

The Differences Between the Kerinci Greeting Words in Dialect of Jujun with Dialect of Lolo

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and explain the differences in the greeting words of the Kerinci language in the Jujun dialect and the Lolo dialect. This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive method and does not utilize statistical formulas when processing data. Researchers found 42 greeting words for the Kerinci language in the Jujun dialect consisting of 32 general greeting words, 6 customary or traditional greeting words, and 4 religious greeting words. The researcher also found that there were 52 greeting words for the Kerinci religious greeting words. Language in the Lolo dialect consisting of 37 general greeting words, 5 customary or traditional greeting words, and 10 religious greeting words. From this research we will know there are many differences between the greeting words in dialect of Lujun with dialect of Lolo.

Keywords: *Dialects, Greetings, Local languages, Speech*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional languages over time experience erosion due to the influence of foreign languages and national languages that are upheld by Indonesian state. This is because in the world of education, English is almost the language of the interface as well as other foreign languages which have a strong position such as mandarin, Arabic, and Spanish. This also has an impact on greeting words that exist in the area being forgotten due to the mushrooming of foreign greetings. The greeting words of father and mother in Jujun village are Abak or Apiak and Induok or Mak. And in Lolo village are Abak and Mak are replaced with greeting words such as the use of the words father and mother with daddy and mommy, which is translated from English. In another hands to call father and mother also replaced with Arabic with Abi and Umi also Papa and Mama in Indonesia.

There are two factors causing the extinction of regional languages in Indonesia, namely internal factors and external factors. Regarding internal factors, namely (1) economic factors, (2) educational curriculum disorientation, (3) weakening of socialization in the family, (4) lack of awareness of younger generation, and (5) cultural domination by the majority community. Then the external factors include: (1) modernization and globalization, (2) inter-ethnic marriages, (3) the existence of foreign languages in Indonesia, and (4) cultural domination [1]. On the other hand Wolfram [2] said when dialect or local language lost there are no identity and unique part of human knowledge and culture again of some island who lost it.

Greeting words are used when talking to the interlocutor in a situation or context. Regional greeting

words refer to the use of regional languages in the form of greeting. Regional greeting words will always exist when preserved by the speakers. Regional greeting words will disappear if we are not preserved and passed down from one generation to the next. Parents are obliged to teach their children to use regional greeting words so that the sustainability of regional greeting words is maintained from time to time.

Skirgard et al. [3] said a language will be confused like greeting words when the language or greeting words is rarely heard by someone, therefore to avoid this, of course a breakthrough is needed by getting used to hearing language or greeting words in order to avoid this confusion becoming a habit. In another ways McCullough et al. [4] there are two kind perception of regional dialect variation namely: (1) Adult perception, and (2) Children's perception who across the lifefan: identification and discrimination. On the other hand Al-thubaity et al. [5] said most study in Arabic focused on MBA of local dialect.

This research is very important to preserve and introduce regional languages in the Kerinci district dialect of Jujun village and Lolo village and what is the difference between the greeting words between these two villages. Jujun village and Lolo village are two villages that are close to each other. Jujun village consists of 5 villages in it namely, Jujun village, Pasar Jujun village, Koto Baru village, Koto Agung village and Talang Lindung village. While Lolo village consists of 2 villages, namely Lolo Gedang and Lolo Kecil. The diversity of languages in Kerinci Regency is very unique and interesting and one of examples can seen from this study, namely the differences between Kerinci greeting words in Jujun and Lolo dialect.

Researcher hopes this research will make the world aware of the uniqueness and diversity that exists in this Kerinci district. On the other hand, this research also contributes to science and education, especially in the field of language.

Kridalaksana in Misnawati [6] there are 9 types of greeting words in Indonesia, namely:

1. Pronouns. For examples: I, You, We, They, He, She, and It.
2. Self-name. For examples: Mira, Nana, Rehan, Adi, Tina, so on.
3. The term kinship. For examples: Brother, Sister, Grandfather, Grandmother, Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Aunt, Uncle, so on.
4. Title and rank. For examples: Doctors, Generals, Lecturers, Teachers, so on.
5. The form *pe + V* (verb). For examples: Actors, Bankers, Entrepreneurs, so on.
6. Facts about deixis or pointers. For examples: that, this, these, and those.
7. Nouns or objects. For examples: Mr, Mrs, Lady, Master, so on.
8. Form *my + noun*. For examples: my bicycle, my pencil, my book, my dear, so on.
9. Zero or zero. For examples: when the person said "go to school?", the word "I" is not mentioned, it should be "I go to school". That means without my words, the sentences can be interpreted.

There has been a lot research on dialect and greeting words both internationally and in Indonesia. Some examples of international research on dialects and greeting words are as follows. Potter & Saffran [7] who research about exposure to multiple accents supports infants understanding of novel accents, in this research they found infants failure to recognize familiar words spoken, manipulated variability by including speaker, only older infants exploited the additional variability and the process of discovering which features of speech can be ignored is not trivial. Myersburg [8] with the title of research the role of dialect words in children's social decision. In this research found the fact that participant individual responses to preference question did not predict individual responses to the selective trust question. Wagner et al. [9] who research about children's perception of dialect variation. In this research found that children's have limited ability to use dialect in an explicit categorization task replicated from the literature.

On the other hand, Setiawan [10] did research about social dialect variations in Sasak monolingual society. In his research found social dialect in Sasak monolingual societies on social existence during the speech in various contexts, such as talking to people of lower social class, less educated, and less influential in the conversation. As Shariati & Tayebi [11] did research about perspective evaluation of levenshtein dialect distance measurements using Norwegian dialect data. In this research found fifteen Norwegian dialects were included in study, perceptual distances calculated in Lavenshtein distances.

Shariati & Tayebi [11] researched about a comparative study of proverbs characteristics of Mesopotamian

language and a local dialect of Persian. In this result he found 5 types of proverbs, namely: (1) the use of proverb of instruction, (2) proverbs are international, (3) proverbs are spoken, (4) proverbs are not coined by academics, and (5) proverbs are multifunction. Karacan [12] in his research with title Kurmanji and Zazaki dialects: comparative study on their phonetics found the similarities between Zazaki and kumanji show that there is more dialectical closeness than that between two languages, and that we are left with the similarities of them.

Barbu et al [13] researched about the maintenance of regional dialects: a matter of gender? Boys, but not girls, use local varieties in relation to their friends nativeness and local identity and found two kind of varian in local dialect language, its are: (1) Childrens productions of the regional variant of (Y), and (2) Childrens production of the non standart variant f general French (VL). Paquette-smith el al. [14] in their researched the effect of accent exposure on children's sociolinguistic evaluation of Peers found there are 3 types of effect of accent in dialect of children's, namely: (1) Low effect. (2) Medium effect, and (3) High effect.

Al-Qaderi [15] did research about conversational implicature in Arabic: a pragmatic analysis of applying flouting the maxims to the Yemeni dialect found maxim quantity is the most usefull maxim than another maxim. Gong et al. [16] researched about cultural diversity in China: dialect, job embeddedness, and turnover found in China there are variations of cultural diversity and make that be balance each other among dialect, job embeddedness, and turnover.

Above have presented several international articles that discuss about dialects, but none have specifically discussed addressing words in their respective regions. However, the researcher also prepared several studies in Indonesia that specifically discussed greeting words in certain regional dialects.

The first topic greeting words in Banten dialect made by Indrawaswari [17] In this research she found 3 types of greeting words in Banten dialect, namely: (1) Greeting words in nucleous family, (2) Greeting words in extended family, and (3) Greeting words in neighborhood. Then Setyarini [18] did research about analysis of the use of football tabloid news title greeting words, in this result She found 4 types of greeting words, its are (1) Greeting words related to physical form, (2) Greeting words related to nature, (3) Greeting Words related to real name, and (4) Greeting words related to the name of the animal.

Perwira [19] did research about variations of the language of greeting words buying and selling Klitikan market in Semanggi Surakarta in December 2012, in this result he found (1) the greeting language used in speeches about traders in the Klitikan market in Surakarta is brother, sis, sir, ma'am, uncle, mister, and names, (2) The variety of language greetings for traders in Klitikan Semanggi market in Surakarta include a variety of greeting languages using pronouns or kinship, and (3) The factors behind the use of greeting language to traders are social class, gender, ethnicity and age. Rusbiyantoro [20] did research about use of greeting words in the Malay language Kutai, in this

research found : (1) use of greeting words based on kinship, (2) The pronoun person, (3) Form of self-name, (4) Form of peerage, (5) Zero form, (6) Nickname form, and (7) greeting words that have a plural meaning. Misnawati [6] with the title of research is MinangKabau Greeting words and found 3 types of greeting words, namely: (1) General greeting words, (2) Customary greeting words, and (3) Religious greeting words. And the last researched by Aditama [21] about the use of Kerinci greeting in Jujun dialect and he found 3 kinds of greeting words as same as like Misnawati with: (1) General greeting words, (2) Customary greeting words, and (3) Religious greeting words.

From many studies on greeting words. The researcher did not find a single study that examined the differences between Kerinci greeting words in Jujun dialect with Lolo dialect. Eventhough in 2020, Adiatama research the use of the greeting words in Jujun village. From these results there are still some developments that the researchers explain in this study and will compare with Lolo dialect. Then finally the research will show the differences between these two village dialects.

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method without using statistical formulas and calculations at all. Descriptive research method is a research method that describes the social phenomena or symptoms under study by independently describing the value of the variables [22]. On the other side Sugiyono [23] explain that qualitative research method is researche method based on postpositivism used to examine natural objects and the results of research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

The data in this study are in form og greeting words from Kerinci community in Jujun village and Lolo village. The data source came from 4 informants. 2 are original residents of Jujun village and 2 others are native in Lolo village. The first informant was Mrs. Nurwaida, S. Pdi (58) and the second informant was Mr. Nasri (61) who was a resident of the original Jujun who stay in Koto Agung village to be precise. For Lolo village is the informants from Lolo Kecil village. The first informant was Mr. Andika Saputra (25) and the second informant was Mrs. Ika Harleni (38).

The data collection techniques change proficient techniques using basic fishing techniques and advanced face-to-face techniques. Mahsun [24] explain that the proficient method of collecting data by talking to one another between researchers and informants. He adds that inducement techniques are techniques in interviews by providing inducements in the form of questions and attitudes to get the response the researcher wants.

Data analysis technique using intalingual matching method. Mahsun [24] explains intralingual matching method is a method analysis using linking elements that are lingual both in one language and in several different languages.

Data are presented in informal method. Furthermore, he explains that the researcher only presents the data in the form of regular greetings without any particular symbol. Informal research method is the formulation of research in ordinary words including using technical terminology.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study are divided into 3 parts, namely (1) The greeting words for the Jujun dialect, (2) The greeting words for Lolo dialect, and (3) The differences between Kerinci greeting words in Jujun dialect with Lolo dialect. Then the greeting words in this study are divided into 3 greeting words, its are 1) General greeting words, (2) Customary greeting words, and (3) Religious greeting words.

3.1 Greeting Words in Jujun Dialect

3.1.1 General Greeting Words In Jujun Dialect

3.1.1.1 Greeting words of *Apiak* or *Abak* and *Induok* or *Mak*.

Greeting words *Apiak* or *Abak* to call father in Jujun dialect and *Induok* or *Mak* to call mother in Jujun dialect. Example in daily corversation:

Table 1 : Greeting words of *Apiak* or *Abak* and *Induok* or *Mak*

Jujun Language	English
Apeoa <i>Apiak</i> buh?	Who is your Father?
<i>Abak</i> bu gi kanoa?	Where are your Father?
La udiah bu atoa kik <i>Induok</i> buh?	Did you say to your Mother?
<i>Mak</i> ku gi kahiet.	My Mother go to garden.

3.1.1.2 Greeting words of *Mamak*, *Itek*, *Datuk*, *Nineak*, *Nunyang Jantien*, *Nunyang Tinuo*, *Mak Woa*, and *Yah Woa*

Greeting word *Mamak* to call uncle in Jujun dialect. Greeting word *Itek* to call aunt. Greeting word *Datuk* to call Grandfather. Greeting word *Nineak* to call Grandmother. *Nunyang Jantien* to call father of Grandfather or Grandmother. *Nunyang Tinuo* to call mother of Grandfather or Grandmother. *Mak Woa* to call the oldest woman relatives of mother or father. *Yah Woa* to call the oldest man relatives of mother or father.example in daily conversation:

Table 2 : Greeting words of *Mamak, Itek, Datuk, Nineak, Nunyang Jantien, Nunyang Tinuo, Mak Woa, Yah Woa, Mak Ngah* and *Yah Ngah*

Jujun Language	English
Mamak lah udiah akaan pagui?	Do you have breakfast Uncle?
Itek soa ndak apel.	Aunt wants an apple.
Datuk nak gi siyang.	Grandfather is going to praying.
Nineak lah taklap.	Grandmother was sleeping.
Nunyang Jantien soa ndak ayaek.	Father of Grandfather or Grandmother needs water.
Nunyang Tinuo nak gi kabalie	Mother of Grandfather or Grandmother will go to market.
Mak Woa ku dmiam	My Oldest woman relatives of mother or father is sick.
Yah Woa nak gi ka utan.	The Oldest relatives of mother or father go to jungle.
Mak Ngah gi kudiek.	The middle relatives of mother or father go to Sungai Penuh.
Yah Ngah nak gi ka laaut.	The middle relatives of mother or father go to sea.

3.1.1.3 Greeting words of *Awak, Kayoa*, and *Cik*

The greeting word for people who are older than themselves call *Awak*. *Kayoa* is the greeting word in jujun dialect to call parents or elder the themselves and show the respect. The greeting word of *Cik* to call a woman who has a daughter. Example in daily conversation:

Table 3: Greeting words of *Awak, Kayoa*, and *Cik*.

Jujun Language	English
Awak apeoa?	Who are you?
Kayoa ilaok lah gi nonton ha maen voli.	You are better to watching vollyball,
Ilaok loa gadih'i anak wak Cik	Your daughter is beautiful

3.1.1.4 Greeting words of *Abang, Kakak, Adik Jantien or Adiek Jantien, Adik Tinuo or Adiek Tinuo, Apok, Induk, Kulaut*, and *Kanaut*.

In Jujun greeting word to call old brother is *Abang*, to call old sister is *Kakak*, to call young brother is *Adik Jantien* or *Adiek Jantien*, to call Young Sister is *Adik Tinuo* or *Adiek Tinuo*. *Apok* is greeting word in jujun dialect when a child call a brother of his or her mother or father. *Induk* is greeting word when a child call a sister of his or her mother or father. *Kulaut* is greeting word to call a boy or man who has a big love from his family. *Kanaut* is greeting word to call a girl or woman who has a big love from her family. Example in daily conversation:

Table 4: Greeting words of *Abang, Kakak, Adik Jantien or Adiek Jantien, Adik Tinuo or Adiek Tinuo, Apok, Induk, Kulaut*, and *Kanaut*

Jujun Language	English
Abang nak gi kanoa?	Where are you (old brother) going?
Kakak idiag aliek umiah?	Do you (old sister) want to go home?
Mpaon nak gi kanoa Adik/Adiek?	Where are you (young brother) going?
Kaau Adik/Adiek idiag aliek?	Do you want (young sister) to go home?
Duo wak gi maen bal Apok?	Are you going to playing football Pok?
Induk gi nyampak sahap	I'm going to throw the rubbish.
Nonton tipi lah Kulaut	You can watching TV honey.
Mak lah kaau masak Kanaut	You do not need to cook honey.

3.1.1.5 Greeting words of *Akau, Ikoa, Kaau, Kamai, Kitoa, Mpaon*, and *Nyoa*.

Akau in Jujun greeting word means I, *Ikoa* means They, *Kaau* means to call she, *Kamai* to call we, *kitoa* to call we, *Mpaon* to call he and *Nyoa* to call object her or him. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 5: Greeting words of *Akau, Ikoa, Kaau, Kamai, Kitoa, Mpaon*, and *Nyoa*

Jujun language	English
Akau lah litak.	I'm tired.
Ikoa nak gi kanoa?	Where are you go guys?
Kaau bidan you?	Are you midwife?
Kamai nak gi sula	We will go to school
Kitoa lah kalah	We have been lose
Mpaon lah tiduo?	Are you sleeping?
Sinta tadih aduo nyo knik, tapi Nyoa lah aliek.	Sinta was here before. But she was going back to her home.

3.1.2 Customary Greeting Words in Jujun Dialect

There are many customary greeting words in Jujun dialect its are *Depati, Hulubalang, Ninik Mamak, Pemangku Adat, Pungkoa*, dan *Taganui*. This greeting words not used everyday cause just only on some situation like when there is traditional party or traditional ceremonies. *Depati* is the greeting word like to call province in one nation. Indonesia like Jakarta province, Sumatra Selatan province, so on. There are many *Depati* in Jujun its are *Depati Kujuo, Depati Jayuo, Depati Jujun*, etc. *Hulubalang* is a person who has a job to handle some of job in Jujun village about tradition. *Ninik Mamak* is a person who everyperson in Jujun Village respected and handle some of consider of problem and something happen in Jujun village. *Pemangku Adat* is a person who society believe to handle some of problem or something happen in Jujun village. *Pungkoa* is like a big family or extended family member. *Taganui* is some of old peoples who in

relationship with us and have a job to handle or consider of choices. Example in daily conversation:

Table 6: Greeting words of *Depati*, *Hulubalang*, *Ninik Mamak*, *Pemangku Adat*, *Pungkoa*, and *Taganui*

Jujun Language	English
Anggota Depati Jayuo rapat.	Members of Jayuo Depati is meeting.
Hulubalang gi nyiap data	Hulubalang is preparing for data.
Ninik Mamak lah tibuo.	Ninik Mamak arrived.
Pemangku Adat lah gin	Pemangku Adat gone.
Pungkoa siaplah	Pungkoa should be ready.
Taganui gi nyelesae masalah.	Taganui is resolving the problem.

3.1.3 Religious Greeting Words in Jujun Dialect

There are many religious greeting words in Jujun dialect, its are *Buya*, *Guriu*, *Haji*, and *Hajjah*. *Buya* is a man who has an education in religious. *Guriu* is greeting word to call teacher of religious in Jujun dialect. *Haji* is a call to a man who ever go to Mekkah in Haji mount. *Hajjah* is a call to a woman who ever Mekkah in haji mount. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 7: Greeting words of *Buya*, *Guriu*, *Haji*, and *Hajjah*

Jujun language	English
Buya agui ceramah di masjuit	Ustadz is speeching in mosque
Guriu, ajia akau ngajui.	Teacher, teach me to recite please.
Haji Saleh gi sibuk	Haji saleh is busy
Hajjah Gustina gi gawie	Hajjah Gustina is working.

3.2 Greeting Words in Lolo Dialect

3.2.1 General Greeting Words in Lolo Dialect

3.2.1.1 Greeting words of *Abak*, *Mak*, *Datung*, *Mamak*, *Itek*, *Pak Itek*, *Mak Tuo*, *Mak Cik*, *Mak Ngah*, *Pak Tuo*, *Pak Cik*, and *Pak Ngah*

Abak is greeting word in lolo dialect to call father. *Mak* is greeting word to call mom. *Datung* is greeting word to call aunt. *Mamak* is greeting word to call uncle. *Itek* is greeting word to call aunty. *Pak Itek* is a husband of Itek or uncle. *Mak Tuo* is a greeting word to call the oldest sister of mother or father. *Mak Cik* is a greeting word to call the youngest sister of mother or father. *Mak Ngah* is a greeting word to call the middle sister of mother of father. *Pak Tuo* is a greeting word to call the oldest brother of mother or father. *Pak Cik* is a greeting word to call the youngest brother of mother or father. *Pak Ngah* is the middle brother of mother or father. Examples in daily conversation.

Table 8: Greeting words of *Abak*, *Mak*, *Datung*, *Mamak*, *Itek*, *Pak Itek*, *Mak Tuo*, *Mak Cik*, *Mak Ngah*, *Pak Tuo*, *Pak Cik*, and *Pak Ngah*

Lolo Dialect	English
Abak nak gi kano?	Where are you go Dad?
Mak laudeah masak?	Did you already to cook Mom?
Datung akeu ndek pisaang	Aunt I want a banana.
Mamak knit awak.	Uncle please come here.

Itek blui krita akeu.	Aunty buy a bicycle to me.
Pak Itek masok mah saket	Uncle is entering to hospital.
Mak Tuo lah siap?	Are you ready Mak Tuo?
Mak Cik mngih akeu tadin.	Mak Cik angry to me before.
Mak Ngah la tidu.	Mak Ngah slept.
Pak Tuo la Litak.	Pak Tuo is tired.
Pak Cik bne laang ntuk akeu.	Pak Cik make a kite for me.
Pak Ngah la udeah mandui?	Do you ready taking a bath Pak Ngah?

3.2.1.2 Greeting Words of *Nakek*, *Ninek*, *Nungguh*, *Nanggut*, *Uda*, *Abang*, *Une*, *Kakak*, *Nunyang*, *Mak Itam*, *Mak Utih*, *Mak Cu*, *Pak Itam*, *Pak Utih*, and *Pak Cu*.

Nakek is a call from grandson to father of mother. *Ninek* is a call from grandson to mother of mother. *Nungguh* is a call from grandson to mom of father. *Nanggut* is a call from grandson to father of father. *Uda* to call older brother. *Abang* to call older brother too. *Une* is a call to older sister. *Kakak* to call older sister. *Nunyang* to call a call from grandson to mother or father of grandmother or grandfather. *Mak Itam* is a call to middle sister of mother. *Mak Utih* is a greeting word to call a middle sister of father. *Mak Cu* is a call to the youngest sister of mother. *Pak Itam* is a call to middle brother of mom. *Pak Utih* is a call to middle brother of father. *Pak Cu* is a greeting word to call youngest brother of mother. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 9: Greeting words of *Nakek*, *Ninek*, *Nungguh*, *Nanggut*, *Uda*, *Abang*, *Une*, *Kakak*, *Nunyang*, *Mak Itam*, *Mak Utih*, *Mak Cu*, *Pak Itam*, *Pak Utih* and *Pak Cu*

Lolo Language	English
Nakek lom nyo bangkit agi tidu.	Grandfather is still sleeping
Ninek agui badua	Grandmother is praying.
Nungguh lah tajatuh.	Grandmother felt on the floor.
Nanggut maco bukiu	Grandfather reads a book.
Uda baunda	My brother is riding a motorcycle.
Abang agui kinciang.	My brother is pee.
Une nak gi kano?	Where are you going sister?
Kakak gui ka bale.	My sister go to traditional market.
Nunyang lah matoi.	Nunyang is dead.
Mak Itam hak ladeng.	Mak Itam on the garden.
Mak Utih hak lpao.	Mak Utih in the market.
Mak Cu hak skula.	Mak Cu in the school,
Pak Itam main raket.	Pak Itam plays badminton.
Pak Utih main bola.	Pak Utih plays football.
Pak Cu hak Amerika	Pak Cu stay in America.

3.2.1.3 Greeting Words of *Akeu, Mpuan, Kaau, Nyo, Iko, Anang, Kamui, Kito, Kayo, and Awak*

Greeting word of *Akeu* in English is I, *Mpuan* is you for male, *Kaau* is you for female, *Nyo* is her or him, *Anang* is they, *Kamui* is we, *Kito* is we. *Awak* is a call for a person who older than someone. *Kayo* is a call for person who older than someone and show respected. *Iko* is they in English. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 10: Greeting words of *Akeu, Mpuan, Kaau, Nyo, Iko, Anang, Kamui, Kito, Kayo, and Awak*

Lolo language	English
<i>Akeu nak gi sakula</i>	I want to go to school.
<i>Mpuan lah tibo?</i>	Do you arrived?
<i>Kaau lah maseak?</i>	Do you already to cook?
<i>Nyo lah nangih</i>	She or he is crying.
<i>Anang lah Baleah.</i>	They are fighting.
<i>Kamui nak gui barlek.</i>	We will go to wedding party.
<i>Kito mnang.</i>	We win the contest.
<i>Awak kalah.</i>	You Lose.
<i>Kayo lah balik?</i>	Are you going back to your home?
<i>Iko lah balik?</i>	Are they going back?

3.2.2 Customary Greeting Words in Lolo Dialect

There are many customary greeting words in Lolo dialect. Its are *Depati, Datuk, Ninik Mamak, Sultan, and Puti or Putoi*. As same as like Jujun village in Lolo Village *Depati* is like a province in one nation. *Datuk* is a old man who Lolo village society believe to handle and command all traditional activity. *Ninik Mamak* is a man who help and under the *Datuk*. *Sultan* is young man who has a right to command society in Lolo Village. *Puti or Putoi* is a woman who has right to command society in Lolo village. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 11: Greeting words of *Depati, Datuk, Ninik Mamak, Sultan, and Puti or Putoi*

Lolo Language	English
<i>Uhang Depati gui ke pusko.</i>	Depati peoples are going to traditional home.
<i>Datuk gui nganta breh.</i>	Datuk is going to send rice.
<i>Ninik Mamak rapat.</i>	Bibik Mamak is meeting.
<i>Sultan ideo umiah.</i>	Sultan is not at home.
<i>Puti atau Putoi gui hak acara.</i>	Puti or Putoi goes to event.

3.2.3 Religious Greeting Words in Lolo Dialect

There are many religious greeting words in Lolo dialect. Its are *Nanggut, Nungguh, Une, Abang, Bapak, Ibuk, Ustad, Ustadzah, Haji, and Hajjah*. Greeting words of *Nanggut, Nungguh, Une, Abang, Bapak* and *Ibuk* is greeting words to call teacher who teach in religion. *Ustad* is a man who have an education in religion. *Ustadzah* is a woman who have an education in religion. *Haji* is a man who ever go to Mekkah in Haji Month. *Hajjah* is a woman who ever go to Mekkah when Haji month. Examples in daily conversation:

Table 12: Greeting words of *Nanggut, Nungguh, Une, Abang, Bapak, Ibuk, Ustad, Ustadzah, Haji, and Hajjah*

Lolo Language	English
<i>Nanggut aje akeu ngajui.</i>	Nanggut please teach me recitation.
<i>Nungguh aje akeu Qal-qalah</i>	Nungguh please teach me Qal-qalah.
<i>Une lah balik anang ngajui?</i>	Une are they finish to recitation?
<i>Abang akeu nak balik ngajui.</i>	Abang I will back to learn recitation.
<i>Ibuk nyo ngaheo akeu.</i>	Ibuk she disturb me.
<i>Bapak mngui nyo.</i>	Bapak please angry to her.
<i>Ustad apo definisi salah di dalam islam?</i>	Ustadz what is definition of wrong in Islam?
<i>Ustadzah apa hukuman bagi orang berbohong?</i>	Ustadzah what is the price for liar?
<i>Haji Dahlan lah balik.</i>	Haji Dahlan is back.
<i>Hajjah Khadijah lapar.</i>	Hajjah khadijah is hungry.

3.3 The Differences Between Jujun Dialect with Lolo Dialect

Jujun village and Lolo village is the village who near one each other. Cause of that there are similarities between these of two language. But its also have differences for greeting words. And in this point researcher will show reader many of differences between two dialect of Jujun Village and lolo Village in greeting words.

3.3.1 In General Greeting Words

In Jujun only have one greeting word for uncle (*Mamak*) and aunt (*Itek*). In other ways Lolo dialect have the kind of greeting words of uncle with *Mamak* and *Pak Itek*, aunty with *Datung* and *Itek*.

In Jujun dialect have one greeting word for grandmother (*Nineak*) and grandfather (*Datuk*), but in Lolo dialect have two greeting words of grandmother with *Ninek* and *Nungguh* and grandfather with *Nakek* and *Nanggut*.

In Jujun dialect have two greeting words of mother with *Mak* and *Induok* and father with *Abak* and *Apiak*, suddenly in Lolo dialect only have one greeting word, it is *Mak* and *Abak*.

In Jujun dialect the sister of mother or father only with *Mak Woa* is the oldest sister of mother or father and *Mak Ngah* is the middle sister of mother or father. But in Lolo dialect have many greeting words like *Mak Tuo* for oldest sister of mother. *Mak Ngah* is the middle sister of mother. *Mak Cik* is the youngest sister of mother. *Mak Itam* is call for middle sister of father. *Mak Utih* is the middle sister of mother. And *Mak Cu* is the youngest sister of father.

In jujun dialect the brother of mother or father only with *Yah Woa* is the oldest brother of mother or father and *Yah Ngah* is the middle brother of mother or father. In another ways Lolo dialect have *Pak Tuo* for oldest brother of mother. *Pak Ngah* is the middle brother of mother. *Pak Cik* is the youngest brother of mother. *Pak Itam* is call for

middle brother of father. *Pak Uti* is the middle brother of father and *Pak Cu* is the youngest brother of father,

In Jujun dialect only have one greeting word to call older brother with *Abang* and older Sister is *Kakak*. But in Lolo dialect have two kinds older brother with *Uda* or *Abang* and Older Sister with *Une* or *Kakak*.

In Jujun dialect have a call for little brother or younger brother with *Adiek Jantien* or *Adik Jantien* and *Adiek Tinuo* or *Adik Tinuo* for younger sister. But in Lolo dialect have no greeting words for that. To call younger brother only with you I English with *Mpuan* for man and *Kaau* for Woman.

In Jujun dialect there are two kind greeting words of mother of grandfather or grandmother with *Nunyang*. Its are *Nunyang Jantien* for man and *Nunyang Tinuo* for woman. But in Lolo dialect just call with *Nunyang* all gender.

4. CONCLUSION

There are 42 greeting words in Jujun dialect of Kerinci regency who have 32 general greeting words its are *Apiak, Abak, Induok, Mak, Mamak, Itek, Datuk, Nineak, Nunyang Jantien, Nunyang Tinuo, Mak Woa, Yah Woa, Mak Ngah, Yah Ngah, Awak, Kayoa, Cik, Abang, Kakak, Adik/Adiek Jantien, Adik/Adiek Tinuo, Apok, Induk, Kulaut, Kanaut, Akau, Ikoa, Kaau, Kamai, Kitoa, Mpaon, and Nyoa*, 6 customary greeting words its are *Hulubalang, Depati, Ninik Mamak, Pemangku Adat, Pungkoa, and Taganui*, 4 religious greeting words its are *Buya, Guriu, Haji, and Hajjah*. In Lolo dialect have 52 greeting words. 37 general greeting words with *Abak, Mak, Datung, Mamak, Itek, Pak Itek, Mak Tuo, Mak Cik, Mak Ngah, Pak tuo, Pak Cik, Pak Ngah, Nakek, Ninek, Nungguh, Nanggut, Uda, Abang, Une, Kakak, Nunyang, Mak Itam, Mak utih, Mak Cu, Pak Itam, Pak Uti, Pak Cu, Akeu, Muan, Kaau, Nyo, Anang, Kamui, Kito, Awak, Kayo, and Iko*. Lolo dialect have 5 customary greeting words its are *Depati, Datuk, Nini Mamak, Sultan, and Puti/Putoi*. Lolo dialect also have 10 religious greeting words its are *Nanggut, Nungguh, Une, Abang, Ibuk, Bapak, Haji, Hajjah, Ustad, and Ustadzah*. If there are many similarities between these two of near village in Kerinci regency, Jambi, Indonesia. But also have many differences and it makes local language or local dialect be unique and be identity of these are villages.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher wanna say so thank you so much for all people who contributies in this research. Especially for Mrs. Nurwaida, S.Pdi and Mr Nasri Gusti for informant in Jujun language to collected the data of this research. Also big thank for Mr Andika Saputra, S. Pd and Mrs. Ika Harleni, S.Pd for informants for Lolo language. Thank you so much cause want to help and work together with researcher for entering the data who researcher need.

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In Jujun dialect there is a call for lover children with *Kulaut* and *Kanaut* but in Lolo dialect nothing.

In Jujun dialect only have *Ikoa* to say They, but in Lolo dialect have two kinds. Its are *Iko* and *Anang*.

3.3.2 In Costumary Greeting Words

In Jujun dialect have 6 greeting words for customary. Its are *Hulubalang, Depati, Ninik Mamak, Pemangku Adat, Pungkoa* and *Taganui*. But in Lolo dialect have 5 greeting words with *Depati, Ninik Mamak, Datuk, Sultan, and Puti or Putoi*.

3.3.3 In Religious Greeting words

In Jujun dialect have 4 religious greeting words. Its *Buya, Guriu, Haji, and Hajjah*. But Lolo dialect have 10 religious greetisng words. Its are *Nanggut, Nungguh, Une, Abang, Ibuk, Bapak, Haji, Hajjah, Ustad, and Ustadzah*.

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