Kingfisher]	4		
<i>Rangkong</i>	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> Linnaeus, <i>Bucerotidae</i> [Rhinoceros Hornbill]	12	+	Unidentified
<i>Saéran</i>	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i> Hodgson, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Crow-billed Drongo]	7	+	Unidentified
	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Hair-crested Drongo]	4		
<i>Saéran-batu</i>	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i> Temminck, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Lesser Racket-tailed drongo]	4	+	Bionym
<i>Saéran-bodok</i>	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Greater Racket-tailed Drongo]	2	+	Bionym
	<i>Crypsirina temia</i> Daudin, <i>Corvidae</i> [Racket-tailed Treepie]	3	+	Ergonym
<i>Saéran-gelo</i>	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i> Vieillot, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Black Drongo]	9	-	Morphonym
<i>Saéran-gunting</i>	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, <i>Dicruridae</i> [Ashy Drongo]	7	-	Morphonym
<i>Saéran-hawu</i>	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i> Sparman, <i>Rhipiduridae</i> [Malaysian Pied Fantail]	9	+	Morphonym
<i>Sapu</i>	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i> Müller, <i>Rhipiduridae</i> [Spotted Fantail]	9		
	<i>Rhipidura euryura</i> Müller, <i>Rhipiduridae</i> [White-bellied Fantail]	4		
<i>Sapu-beureum</i>	<i>Rhipidura phoenicura</i> Müller, <i>Rhipiduridae</i> [Rufous-tailed Fantail]	8	-	Morphonym
<i>Seupah</i>	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> Foster, <i>Campephagidae</i> [Flame Minivet]	7	+	Morphonym
	<i>Pericrocotus miniatus</i> Temminck, <i>Campephagidae</i> [Sunda Minivet]	3		
<i>Sering</i>	<i>Chrysocorythus estherae</i> Finsch, <i>Fringillidae</i> [Mountain Serin]	4	-	Unidentified
<i>Sesep-madu</i>	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> Raffles, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Crimson Sunbird]	4	+	Phagonym
	<i>Aethopyga eximia</i> Horsfield, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [White-Flanked Sunbird]	4		
	<i>Aethopyga mystacalis</i> Temminck, <i>Nectariniidae</i> [Javan Sunbird]	3		
<i>Sier</i>	<i>Apalharpactes reinwardtii</i> Temminck, <i>Trogonidae</i> [Javan Trogon]	43	-	Unidentified
<i>Sngséwan</i>	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Pied Bush Chat]		+	Ergonym
<i>Siuh</i>	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i> Horsfield, <i>Muscicapidae</i> [Hill Blue-flycatcher]	4	-	Ergonym
<i>Téngtélok</i>	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i> Blyth, <i>Pycnonotidae</i> [Olive-winged Bulbul]	4	-	Phononym
<i>Tepus</i>	<i>Stachyris thoracica</i> Temminck, <i>Timaliidae</i> [White-bibbed Babbler]	3	-	Ergonym
<i>Téték-réyod</i>	<i>Turdus poliocephalus</i> Latham, <i>Turdidae</i> [Island Thrush]	5	-	Phononym
<i>Tikukur</i>	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Scopoli, <i>Columbidae</i> [Spotted Dove]	12	+	Phononym
<i>Tilil</i>	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Pontoppidan, <i>Scolopacidae</i> [Curlew Sandpiper]	8	+	Phononym
	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i> Pallas, <i>Scolopacidae</i> [Red-Necked Stint]	7		
<i>Tinggal-anak</i>	<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Common Cuckoo]	4	+	Ergonym
<i>Titihan</i>	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, <i>Podicipedidae</i> [Australasian Grebe]	4	+	Unidentified
	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> Pallas, <i>Podicipedidae</i> [Little Grebe]	1		
<i>Titimplik</i>	<i>Mirafra javanica</i> Horsfield, <i>Alaudidae</i> [Horsfield's Bushlark]	6	-	Ergonym
<i>Titiran</i>	<i>Geopelia striata</i> Linnaeus, <i>Columbidae</i> [Zebra Dove]	7	-	Ergonym
<i>Tohtor</i>	<i>Psilopogon armillaris</i> Temminck, <i>Megalaimidae</i> [Flame-fronted Barbet]	4	-	Ergonym
<i>Trik</i>	<i>Merops philippinus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Meropidae</i> [Blue-tailed Bee-eater]	3	+	Unidentified
	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i> Vieillot, <i>Meropidae</i> [Chestnut-headed Bee-eater]	2		
<i>Towéd</i>	<i>Lanius schach</i> Linnaeus, <i>Laniidae</i> [Long-tailed Shrike]	8	+	Phononym
<i>Towéd-leuncang</i>	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Laniidae</i> [Brown Shrike]	4	-	Bionym
<i>Tulang-kuwiwi</i>	<i>Phodilus badius</i> Horsfield, <i>Tytonidae</i> [Oriental Bay-Owl]	4	+	Ergonym
<i>Tulung-tumpuk</i>	<i>Psilopogon javensis</i> Horsfield, <i>Megalaimidae</i> [Black-banded Barbet]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Tuweuw</i>	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> Linnaeus, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Asian Koel]	9	-	Phononym
<i>Uncuing/siit-uncuing</i>	<i>Cacomantis sepulcralis</i> Vigor & Horsfield, <i>Cuculidae</i> [Rusty Breasted Cuckoo]	12	-	Phononym
<i>Ungkut-ungkut</i>	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i> Müller, <i>Megalaimidae</i> [Coppersmith Barbet]	4	+	Phononym
<i>Walét</i>	<i>Aerodramus vulcanorum</i> Stresemann, <i>Apodidae</i> [Volcano Swiftlet]	8	-	Unidentified
<i>Walét-curug</i>	<i>Hydrochous gigas</i> Hartert & Butler, <i>Apodidae</i> [Giant Swiftlet]	4	-	Bionym
<i>Walik</i>	<i>Ramphiculus jambu</i> Gmelin, <i>Columbidae</i> [Jambu Fruit-Dove]	12	+	Morphonym
	<i>Ptilinopus porphyreus</i> Temminck, <i>Columbidae</i> [Pink-headed Fruit-Dove]	6		
<i>Walik-kembang</i>	<i>Ptilinopus melanospilus</i> Salvadori, <i>Columbidae</i> [Black-naped Fruit-Dove]	3	+	Morphonym
<i>Waliwis</i>	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> Horsfield, <i>Anatidae</i> [Lesser Whistling Duck]	12	-	Unidentified
	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i> Horsfield, <i>Anatidae</i> [Wandering Whistling Duck]	8		
<i>Werweg</i>	<i>Heleia javanica</i> Horsfield, <i>Zosteropidae</i> [Javan Grey-throated White-eye]	2	-	Unidentified

Note: Phononym: 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.

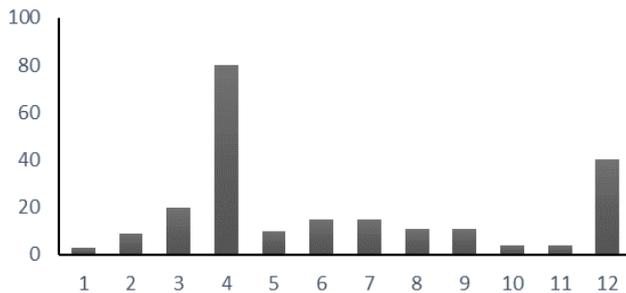


Figure 3. The number of bird names identified by 12 group of village people of Kertasari, Upper Citarum Watershed, West Java, Indonesia

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 scolopacea*, *Sturnus melanopterus*, and *Dicrurus macrocercus* 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 'pitupi' (*Cacomantus merulinus*), 'tuao' (*Eudynamis scolopacea*), 'tonguitok' (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*), 'wik wik' (*Coracina striata*), 'sina-cacao' (*Dicrurus balicassius*), 'pato-dilao' (*Oriolus chinensis*), 'bales gugu' (*Irena cyanogastra*), '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 recalled 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 Kertasari, 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* (*Ottus lempiji*), *anis hejo* (*Cyornis unicolor*), *dadali* (*Falco moluccensis*), *puyuh gong-gong* (*Arborophila javanica*), *koréak* (*Tyto alba*), *siér/luntur gunung* (*Harpactes reinwardtii*), *tikukur* (*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*, '*cangéghar*' 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-héjo* [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 binomial 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.

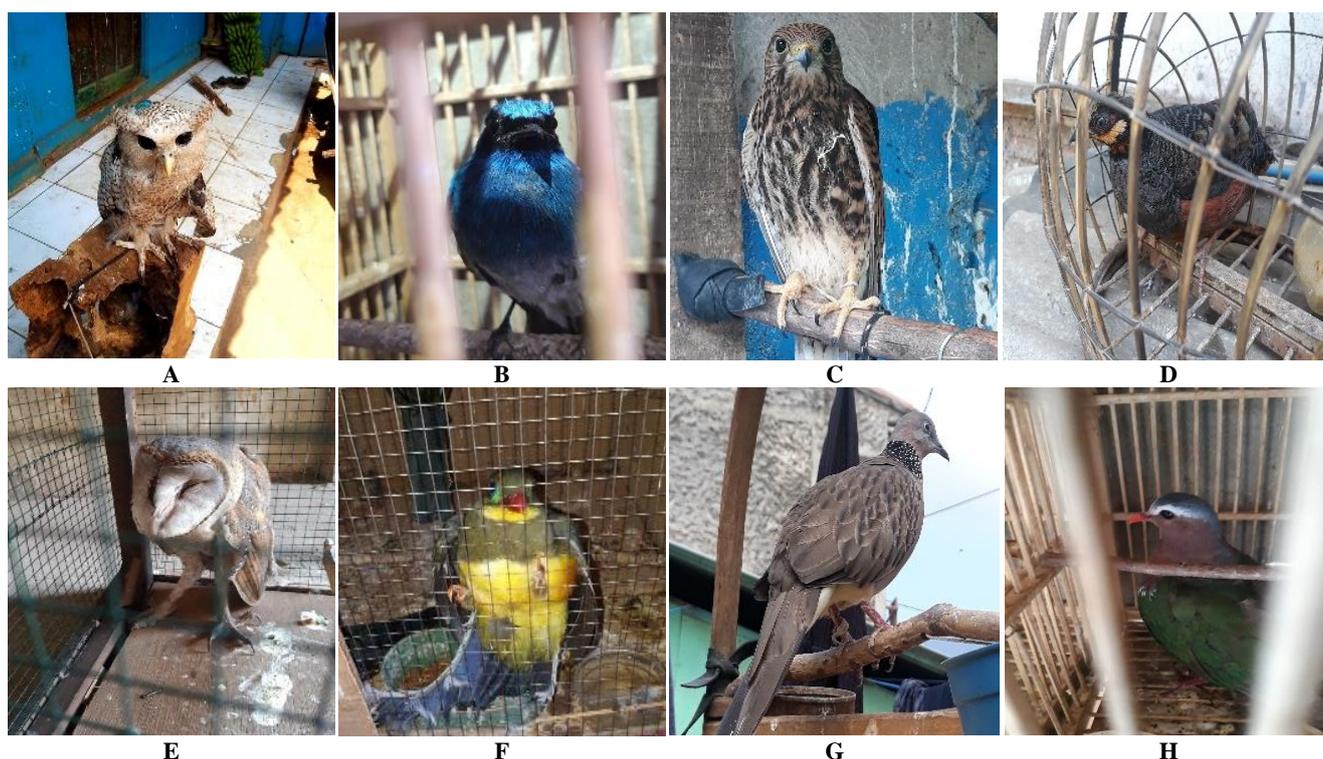


Figure 4. Birds in Kertasari of upper Citarum watershed, Bandung, West Java. A. Bueuk (*Otus lempiji*); B. Anis hejo (*Cyornis unicolor*); C. Dadali (*Falco moluccensis*); D. Puyuh gong-gong (*Arborophila javanica*); E. Koréak (*Tyto alba*); F. Siér/luntur gunung (*Harpactes reinwardtii*); G. Tikukur (*Streptopelia chinensis*); and H. Delimukan (*Chalcophaps indica*)

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. While Javanese have cultural belief that *perkutut* or *kutut* (*Geopelia striata*, Family of *Columbidae*) is considered as lucky-conveyor bird, as a result, this birds have been popularly kept as bird pet and traditionally entitled as

Katurangganing 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 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.

Walét (Swift-Unidentified, generic name for Fam. *Apodidae*, Ergonymic) CC: People believe that if this bird

enters and flies around inside the house, then luck will come to the owner of the house.

Piit (Javan munia, *Lonchura leucogastroides*, Fam. Estrilididae, 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.

Cangéhgar (Green jungle fowl, *Gallus varius*, Fam. Phasianidae, 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* Horsfield, 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* Horsfield, 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.

Koréak (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 perching place 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 sepulcralis* Vigor & Horsfield, 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 [tiit....tiit....tiit], for the Sundanese, this sound means penis [tiitit]. 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)-checked bulbul, *Alophoixus bres* 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 flurried, he suddenly disappeared and changed into a bird as he was about to finish eating the food. Moreover, the term 'beuteung koréseunn' 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, morphonym, 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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