



GREETING WORDS IN KERINCINESE FOUND IN SEMERAP AND PULAU TENGAH DIALECT

M. Robes Saputra¹, Jufrizal²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: robertcrlos6@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aimed at finding the greeting words in Kerincinese found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect and the similarities and differences of Kerincinese greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative method. The data were Kerincinese greeting words used by the informants. The informants of this research were Semerap and Pulau Tengah native speakers. The researcher found 95 greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The researcher found four types of Kerincinese greeting words in Semerap dialect. They were kinship, customary, religious, and pronouns. Meanwhile, there were four types of Kerincinese greeting words found in Pulau Tengah dialect. They were kinship, customary, religious, and pronouns. The affixation in the Kerinci language especially in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect become the main reasons the greeting words in these two villages are different.

Key words: Greeting Words, Dialect, Kerincinese

A. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who use language as a tool to communicate. Communication between humans is done orally and in writing. Communicating verbally can be done in the form of greetings and asking questions. Greeting means a form of direct communication that is carried out in two directions, namely between the greeter and the person being greeted, or between the person asking the question and the person answering the question. The greeter is the first person, or the person who starts admonishing, or the person who starts asking questions, and can also be the person who starts inviting to communicate or converse (Chaer, 2000).

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2023

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



According to Yule (in Rosalin, 2016), who explained that the greeting words is one of the social expressions used to mark a person's social status, In its use, the irregular mention of greeting words and names of people often indicates a gap in social status (Rahardi, 2005: 265). In line with Yule and Rahardi, Halliday (1992: 297) suggests that when speaking, a person can show solidarity or strength through certain forms of communication, including 'address words' which are used to reflect the closeness of the speaker and the speech partner. Thus, it can be concluded that the use of greeting words can't only be explained from the perspective of the sociolinguistic realm but can also be examined from the point of touch pragmatics. According to Yule (in Rosalin, 2016), a person's communication style is a selection of linguistic forms for expressing social factors. Style determines the presence of social factors in communicating. Style can indicate whether a conversation situation is formal or informal.

The greeting words also has something to do with sociolinguistics, because the word greeting can exist as a result of social interaction, which we can see from the notion of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that are closely related. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society.

Sociology tries to find out how society happened, took place, and continues to exist. By studying institutions, social processes, and all social problems in society, it will be known how humans adapt to their environment, how they socialize, and how they place themselves in their respective places in society, while linguistics is a field of science that studies language, or science that takes language as its object of study. Thus, it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer and Agustina 2010: 2).

Language is very much needed by social society. Not only in Indonesia, but the whole world interacts with each other using language. With language, we can find out many things that exist throughout the world, and every country in the world has its own language. Indonesia has its own language, and more interestingly, every region or province in Indonesia has its own distinctive language or has its own accent, but they can all interact between provinces in Indonesian.

From many provinces in Indonesia, one of them is Jambi province, especially in Kerinci regency. Kerinci language is a language used as a means of communication between people in everyday life. According to Nikelas and Sahwi (1985:1) the Kerinci language is one of the supporting factors for the culture of the Kerinci area until now used as a communication tool for the Kerinci people in Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province, as well as a number of Kerinci tribal settlements overseas. Apart from being a means of interaction in everyday life, the Kerinci language also functions as a literary medium which is expressed through rhymes, songs and proverbs.

In general, the Kerinci language has many distinctive dialects. According to Nandra and Reniwati (2009: 5) there are three types of dialects based on their usage group, one of which is regional dialect. Regional dialects are language

variations based on location in the language area. The Kerinci Regency also has many dialects, starting from the downstream Kerinci, the middle Kerinci and the upstream or homecoming Kerinci, each region has its own dialect.

However, this study going to find the greeting words in Kerinci especially in two villages in Kerinci, namely Semerap and Pulau Tengah. Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect are dialect that have the function of communicating with the local community at all levels and is used to this day. The centers for speakers of the Kerinci language in the Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect are members of the community who live in the villages of Semerap and Pulau Tengah, Kerinci Regency and members of the overseas community who come from Semerap Village and Pulau Tengah village, Kerinci Regency, both in Jambi Province or even outside the province. However, the focus of informants and research was only on the Semerap and Pulau Tengah people of Kerinci district who lived in the local area.

As for previous studies that examined greeting words in Kerinci as the object, first study was conducted by Dedi Saputra (2020) entitled the differences between Kerinci greeting words in dialect of Jujun with dialect of Lolo. In this study, the researcher found 42 greeting words for the Kerinci language in Jujun dialect consisting of 32 general greeting words, 6 customary or traditional greeting words, and 4 religious greeting words. The researcher also found 52 greeting words for the Kerinci greeting words in Lolo dialect consisting of 37 general greeting words, 5 customary or traditional greeting words, and 10 religious greeting words. Besides of that Aditama (2020) also conducts research entitled the use of Kerinci greeting in Jujun dialect. In this study, the researcher found 32 greetings in Kerinci (1) 27 general greeting words, (2) 4 traditional greeting words, (3) 1 religious greeting words.

From these two studies, the researcher did not find single study on Kerinci greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. Because of that the researcher will take Semerap and Pulau Tengah village in Kerinci district to found greeting words in Kerinci especially in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. Then, finally the researcher will show greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dailect.

The reasons for choosing Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect as the research focus are because; first, the use of Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect is still used to establish communication between local communities. Second, the Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect are still preserved today and are very strong. Third, to preserve the regional language because there has been no previous research on language or linguistics in that village. Therefore, this research will indirectly raise the existence of the Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialects, Kerinci district, to a wider realm.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative method because there is no statistical calculation provided in this research. According to Moleong (2013:6) “qualitative research is used to explain and understand holistically a phenomenon

that is experienced by the subject of the research in a certain natural context by using various scientific methods, and describe it in form of words and languages, not numbers and measurements.” Patton (2002:4) adds “the data for qualitative analysis come from fieldwork.” That is in line with this research because the researcher explained the data in form of data description and the data were greeting words used by Semerap dialect and Pulau Tengah dialect.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

a. Greeting words in Kerincinese found in Semerap dialect

This part to answer the first research’s question. The first question is about the greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap dialect. The following table shows there four types of greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap dialect and contains of 52 greeting words.

(17).....“Mano **mamak** lah lamo ladiu nampak?”.....
“Long time no see you uncle?”

(8).....“**Abak** gea ngantoat mak gea kalia eh?”.....
"Is Dad going to take Mom to the market?"

In datum (17) the word *mano* means where, the word **mamak** means uncle, the word *lah* means already, the word *lamo* means long time, the word *ladiu* means no, and the word *nampak* means see. The word **mamak** used by people in Semerap to greet their uncle. The word **mamak** is greeting words in terms of kinship.

In datum (8) the word **abak** means father, the word *gea* means go, the words *ngantoat* drive, the words *mak* means mother, the word *gea* means go, and the word *kalia* means market. The word **abak** used by people in Semerap to greet their father. The word **abak** is greeting words in terms of kinship.

b. Greeting words in Kerincinese found in Pulau Tengah dialect

This part is to answer the second research’s question. The second question is about greeting words in Kerinci found in Pulau Tengah dialect. It was found four types of greeting words in Kerinci found in Pulau tengah dialect and contains of 42 greeting words. The following table shows the four types of greeting words in Kerinci found in Pulau Tengah dialect.

(65).....“**Mamok** agi sihak nye mpang”.....
“Uncle looks so healthy”

(60).....“**Abak** ke ladao yeng”.....
“Father is in the garden”

In datum (65) the word *mamok* means uncle, the word *agi* means still, the word *sihak* means healthy, the word *nye* means very, and the word *mpang* means

looks. The word mamok used by people in Pulau Tengah to greet their uncle. The word mamok is greeting words in terms of kinship.

In datum (60) the word abak means father, the word ke means in, the word ladoa means garden, and the words yeng means somewhere. The word abak used by people in Pulau Tengah to greet their father. The word abak is greeting words in terms of kinship.

- c. The similarities and differences greeting words in Kerincinese found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect

This part to answer the third research's question. The third question is about the similarities and differences greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. After analysing the data, the researcher obtained the finding of similarities and differences greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The researcher found 13 similarities and 38 differences of greeting words in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect.

2. Discussion

Based on the findings about greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect above, it can be seen that there four types of Kerinci greeting words used found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The types are greeting words of kinship, customary greeting words, religious greeting words, and pronouns greeting words. The researcher found 95 greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. In greeting words of kinship the researcher found 56 greeting words. There are 32 greeting words of kinship in Semerap dialect and 24 greeting words of kinship in Pulau Tengah dialect. Greeting words of kinship are greeting words used to greet family members or people who are related to each other by blood. Greeting words of kinship in Aklwi, et al, (2002:548) means (1) close (family affinity): flesh and blood, (2) family: relatives, (3) offspring from the same parent produced from different gametes. Therefore, kinship means everything related to blood ties, or matters relating to the family environment.

Meanwhile, in customary greeting words the researcher found 12 greeting words. There are 7 customary greeting words found in Semerap dialect and 5 customary greeting words found in Pulau Tengah dialect. In this greeting words people in Kerinci especially in Semerap and Pulau Tengah rarely used this greeting because they only used this greeting words in event of customary. It is supported by Saputra Dedi (2020) "This greeting words not used every day because just only on some situation like when there is traditional party or traditional ceremonies". And also Aditama (2020) stated in his research "This greeting is not always used in everyday life".

Moreover, in religious greeting words the researcher found 10 greeting words. There are 5 religious greeting words found in Semerap dialect and 5 religious greeting words found in Pulau Tengah dialect. In this greeting words people usually used for greeting people who manage the mosque in Semerap and Pulau Tengah. It is different from religious greeting words in Jujun and Lolo in Saputra Dedi (2020) which is stated religious greeting words are *Haji, Hajjah, and*

Buya. In other hands, religious greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah are *Imoam, Twimo, Ilian, Biloa, Shah, Taik, Tad, Two Kali, and Tuweu Kala*.

Then, in pronouns greeting words the researcher found 17 greeting words. There are 8 pronouns greeting words found in Semerap dialect and 9 pronouns greeting words found in Pulau Tengah dialect. Pronouns greeting words is the greeting used for start conversation in every day and almost used every day conversation by people which is like I, you, etc. It is supported by Kridalaksana (in Misnawati, 2017, p.19) stated that there are nine types of greeting words in Indonesia and of them is pronouns. For example is I, you, we, they, and so on.

From all of greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah what makes it different is from the middle and last letters like *mamak* and *nakan* (Semerap dialect), *mamok* and *nakang* (Pulau Tengah dialect). Letter *-ak* and *-ok* in the words *mamak* and *mamok*. Letter *-n* and *-ng* in the words *nakan* and *nakang*. So from these example it can be concluded that the cause of differences in greeting words in these two villages is due to the affixation in these two dialects. It is supported by Usman (2001) the uniqueness of the Kerinci language compared to other languages is that the Kerinci language knows there are symptoms in the form of two or more different forms of a word, such as the word *pisa* and *piso* which both have the same meaning 'knife'. And also Anasti Huriyah Padhilah (2022) The Kerinci language in the Pulau Tengah area is a regional language that experiences affixation which is actively used by the language community in speech which takes place in the basic forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives and numerals.

Moreover, this research has similarities and differences with the studies were conducted by Saputra Dedi (2020) and Aditama (2020). Saputra Dedi (2020) analysed the differences between Jujun and Lolo dialect. Aditama (2020) analysed greeting words in Jujun dialect.

There are some similarities and differences between this research and the two previous studies. This study is same like study that was conducted by Saputra Dedi (2020) about the greeting words in Kerinci but different village. However, there are two differences. The first difference is his study only focused analysed the differences between Jujun and Lolo dialect while this research contains greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The second difference is the types of greeting words found in the research are different. Saputra Dedi (2020) found three types of swear words namely general greeting words, customary greeting words, and religious greeting words. Meanwhile, this research found four types of greeting words namely greeting words of kinship, customary greeting words, and pronouns greeting words.

The second study was conducted by Aditama (2020). The similarity with this study is about analyse greeting words in Kerinci. However, Aditama (2020) just focus analysed the greeting words in one dialect without compare with another dialect in Kerinci greeting words. Aditama (2020) found that 32 greeting words in Jujun dialect only without compare another dialect in Kerinci. Meanwhile, in this research found 95 greeting words and four types of greeting words in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The research was conducted to find out greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect and the similarities and differences greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The results of the analysis greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. First, regarding to the research, it can be concluded that there four types of Kerinci greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. The researcher found 95 greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. There are greeting words of kinship, customary greeting words, religious greeting words, and pronoun greeting words. Even though the distance between the two villages are very close that only 10 km, the language and greeting words in these two villages are different because of the affixation in the Kerinci language, especially in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect.

This research gives some information about greeting words in Kerinci found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. This study only focuses on the types and the similarities and differences of Kerinci greeting words found in Semerap and Pulau Tengah dialect. Therefore, it is suggested to the further researcher to conduct the study related to this subject in different perspectives such as the function of Kerinci greeting words in another dialect, phonetic forms of Kerinci greeting words found in another dialect, greeting words in Kerinci found in another dialect or deeper research that can develop the study related to this topic.

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