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**SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY ON THE TERMS OF ADDRESS BASED
ON GENETIC RELATIONSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN THE
MINANGKABAU COMMUNITY AT THE BROMO
AREA, MEDAN AREA SUBDISTRICT,**

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Abstract

*This research was a field research with title, Sociolinguistic Study on the Forms of Term Address based on Genetic Relationship and on Marriage at the Bromo Area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan. The research problem was about the forms of term of address based on genetic relationship and on marriage used by the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area. The objective of the research was to dig up or present local dialect as part of the national culture to young generation, to describe the forms of term of address based on genetic relationship and marriage or marital relationship used by the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, and to analyze them from sociolinguistic study viewpoint referred to the viewpoint of Abdul Chaer and Krida Laksana. The data were gathered by using listening method by listening to the informants' conversation in this local dialect, followed by using speech and speech involvement method in which the research was involved in the dialogues. The gathered data were analyzed by using equivalency method with descriptive qualitative approach by using the interpretation method in the form of description. It was found that there were 14 (fourteen) form of term of address based on genetic relationship: 1) **Apak (father)**, 2) **Amak/Mande (mother)**, 3) **UdalAjo (older brother)**, 4) **Uni (older sister)**, 5) **Adiak (little brother/sister)**, 6) **Anduang, Mak Gaek (grandmother)**,*

7) **Angku/Ungku/Pak Gaek** (grandfather), 8) **Mak Dang/Pak Uwo** (great uncle), 9) **Mak Wo** (great aunt), 10) **Mak Etek** (uncle), 11) **Etek** (uncle), 12) **Apak** (great uncle), 13) **Andeh** (aunt), and 14) **Pak Etek** (uncle). It was also found that there were 6 (six) term of address based on marriage: 1) **Uda/Ajo/Abang** (addressed to husband), 2) **Adiak** (and mentioning her name) (addressed to wife), 3) **Abak** (Pa) addressed to husband's father), 4) **Amak** (Mom) addressed to husband's mother 5) **Uda/Ajo** (addressed to husband's brother), and 6) **Uni** (addressed to husband's sister)

Keywords: Term of Address, Kinship, Genetic Relationship, Marriage, Minangkabau Community

1. Introduction

Indonesian people have varied cultural values, from Sabang to Merauke, and all of them can interact well through language since it can be used to communicate and interact among the social groups of people. This also occurs in the Minangkabau community.

The Minangkabaunese call their hometown as *Nagari*. They are loyal to their *Nagari* respectively, but they use the same dialect to interact one to another. The Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan, also interacts among them by using their own local dialect, and they use it in their daily activities, especially in addressing other people.

Each region in Indonesia has its own system of address terms used for communicating and interacting among speakers in their social life. By knowing a certain term of address, we can know whom the speech is directed to.

A term of address is a speech which is used to communicate; it is used permanently which means that it is used from time to time according to its forms and types. Term of address cannot be separated from human life; if an individual does not use it, he will be considered as an aloof, indifferent man. Therefore, it is very important in a human life.

The term of address by a person toward other people in the interaction and communication in the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area is varied such term of address among people, between a child and his mother, between a boy/girl and his/her brother or sister, between a son/daughter and his/her father, etc. All of the terms of address which are adjusted to each context can be influenced by social relation, and be experts' knowledge of a certain community, Besides that, the variety can also influenced by the factor of kinship.

Terms of address consist of morphemes, words, or phrases which are used to refer to different conversations according to the characteristics the relationship between the speakers (Krida Laksana, 1985:191) while predicate is a part of a sentence which gives a statement about a topic. Concerning these factors, the researchers need to describe the terms of address in the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district.

According to Chaer (2000:107), a term of address is words used to address or to greet the second person who is asked to interact. Chaer also points out that a term of address consists of two types: for a personal pronoun and to a person's kinship name. Addressing a person's name is used when the two persons are intimate, peers, or younger than the speaker. The term of address based on kinship

is used with certain rules such as the term of address toward 1) our parents, 2) our younger brothers or sisters, 3) our older brothers or sisters.

This sociolinguistic study was on terms of address in kinship based on genetic relationship in the Minangkabau community. Some examples of the terms of address in kinship based on genetic relationship are terms of address to male parent in the Minangkabau community: *apak* in the sentence, *Apak pai ka ma* (Where are you (=father) going?). Term of address for female parent in the Minangkabau community is *Amak/Mande* in the sentence, *Amak/Mande alah makan* (Have you eaten, Mom?). The terms of address based on marriage are for addressing a husband or a wife, and their family members such as in *Uda alah makan* (Have you eaten, (my husband)?) and *Adiak rancak bana bajunya* (What a beautiful dress you have, (my wife)!). The words, *Uda* and *Adiak* are the terms of address in kinship for a husband and a wife, based on marital relationship.

2. Research Methodology

The research was conducted at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan. It used qualitative method. The data consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data were gathered by conducting in-depth interviews with the informants about speeches or sentences which contained the social terms of address and the terms of address based on genetic relationship in the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan. Secondary data information obtained from books and articles in the scientific works related to the subject matter of the research. The research data were the terms of address in kinship based on genetic relationship and based on marriage (marital relationship) in Minangkabau dialect.

The data were gathered by conducting observation of direct listening, open and in-depth interviews, speech involvement technique, and written document.

The gathered data were analyzed by using descriptive analytic method, commencing from discussion, in-depth and open interview, and description of information which was in accordance with the data. Observation was done by taking notes, recording with a tape-recorder, and describing or classifying according to the forms of the terms of address; they were analyzed by using equivalency method which determinants were in the outside and were not the part of the research object (Sudariyanto, 1993:13). In this case, it used referential equivalency method which determinants were the language reference itself. For example, in analyzing the form of ¹the terms of address in kinship based on genetic relationship in Minangkabau dialect, *Amak* or *Mandeh*, in the sentence, *Amak/Mandeh alah makan* (Have you eaten?), according to the reference, *Amak/Mandeh* is the term of address in kinship based on genetic relationship which is directly used for a woman, the speaker's biological mother.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Forms of Kinship Term of Address based on Genetic Relationship Used by the Minangkabau Community at the Bromo Area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan.

3.1.1 *Apak*

The form of kinship term of addressed based on genetic relationship, *Apak* (father) is used to address a speaker's biological father. Other examples are as follows:

1. A : *Apak* mau ka ma.
 '*Ayah* mau ke mana?'(Indonesian)
 'Where are you going, (father)?' (English)
- B : Mau ka pasa sabanta
 'Mau ke pasar sebentar' (Indonesian)

- ‘To the market’ (English)
2. A : **Apak** balian ambo ubek yo.
 ‘**Ayah** belikan saya obat ya’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Please buy me medicines, Pa.’ (English)
- B : Iyo.
 ‘Iya’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Yes’ (English)

Dialogue 1 and dialogue 2 above use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Apak*. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 1 the speaker is asking his father where his father wants to go while in dialogue 2 the speaker asks his father to buy him medicines.

3.1.2 *Amak/Mande*

The form of the term of address based on genetic relationship, *Amak/Mande* (mother) is used to address the speaker’s biological mother. For example:

3. A : Tadi sia yang datang tu **Mande (Mak)**.
 ‘Tadi siapa yang datang itu **Bu**’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Who was coming, Mom?’ (English)
- B : Kawan sa pangajian mande.
 ‘Kawan sepengajian ibu’ (Indonesian)
 ‘My friend from the same the Koran recital group’ (English)
4. A : **Amak**, ranca bana bungo tu dibali.
 ‘**Ibu**, cantik sekali bunga itu di mana di beli?’ (Indonesian)
 ‘What beautiful flowers they are, Mom. Where did you buy them?’ (English)
- B : Di Pasa.
 ‘Di pasar’ (Indonesian)
 ‘At the market’ (English)

Dialogue 3 and dialogue 4 above use the form of the kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Amak/Mande* (mother). In dialogue 3, the speaker asks his mother who was coming while in dialogue 4 the speaker asks his mother where she bought the beautiful flowers.

3.1.3 *Udal/Ajo*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Uda/Ajo* (older brother) is used to address the speaker's biological older brother. For examples:

5. A : *Uda (Ajo)* alah makan.
 'Abang sudah makan' (Indonesian)
 'Have you eaten (brother)?' (English)
 B : Alah.
 'Sudah' (Indonesian)
 'Yes, I have.' (English)
6. A : Minta pitiah balanjo saratuuh ribu *Da*.
 'Minta uang belanja seratus ribu *Bang*' (Indonesian)
 'Can you give me 100 rupiahs, (brother)?' (English)
 B : Beko lah alun ado pitiah.
 'Nantilah belum ada uang' (Indonesian)
 'Not now. I don't have any money now.' (English)

Dialogue 5 and dialogue 6 above use the form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Uda/Ajo* (older brother). The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 5 the speaker asks his older brother if the latter has eaten while in dialogue 6 the speaker asks his older brother to give him some money.

3.1.4 *Uni*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Uni* (older sister), the speaker's biological older sister. For examples:

7. A : A karajo *Uni*.
 'Apa kerja *Kakak*' (Indonesian)
 'What are you doing, (Sister)?' (English)
 B : Manjaik sapaari.
 'Menjahit seprei' (Indonesian)
 'Sewing sheet' (English)
8. A : Bilo *Uni* barangket ke Jakarta ?.
 'Kapan *Kakak* berangkat ke Jakarta?' (Indonesian)
 'When are you (=sister) going to Jakarta?' (English)
 B : Hari Rabaa.
 'Hari Rabu' (Indonesian)
 'Wednesday.' (English)

Dialogue 7 and dialogue 8 above use the form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Uni* (older sister). The conversation occurs inside

the house. In dialogue 7 the speaker asks his sister what his sister is doing while in dialogue 8 the speaker asks his sister when she is going to Jakarta.

3.1.5 *Adiak*

The form of kinship term of address is based on genetic relationship,

Adiek (little sister) to address the speaker's little brother/sister. For examples:

9. A : *Adiak* alah pulang sakolah.

'*Adik* sudah pulang sekolah' (Indonesian)

'You (=brother/sister) has gone home from school, haven't you'
(English)

B : Alah ni.

'Sudah kak' (Indonesian)

'Yes, I have, (sister).'English)

10. A : Ambiak an baju sirah tu *Diak*.

'Ambilkan baju merah itu *Diak*' (Indonesian)

'Take that red dress, (sister)' (English)

B : Iko uni.

'Ini kak' (Indonesian)

'Here you are, (sister)' (English)

Dialogue 9 and dialogue 10 above use the firm of kinship term of address,

Adiek (little sister). The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 9 the speaker asks his little sister if the latter has gone home from school while in dialogue 10 the speaker asks his sister to take the red dress for him.

3.1.6 *Anduang/Inyak/Mak Gaek*

The form of the term of address based on genetic relationship,

Anduang/Inyak/Mak Gaek (grandmother) is used to address the speaker's mother's and father's biological grandmother. For example:

11. A : *Andung* alah makan.

'*Nenek*' sudah makan' (Indonesian)

'Have you eaten, grandma?' (English)

B : Alah.

'Sudah' (Indonesian)

'Yes, I have.'(English)

12. A : **Mak Gaek** dari ma.
 ‘**Nenek**’ dari mana’ (Indonesian)
 “Where did you come from, grandma?” (English)

B : Dari apotik mambali ubek.
 ‘Dari apotik membeli obat’ (Indonesian)
 “From the drug store, buying medicines.” (English).

Dialogue 11 and dialogue 12 above use the form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, **Anduang/Inyak/Mak Gaek**. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 11 the speaker asks his grandmother whether she has eaten while in dialogue 12 the speaker asks his grandmother where she came from.

3.1.7 **Angku/Ungku/Pak Gaek**

The form of the term of address based on genetic relationship, **Angku/Ungku/Pak Gaek** (grandfather) is used to address the speaker’s mother’s biological father. For example:

13. A : Makan a tu **Angku**.
 ‘Makan apa itu **Kakek**’. (Indonesian)
 ‘What are you eating, (grandpa)?’ (English)

B : Makan roti.
 ‘Makan roti’ (Indonesian)
 ‘(Eating) bread’ (English)

14. A : Kami mau pai **Pak Gaek** ikuik yo.
 ‘Kami mau pergi **Kakek** ikut ya’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Would you come with us, grandpa’ (English)

B : Pai ka ma.
 ‘Pergi ke mana’ (Indonesia)
 ‘Where going?’ (English)

Dialogue 13 and dialogue 14 above use the form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, **Angku/Ungku/Pak Gaek** (grandfather). The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 13 the speaker asks his grandfather what his grandfather is eating while in dialogue 14 the speaker asks his grandfather wants to come with them.

3.1.8 *Mak Dang, Pak Uwo*

The form of kinship term of address, based on genetic relationship, *Mak Adang/Pak Uwo* (Uncle) is used to address the speaker's father's biological brother. For examples:

15. A : Alah lamo *Mak Dang* tibo.
 'Sudah lama *Paman* datang' (Indonesia)
 'Have you come long time ago, (uncle)?' (English)
 B : Alah dari tadi.
 'Sudah dari tadi' (Indonesian)
16. A : *Pak Uwo* alah makan.
 '*Paman* sudah makan' (Have you eaten, (uncle)?'
 B : Beko lah masih kanyang.
 'Nantilah masih kenyang' (Indonesian)
 'Later. I'm full now.' (English)

Dialogue 15 and dialogue 16 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Mak Dang/Pak Uwo* (great uncle). The conversation occurs at home. In dialogue 15 the speaker asks his uncle when the latter came while in dialogue 16 the speaker asks if the latter has eaten.

3.1.9 *Mak Uwo*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Mak Uwo* (great uncle) is used to address the speaker's mother's older sister. For examples:

17. A : Manjaik a *Mak Uwo*?
 'Menjahit apa *Uwak*?'(Indonesian)
 'What are you sewing, aunt?' (English)
 B : Manjaik sarawa.
 'Menjahit celana'.(Indonesia)
 'Sewing pants' (English)
18. A : *Mak Uwo*, awak dapek surek dari uda.
 '*Uwak*, saya dapat surat dari abang' (Indonesian)
 'Aunt, I got a letter from my brother.'(English).
 B : A baritonyo dalam surek tu.
 'Apa beritanya dalam surat itu'.(Indonesian)
 'What did it say?' (English)

Dialogue 17 and dialogue 18 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Mak Uwo* (great aunt). The conversation occurs at home. In dialogue 17 the speaker asks his great aunt what she is doing while in dialogue 18 the speaker says that he got a letter from his brother. .

3.1.10 *Mak Etek*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, **Mak Etek** (uncle) is used to address the speaker's mother's little brother. For examples:

19. A : Bilo *Mak Etek* ka Padang.
 'Kapan *Paman* ke Padang' (Indonesian)
 'When are you going to Padang?' (English)
 B : Hari Kamih.
 'Hari Kamis'
 'On Thursday' (English)
20. A : *Mak Etek* alah mandi.
 '*Paman* sudah mandi' (Indonesian)
 'Have you taken a bath, (uncle)?' (English)
 B : Alun, beko lah.
 'Belum, nantilah' (Indonesian)
 'Not yet, later.' (English)

Dialogue 19 and dialogue 20 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Mak Etek* (little uncle). The conversation occurs at home. In dialogue 19 the speaker asks his uncle when his uncle goes to Padang while in dialogue 20 the speaker says if his uncle has taken a bath.

3.1.11 *Etek*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Etek* (aunt) is used to address the speaker's mother's little sister. For examples:

21. A : *Etek*, rancak bana baju yang dipakai tu.
 '*Tante*, cantik sekali baju yang dipakai itu' (Indonesian)
 'Aunt, what a beautiful dress you're wearing.' (English)
 B : Ah, indak biaso sajo.
 'Ah, tidak biasa saja' (Indonesian)

- “Oh, it’s nothing, actually’ (English)
 22. A : *Etek*, ndak pai ka pasa.
 Tante, tidak pergi ke pasar’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Aunt, are going to the market now’ (English)
 B : Beko lah.
 ‘Nantilah’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Later.’(English)

3.1.12 *Apak*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Apak*

(great uncle) is used to address the speaker’s father’s older brother. For examples:

23. A : Bilo *Apak* tibo.
 ‘Kapan *Paman* tiba’ (Indonesian)
 ‘When did you arrive?’ (English)
 B : Tadi pagi.
 ‘Tadi pagi’ (Indonesian)
 ‘This morning’ (English)
 24. A : *Apak*, jalan-jalan yo ka mall.
 ‘*Paman*, jalan-jalan yok ke mall’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Uncle, Let’s go to the mall.’ (English)
 B : Ayok, pai kita.
 ‘Ayok, pergi kita’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Come on, let’s go’ (English)

Dialogue 23 and dialogue 24 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Apak* (great uncle). The conversation occurs outside the house. In dialogue 23 the speaker asks his uncle arrives while in dialogue 24 the speaker asks his uncle to go with him to the mall.

3.1.13 *Andeh*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Andeh*

(great aunt) is used to address the speaker’s father’s older sister. For examples:

25. A : Sia nan mamasaak makanan ko *Andeh*.
 ‘Siapa yang memasak makanan ini *Bibi*’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Who cooks this food, (aunt)?’ (English)
 B : *Andeh*, lai lamak.
 ‘*Bibi*, enak’ (Indonesian)
 26. A : *Andeh*, baju baru yo rancak.
 ‘*Bibi*, baju baru ya cantik’ (Indonesian)
 ‘What a beautiful dress you’re wearing, (aunt) (English)
 B : Indak, alah lamo ndak dipakai.
 ‘Enggak, sudah lama tidak dipakai’ (Indonesian)

'No, it's an old one.' (English)

Dialogue 25 and dialogue 26 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Andeh* (great aunt). The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 25 the speaker asks who is cooking the food while in dialogue 26 the speaker says that his aunt is wearing a beautiful dress.

3.1.14 *Pak Etek*

The form of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Pak Etek* (little uncle) is used to address the speaker's father's little brother. For examples:

27. A : *Pak Etek* alah cegak.
 '*Paman* sudah sehat' (Indonesian)
 'Are you healthy now, (uncle)?' (English)
 B : Alhamdulillah alah.
 'Alhamdulillah sudah' (Indonesian)
 'Yes, I am.' (English)
28. A : Ubek nan dibali kamarin di mana *Pak Etek* latak an.
 'Obat yang dibeli kemarin di mana *Paman* letakkan' (Indonesian)
 'Where hhd you put the medicine I bought yesterday?' (English)
 B : Di ateh meja.
 'Di atas meja' (Indonesian)
 'On the table.' (English)

Dialogue 27 and dialogue 28 use kinship term of address based on genetic relationship, *Pak Etek* (uncle). The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 27 the speaker asks his uncle if the uncle is healthy while in dialogue 28 the speaker wants to know where the medicine he bought yesterday is.

3.2 The Forms of Kinship Term of Address based on Marriage Used by the Minangkabau Community at the Bromo Area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan.

3.2.1 *Uda/Ajo*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage *Uda/Ajo* (older brother) is used to address the speaker's husband. For examples:

29. A : **Uda, Ajo** ndak pakai masker.
 ‘**Abang**’ tidak pakai masker’ (Indonesian)
 ‘You (brother) don’t wear mask’ (English)
 B : Onde lupu.
 ‘Eh lupa’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Oh, forgot.’ (English)
30. A : **Ajo**, ambiak an sajadah tu.
 ‘**Abang**, ambulkan sajadah tu’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Please take that *sajadah*’ (English)
 B : Iyo, iko.
 ‘Iya, ini’ (Indonesia)
 ‘Yes, here you are.’ (English)

Dialogue 29 and dialogue 30 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), **Uda/Ajo** that is called **Abang** in Indonesian. The conversation occurs outside the house. In dialogue 29 the speaker reminds her husband why he does not wear mask while in dialogue 30 the speaker asks her husband to take the *sajadah*.

3.2.2 *Adiak*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage **Adiek**, is used to address the speaker’s wife or he can use his wife’s name. For examples:

31. A : **Adiak**, alah balanjo.
 ‘**Adik**, sudah belanja (Indonesian)
 ‘Why don’t you go shopping’ (English)
 B : Bekolah.
 ‘Nantilah’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Later.’ (English)
32. A : **Adik**, sia nan datang tadi malam tu.
 ‘**Adik**, siapa yang datang tadi malam’ (Indonesian)
 ‘Who came last night’ (English)
 B : Kawan lamo waktu di SMA dulu.
 ‘Kawan lama waktu di SMA dulu’ (Indonesian)
 ‘My old class-mate at the Senior High School’ (English)

Dialogue 31 and dialogue 32 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), **Adiak** that is called **Adik** in Indonesian. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 31 the speaker asks his wife

does not go shopping while in dialogue 32 the speaker asks his wife who came the night before.

3.2.3 *Abak*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage, *Abak* that is called *Pa* in Indonesia, is used to address the speaker's husband's biological father. For examples:

33. A : *Abak* alah minum ubek.
 '*Ayah* sudah minum obat' (Indonesian)
 'Have you taken the medicine, (Pa)?' (Indonesian)
 B : Alah tadi pagi, siang alun.
 'Sudah tadi pagi, siang belum' (Indonesian)
 'This morning, but not yet in the afternoon' (English)

34. A : Minumlah *Bak*, nanti lupo.
 'Minumlah *Yah*, nanti lupa' (Indonesian)
 'Please take it, Pa, before you forget it' (English)

Dialogue 33 and dialogue 34 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), *Abak* that is called *Ayah* in Indonesian. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 33 the speaker asks his father-in-law whether he has taken the medicine or not while in dialogue 34 the speaker asks him to take it before he forget it.

3.2.4 *Amak*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage, *Abak* that is called *Mother* in Indonesia, It is used to address the speaker's husband's biological mother. For examples:

35. A : *Amak*, makanlah nasi alah masak.
 '*Ibu*, makanlah nasi sudah masak' (Indonesian)
 'Mom, you'd better eat now, the rice is already cooked.' (English)
 B : Bekolah, masih kenyang.
 'Nantilah', masih kenyang' (Indonesian)
 'Later. I'm still full' (English)

36. A : *Amak*, lalok siko yo.

'*Ibu*, tidur sini ya' (Indonesian)
 'Mom, you'd better sleep here.' (English)

B : Iyo.
 'Iya' (Indonesian)
 'Yes, thank you.' (English)

Dialogue 35 and dialogue 36 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), *Amak* that is called **Mother** in Indonesian. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 35 the speaker asks his mother-in-law to eat since the rice is done while in dialogue 36 the speaker asks his mother-in-law to sleep in her place.

3.2.5 *Uda/Ajo*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage, *Uda/Ajo* that is called **Abang** in Indonesia, It is used to address the speaker's husband's biological brother. For examples:

36. A : *Uda* dari ma.
 '*Abang* dari mana' (Indonesian)
 'Where did you come from?' (English)

B : Dari rumah.
 'Dari rumah' (Indonesian)
 'From home' (English)

37. A : *Ajo* mau ke ma.
 '*Abang* mau ke mana' (Indonesian)
 'Where are you going?' (English)

B : Mau ke kantua.
 'Mau ke kantor' (Indonesian)
 'To office' (English)

Dialogue 37 and dialogue 38 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), *Uda/Ajo* that is called **Abang** in Indonesian. The conversation occurs outside the house. In dialogue 37 the speaker asks her brother-in-law where came from while in dialogue 38 the speaker asks her brother-in-law where he is going to.

3.2.6 *Uni*

The form of kinship term of address based on marriage, *Uni* that is called **Kakak** in Indonesia, It is used to address the speaker's husband's biological older sister. For examples:

38. A : *Uni*, di ma manjaik baju ?.
 '**Kakak**, di mana menjahit baju?' (Indonesian)
 'Where did you buy the dress?'(English)
 B : Di tampek Cino.
 'Di tempat Cina' (Indonesian)
 'In the Chinese Tailor's shop.' (English)
39. A : *Uni*, ko ado kue lamak bana.
 '**Kakak**, ini ada kue enak sekali' (Indonesian)
 'This cake is delicious.'(English)
 B : Iyo, mintalah.
 'Iya, mintalah' (Indonesian)
 'Yes, May I?' (English)

Dialogue 38 and dialogue 39 use kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship), *Uni* that is called **Kakak** in Indonesian. The conversation occurs inside the house. In dialogue 38 the speaker asks her sister-in-law where she sews the dress while in dialogue 39 the speaker gives a cake to her sister-in-law.

4 . Conclusion

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Based on the result of the analysis, it could be concluded that

1. It was found that there were 14 (fourteen) forms of kinship term of address based on genetic relationship used by the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan: 1) **Apak** (father), 2) **Amak** (mother), 3) **Uda/Ajo** (for older brother), 4) **Uni** (for older sister), 5) **Adiak** (for little sister), 6) **Anduang** (for grandmother), 7) **Angku/Ungku** (for grandfather), 8) **Mak Dang/Pak Uwo** (for great uncle), 9) **Mak Uwo** (for

great uncle), 10) *Mak Etek* (for uncle), 11) *Etek* (for aunt), 12) *Apak* (for great uncle), 13) *Andeh* (for great aunt), and 14) *Pak Etek* (for uncle).

2. It was found that there were 6 (six) forms of kinship term of address based on marriage (marital relationship) of the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan: 1) *Uda/Ajo* (for husband), 2) *Adiak* (for wife), 3) *Abak* (for father-in-law) 4) *Amak* (for mother-in-law), 5) *Uda/Ajo* (for brother-in-law), and 6) *Uni* (for sister-in-law).

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