

VARIETIES OF ADDRESS FORMS IN MINANGKABAU COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Address forms are really part of complete semantic systems having to do with social relationship and kinship-the relation of humans to other humans through blood ties and through marriage, and the kinship systems differ from society to society (Fasold. 1990.; Kreidler. 1998). In Minangkabau community, the use of address forms are influenced by the structure of extended family or ethnics groups. In the structure there are five generations or offsprings namely-*ninie* (ancestor), *Gaek* (great grand parent), *UO/nenek/kakek* (grand parent)-*mande* (mother); *anak* (Ego). People who interact in these generations should know their position and role in order not to be false in choosing the address forms in the kinship system. The present paper is (a) to describe the varieties of address forms in some dialects of Minangkabau language (such as Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh, Solok, and Batusangkar); (b) to find explanatory reasons why certain forms of address are used like *mamak* instead of *om* (uncle); *etek*, *taci*, *onang*, *angah* instead of *tante* (Aunty); (c) to investigate the polite/impolite forms of address used in daily activities. The method used in collecting data is survey questionnaire, observation and informal interviews. From the data collected, there are various forms of address used: (1) Given Names, (2) Personal Pronoun: 1st Personal Pronoun-*awak*, *ambo*, *denai*, *den*, *deyen*-; 2nd Personal Pronoun- *kau*, (*wa*)*ang*, *situ*, *sinan*-; 3rd Personal Pronoun-*inyo*; (3) mother-*ibu*, *amak*, *umak*, *amai*, *biai*, *andeh*, *one*, *inyak*, etc.); father-*ayah*, *abak*, *apa*, *apak*, *buya*-; (4) mother's sisters-*etek*, *angah*, *onang* (younger sister); *mak tuo*, *mak dang* (older sister); mother's brothers-*mamak* (*mak utiah*, *mak kayo*, *mak anjang*); (5) grand mother (*anduang*, *enek*) grand father (*inyiak*, *angku*), (6) *menantu laki-laki/rang sumando* 'son in law' is addressed by using title e.g. *sutan marajo*, *maharajo bungsu*, *marah lelo*; and to address *menantu perempuan* (daughter in law)-*uni/akak*. The way in which people address one another in Minangkabau community must be understood in running daily activities both to create the harmony and good relationship and also not to be said as a person who does not know the manners and tradition of Minangkabau.

