VARIATION OF GREETINGS IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION KLUET SUBDISTRICT, ACEH SELATAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This research was entitled variations of greeting words in public communication in Kluet district, Aceh Selatan regency. This study aims to 1) identify and describe the use of greeting words by the Kluet community in 3 sub-districts of Aceh Selatan Regency, and 2) know and describe greeting words in the Kluet language of Aceh Selatan Regency. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. The sources of research data were obtained from native speakers of the Kluet language. The data collection techniques were carried out through the stages of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that 1) the Kluet community has differences in the level of social status in everyday life. This causes the Kluet language in the local community to have various greeting variations, both based on gender, kinship, religious greetings, customary greetings, general greetings, office greetings and variations of words in Kluet community communication; 2) Differences in words or pronunciation between the people of Kluet Tengah, Kluet Utara and Kluet Timur in the communication process prevent them from blaming each other because they have very high tolerance.

Keywords: greetings, communication, variation, kluet language

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used by a group of people or individuals to interact with other groups or individuals. Language is also one of the most distinctive features of humans that distinguishes them from various other creatures.

Language serves to convey a certain intention to others. Speech and greet activities in this case play an important role. Saying hello between the speaker and the interlocutor certainly uses the word greeting. The word greeting is one of the most important components of language because in the greeting it can be determined that an interaction will continue.

According to Rusbiyantoro (2014), each language has a greeting system that is used to communicate and interact with fellow speakers in social life. The use of appropriate greeting words to greet the speech partners will be considered polite in language.

The word greeting is a morpheme or phrase used to refer to each other in a speech situation and varies according to the nature of the relationship between the speakers. The word greeting refers to the word expression used to refer to and call the perpetrators in a language event. The perpetrators in question are the speaker, the interlocutor, and the person being talked about. Furthermore, Subiyatningsih (2008) states that greetings play an important role in communication because with these greetings it can be determined whether an interaction can continue or not.

Each community has a certain language that is used as a means of communicating. As is the case in Aceh Province which has a diversity of regional languages. The diversity of these languages includes: 1) Acehnese, 2) Aneuk Jamee language, 3) Kluet language, 4) Malay, 5) Gayo language, 6) Alas language, 7) Devayan language, 8) Singkil language, 9) Lekon language, 10) Sigulai language and 11) Haloban language. Aceh Selatan Regency is one of the districts in Aceh Province. Some people in Aceh Selatan used Kluet as their mother tongue in speaking.

Kluet is one of the languages that is still used by the people of Kluet, Aceh Selatan Regency today as a means of communication, expression of thoughts, feelings and other wills. Kluet is also a mother tongue for its users which fosters a sense of family among the community of its users.

Kluet is a unique ethnic group. The location of their geographical area on the slopes of the Bukit Barisan Mountain range and far from the city center makes them live in a natural environment and is more resistant to the impact of modernization. The form of greeting used especially in greeting relationships is not determined by kinship according to the lineage of father and mother or kinship caused by marriage between one family and another. Therefore, all relatives of Mom and Dad and relatives obtained from marriage belong to kinship relationships in people's lives.

The research problems in this study are: 1) How are the greeting words used by the Kluet community in 3 sub-districts of Aceh Selatan Regency? 2) What are the greetings in the Kluet language of Aceh Selatan Regency?

The tendency to respect the other party is something that cannot be ignored in determining the greeting word used. The honorable position of a member of the public is highly regarded in the use of the word greeting in the Kluet language.

The Kluet language has its own uniqueness. One of the interesting things in the Kluet language is the use of greeting words or pronouns for the interlocutor. Various variations of speech in the Kluet language are still used by local people to communicate in everyday life.

The Kluet language is one' s of the rich regional languages that are still alive in Aceh Province. Generally, the Kluet language is spoken by most of the population in the Kluet Utara, Kluet Tengah, Kluet Selatan and Kluet Timur regions. The Kluet language is used by most of the inhabitants of the Kluet region as a means of expressing their thoughts, feelings and will.

The Kluet language became a symbol of regional pride and identity, and served as a source of language to enrich the national language. Therefore, as one of the efforts to disseminate understanding of the

Kluet language as well as the preservation of the characteristics and richness of regional languages, especially the Kluet language, the author is interested and feels it is important to conduct a study entitled "Variations of Greeting Words in Community Communication in Kluet District, Aceh Selatan Regency."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The definition of greeting

A greeting word or greeting utterance is a word used to greet or refer to the person being spoken to. The word greeting is a word used to greet people by paying attention to whom, the situation how and where. Greeting words take the form of morphemes, words, or phrases used to point to each other in the speaker's situation in lieu of second- and third-person names such as you, Mother, Brother. This is in accordance with the opinion of Chaer (2006) explaining that the word greeting is a word used to greet, reprimand, or refer to a second person, or the person to whom the person is spoken to is called a greeting word.

Furthermore, Chaer (2006) states that the word greeting is a word used to greet reprimand or refer to the second person or the one being spoken to. The word spoken is a word that comes from the denominator of one's name and the name of a relative. But the self can be used in its whole form such as Rehan, Lina or Meri. In addition, it can also be used in the abbreviated forms *han* (shortened form of Rehan), *lin* (shortened form of Lina), *mer* (shortened form of Meri).

A greeting word or speech event is the occurrence or continuation of linguistic interaction in one or more forms of speech involving two parties, namely the speaker and the opponent of the speech, with one point of speech in a particular time and situation. Greetings are closely related to names and mentions and words to refer to or call people. Greetings in a community can occur if someone communicates and interacts with others.

According to Sari, (2013) the used of the word greeting in a communication can be influenced by several things, such as who greets, who is called, and the relationship between greeter and greeter. In addition, the greeting word used to reprimand greetings is not always the same for each interlocutor. The difference in the relationship or the degree of familiarity and kinship between the greeter and the person addressed is very influential. Greetings can show power and solidarity in a community's culture. In each culture the determination of this power relationship is determined by social status, age, gender, and so on thus limiting who is superior and subordinate in the process of language interaction.

2.2. Types of greeting words

According to Sulaiman, (1990) the word greeting used depends on the relationship between the greeter and the accompanied, namely the relationship of relatives or non-relative relationships. Based on this, the word greeting can be classified into two types, namely kinship greetings and nonkinship greetings.

Kinship greeting is a type of greeting used to greet people in a kinship environment. In contrast, non-kinship greetings are related to greetings that concern the vocation of people outside the kinship environment. These types of greetings include greetings in the religious field, greetings in the field of customs, and general greetings (Syafyahya, 2000).

2.2.1 Greeting words by gender

The greeting words of relatives in Indonesia can also reflect gender. As the greeting of the male grandmother said, namely the male parents and the female grandmother, the female parents. The form of the word greeting according to gender is: for men the greeting used is Ayah, Paman, Abang, Adik laki-laki, and others. As for the female greetings used, namely Ibu, Bibi, Kakak, Adik perempuan and etc.

2.2.2 Forms of greeting words by age

Age is one of the determining factors in using greetings because greetings for parents will be different from the greetings of someone who is the same age or younger. Therefore, speakers must be able to use greetings that are appropriate to the age of the speech opponent. If it is wrong to use a greeting that matches the interlocutor, it will be considered disrespectful . Age will group society into groups of children, adolescents, and adults (Sumarsono, 2002).

2.2.3 Forms of greeting words according to social status

Social status can also influence the use of greeting words in carrying out communication activities. Social status refers to the level of education and type of work. According to Sumarsono (2002) social class refers to a group of people who have certain similarities in the field of society such as economics, employment, education, position, caste, and etc.

2.2.4 Kinship greetings

Kinship is a social unit consisting of several families that are related by blood or marital relationships. Kinship members consist of fathers, mothers, children, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, grandfathers, younger siblings, uncles, aunts, grandfathers, grandmothers, and so on. Mahmud (2003) states that kinship is a form of social relationship that occurs due to heredity (consanguinity) and marriage (affinity).

2.2.5 Religious greetings

The word greeting in the field of religion is a greeting word used to greet people who study and work in the field of religion. For example, some greetings in Islam are not only related to people who are experts in Islam, but also those related to religious representation. For example, the greetings *akhi, ukhti, ikhwan, akhwan, ana,* and *antum*. Representation is the act of representation, the state of being represented, what represents, or is representative (Depdiknas, 2012).

2.2.6 Customary field greetings

The word greeting in the field of custom is a greeting word used to greet people who hold a position, the use of this greeting word depends on their position in the custom, such as in Aceh Tuha Peut, Wali nanggroe and etc.

2.2.7 Title greeting

The term title is a word used to greet people who hold positions in organizations, companies and governments **(Thamrin, 1999**). The word title is usually used to honor the rank or position of another person, whether in official circumstances or not. The greeting is usually adjusted to the position or title he holds. This greeting word is usually intended for people who have positions, such as positions in large office buildings or positions in villages or rural area so it is called the word greeting position. The word greeting refers to positions in Indonesian such as greetings to Dokter, Suster, Profesor and etc.

2.2.8 General greetings

General greeting is a greeting word used to greet others and is general and commonly used. This common greeting word does not depend on kinship, age, occupation or social relationships. For example, the greeting word for the oldest boy in Indonesian society is "Abang" while the greeting word for the eldest daughter is "kakak". Unlike the case with kinship greeting girls and small boys is usually called "Adik." Greetings for adult male Saudara, for women Saudari, and etc.

2.3 Greeting word function

The word greeting is basically the same as having the same important function as Language that is used. Greetings as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. According to Chaer (2010) the function of greeting is to reprimand, greet, and start a conversation with speech partners whether known or not. Instinctively, every speaker will communicate clearly and greetings are almost always used because the use of greetings can be used as a benchmark in starting a conversation with someone.

In addition, the word greeting also serves as a form of familiarization when used with someone who is of the same age, younger, and of the same social status and is influenced by the closeness between the speaker and the speech partner. On the other hand, it would be a form of respect if it were used for someone who has a higher social status. In addition, the greeting function can be used for a speaker who does not know his speech partner and is influenced by age factors. This is of course adjusted to the context of they used word of greeting for communicating.

3. METHODS

3.1. Approaches and types of research

This research used a qualitative approach. This refers to research that was not obtained through statistical procedures. This research is structured in the form of a naturalistic and authentic narrative. Moeloeng (2007) mentions that qualitative research is aimed at describing and analyzing and understanding phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, motivations and perceptions in the form of words and language creatively and deeply.

This type of research was descriptive research. This study aims to describe and explain data based on empirical facts naturally, clearly and systematically. Kountour (2003) descriptive research provides a clear picture of a situation without any treatment of the object under study.

3.2. Research data sources

The source of data in this study is informants or community leaders in Kluet Timur, Kluet Tengah, and Kluet Utara Districts of Aceh Selatan Regency. The informants in the research each numbered 15 people domiciled in Kluet Timur, KLuet Tengah, and Kluet Utara Districts. The criteria for informants who are the source of this research data are: a) indigenous people in Kluet Timur, Kluet Tengah, and Kluet Utara Districts who have lived for at least 10 years; b) have a good command of the Kluet language; c) men and women; d) physically and spiritually healthy; e) know the varied language of Kluet.

3.3 Data collection techniques

The collection of research data was carried out through observation, and interviews with recording techniques. Observation is carried out by direct observation and filling in the observation results on the observation sheet. The interview is conducted with a structured interview making a list and asking questions by the interviewer to the interviewee. The ongoing process is then recorded.

3.4 Data analysis techniques

The data analysis of this study was carried out through the stages of data reduction, data presentation (data display), and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, sorting and simplification are carried out and focusing on important things. The data display stage is carried out by compiling complex and systematic information, so that it becomes simpler and more selective, and can be understood .Data presentation is the process of collecting information arranged by category or necessary groupings. The conclusion stage is the stage of concluding research results based on facts and results that have been found valid and credible .

4. RESULT & DISCUSSION

4.1 Observation result

In accordance with the title of the study, observations were made in Kluet District, located in Kluet Timur, Kluet Utara and Kluet Tengah. The observation locations were in several villages within the sub-district, namely in Gampong Lawe Sawah, Kluet Timur District, Gampong Lawe Melang, Kluet Tengah District, and

Kampung Tinggi, Kluet Utara District. Aspects observed include geographical aspects and the use of language as well as target sources of information, namely local community leaders, people who master the Kluet language and people who still use the Kluet language.

No	Name	Gender	Addres	Age	Profession	Origin
8.	Saipul Rahim	Man	Kp. Tinggi (Kluet Utara)	38 Years	Planters	Kluet Utara, Aceh Selatan
9.	Nuhdin	Man	Kp. Tinggi (Kluet Utara)	55 Years	Planters	Kluet Utara, Aceh Selatan

4.2 Informant data

Informants in this study were randomly selected and met the established criteria. The complete data is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Informant data table

No	Name	Gender	Addres	Age	Profession	Origin
1.	Ihsan Khairi	Man	Lawe Sawah (Kluet Timur)	29 Years	Farmer	Kluet Timur, Aceh Selatan
2.	Ali Hamzah	Man	Lawe Sawah (Kluet Timur)	45 Years	Village Head	Kluet Timur, Aceh Selatan
3.	Rahmad Wahyudi	Man	Lawe Sawah (Kluet Timur)	28 Years	Farmer	Kluet Timur, Aceh Selatan
4.	Siti Judah	Women	Lawe Melang (Kluet Tengah)	41 Years	Household Servant	Kluet Tengah, Aceh Selatan
5.	Al Idhar	Man	Lawe Melang (Kluet Tengah)	29 Years	Farmer	Kluet Tengah, Aceh Selatan
6.	Sutrisno	Man	Lawe Melang (Kluet Tengah)	32 Years	Farmer	Kluet Tengah, Aceh Selatan
7.	Yatimsah	Woman	Kp. Tinggi (Kluet Utara)	45 Years	Housewife	Kluet Utara, Aceh Selatan

4.3 Interview result data

Based on structured and in-depth interviews conducted by researchers with informants, through note-taking techniques, data were obtained about various greeting words in the Kluet language which are described as follows:

4.3.1 Greetings of kinship based on offspring

Kinship greetings in the Kluet language can be divided into three parts, namely kinship greetings based on descent from the father's side, kinship greetings based on maternal descent, and kinship greetings based on descent for brothers and sisters.

1. A kinship greeting from the father's side

Based on this research data, kinship greeting words based on paternal lineage in terms of form and usage are as follows:

Table 2. Greetings of kinship from the father's side

No.	Indonesian Greetings	Kluet Greetings
1.	Kakek	Muwan, uwan
2.	Nenek	Endik, ndik, Nek
3.	Ayah	Apak, apuk
4.	Abang ayah	Uwak, wak
5.	Saudara laki-laki ayah	Ngah, Alang, Ameng, Apun
6.	Saudara perempuan ayah	Yuk wo, Yuk ngah, yuk ameng, Yuk alang, yuk apun

Kinship greetings are based on paternal lineage in terms of their varied forms and usage. In Kluet Timur sub-district for the mention of grandmothers is usually called the word *endik*, while in Kluet Utara and Kluet Tengah sub-districts it is called the word *ndik*. Likewise with the mention of the word grandfather, for the people of Kluet Timur they call *Muwan* while in Kluet Utara and Kluet sub-districts it is customary to use the word *uwan*. The people of

Kluet Timur , according to my father, are called *Apuk*, unlike the case with Kluet Tengah and Kluet Utara sub-districts, my father's nickname is *Apak*. Differences in word variations and pronunciations are influenced by local people and there has been language mixing. There are even those who call it a short call, namely *wan* (grandfather). The people in Kluet Utara Sub-district say greetings for kinship from the father's side, usually only by calling *wo, ngah, alang, ameng*, or whatever. Meanwhile, most of the people in the Kluet Tengah and Kluet Timur Subdistricts add the word yuk to their pronunciation. For example, *yuk wo, yuk ngah, yuk apun, yuk alang.*

2. A kinship greeting from the mother's side

Based on this research data, kinship greeting words based on maternal lineage are as follows:

Table 3. Greetings of kinship from the mother's side

No.	Indonesian Greetings	Kluet Greetings
1.	Ayah dari ibu	Muwan, uwan
2.	Ibu dari Ibu	Endik, ndik
3.	Ibu	Emak, Mbuk
4.	Saudara laki-laki ibu	Makndi, andi, Makngah, Maklang, Makmeng, Makpun
5.	Saudara perempuan ibu	Uwak, wak, Ngah, Alang, Ameng, Apun

Kinship greetings based on lineage from the mother's side vary in shape and use varies. In the Kluet Timur community, to call a mother, most people still use the words *embuk, mbuk*. Kluet Tengah and Kluet Utara sub-districts usually use the word emak, or mak. Likewise with the people of Kluet Tengah, the call for the first brother or younger brother from the mother's side is usually called *makndi*. However, it is different from the people of Kluet Utara and Tengah Kluet calling him *andi*. or the first, second, third, fourth and fifth brothers or younger brother greetings from the mother's side, among the three sub-districts they have the same. However, sometimes the people in Kluet Timur call their second mother's younger siblings and the three women just call them *meng, lang* and so on.

3. Greet brothers and sisters kinship

Based on this research data, kinship greeting words based on lineage for brothers and sisters are as follows:

Table 4. Kinship greetings for brothers and sisters

No.	Indonesian Greetings	Kluet Greetings
1.	Abang pertama	Daklon, dakwo
2.	Abang kedua	Dakngah, daktek
3.	Abang ketiga	Daklang
4.	Abang keempat	Dakmeng
5.	Abang kelima dan seterusnya	Dakpun, daktek
6.	Kakak pertama	Kaklon, kakwo
7.	Kakak kedua	Kakngah, kakteh, angah
8.	Kakak ketiga	Kaklang
9.	Kakak keempat	Kakmeng
10.	Kakak kelima dan seterusnya	Kakpun
11.	Adik	Enggi, ngi, adek, dek,

Kinship greetings based on lineage for brothers and sisters between the three Kluet Districts, have several differences both in terms of writing and how to pronounce them. The Kluet Timur people call the first brother mostly dakwo, but there are also those who call it daklon. This is because the people who live in Kluet Timur have brothers in Kluet Utara , so they call them daklon. The people of Kluet Utara and Kluet Tengah usually call themselves daklon (first brother). This term is usually used for adult siblings who have children. Whereas the first older brother is called by someone who is still young, they usually only call him dak, or abang. To call younger siblings, the Kluet Utara people usually call them dek, adek or directly mention the name. Unlike the case with Kluet Tengah and Kluet Timur, the people there are still strong with the pronunciation of the Kluet word, namely enggi, or ngi.

4.3.2 Greeting kinship based on marriage

Based on this research data, kinship greetings based on marriage are as follows:

Table. 5 Kinship greetings based on marriage

No.	Indonesian Greeting	Kluet Greeting
1.	Mertua laki-laki	Apak, Mambru

2.	Mertua perempuan	Nuke, Mak, Puhun, Yuk
3.	Menantu laki-laki	Kelo
4.	Menantu perempuan	Permain
5.	Suami	Laki
6.	Istri	Ukuman, bebeeru
7.	Abang/adik ipar (jika yang manggilnya laki-laki)	Silih
8.	Abang ipar (jika yang manggilnya perempuan)	Koli
9.	Kakak/adik ipar (jika yang memanggilnya perempuan)	Edo
10.	kakak ipar (jika yang memanggilnya laki-laki)	Kabru
11.	adik ipar (jika yang memanggilnya laki-laki)	Enggibru,
12.	Istri dari abang/adik ibu laki-laki	Puhun
13.	Suami dari kakak atau adik ayah perempuan	Mambru
14.	Suami dari kakak atau adik istri	Priban
15.	Istri dari adik atau abang istri	Kako
16.	Suami dari adik atau kakak suami	Dudo

Greetings in the Kluet language based on marital relations vary greatly. As contained in the table above. Kluet Timur District calls for a father-in-law with the word mambru. It's different cases in Kluet and Kluet Tengah Districts called Apak. Likewise, the term for a wife, the people of Kluet Tengah call it ukuman, while the Kluet Timur and Kluet Utara call it beberu. Likewise with other greetings related to marital kinship which vary greatly as shown in the table above.

4.3.3 Religious greeting

The religious address for people who are experts in the field of religion in the Kluet community is called "teungku". This greeting is used by the three districts, namely Kluet Timur, Kluet Tengan and Kluet Utara. His form of greeting generally applies in the Kluet community.

4.3.4 Greetings field of position

The word address is usually used for people who have a good position in a large office or a customary position in the local village. The term of address in the Kluet community for the village head or the person who leads the village is called "gecik", in contrast to the aisle leader or alley leader for the Kluet community which is called "Keplor".

4.3.5 Customary greetings

In the life of the Kluet community, customs play an important role in the character of the community. This can be seen from the development of customary values implemented by the local community. The greeting word used in this adat field is like Rubiah, a term for traditional female leaders in the Kluet community.

Next, the ketua meusilek is the greeting for male traditional leaders. Ketua Peut is a greeting for people who decide cases or customary issues that occur among the community. This word of greeting applies equally to Kluet Timur, Kluet Tengah and Kluet Utara.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the greeting words used by the Kluet community in their daily lives are very diverse. The Kluet tribe in Aceh Selatan District is very attached to the language they use, especially in greeting. The greeting words used by the people of Kluet Utara, Kluet Tengah and Kluet Timur show various variations of words but have the same meaning.

The social conditions of the Kluet community are diverse, causing variations in the greeting words used. Various variations of the community's greeting can reflect the social status of speakers of that language, both within the family and in the community. The types of greeting words in the Kluet language can be categorized as follows:

1. Kinship greetings based on lineage are grouped into kinship greetings from the father's side, kinship greetings from the mother's side and kinship greetings from brothers and sisters.
2. A kinship based on marriage
3. Greetings in the field of religion
4. Greetings Field of Position
5. Traditional greetings

Variations of greeting words in the Kluet community of Aceh Selatan District are contained in the following table:

Table 6. Variations of greeting words in the Aceh Selatan kluet community

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No.	Kluet Tengah	Kluet Timur	Kluet Utara	Meaning
1.	Endik	ndik	Ndik	Grandmother
2.	Uwan	Muwan	uwan	Grandfather
3.	Apak	Apuk	Apuk	Father
4.	Emak	Embuk	Mak	Mother
5.	Uwak	Wak	Wak	Uncle
6.	Ngah	Alang	Ameng	Aunt
7.	Dakngah, Daklon	Dakwo, Daklon	Daktek, Dakngah	Brother
8.	Dek	Enggi	Adek	Sister
9.	Apak	Mambru	Mambru	Father in law
10.	Nuke	Mak	Puhun	Mother in law
11.	Laki	Kelo	Laki	Husband
12.	Ukuman	Beberu	Beru	Wife
13.	Enggribu	Kabru	Kabru	Younger in law
14.	Kelo	Kelo	Kelo	Son in law
15.	Permain	Permain	Pmain	Daughter in law
16.	Senino	Turang	Senino	You
17.	Puhun	Kabru	Kabru	Brother in law
18.	Tengku	Tengku	Tengku	Religion teacher (man)
19.	Rubiah	Rubian	Rubiah	Religion teacher (woman)
20.	Ketua meusilek	Ketua meusilek	Ketua meusilek	Silat warrior in village
21.	Penganjo	Penganjo	Penganjo	Bridesmide/groomsman
22.	Pemamoan	Pemamoan	Pemamoan	Traditional entertainers
23.	Ketua Peut	Ketua Peut	Ketua Peut	Tradisional leaders
24.	Gecik	Gecik	Gecik	Village head
25.	Dodop	Memek	Anak dodok	Baby

Based on the table above, there are various variations of greeting words between the people of Kluet Utara, Kluet Tengah and Kluet Timur. These variations show the richness of the language of the Kluet people which must be preserved as the identity of the Kluet people Aceh selatan District.

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