

Maintenance of Gayonese Kinship Terms by Gayonese Minority Migrants in Jabodetabek

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Abstract—This research was deal with language maintenance by Gayonese minority migrant in Jabodetabek. The objective of this study was 1) To analyze the kinship terms are maintained by Gayonese minority migrants in Jabodetabek. 2) To describe the ways of Gayonese minority migrants in Jabodetabek in maintaining kinship terms. And 3) To explain the reasons of Gayonese speakers maintaining their kinship terms in Jabodetabek. This was descriptive qualitative research, with observation and interview as the techniques of data collection. The data of this research were utterances of Gayonese Migrant in the various events at Jabodetabek. The data were collected by audio recording by following some steps identifying, focusing and classifying.

The results of this research showed that there were 25 calling terms, 21 epithet terms, 9 *peraman*, 21 and 34 *pentalun* terms are maintained. Totally there were 89 kinship terms are maintained by Gayonese Migrants. There were 5 ways of maintained gayonese kinship term. In each of the way, parent role is the dominant factor. Attitude, Identity and pride of culture and the specification of Gayonese Kinship term were reasonable for Gayonese migrant to maintain it.

Keywords— *Gayonese Kinship Term, Language Maintenance, Minority Migrant*

I. INTRODUCTION

Kinship term is a kind of addressee term. Kinship is address terms which indicate family relationship or blood relations. Kinship term is a linguistic expressions that speaker use to appeal directly to their addressees. Kinship term expressed the politeness and respectful to someone in family. Every family member has different kinship term beside their name. Such as brother, sister, aunt, uncle, grand mother and grand father. Its more politeness call them use kinship term then call their name directly. It is good habitual that show they respectable to someone adult and show their love to someone young in family. It is make the family solidarity more stronger.

Every ethnic has different kinship system. Kinship systems are various, and some systems are richer than others

[1]. Gayonese is one ethnic that has rich terms to address their family member. The Gayonese have many different kind of kinships that very complicated. In other hand, the Gayonese kinship terms are specific. They have different way to call each family member.

Previous study about Gayonese address term by al Gayoni (2010) found that Gayonese address term is less used and even tends to be left by its speakers. This study indicated gayonese Kinship term is endangered [2]. Where the Gayonese people less to use that terms. If the Gayonese people in their origin less used their term, then how about the Gayonese people in the migration place. There are some Gayonese people who migrate from their homeland to the Jabodetabek. The Gayonese who migrate to Jabodetabek said by migrants. Migrants can be minority by ethnic and language perspectives in the new place minority. Language is important tool to make a relationship, connection and communication to other people. Language is the important element for minority people to live adapt as communication tool and interaction. In other hand language also one important indicator and preserver of ethnicity among migrants.

When the people leave their homeland, they have to adapt the new place include the language. It can be language contact, where they face new language and the origin language will be useless. In the new place, the heritage language can be shifted, lost or still maintained. The use of more than one language in the same place can make the migrant as minority in dilemmas. When in another place or dealing predominately with a different culture one must recognize, accept, and adapt to that culture for acceptance and understanding. It almost always falls upon the minority to recognize and adapt to the majority.

In contact situations, it is apparent that migrants live with the dilemma of two conflicting wants: (a) the want to preserve their language as part of their heritage and identity, and (b) the want to be involved within their host community. Enhancing

and encouraging the first want may lead to language maintenance, whereas enforcing the second one may lead migrants, through generations, to lose proficiency in their ethnic language and ultimately shift towards the dominant language.

Gayonese people is one of the ethnic who have great pride of his culture, especially in language and attitude. In Jabodetabek, Gayonese speakers use ethnic kinship terms to negotiate or transform a cultural system and show their ethnic characteristic.

In order to undergo this research, the data were taken from gayonese utterances in various events of gayonese at Jabodetabek. This study focused on gayonese kinship terms produced by Gayonese migrant at Jabodetabek while they communicate each other.

Related to the theory about language maintenance by minority migrant and Gayonese attitude, the researcher need to do the research about "The maintenance of Gayonese Kinship Term among generation of gayonese Minority Migrant at Jabodetabek".

Therefore, this study was aimed to find out:

1. To analyze the kinship terms are maintained by Gayonese minority migrants in Jabodetabek.
2. To describe the ways of Gayonese minority migrants in Jabodetabek in maintaining kinship terms.
3. To explain the reasons of Gayonese speakers maintaining their kinship terms in Jabodetabek.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theory of Language Contact and Use by Minority Migrant

Language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time [3]. Language contact situations may lead to the emergence of a collective interlanguage with a population of bilinguals learning and sometimes shifting to a second language [4]. It is extremely difficult in such situations to determine either the pace of change, or the point at which the 'new', contact-shaped form of the language is sufficiently distinct from the 'old' form to merit classification as a separate language.

Rajend inferred that first generation language have important contribution in maintain the language. They have responsibility that predicting the language maintenance to the next generation. Second generation is effective means to maintain language. But there is no guarantee that language can be maintain to the next generation, every single generation have to fought to still maintain the language, and pass to the next generation [5].

Scotton (2006) divide the pattern of language user based on generation, as following [5]:

Generation	Patern of Language Use
First Generation	Speak only their L1 (first language)
Second Generation	Speak both their L1 and L2
Third Generation	Speak only the L2

B. Theory of Language Maintenance

Language maintenance is the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally and socially or numerically stronger language. Language maintenancec is generally described as a three-generation process [6].

1. The Factors of Language Maintenance

Some experts said that there are several factors which explain why language maintenance takes place. The factors include:

- 1) concentration of living
- 2) Identity and pride of culture
- 3) better economic condition
- 4) attitude.
- 5) Ethnic identity
- 6) parents role
- 7) Institutional support
- 8) Demography factor
- 9) social class
- 10) Ue their ethnic language at home.
- 11) Intra-marriage

2. The Strategies to Maintain the Language

Fishman, qouted by fasold and holmes say there are several ways for someone can maintain vernacular language, they are:

1. Getting married with the same culture or ethnicity.
2. Publicizing the minority language.
3. Returning back to hometown regularly if the person is an immigrant in another region.
4. Living closely with families.
5. Gathering with family routinely to give chance of using the minority language.
6. Creating religious activities that use the minority language if the minority is used in religious activities, people usually value the language highly.
7. Using the minority language for education such as in schools, courses, and universities [7].

C. Gayonese Kinship Term

Gayoness people have rich terms of kinship. They have different term to address different member of family. Gayonese Kinship term gayo is divided into several kinds, there are:

1. Peraman/perinen
Peraman is used for the people who have been married. The term is *aman mayak* for a man and *inen mayak* for a woman or *mayak* only. If they have children, the term is change again become *aman/inen nuwin* if the child is boy or *aman/inen ipak* if the child is girl or *aman/inen* + the name of the child.
2. Perasin
Perasin or *laqab* usually caused the noble character of someone who stands out like a pious and honest called

perasin lebe (lebai), *alim* and ingenious people called *cik serule* (great man in *serule* = term and call against the clergy of the Kingdom of the phallus)

3. Pentalun

While *pentalun* (calls specifically) are usually associated with the name of the place of residence of someone like *tengku*, *Tengku lelabu*. There are *pentalun* (call) other connected with:

- Gender. if ordinary boy called *uwin* and women called *ipak* and this applies to children who are not yet married
- Body type and skin color also determines the term or call on someone. Like, *ucak*, *onot*, *Utih* and *item*. This call is the call family and felt the familiar adds.
- Call “you” within the family between husband and wife are also divided into the level of smoothness. The first level is the *tengku*. The second level is *kam* calls more respect than *ko*.

In this research, Gayoness kinship term clasify such as nuclear family, extended family, and non blood relatives.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted by using case study research design. Case study research is a qualitative approach that describes and interprets what is concerning with condition or relationship that exist, opinion that are held, processes that are going on, effect that are evident, or trends that are developing. Descriptive qualitative method is used when the researcher wants to describe the condition and situation of something specifically [8]. Case study is the preferred strategy when how, why, and what” question are being asked, or when the investigator has little control over events, or when the focus is on contemporary phenomenon within a real life context [9]. This qualitative design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows. In this study maintenance of Gayonese kinship term by minority migrants was described naratively.

The data of the study was the transcribed utterances of Gayonese minority in various communicative events happening in Jabodetabek. The source of data in this research are the Gayonese people who live in Jabodetabek. Gayonese people who live in Jabodetabek have a community named “Musara Gayo”. This community gathering is various events among Gayonese in Jakarta.

The data was analyzed by interactive model classified officially Miles, Huberman & Saldana. In this analysis, it is by ongoing analysis and after collecting the entire data. Purpose an analysis as three concurrent flowed of activity: (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing / verification [10].

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the data were classified based on the types of kinship terms. There were four types of nuclear family, extended family, and non blood relatives. And then, the data classified again based on the unically of Gayonese Kinship terms that divided by pentalun,perasin, and peraman.

A. Kinship Term are Maintain by Gayonese Migrant

Based on the data analysis found there were 89 Gayonese kinship term maintained by all generations. The Gayonese kinship term still used by third generation. It means the Gayonese kinship term were maintain. Although the number of kinship terms that used by second and third generation is not as many as first generation, happened because there are some terms that not used yet by young generation. All of Gayonese kinshsip terms maintained by Gayonese migrants are described as follow:

1. Nuclear Family

A *nuclear family* is a family unit that consists of father, mother , and children. Based on the data found 26 terms to adress nuclear family in gayonese. It can be seen in table below:

TABLE 1 Gayonese Nuclear Family Kinship Term

No	Tutur panggilan	Tutur sebutan	Peraman	Tutur sebutan and panggilan				
				Pentalun				
				BO	SOB	COS		
1	Ama	Ama Pedih	Aman + sulubere's name	Win Kol	Bang ucak	Bang item		
2	Ine	Kekanak	Inen + Sulubere's name	Win bensu		Aka item		
3	Win	Sulubere	Aman mayak	Bang kul		Aka utih		
4	Ipak	Pake Umah	Aman Nuwin	Aka kul				
5	Aka/kakak	Senmen	Aman Nipak	Encu				
6		Dengan						
7		Enga						
				5	7	5	1	3
				TOTAL : 26				

BO : Birth order
SOB : Size of Body
COS : Colour of Skin

2. Extended Family Kinship Term of Gayo

An *extended family* is a *family* that extends beyond the nuclear *family*, consisting of parents like father, mother, and their children, aunts, uncles, and cousins, all living nearby or in the same household. Based on the data was found 36 Gayonese kinship term of extended family. It can be seen in table below:

TABLE 2 Gayonese Extended Family Kinship Term

No	Tutur panggilan	Tutur sebutan	Peraman	Tutur sebutan and panggilan					
				Pentalun					
				BO	SOB	COS			
1	Muyang	pedih	Ngah salimah	Ama kul	Ama onot	Ama Item			
2	Datu	Awan Pedih		Ama lah	Ngah mok	Ama Utih			
3	Ibi	Anan Pedih		Ama Ucak		Ngah utih			
4	Pun	Ralik		Ama Ecek					
5	ngah	Awan alik		Ama Encu					
6	uwe	Anan alik		Ibi kol					
7		Ngah banan		Ibi encu					
8		Kumpu		Pun tuwe pun kul					
9		Until		Pun lah					
10				Pun ucak					
11				Pun encu					
12				Ngah tuwe					
13				Ngah lah					
14				Ngah ucak					
15				Ngah encu					
				6	9	1	15	2	3
				TOTAL : 36					

3. Non Blood Relatives Extended family

Non Blood Relatives Extended family is a family member with whom the reference person does NOT have a "blood relationship" such as direct or shared descent. Could be used to describe a relationship created by marriage. Non Blood Relatives Extended family consist of parents in law, sister and brother in law and uncle's and aunt's couples. Based on the data was found 15 Gayonese kinship term of extended family. It can be seen in table below:

TABLE 3 Non Blood Relatives Extended family

No	Tutur panggilan	Tutur sebutan	Tutur sebutan and panggilan			
			Peraman	Pentalun		
				BO	SOB	COS
1	Ume	Tuen		Ine Kul		
2	Ama Ume	Inen tue		Ine Encu		
3	Kil	Empurah				
4	Kil + Domicile	Pemen				
5	Ine pun	Era				
6	Aka lakun					
7	Abang lakun					
8	Ngahrawan					
			8	5	2	
TOTAL: 15						

From all of table above, it can be conclude that there are 25 *tutur panggilan*, 21 *tutur sebutan*, 9 *peraman*, 21 and 34 *pentalun* terms are maintained. Totally there are 89 kinship terms are maintained by Gayonese Migrants.

B. The Ways of Gayonese Migrant Maintenance Gayonese Kinship Term

There were some strategies of heritage language in multiple community to be maintained. Based on the data analysis there were 5 ways of Gayonese migrants in maintaining Gayonese kinship term. There were:

1. Acquisition of the language by adults that apply by Use of The Ethnic Mother Tongue at Home
2. Gathering with family routinely (Arisan)
3. Getting Children Involved in Cultural Weding Ceremony.
4. Contact with homeland that apply by Visiting Homeland Regularly and social media.
5. Using Gayonese language in Social Meeting.

C. Reason Underlying the Gayonese Migrant Kinship Term Maintenance

Based on the result of data analysis in the study, not all of that factors become the reason of gayonese to maintain the Gayonese kinship term. Attitude is one important reason by Gayonese to maintain their heritage kinship term. The attitude expressed by some aspect, such as the awarenes to preserve their mother tongue, intra-merriage, inter marriage by Gayonese Man, pride of culture, identity, parents rule, admiration, and longing the hometown. In addition, the specific characteristic of Gayonese Kinship term become one reason of Gayonese to maintain it. So there are 7 reasons underlying the gayonese migrant kinship term maintenance.

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