Socioliguistik Study On The Social and Non-Kinship Terms Of Address In The Minangkabau Community At The Bromo Area Of Medan Area Subdistrict

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Abstract, The objective of the study was to dig-up and introduce a local language as a part of the national culture to young generation by describing the forms social and non-genetic relationship terms of address used by the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area. The sociolinguistic study, referring to the opinions of Abdul Chaer and Kridalaksana, was used to analyze the terms of address. The data were gathered by conducting listening method by listening to informants' conversations on the forms of the terms of address used by the Minangkbau community and recording them. In the 'involving in a conversation' method, the researchers got involved directly in their conversations. The gthered data were analyzed by using equivalence method which determinats were excluded from the language being analyzed. In this case, the researvhers used referential equivalence method. The result of the analysis showed that the forms of social terms of address were **Kami** (we), **Kamu/Waang** (you), **Ambo/Aden/Awak** (I), and **Proper names**. Meanwhile, the forms of non-genetic relationship term of address were **Buya ("Ustad")** (male Moslem religious teacher), **Datuak** (adat leader), **Wali Korong** (village head), **Upiak** (addressing a girl), **Buyuang** (addressing a boy), **Uda sayang** (my dear, esp. for a man who is loved), **Adiak sayang** (my dear, esp. for a woman who is loved), **Ateng** (addressing someone who is short), **Ganduik** (addressing someone who is obese), **Kamek** (addressing a woman who is graceful, **Kaciak** (addressing someone who is small), **Tele** (addressing someone who is queer or mentally retarded), **Ancak** (addressing someone who is charming), and **Paceke** (addressing someone who is stingy).

Keywords: Term of Address; Social; Non-Genetic Relationship, Community; Minangkabau

1 Introduction

The Minangkabaunese call their village, Nagari. They are loyal to their hometown respectively but they still use their own local language, Minangkabaunese. The Minangkabau community that live at the Bromo, Medan Area Sub-district, interact to each other by using Minangkabau dialect or local language since most of the people who live in this area come from Minangkabau; therefore, their local language is used in their daily conversation.

Every region has its own system of terms of address for communicating and interacting to each other in their social life. From the type of term of address in communicating and interacting we can detect to whom the utterance is directed.

Term of address is an utterance which is used to communicate permanently which means that it used from time to time according to their forms. They cannot be separated from human life since it is used in their daily life. If they do not greet to each other, it is indicated that they are anti-social and haughty. Therefore, term of address or greeting plays a very important role in human life.

Soeseno (1988:238) points out that term of address is one of the important language components because in it a certain interaction will surely continue. He further points out that every group of people or a community has its own guidelines such as custom, norms, values, and rules which are collectively established by its members to organize their lives. It is influenced by the factors of genetic relationship and non-genetic relationship.

A term of address done by a person to another person in their interaction and communication in the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area is varied since it is influenced by social intercourse and the experts' knowledge of the community itself. All of the terms of address are adjusted to their own context. It can be influenced by the factors of genetic relationship and non-genetic relationship.

Sociolinguistic study in the forms of social term of address and non-genetic relationship terms of address can be found in the Minangkabau community; for examples, the form of term of address in the word, ***Kamu*** in the sentence, ***Cobalah kamu agiahkan proposal kamu itu*** (Indonesian: *Cobalah kamu berikan proposal kamu itu*; English: *Please give your proposal to me*). The word, *Kamu* is used to address the second person singular number. In the Minangkabau local language, the word, ***Waang*** can also be used to address the second person singular number for male only, but it is usually used informally; for example, ***Waang alah makan*** (Indonesian: *Kamu sudah makan*?; English: *Have you eaten*?). The term of address in the non-genetic relationship term of address for s person who is skillful in the Islamic religious affairs (for male teacher only) in the Minangkkabau community is called, '***Buya 'Ustad'*** such as in ***Buya beko ceramah pukua 10 yo*** (Indonesian: *Ustad nanti ceramah pukul 10 ya*; English: *You are invited to give lecture at 10 o'clock*).

Morphemes, words, or phrases of terms of address used to refere to conversation are varied according to the characteristics of the speakers (Kridalaksana, 1985: 191) while a predicate is part of a sentence which gives statement about its topic. Concerning these factors, a research has to be done in describing terms of address in the Minangkabau community at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district. In this opportunity, the writers would analyze the forms of social terms of address and non-genetic relationship terms of address.

According to Chaer (2000: 107), a term of address comprises of words used to greet or address the second person or someone. Chaer also points out that a term of address consists of two types: proper names or personal pronouns and the names of genetic relationship and non-genetic relationships. Proper names or personal pronouns are used informally for intimate friends or peers or younger persons. Non-genetic relationship forms of term of address are used with certain rules such as the terms of address in religious affairs, custom, general terms, affection, and nicknames.

A research on the terms of address is a study on a language used by a certain group of people. Therefore, sociolinguistics plays an important role in language education on terms of address. Sociolinguistics studies and discusses language social aspects, especially in variations found in a language related to social factors (Nababan (1991: 2).

The objective of this research was to introduce local language as a national culture to young generation in maintaining national culture. It was also intended to make them know and get familiar with the social terms of address and the non-genetic relationship terms of address used by the Minangkabau community.

2 Research Method

This research was conducted at the Bromo area, Medan Area Sub-district, Medan. It used qualitative method.

Moleong (2014:4) points out that a qualitative research is a procedure of acquisition which yields descriptive data which consist of written and oral words of the observed people and their behavior.

The data consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data were gathered by conducting in-depth interviews with the informants about sentences or speeches containing non-genetic relationship and marital relationship terms of address used by the Minangkabau community. Secondary data were the information obtained from scientific books and articles related to this research. All in all, the data in this research were related to the forms of social and non-genetic relationship terms of address in Minangkabau local language.

The data were gathered by conducting observation (direct listening), recording, open and in-depth interviews, speaking involvement technique, and written documents.

This analyzing the data was conducted by using qualitative method. The analysis was done starting from discussion, in-depth and open interview, to describing information which was in accordance with the data. Besides that, the research also used equivalence method which determinant was excluded from the language which was being studied (Sudariyanto, 1993: 13) The determinant used by the researchers was referential equivalence method which was the local language itself.

3 Result of Discussion

3.1. The Forms of Social Term of Address Used by the Minangkabau Community at the Bromo Area
3.1.1. *Kami*
Minangkabau community uses social term of address, *Kami* (we) to substitute the first person singular number which is the same as in Indonesian. For examples,
1) A: "*Proposal alah siap, bulial **kami** caliak sabanta*"
    "*Proposal sudah siap, boleh **kami** lihat sebentar*" (Indonesian)
    "The proposal has already done, may **I** see it?"(English)
   B: "*Buliah, Pak*."
    "*Boleh, Pak*." (Indonesian)
    "Of course, please." (English)
2) A: "*Makanan alah siap Bu, buliah **kami** makan*."
    "*Makanan sudah siap Bu, boleh **kami** makan*?" (Indonesian)
    "The meal is ready Mom, may **I** eat? (English))

The social term of address in the Minangkabau community above use the personal pronoun, **Kami** in a formal situation such as in campus. It is considered as a polite address. In the example above, the speaker uses the word, *Kami* as the substitution of the first person singular number to the interlocutor, his lecturer, who is older than he is.

3.1.2. *Kamu*

The Minangkabaunese use social term of address, **Kamu** (you) to substitute the second person singular number which is the same as in Indonesian. For examples:

3) A: "*Cobalah **Kamu** agiahkan proposal **kamu** tu.*"
   "*Cobalah kamu berikan proposal kamu itu.*" (Indonesian)
   "Please give your proposal to me." (English)
   B: "Baiak, Pak."
   "*Baik, Pak.*" (Indonesian)
   "Yes, Sir." (English)

4) A: "*A karajo **Waang**.*"
   "*Apa kerja kamu*? (Indonesian)
   "What do you do?" (English)
   B: "*Mangaleh sate padang, pak.*"
   "*Jualan sate padang, pak.*" (Indonesian)
   "Selling sate padang, Sir." (English)

Social term of address, **Kamu** above is used in the Minangkabau community in the formal situation, as what occurs in Indonesian. In the dialogue 3 above, a lecturer asks his student to show him the student's proposal. The word, **Waang** has the same meaning as *Kamu*, but it is used informally such as in the market, on the road, in the family, etc. *Waang* is especially used for men, not for women.

3.1.3. *Ambo/Awak/Aden* In the Minangkabau community, the word, **Ambo/Awak/Aden** is used to substitute or is referred to oneself which literally mean I. For examples:

5) A: "*Ayok ikuik **Ambo** pai ka pantai.*"
   "*Ayo ikut saya pergi ke pantai.*" (Indonesian)
   "Come with me to the beach."(English)
   B: "*Ayok ikuik.*"
   "*Ayo ikut.*" (Indonesian)
   "You bet." (English)

6) A: "*Alah lamo **Awak** ndak pulang kampuang.*"
   "*Sudah lama saya tidak pulang kampung.*" (Indonesian)
   "It's been long time I don't go home to my hometown." (English)
   B: "*Iyo manga baitu.*"
   "*Iya mengapa begitu*?" (Indonesian)
   "How come?" (English)

7) A: "*Anak yang **Aden** agiah pitiah alah pulang.*"
   "*Anak yang saya beri uang sudah pulang*?" (Indonesian)
   "Has the child whom I've given the money gone home?" (English)

The three social terms of address above, **Ambo, Awak**, and **Aden** means *Saya* (I) in Indonesian. These three terms of address are used in the Minngkabau community in their daily activities to indicate intimacy, either in the family or in the social intercourse. The social terms of address are regardless of age, among friends, family members, etc.

3.1.4. Proper Name

In the Minangkabau community, people usually use proper names to substitute the second person singular number by mentioning his/her names. For examples:

8) A: "***Andi, waang alah makan***?"
   "*Andi, kanu sudah makan?*" (Indonesian)
   "Andi, have you eaten yet?" (English)
   B: "Alah mak."
   "*Sudah mak.*" (Indonesian)
   "Yes, Mom." (English)

9) A: "***Rina, bakarajo dima***."
   "*Rina, kerja dimana?*" (Indonesian)
   "Rina, where do you work?" (English)
   B: "Di Bank Mandiri mak."
   "*Di Bank Mandiri mak.*" (Indonesian)
   "At Bank Mandiri, Mom." (English)

10) A: "*Ambiak an tas itu*, ***Anwar***."
    "*Ambilkan tas itu, **Anwar**.*" (Indonesian)
    "Can you take that bag, Anwar." (English)
    B: "*Iyo mak.*"
    "*Iyo mak.*" (Indonesian)
    "Yes, Mom." (English)

The social term of address by using proper names in the Minangkabu community is intended to substitute the term of address, ***Kamu***. This proper name is the form of term of address which is used to find out a person's identity such as Rina, Anwar, etc. This term of address is usually used by peers and friends. It is usually used by an older person to a younger one such as between a mother and her son or daughter which means that the speakers have known to each other for a long time.

3.2. The Forms of Non-Genetic Relationship Term of Address Used by the Minangkabau Community at the Bromo Area

3.2.1. Term of Address in Religious Affairs: Buya/Tuangku

The Minangkabau community uses the non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Buya/Tuangku*** to greet a man who is skillful in religious affairs. For examples:

11) A: "***Buya*** *beko ceramah jam 10 yo*."
    "*Ustaz nanti ceramah jam 10 ya.*" (Indonesian)
    "Could you give the lecture at 10, please?" (English)
    B: "*Iyo.*"
    "*Ya.*" (Indonesian)
    "Sure." (English)

12) A: "*Silahkan makan* ***Tuangku***."
    "*Silahkan makan Ustaz.*" (Indonesian)
    "Please eat, Sir." (English)
    B: "*Tarimo kasih.*"
    "*Terima kasih.*" (Indonesian)
    "Thank you."(English)

The non-genetic relationship term of address above is usually used inside a mosque. It is importantly used in the Minangkabau community as the expression of homage or reverence to

a respectable person who is skillful in religious affairs. The word **Buya** can also substituted by *Tuangku* which is called *Ustaz* (a male religious teacher).

3.2.2. Term of Address in *Adat* (Custom), *Datuak, Niniak Mamak*
The Minangkabau community uses non-genetic relationship terms of address, **Datuak, Niniak Mamak** to greet someone who get involved in *adat* (custom) such as an *adat* leader or a man who has important position in the *adat* affairs. For examples:
13) A: "*Datuak sadang membicarokan apo*?"
   "*Bapak sedang membicarakan apa*?" (Indonesian)
   "What are you talking about, Sir?" (English)
   B: "*Ado nan mau baralek di nagari tu*."
   "*Ada yang mau pesta di kampung itu*." (Indonesian)
   "Someone wants to have a party at that village." (English)
14) A: "*Hari apo diadokan baralek tu* **Datuak**?"
   "*Hari apa pesta itu diadakan, Bapak*?" (Indonesian)
   "When will the party be held, Sir?" (English)
   B: "*Hari Jumaik*."
   "*Jumat*." (Indonesian)
   "on Friday." (English)
The non-genetic relationship term of address above is used every day in the *adat* affairs. This term of address is very important to show respect for the person they talk with in the Minangkabau community since a **Datuak** is considered a respectable man in the Minangkabau community. This word can also be substituted by **Niniak Mamak** which is meant in Indonesian as an *adat* leader.

3.2.3. Term of Address in General Affairs, *Wali Korong, Wali Nagari*
The non-genetic relationship terms of address, **Wali Korong, Wali Nagari** is used to greet people in general affairs or village heads. For examples:
15) A: "**Pak Wali Korong** *alah makan*?"
   "*Pak Kepala Desa sudah makan*?" (Indonesian)
   "*Have you eaten, Sir*?" (English)
   B: "*Alah*."
   "*Sudah*." (Indonesian)
   "Yes, I have)."(English)
16) A: "*Di ma diadokan rapek Pamilu tu* **Pak Wali Korong**."
   "*Dimana diadakan rapat Pemilu itu Pak Kepala Desa*?" (Indonesian)
   "Where will the meeting of Pemilu be held, Sir?" (English)

   B: "*Di Balai Desa*."
   "*Di Balai Desa*." (Indonesian)
   "At the Village Administration Building." (English)
Non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community almost every day in the Village head office. This term of address is very important when they are in the Village office. It is used not only to greet the village head with **Wali Korong** but also with **Wali Nagari** which is meant *Kepala Desa* (Village Head) in Indonesian. The use of these two terms should be preceded by the word, *Bapak* such as *Pak Wali Korong* or *Pak Wali Nagari*.

3.2.4. Term of Address Based on Age
3.2.4.1. *Upiak*
   The Minangkabau community uses non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Upiak***
to greet a young woman who is still single. For examples:
17) A: "***Upiak** pai bantu amak masak di dapua*."
  "*Sayang, pergi bantu ibu masak di dapur*." (Indonesian)
  "My dear, why don't you help mom cook in the kitchen." (English)
 B: "*Bekolah*."
  "*Nantilah*." (Indonesian)
  "Just a moment."(English)
18) A: "*Rancak baju **upiak** yo*."
  "*Cantik baju kamu ya*."(Indonesian)
  "Your dress is beautiful, isn't it?" (English)
 B: "*Indak, biasa ajo*."
  "*Enggak, biasa aja*." (Indonesian)
  "No, it isn't." (English)
  The non-genetic relationship term of address above is used by the Minangkabau
community in their daily activity in the family. The term, ***Upiak*** is usually used by a girl's
mother to call her even though her mother can also call her by her name.

3.2.4.2 *Buyuang*
   The Minangkabau community usually use the non-genetic relationship term of
address, ***Buyuang*** to greet a boy. For examples:
19) A: "***Buyuang**, pai mandi! Bamain sajo karajonyo*."
  "*Hei* (= boy), *pergi mandi! Bermain saja kerjamu*." (Indonesian)
  "Boy, take a bath! You play all the time." (English)
 B: "*Iyo mandeh*."
 "*Iya bu*." (Indonesian)
 "I will, Mom." (English)
 The non-genetic relationship term of address above is used by the Minangkabau
community in their daily activity in the family. The word, ***Buyuang***
is used by parents toward their son(s), but they can also used his name.

3.2.5 Term of Address, Using the word, *Sayang*
3.2.5.1 *Uda Sayang*
   In the Minangkabau community, the term of address, ***Uda sayang*** is used to greet a
man who is still single by his girl friend or fiancée to show that she loves him. For examples:
21) A: "***Uda sayang*** sudah makan?"
  "*Abang sayang sudah makan*?" (Indonesian)
  "Have you eaten, my dear?" (English)
 B: "*Alun*."
  "*Belum*." (Indonesian)
  " Not yet." (English)
22) A: "*Balian awak baju nan rancak tu **Uda sayang***."
  "*Belikan saya baju yang cantik itu ya abang sayang*." (Indonesian)
  "My dear, please buy me that beautiful dress, will you?" (English)
 B: "*Bekolah, alun gajian*."
  "*Nantilah, belum gajian*." (Indonesian)

"Not now, I haven't got paid yet." (English)

This type of non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in their daily life, especially by young people, between
a girl and her boy friend or between a young woman and her fiancé to show affection. It is not anymore by a married couple. In Indonesian, it is translated as ***Abang sayang***.

3.2.5.2 *Adiak sayang*

This type of non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in their daily life, especially by young people, between a young man and his girl-friend or between a young man and his fiancée. For examples:

23) A: "***Adiak sayang** pai kito manonton yo*."
   "*Adik sayang, pergi kita menonton ya*."(Indonesian)
   " My dear, why don't we go to the movies." (English)
   B: "*Buliah uda*."
   "*Boleh bang*." (Indonesian)
   "OK dear." (English)
24) A: "*Di ma kito manonton, **Adiak sayang***?"
   "*Dimana kita menonton, Adik sayang*?" (Indonesian)
   "What movies, dear?" (English)
   B: "*Di bioskop Sun Plaza*."
   "*Di bioskop Sun Plaza*." (Indonesian)
   "At Sun Plaza." (English)

This type of non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in their daily life, among young people: between a young man and his girl-friend or between a young man and his fiancée. It is not used by a married couple. In Indonesian, it is translated as ***Adiak sayang***.

3.2.6 Nicknames
3.2.6.1 *Ateng*

The Minangkabau community uses the non-genetic relationship term of address, *Ateng* to greet a person who is short and stout. For examples:

25) A: "*Hai **Ateng**, angkek meja tu*."
   "*Hai Pendek, angkat meja itu*." (Indonesian)
   "Hei Shorty, lift that table." (English)
   B: "*Iyo*."
   "*Ya*." (Indonesian)
   "Yes." (English)
26) A: "*Di ma waang latak an surek tu **Ateng***."
   "*Dimana kau letakkan surat itu Pendek*/" (Indonesian)
   "Where did you put that letter, Shorty?" (English)
   B: "*Di ateh meja*."
   "*Di atas meja*." (Indonesian)
   " On the table." (English)

This type of non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in social intercourse. Nicknames are also used by the people who are known to each other very well. A person who is called by his nickname will not get angry or humiliated since they are intimate. This nickname means ***Pendek*** in Indonesian.

3.2.6.2 *Ganduik*

Like the nickname, ***Pendek***, the nickname ***Ganduik*** is also commonly used by the Minangkabau community to greet someone who is fat either the person is a man or a woman. For examples:

27) A: "***Ganduik, jaikkan sarung tu.***"
   "*Gendut, jahitkan sarung itu.*" (Indonesian)
   "Big belly, sew that sarong." (English)
   B: "*Iyo mak.*"
   "*Iya bu.*" (Indonesian)
   "Yes, Mom." (English)

28) A: "*Bilo barangkek **Ganduik** ka Jakarta.*"
   "*Bila Ganduik berangkat ke Jakarta.*" (Indonesian)
   "When will you go to Jakarta?" (English)
   B: "*Hari Minggu Mak.*"
   "*Hari Minggu Bu.*" (Indonesian)
   "On Monday, Mom." (English)

This type of non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in social intercourse. It is used for a man or a woman who is very friendly with the speaker so that the person who is greeted does not have a grudge against the speaker since it shows intimate feeling, especially among young people. In Indonesian it means ***Gendut***.

3.2.6.3 *Kamek*

The non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Kamek*** is only used for a woman. For examples:

29) A: "***Kamek** lah masak.*"
   "*Anggun sudah masak?*" (Indonesian)
   "Graceful, have you cooked?" (English)
   B: "*Alah mak.*"
   "*Sudah bu.*" (Indonesian)
   "Yes, I have, Mom." (English)

30) A: "*Sia nan datang tu, **Kamek**.*"
   "*Siapa yang datang itu, Anggun?*" (Indonesian)
   "Who is coming, Graceful?" (English)

This non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in the social intercourse. It can be used only for a woman who is graceful, modest, and beautiful. In Indonesian it can mean ***anggun*** and ***cantik***. A woman who is called by this term will be glad because she is flattered.

3.2.6.4 *Kaciak*

The non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Kcciak*** is used by the Minangkabau community for a person who has a small body. For examples:

31) A: "*A kaba **Kaciak**.*"
   "*Apa kabar, Kecil?*" (Indonesian)
   " How are you, Small?" (English)
   B: "*Baiak.*"
   "*Baik.*" (Indonesian)
   "Fine." (English)

32) A: "***Kaciak** manggaleh apo?*"

"*Kecil, menjual apa*?" (Indonesian)
"What are you selling?" (English)
B: "*Manggaleh kacomata.*"
"*Menjual kacamata.*" (Indonesian)
"Selling glasses."(English)

This non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in the social intercourse. It can be used for a man and a woman. The person who is called by this nickname will not get angry or feel upset since it indicates intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor, especially among young people. In Indonesian it means ***Kecil***.

3.2.6.5 *Tele*

The non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Tele*** is used by the Minangkabau community to greet a person who is queer or mentally retarded. For examples:

33) A: "*Eh **Tele**, sapu halaman tu.*"
"*Hei Bengak, sapu halaman itu.*" (Indonesian)
"Hei Stupid, sweep up that yard." (English)
B: "*Bekolah.*"
"*Nantilah*" (Indonesian)
"Not now, please." (English)

34) A: "***Tele**, cuci kareta tu.*"
"*Bengak, cuci kereta itu.*" (Indonesia)
"Stupid, wash that motorcycle." (English)
B: "*Iyo mak.*"
"*Iya bu.*" (Indonesian)
"Yes, Mom." (English)

This non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in the social intercourse. It can be used for any gender, a man and a woman. The person who is called by this nickname will not get angry or feel upset since it indicates intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor, especially among young people. In Indonesian it means ***Bengak.***

3.2.6.6 *Ancak*

The non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Ancak*** is used by the Minangkabau community to greet a woman who is beautiful. For examples:

35) A: "***Ancak**, balian bawang saparampek yo.*"
"*Cantik, belikan bawang seperampat ya.*" (Indonesian)
" Beauty, buy me two and a half ounce of onions, please." (English)
B: "*Bekolah, awak mencuci dulu.*"
"*Nantilah, saya mencuci dulu.*" (Indonesian)
"Not now please. I'm washing now." (English)

36) A: "*Bara sakilo bareh, **Ancak**.*"
"*Berapa sekilo beras, Cantik.*" (Indonesian)
"How much is one kilo of rice, Beauty?" (English)
B: "*Limo baleh.*"
"*Lima belas ribu.*" (Indonesian)
"Fifteen thousand." (English)

This non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in the social intercourse. It is used to greet a woman by mentioning that she is beautiful although in reality she is not beautiful in order to make her happy by the flattering. In Indonesian it means ***cantik.***

3.2.6.7 *Paceke*

The non-genetic relationship term of address, ***Paceke*** is used by the Minangkabau community to greet a person who is stingy. For examples:

37) A: "***Paceke, agiah pitih saratuih untuk anak tu.***"
   "*Pelit, berikan uang seratus ribu untuk anak itu.*" (Indonesian)
   "Stingy, give that child one hundred rupiahs." (English)
   B: "*Indak ado pitih.*"
   "*Enggak ada duit.*" (Indonesian)
   "I have no money." (English)

This non-genetic relationship term of address is used by the Minangkabau community in the family and in the social intercourse. It can be used for any gender (a man and a woman) as far as he or she is known as a stingy person. However, the person who is greeted by mentioning that he is stingy does not feel angry or hurt since this nickname is based on the intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor. In Indonesian it means ***pelit***.

4 Conclusion

Based on the analysis on the data above, it can be concluded that

The forms of social term of address are found in the Minangkabau community such as the social term of address, ***Kami, Kamu, Ambo, Awak, Aden (Saya).*** The term of address, ***Kamu*** is also used by the Minangkabau community to greet the second person singular number as what is used in Indonesian, but this term of address is used formally. Meanwhile, the term of address, ***Kami*** in an informal situation is changed to ***Waang*** which has the same meaning as the word, *Kamu* to greet a man.

he forms of non-genetic relationship term of address in the Minangkabau community used by them in their daily activities are ***Buya, Datuak, Wali Korong, Upiak, Buyuang, Uda Sayang, Adiak Sayang, Ateng, Ganduik, Kamek, Kaciak, Tele, Ancak,*** dan ***Paceke.*** The forms of term of address which show love and affection among friends and lovers who are still single in the social intercourse indicate intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor. The terms of address which use nicknames also indicate intimacy in the Minangkabau community. The interlocutors do not feel hurt or humiliated since he is close to the speaker.

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