TERM OF REFERENCE FOR KINSHIP RELATION IN SERAWAI

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ABSTRACT

Term of reference is the term relate to kinship in a family, such as mother, father, sister, brother, etc (Sumarsono and Paina Partana, 2002). This study talked about term of reference for kinship relation in Serawai. Serawai is one of Malay etnic who lived in South Bengkulu, South Sumatera. Data were collected by interview and recording. Method of data analysis used qualitative. Respondents were Serawai people who lived in Kabupaten Seluma. Data were presented in diagram to describe term of reference for kinship relation in Serawai which is called alternation rule. This rule adapted from (Tripp, 1972). Some Term of references in Serawai such as sekelumbusan 'sibling', kelawai 'brother', muanai 'sister', pejadi 'parents', sanak luar ruma 'cousin' lautan 'brother/sister in law', sependuaian 'husband or wife of brother/sister in law, bisan ' relationship between parents whose children are married to', laki 'husband', bini 'wife', and mentuo 'parents in law'.

Keywords: *Term of reference, Kinship Relation, Serawai*

INTRODUCTION

Term of reference is used to state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units, e.g. a pronoun 'refers' to a noun or noun phrase. In English we know some term of reference in kinship relation, e.g. parents, grandparents, daughter, son, sister, or brother. That terms can be used fully, e.g. *son* or partly, e.g. *grandpa* or *grandma*. In Serawai, there are some term of reference that is used to show family relationship among them. Term of reference will be discussed in here is term of reference that is used in kin relationship in Serawai.

Serawai is one of Malay dialects (Blust, 1991). It is used in South Bengkulu. It is spoken by 290.196 who are distributed in Manna and Seluma districts. Serawai is spoken by people in Manna is called subdialect *au* and in Seluma is called by subdialect *o* (Diani, 2006).

The data were collected by interview some people in Lunjuk, Tumbuan, and Simpang tiga Air Periukan, Seluma District. That villages are located in Seluma District. They are native speaker and do not ever migrate out of Bengkulu. The informans are more than 40 years old. The limitation of the informans was conducted because of some considerable purposes; they can describe term of reference in Serawai accurately and do not interfere by other languages. Then, data were presented by using alternation rule which was adopted from Ervin Tripp (1972).

METHODOLOGY

Term of references in this study focused on kin. In an extended family *(jurai),* The oldest or great great grandparents is *nta-nta.* This term is formed by *entah* (unknown). *Entah* means do not know who they are anymore. Most of them were died, because often long periods between great great grandchild with great great grandparents.

Term of reference for great grandparents is *puyang. Puyang* refer to great grandfather and great grandmother. Term of reference for grandparents is *niniak*. Term of reference for parents is *pejadi*. Term of reference for father is *pejadi lanang* and mother is *pejadi tino*.

Term of reference for daughter and son are *anak.* It is similar with Bahasa Indonesia but in Serawai *anak* is not used as term of address for calling daughter or son. They called their children by his/her name.

Term of reference for granddaughter and grandson are *cucung.* Term of reference for great granddaughter and grandson are *piut. Piut* are also used for great granddaughter and great grandson.

Term of reference for great great granddaughter and great great grandson are also *nta-nta.* The hierarchy can be seen in the diagram below:
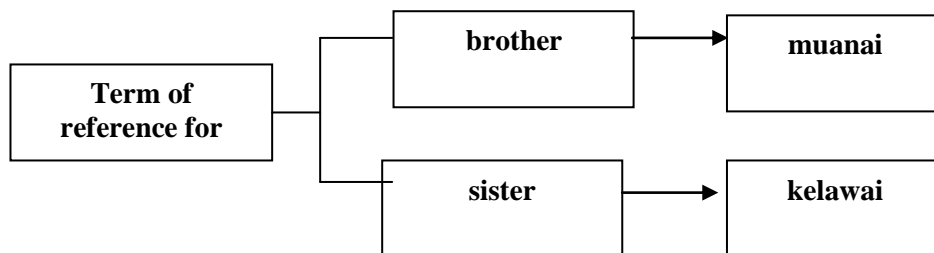
Diagram 1. Term References in Serawai Vertically
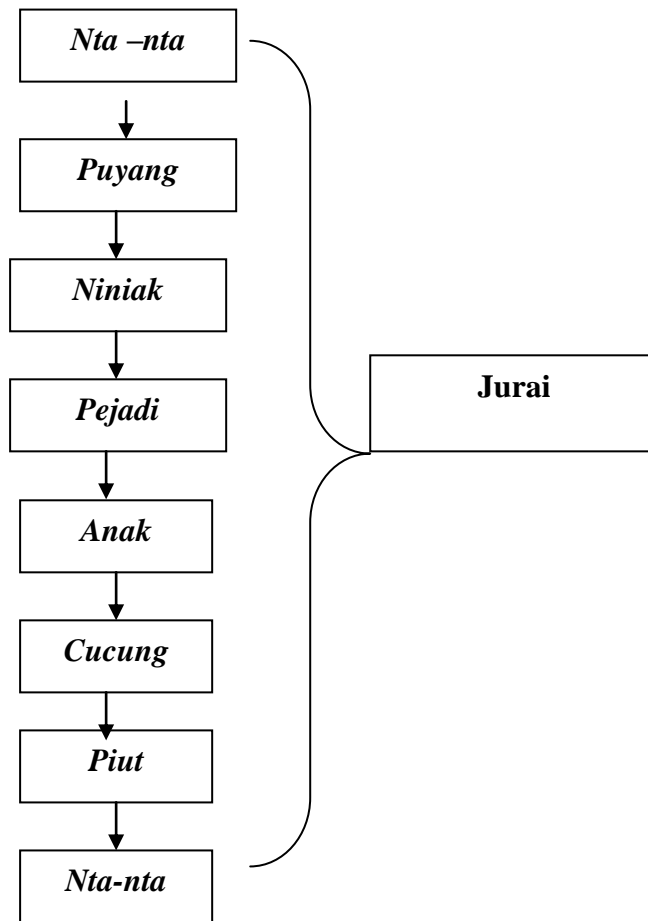
(Source: Diani, 2005)

Horizontally, in Serawai term of reference for brother is *muanai* and sister is *kelawai.* It can be seen in diagram below:

Diagram 2. Term of Reference Horizontally

Brother and sister is sibling. Sibling in Serawai is called by *sekelumbusan.* Meanwhile cousin is not sibling. Therefore in Serawai, term of reference for them are different with sister and brother. They are still in family relationship, but they are out of the house. Term of reference for them are *sanak luar ruma* " familiy out of the house". It can be seen in diagram below:

Diagram 3. Term of Reference for *Sanak luar Ruma*

There are also some term of reference based on marital status or marriage relationship. Parents called mother in law by *bisan*. *Bisan* is term reference for parents of daughter/son in law. In Indonesian *bisan* similar with besan, persons who have daughter/son marry with speaker's son/daughter.

Mentuo is term of reference for father/mother in law, meanwhile *nantu* is term of reference for daughter/son in law.

Term of reference for husband is *laki* and term of reference for wife is *bini*. It is similar with Malay dialect. Indonesian say *laki* with *suami* and *bini* with *istri*. In Malay Bengkulu, *laki* and *bini* seems rude, they usually change it by *orang ruma*. *Orang ruma* tastes soft and polite.

Term of reference for sister/brother in law is *lautan*. *Lautan* is used for saying sister/brother in law to interlocuter;

Aroni: *Aku ndak tandang ke ghuma lautan kudai* [aku nda? Tandaŋ ke ghuma lautan kuday] 'Saya ingin main ke rumah kakak ipar dahulu'

Lengga: *Au* [awu] 'iya'

The conversation above showed that Aroni told to Lengga (his wife) that He want to go to his brother in Law's house. The conversation occurred in their house.

Term of reference to show relationship among sister/bother in law with sister/brother in law is *sependuaian*. To know their relation can be seen in diagram below:

Diagram 4. Term of Reference based on marital status
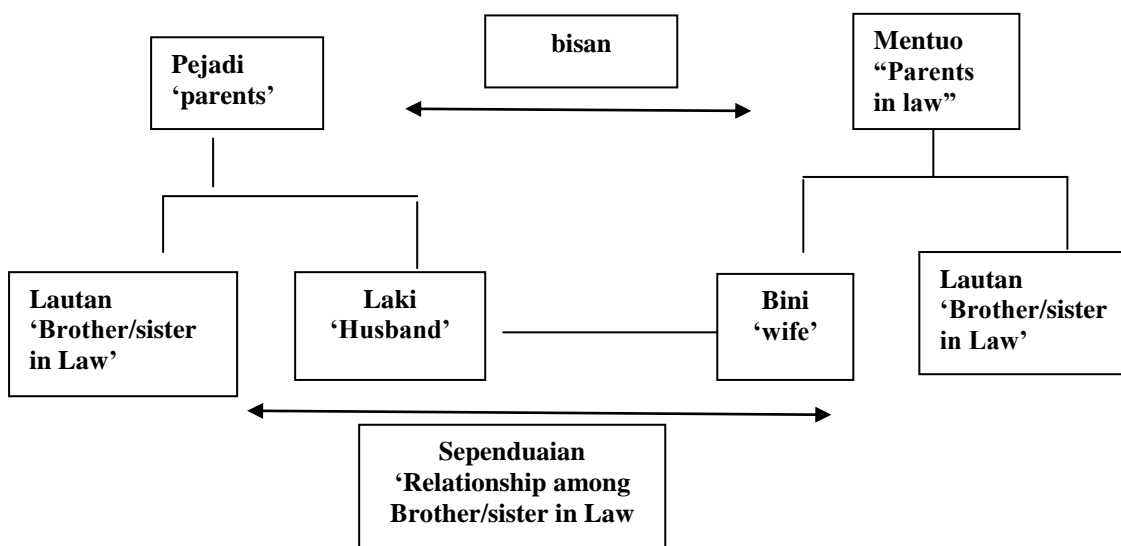
CONCLUSION

Based on discussion, it can be conclude that term of references for kinship relation in Serawai is unique because the terms cannot be found in other language. Some term of references such as *sekelumbusan* 'sibling', *kelawai* 'saudara laki-laki', *muanai* 'sister', *pejadi* 'parents', *sanak luar ruma* 'cousin' *lautan* 'brother/sister in law', *sependuaian* 'husband or wife of brother/sister in law, *bisan* ' relationship between parents whose children are married to', *laki* 'husband', *bini* 'wife', and *mentuo* 'parents in law'.

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