THE KINSHIP'S ADDRESSING TERM OF SUNGAI LIUK DIALECT OF SUNGAI PENUH REGENCY

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Abstrak

Artikel ini ditulis untuk mengetahui bagaimana masrakat sungai menyapa orang-orang yang memiliki hubungan pertalian darah dengan nya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif qualitative. Data penelitian ini adalah hasil observasi dan wawancara dengan subject penelitian yang merupakan penduduk tetap Desa Sungai Liuk. Hasil penelitian deskriptif ini menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Sungai Liuk memiliki sapaan yang berbeda terhadap orang-orang yang memiliki pertalian darah denga mereka, mulai dari bapak (abak) sampai ke cucu (grand son and grand dughter). Sapaan yang digunakan harus sesuai dengan hubungan pertalian darah yang ada serta status didalam pertalian darah itu sendiiri.

Keywords: *Kinship, Addressing Term, Sungai Liuk Dialec*

INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in our daily life, it is used by people as a tool of communication, such as at school, university, office, home, and whereever they are. However, the Successful of the communication is depended on the way the speaker convinces the hearer about the message uttered in making conversation, and also how the speaker influence the hearer . In making conversation in their daily life, people addresses somebody using address form. It is used by people in every language on the world, such as America, Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, and etc.

Addressing is used to show intimacy and respect to other people or interlucator. However, it must be done with the right way, such as *kau and mpao* are the addressing that is used for younger sister and brother and also other people out of kinship in Sungai dialect who are younger and have the same age with the speakers and they may not used for older sister and brother, and also for other people who are older than the speakers because it is considered not polite in Sungai Liuk village culture.

To avoid the problem above, father and mother always suggest their children to follow the culture of addressing other people based on Sungai Liuk culture as mentioned before, such as if the people are older than the speakers, so the speakers must address her/him *kayo* whether he/she is their relative or other people otherwise they will be judged as the unpolite children.

Addressing is the word use to address somebody in speech of writing (Richard, et all; 1985). Similarly Keshavarz (2001: 6) defines addres term as linguistic forms that are used in addressing others to attract their attention or for referring. Moreover Oyetade (1995) defines address terms as words or expressions used in interactive, dyadic and face-toface. Richard, Keshavaraz, and Oteyade mean that addressing is the way used by people to get other people attention in communication in the daily life.

Yang (2010) deifines Address term reflect social information about identity, gender, age, status and the complex social relationships of interlocutors in a speech community. Address term is word used to indicate certain relations between people, or to show the difference in identity, position and social status, and also to indicate intimate between speakers and hearers in the communication.

Moreover, Fasold (1972: 1) defines the address forms are the words speakers use to designate the person they talking to while they are talking to them. It inform the identity of the interlucators in communication, whether the interlucors are older or younger than the speakers. address terms fall into four groups: kinship terms, social titles (genetic titles, official titles and occupational titles), names and demonstrative pronouns (Liu et all, 2010:753). In this paper, the researcher we mainly discuss about kinship terms.

Liu et all (2010:753) defines Kinship terms describe how people refer to relatives by direct or indirect blood and marriage. It explain about the closest relation among people, such as Sungai Liuk dialect kinship are term are abak (father), mak (mother), datung (aunt), pak two, pak ngah, pak cik (uncle), and etc which have blood relation.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this research, the writer used qualitative method. according to Moleong (2003:3) qualitative method is research procedure, which produces descriptive data in form behavior. The researcher took 15 speakers form Sungai Liuk community. The reason why the speakers only choose 15 as informant in this research, it is because 15 informants are enough to give the data and represent Sungai Liuk people. the writer divided them into 2 groups. they are (1) native speakers from 20 – 30 years old and (2) native speakers from 30 -50 years old. the writer divides because the native speaker from 20 – 30 years old more disposed use new address as get in other area. Beside that, native speakers from 30 – 40 years old, they are still used original address. the writer used observation method in collecting the data.

FINDINGS

The Form of Kinship Term of Sungai Dialect.

Kinship terms are the word which is used to indicate the kinship relationship like father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, etc. for example, the children address their father by using *abak* and papa and their mother by using *mak/mok* and *mama*. to show their respect to the older, they will address by using *kak* for older brother and sister, *uda* for older bother, *uni* for older sister, *wao* for the oldest brother and sister, *ngah* for older brother and sister or after *wao,* and to address younger sister is used *name*, *kau* and to address younger brother is used name, *mpao*. To address grandfather they use *nanggum, inyek*, and to address grand mother they use *tinu*.

The use of address form for father could be replaced by *abak* and *papa*, and mother could be replaced by *mok/mak* and mama. the use of address forms for older and younger brother of mother can be used *mamak*. The using of address form for sister of mother is *itek* and *mbae*. To address the sister of father is used *datung*, and the brother of father is used *ayah, pak tuwo, pak ngah,pak cik*.

To make it clear, the writer would explain the address forms of Sungai Penuh (Kerinci) dialect Sungai Liuk in the following description:

1. Grandfather and Grandmother

Table 1. the Table of Grandfather and Grandmother address from.

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Nanggum	Grandfather	To show respect
Inyek	Grandfather	To show respect
Tinu	Grandmother	To show respect

From the table 1 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address grandfather use *nanggum* and *inyek*. *nanggum* and *inyek* is used to address father from mother and father line. *Nanggum* and *inyek* is used to express the respect in informal situation. And then *tinu* is used to address mother from father and mother line.

2. Father and Mother

Table 2. The Table of Father and Mother addressing Form

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Abak	Father	To show respect
Mak	Mother	To show respect

From table 2 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address father in kinship use *abak* and *papa*. generally, Sungai Liuk people would address their father by using *abak* to express respect in informal situation. And Sungai Liuk people address mother in kinship use *mak* and *mama*. The address of *abak* and *mak* is generally used by lower class people. while, *papa* and *mama* is used by the higher class people (family).

3.   Uncle and Aunt from father line

Table 3. The table of Uncle and Aunt from Father line address form

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Pak tuwo	Uncle	To show respect
Pak ngah	Uncle	To show respect
Pak cik	Uncle	To show respect
Ayah	Uncle	To show respect
Datung	Aunt	To show respect
Tmbi	Aunt	To show respect

From the table 3 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address uncle from father line use *pak tuwo, pak ngah, pak cik*, and *ayah*. *Pak tuwo* is used to address the oldest brother of father, *pak ngah* is used to address the older brother of father or the brother of father who is younger than *pak tuwo*, *pak cik* is used to address the youngest brother of father.

Datung and *Tmbi* is the same address which is used to address the sister of father, they can be used for older and younger sister of father. Both of them have the same meaning, the speaker may choose one of them in addressing father sister whether they are older or younger than father.

4. Uncle and Aunt from mother line

Table 4. The table of uncle and Aunt from mother line address from

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Mamak	Uncle	To show respect
Tatuwu	Uncle	To show respect
Mak Tuwo	Aunt	To show respect
Mak Ngah	Aunt	To show respect
Mak cik	Aunt	To show respect
Itek	Aunt	To show respect
Mbae	Aunt	To show respect

From the table 4 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address uncle from mother line use *mamak* and *tatuwu*. *Mamak* is used to address the oldest, older, youngest, and younger brother of mother. *Tatuwu* is used to address the oldest brother of mother.

Tatuwo, mak ngah, mak cik, itek, and *mbae* is used to address the sister of mother. *Mak tuwo* is used to address the oldest sister of mother, *mak ngah* is used to address the older sister of mother, and *mak cik* is used to address youngest sister of mother. and then, and another address of mother sister is *itek* and *mbae* are used to address the younger sister of mother.

5. Older Brother and Older Sister

Table 5. the Table of Older Brother and Older sister address form

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Wao	Oldest Brother	To show respect
Ngah	Older Brother	To show respect
Kak	Oldest and Older Brother	To show respect
Uda	Oldest and Older brother	To show respect
Wao	Oldest Sister	To show respect
Ngah	Older Sister	To show respect
Uni	Oldest and Older Sister	To show respect
Kak	Oldest and Older Sister	To show respect

From the table 5 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address older brother with *wao, ngah, kak, uda*. *wao* is used to address the oldest brother, *ngah* is used to address older brother, *kak* and *uda* are used to address the oldest and older brother.

wao and *ngah* also used to address the oldest and older sister. *uni* is used to address the oldest and oldest sister. *kak* also used to address the oldest and oldest sister.

6. Younger Brother and Younger Sister

Table 6. the Table of Younger Brother and Younger sister address form:

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Name	Youngest and Younger Brother	To show respect
Mpao	Youngest and Younger Brother	To show respect
Name	Youngest and Younger Sister	To show respect
Kau	Youngest and Younger Sister	To show respect

From the table 6 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address youngest and younger brother use *Name* and *mpao*. Both name and mpao can be used in addressing the youngest and younger brother in kinship. *Name* and *kau* is used to address the youngest and younger sister in kinship. The speaker can choose one of them in addressing the youngest and younger sister.

1. Son and Dughter

Table 7. the Table of Younger Brother and Younger sister address form

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Name	Son	To show respect
Mpao	Son	To show respect
Name	Daughter	To show respect
Kau	Daughter	To show respect

From the table 7 above, it can be seen that Sungai Liuk people address their son and younger brother use *Name* and *mpao*. both *name* and *mpao* can be used in addressing the son. *Name* and *kau* is used to address the daughter in kinship. The speaker can choose one of them in addressing the daughter.

8. Grandson and Granddaughter

Table 7. the Table of Younger Brother and Younger sister address form

Address form		Function
Sungai Liuk Dialect	**English**	
Name	Grandson	To show respect
Mpao	Grandson	To show respect
Name	Granddaughter	To show respect
Kau	Granddaughter	To show respect

The table above shows that Sungai Liuk people address grandson use *name* and *mpao*. The speaker could choose one of them in addressing the grandson in kinship. *Name* and *kau* is used by Sungai Liuk people in addressing granddaughter in kinship, the speaker also may choose one of them in addressing the granddaughter in kinship.

CONCLUSSION

From the explanation of the previous chapter it can be seen that the writer found many address form in addressing the people in kinship in Malay Sungai Penuh (Kerinci Language) of Sungai Liuk dialect. They were used for differently based on the blood relation.

1. Grandfather and Grandmother, such as Nanggum and inyek (Grandfather) and tinu (Grandmother)

2. Father and Mother, such as Abak and Papa (father) and Mak and Mama (Mother).

3. Uncle and Aunt from father line, such as Pak tuwo, Pak ngah, Pak cik, and ayah (Uncle) and Datung, tmbi (aunt).

4. Uncle and Aunt from mother line, such as Mamak, tatuwu (uncle) and Mak Tuwo, Mak Ngah, Mak cik, Itek, Mbae (Aunt).

5. Older Brother and Older Sister, such as Wao (Oldest brother and sister), Ngah (Older brother and sister), kak (Oldest and older brother and sister), Uda (Oldest and Older brother), Uni (Oldest and Older Sister).

6. Younger Brother and Younger Sister, such as *name* (Youngest and Younger Brother), *mpao* (Youngest and Younger Brother and Sister), and *kau* (Youngest and Younger Sister)

7. Son and Dughter, such as *Name* (Son and daughter), *Mpao* (Son), and *kau* (Daughter)

8. Grandson and Granddaughter, such as *Name* (Grand son and Grand daughter), *mpao* (Grand son), *kau* (Grand daughter)

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