

The Use of Various Greetings Among Students of Musamus Merauke University

Zem Santo^{1*}, Yasinta Riska Diana Meteray², Lay Riwu³

^{1,2,3} Indonesian Language and Literature Education Musamus University

*Corresponding author. Email: zemsanto@unmus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the use of various greetings among students of Musamus Merauke University, by using descriptive qualitative methods. Data consisted of variety of greetings from the students' discourse. Data collection techniques applied reading, listening and noting technique. Listening technique has certain kinds such as tapping, writing, recording. Recording was used to gather data by recorder, writing was used to move data to notes, then data was read and listened to be analysed the usage of the kinds of greetings. Data analysis used qualitative descriptive analysis. Results of the study shown that greetings amongst college students of Musamus University, Merauke such as: 7 greetings of kinship; 13 greetings of unkinship in society, 5 greetings of calling others; 3 greetings of self-name; 1 greeting of the second singular person; 3 greetings of name pronouns; 4 greetings related to physical forms; and 11 greeting related to abusing words that usually used in friendship. According to the study results were found out that special characteristics of usage of greetings variety amongst college students such as Toran, Tebtuan, Nenek Kei, Neke, dan Noya. There were also unusual greetings such as Anjing but is usually used among students to build friendship.

Keywords: usage, various greetings, among students

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used by humans to convey thoughts. Through language, humans convey their ideas, ideas, feelings and desires to their fellow human beings. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary [1] that language is an arbitrary sound symbol system that is used by members of a society to work together, interact and identify themselves. It is also similar to that expressed by [2] that language is a symbolic system in the form of sound, arbitrary, used by a speech community to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. The two expert opinions above confirm that language is a better means of communication than other means of communication. Another case according to Finocchiaro in [3], language is an arbitrary system of vocal symbols, allowing all people in a particular culture, or other people who have studied the cultural system to communicate or interact. So, it can be concluded that language is a tool used by users to interact with each other in communication.

A certain community group will use language to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Likewise, the people in Indonesia. Indonesian society is a pluralistic society, a society consisting of diverse tribes, languages

and cultures with different backgrounds. Because of this plurality, Indonesian society should be grateful that Indonesian is present as an adhesive language of national unity, a language that is able to unite different ethnic groups and cultures. However, without regional languages, Indonesian does not have plurality values if Indonesian is not juxtaposed with regional languages, meaning that regional languages must be present in communication activities in the community to enrich the Indonesian language. This is in line with the opinion of [4] stating that Indonesian as a national language function as (1) a symbol of national pride; (2) symbol of national identity; (3) tools for unification of various ethnic groups with socio-cultural and linguistic backgrounds; and (4) inter-regional and intercultural interfaces. Related to the understanding of language by [4] on the third point of the function of Indonesian as a tool for uniting various ethnic groups with socio-cultural and linguistic backgrounds, it implies the importance of Indonesian language integrating with regional languages to build a culture and character. Characteristic communities are people who are able to convey ideas, ideas, thoughts, and feelings to others so that they are accepted by all levels of society. Likewise, language functions including Indonesian and regional languages among students, as a tool to work

together, interact, and identify themselves, students use both languages to express ideas, ideas, and feelings to all levels of society including students conveying ideas, ideas, and his feelings for fellow students on campus using both languages. The ability of the students will be known by looking at the use of various forms of greetings.

No doubt the diversity of languages is also found on campuses, especially the diversity of languages is also found among students of Musamus Merauke University. Language diversity occurs among students at the Musamus Merauke University, due to the diversity of cultures brought by students from their regions. One form of cultural diversity is the diversity of languages. The same thing expressed by [5] that culture will not be formed without language as its container. According to Nababan's view, culture influences language used by students, giving rise to languages that are diverse in both Indonesian and regional languages. With the diversity of languages used, it certainly influences the form of greeting used by students to communicate, which also results in the variety of greetings used by them.

The greeting word is as an invitation to talk, rebuke, say, and to refer to each other in talks and which are different according to the nature of the relationship between the speakers, such as: You, Mother, Brother and so on [6]. Greetings of course give birth to intimate or intimate invitation to continue the conversation, admonish each other, give speech, and refer to each other. The same thing was expressed by [7] that the Variety of Intimate or Intimate Variety is a variation of language commonly used by speakers whose relationships are already familiar, such as between family members, or between friends who are already close friends. This variety is characterized by incomplete, short language, and with articulations that are often unclear. This happened because among participants there was mutual understanding and shared knowledge.

Greetings from University students Musamus is usually called based on the origin of regional languages, for example in Merauke, the greeting for male calls is called Namek and women are called Namuk, but in Java in general the greetings are Mas and Mbak, other cases in Kei in Ambon, Tebtuan greetings for women and Toran for men. Various greeting words can also be seen in general among students at the Musamus Merauke University for example: Say, Sis, bro, cin, dara, and so on.

This study aims to describe the types of greetings used by students at Musamus Merauke University. Besides that, the results of this study are theoretically and practically useful. Theoretically, the benefits are the results of this research as material for the development of sociolinguistic theories, especially the theory of language variations in the realm of formality in particular the development of variations in familiar or intimate variety,

and the results of this research can be developed by other researchers related to the development of language ethics theory according to certain cultures. Practically, the benefit of the results of this study is that the community and students of the University of Musamus Merauke are more skilled in using forms of greeting that are appropriate to the communication context so that mutual respect and mutual acceptance can occur so that two-way communication can be sustained.

The theory used to describe the range of greetings used by students at Musamus Merauke University, refers to Sociolinguistic theory. The discussion about the variety of greetings includes sociolinguistic studies because it involves discussion of social aspects underlying the use of the language.

Sociolinguistic studies, namely the study of external languages that consider the social dimension of society are called sociolinguistics. In essence sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies languages in relation to the use of language in society [4]. Halliday in [4] refers to sociolinguistics as institutional linguistics, related to the connection of language with people who use that language. Fishman in [4] calls sociolinguistics the sociology of language. Language studies as social symptoms, education level, age, gender, and economic level.

Sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics views or places the position of language in its relationship with users in society, because in human society life is no longer an individual, but as a social society. Therefore, everything that is done by humans in speaking will always be influenced by the surrounding situations and conditions according to Wijana and Rohmadi in [4]

From the opinions of experts, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics includes three things, namely (1) language; (2) community; and (3) language relations with the community. Sociolinguistics sees language in relation to social life which is used to communicate and interact in certain situations according to the needs of its users. Regarding the above opinion if it is related to the variety of greetings, then this is in line with the opinion of Sumampouw in [8] stating that every act of speech produced in a speech event is created because of social interaction in any variety. involves one important aspect, namely the sweeping system. In the social interaction the system of greetings has another term, namely said sapa. Interaction can continue if the greeting is able to be present in the middle of the communication process so that the greeting plays an important role, in line with that opinion, by Subiyatningsih in [8] stating that although most speakers did not realize the importance of using greetings, but because instinctively each speaker will try to communicate clearly in what language is spoken, the greeting is almost always used.

In Sugono's opinion in [8] greetings are words or phrases to refer to each other in conversation and can vary according to the nature of the relationship between the speakers, for example you, Mother, and You. In line with this opinion by Agus in [9] states that in sociolinguistic studies, greeting words are one form of linguistic markers that is very influential on the manifestation of language use, especially in terms of the use of greeting words used by female and male speakers.

2. METHOD

To review this study, a descriptive qualitative method was used. [10] revealed that qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because their research is carried out in natural conditions or natural settings. Natural objects are objects that are what they are, not manipulated by researchers so that the conditions at the time the researcher enters the object, after being in the object and after leaving the object are relatively unchanged. In qualitative research, the instrument is a person or a human instrument.

The place of research is in the campus of the Musamus Merauke University, when the research was held from February to May 2016. The research data was in the form of various greetings, while the data sources were the speeches of students. Related to research data collection techniques, reading techniques are used, see and note at the stage of data collection. [11] revealed that this referral method has certain techniques, such as tapping techniques, note-taking techniques, and recording techniques. The recording technique is used to record ongoing conversations to take research data, while the recording technique is used for the process of transferring data from the recording device into the prepared notes, then the researcher reads while listening carefully to the research data and then analyses the use of the various greetings.

The data analysis technique used in this study was using qualitative descriptive analysis. Descriptive qualitative, which is a type of research that investigates objects that cannot be measured by numbers or other exact measures. Based on the Big Dictionary of Indonesian Language by [1] descriptive is descriptive, describing what it is. Qualitative is based on quality. Qualitative descriptive is description, describing what is based on quality. Steps of data analysis: (1) data collection; (2) classifying various types of greetings based on their types; and (3) describe the variety of greetings used by students of the Musamus Merauke University; and (4) drawing conclusions based on the results of the study.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The use of various greetings among students of Musamus Merauke University as follows.

3.1. Greetings of kinship

Variety of kinship greetings used by students to greet one another, including:

1. Greeter: Dara, do you accompany registration?
Opponent of speech: Come on, you happen to want to check the BM.
2. Greeter: Dara, how about college? smooth?
Opponent of speech: Smooth, bro, I hope not to repeat the lecture (with a smile)
3. Greeter: Dara, inside is there a strip?
Opponent of speech: there is. Just enter virgin

Lexically the meaning of the word Dara in the Indonesian Dictionary is a girl who is not married, a girl, and a virgin; female cattle that are more than one year old and have never given birth despite being pregnant; and (bird) dove. Based on data (1), (2), and (3), the Dara greeting above has nothing to do with the meaning lexically according to the meaning in KBBI, but the form of Dara greeting stands for your word, but according to the grammar the short form of your word there is no. Therefore, found in the field, students use the greeting word Dara to greet someone both male and female. Dara's greeting in data (1), (2), and (3) is an abbreviation of the syllable of your word. The meaning of you who is commonly known is someone who has blood relations. The definition of the word brother in the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language is a person who is as good as he is or is a mother. Greeting Dara from your word is also used to greet someone who is of the same age or age. So, Dara's greeting in data (1) and (2) is used to greet the female cousin of the greeter, while in the data (3) the greeting of Dara is used to greet a woman, not a thousand or a whole but one tribe and one village.

4. Greeter: Sis, when you get home from college, do you have a skirt?
Opponent of speech: Yo, just come home!
5. Greeter: Sis, is the matter OK?
Opponent of speech: Already Sis, just waiting to be active in college.

The greeting form Sis in data (4) and (5) is the result of shorting syllables of the word Sister. The word Sister comes from English which means in Indonesian is 'sister'. The term greeting sis attracts many teenagers and even adults. The term greeting is not only a trend among students at Musamus University but also in the wider community, especially among teenagers and adults. Sis is a kinship greeting to greet people who have kinship or family relationships. So, the sis greeting in data (4) and (5) is used to greet the greeting cousin.

6. Greeter: How many months is the brother in law?
Opponent of speech: Su two months in law.

The meaning of the word Ipar in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is a brother of a husband or wife, besan wife or husband-in-law. Greetings of Brother-in-law are generally used to greet the wife or husband of our brothers or sisters. In-laws greetings are also used by

students to greet their girlfriends or brothers. But in the data (6) "How many months is a brother-in-law, how many months?" The greeting of the brother-in-law on the data is used to greet the wife of the speaker's brother. So the greeting of a brother-in-law among students is not widely used to say hello.

7. Greeter: The new toran is visible again.

Opponent of speech: Only from Jakarta to take part in the Aante swimming competition.

The word Toran is a greeting word in the Kei language of one of the tribes in the Ambon Maluku region. Toran in Indonesian means male. Greetings Toran is used to greet married men, men, people who are older, or for people who are unknown, but are worthy of appreciation. Sapaan Toran among students at Musamus University was used to greet his brother, or close friend, but applies specifically to Kei tribal students. Greetings Toran when used by a child to greet people who are more mature or older than him, then the greeting is inappropriate or impolite. So, data (7) "The new toran is visible again." Toran's greeting was used by the greeter to greet his cousin who was his age and had not married or had a family.

8. Greeter: Tebtuan, from anywhere?

Opponent of speech: Usually busy with external affairs.

The word Tebtuan is a greeting word in Kei. Tebtuan meaning in the Indonesian equivalent of women. Tebtuan greetings are used to greet adult women or those who are older, or for people who are not yet known, but are worthy of appreciation. A greeting among students at the University of Musamus Merauke was used to greet his sister, friend and special friend of the Kei tribe students. Saptuan if used by a child to greet someone who is more mature or older than that greeting is inappropriate or disrespectful. So, data (8) "Tebtuan, from anywhere?" The Tebtuan greeting was used by the greeter to greet one of his villages.

9. Greeter: Woiiii ... Grandma Kei?

Opponent of speech: Why Mace again?

Greeter: ah ... there's no calling.

Grandma Kei said is a greeting in the form of phrases consisting of the words of Grandma and Kei. Grandma's words in the lexical sense of the Big Indonesian Dictionary are mothers of father or mother; designation for women who are old, while Kei is a tribe from Southeast Maluku. If the greeting of Grandma Kei is combined it means an old woman from the Kei tribe, but the greeting said by Grandma Kei among students at the University of Musamus Merauke was not expressed to greet elderly women, but to greet their peers, close friends, or Kei women Grandma Kei is used to being called by most students and is also used by students to greet Kei women who are around the campus. So, said Grandma Kei as meant in the data (9) "Hey ... Grandma Kei?" Was to greet her sister the speaker.

10. Greeter: Neke, what did you make?

Opponent of speech 1: There is a consultation with the lecturer first.

Opponent of speech 2: iyo, we have mo consul.

The word Neke is an acronym for the word 'Grandma Kei', so it has nothing to do with someone named Neke or even an old woman. Greetings Neke among students at the University of Musamus Merauke were not expressed to greet elderly women, but to greet their peers, close friends, or Kei women who were accustomed to being called Neke by most students both male and female. The greeting was used by students of Musamus Merauke University to greet Kei tribal women who were around the campus. So, what is meant by the data (10) "Neke, what do you make?" Used the greeter to greet his girl friend.

3.2 Greetings Non-kinship in the General Society

The variety of non-kinship greetings used in the general public, but also used by students, include:

11. Greeter: Bro, what do you want to drink?

Opponent of speech: Tumben about wanting to treat.

12. Greeter: Bro, do you borrow matches?

Opponent of speech: this is Bro.

Greeter: Thank you! (while returning matches)

Bro's greeting is an abbreviation of Brother's word. Brother said that abbreviated Bro comes from English means brother. The term greeting abbreviation bro is the same as Sis's greeting that attracts many people to be used wherever they are, one of them is students of Musamus Merauke University. Students often use Bro's acronym when they meet old friends, classmates, or people who want to meet them. Bro's abbreviated greetings are more often used by male students than women. Greetings abbreviated Bro are often used by men to greet friends, friends, and also people they don't know to establish better relationships and intimacy. Bro's greetings are used by women to greet only certain people, those who are already known for a long time and have very close friendships. Bro's greeting stands for data (11) "Bro, what do you want to drink?" Is used to greet male friends who are familiar and as old as they are, while in data (12) "Bro, borrow matches?" Bro's greeting was used to greet a person unknown man. So, Bro's greeting is not only used to greet brothers but also to close friends who are considered to be your own brothers.

13. Greeter: Say, what do you want to eat?

Opponent of speech: whatever is important, free Say.

14. Greeter: Say, why are you at work?

Opponent of speech: Consult this thesis. How come?

Greeter: There is an effort to find lecturers for ACC proposals.

Opponent of speech: oh ... yes already

Sapaan Say is an abbreviation of the word 'darling'. The meaning of the word Sayang in a lexical manner on the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is affection (to), love (to), love (to), love very, will (to), love, love, and heart of my heart; pity (feel), and regret right, feel loss (not willing), and not willing (will). Sayang said that it was known that it was also used to greet lovers or girlfriends. Sapaan Say among students at the University of Musamus Merauke is used not only to greet couples or girlfriends, but most female students use Say's greeting to greet their close friends or loyal friends. Male students do not use Say's greeting to greet same-sex friends, because most men feel strange with that greeting. Greetings Say on data (13) and (14) used the greeter to greet his close friends or friends. So, it is not always Say's greeting or its abbreviation 'Sayang' is used to greet lovers or girlfriends only but it can also be used to greet friends or close friends who are loved.

15. Greeter: Mace, how many months?

Opponent of speech: it's been eight months, Mace.

16. Greeter: Mace, how come please bring me a KRS to BAAK first! I want to go home.

Opponent of speech: ok. You will bring Mace later

The word Mace in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is *ik Makcik*, meaning the mother's sister or sister's sister. Mace's greeting is generally used to greet a woman who is married or has a family and for some people this greeting is an inappropriate or slightly rude greeting when used to greet people who are older. Mace Greetings on data (15) "Mace, how many months?" Is used by the speaker to greet his friend who is married and pregnant or pregnant, while in data (16) "Mace, how come please bring a KRS to BAAK first! I want to go home." the greeter used Mace's greeting to greet his close friends or female friends who were not married or married. Mace greetings are not always used to greet married people but who are not married. Greetings Mace is indeed often used by certain groups, because they feel comfortable with the greeting and look more familiar to establish friendships, including among students, Musamus Merauke University.

17. Greeter: Pace, how come you are swallowed by the world.

Opponent of speech: I have just returned to this Community Service.

The meaning of the word Pace lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means 'noni' and 'morinda'. Regarding this form of greeting, in this context only coincidence was chosen by Pace's greeting which was rooted in eastern culture. Pace's greeting is generally used to greet a married man or a family. A greeting pace is also for some people a greeting that is inappropriate or rather rude when used to greet people who are a bit older. But among students the use of Pace's greeting is considered normal and is used as a greeting to build familiarity. In the data (17) "Pace, how come you are swallowed by the

world?" The greeter used Pace's greeting to greet his classmates of his age.

18. Greeter: Mother, how are you?

Opponent of speech: Good Miss. Just what do you want to do?

Greeter: Meet Mother's lecturer.

The meaning of the word lexically in the Big Dictionary of Indonesian Language is the woman who gave birth to someone; the name for a woman who is married, a woman who has a family; reverent call to women who are married or not; the principal part (large, origin); and the main among several other important things. Mother's greeting among students at the University of Musamus Merauke is often used to respect an older woman, a woman who is married, an adult woman who deserves respect and is also used to greet people who are not yet known, but worthy of respect. Greetings to the data (18) "Mother, how are you?" Used by the greeter to greet a female friend of the same age as her mother and have a family. In this context, the greeter respects his friend like his parents.

19. Greeter: Sir, have you had a thesis exam?

Opponent of speech: It is here that you want to give the text to the examiner, tomorrow it will be tested

Greeter: Good luck.

The lexical meaning of your greeting in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a male parent, father; a man who is in kinship ties may be considered the same as father (father's brother); people who are seen as parents or respected people (teachers, village heads); a call to an older man who calls; people who become protectors. Based on data (19) "Sir, have you had a thesis exam?" Your greeting is usually used to greet a married man, an adult male, or often used to greet strangers so that the person feels valued or respected. In the example (19) "Sir, have you had a thesis exam?" The greeting was used to greet a male friend of the greeter. The greeter, greets his friend with your greeting, because his friend has a much older age than himself and has a family.

20. Greeter: Brother, when is graduation?

Opponent of speech: If you can quickly, thesis means May, but if it's late thesis means later in the year.

21. Greeter: Brother, giving birth?

Opponent of speech: Suda, later on the 13th of this month he is one month.

22. Greeter: Brother, excuse me huh?

Opponent of speech: Oh ... yes. Just sit

The meaning of the word lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is the older brother, the call to the person (male or female) who is considered older, and calls to the husband. The usual greeting words are also used to greet siblings, but Sister's greeting in that context is not only used for siblings, but also for older men or women, and people who are not known but are worthy of respect. Sister's greetings among Musamus University students are often used to greet their seniors, older classmates, and unknown people, but are older. Greetings

to the data (20) "Brother, when is graduation?" Is used by the speaker to greet his senior who is busy going back and forth to the campus consulting with the lecturer, data (21) "Brother, have you given birth?" , intending to ask certainty when the senior gave birth, while the data (22) "Brother, excuse me huh?" the greeter used his greeting to greet his senior to ask permission to sit next to him, in this context, seniors with juniors did not know each other

23. Greeter: Sis, can I borrow a motorcycle?
Opponent of speech: This is the key.

The word Sis is in full form ak Big Brother ', only in that example is the short form used. The meaning of Sister 'lexically in the Large Indonesian Dictionary is an older brother, a call to a person (male or female) who is considered older, and a call to a husband. Brother's greetings among students at the University of Musamus Merauke are also used to greet senior and unknown students but are older. Greetings Sis in the example (23) "Sis, I borrow a motorbike, huh?" Used the greeter to greet his older senior.

24. Greeter: Brother, how are you?
Opponent of speech: Good baby.
Greeter: Good ... then first.

Lexical meaning of the word Abang in the Indonesian Dictionary is an older brother, an older brother, a call to an older or unknown man, a wife's call to a husband, a term for a vegetable seller, a fish seller, and pedicab drivers; red. The greeting word Abang is a kinship word used to greet a brother or a close nickname for a man and the word abang can also be used as a name for a boy, but the greeting Abang on data (24) "Brother, how are you ?" Is used not to greet a man who is older than the greeter or the name of a person, but rather a call to a close friend. So, with the greeting of Abang among students at the University of Musamus, it does not mean that the greeting is for older men or a senior, but can also be used to greet close friends.

25. Greeter: Friend, what is today's lecture?
Opponent of speech: First Aid Lecture.

Lexical meaning of the word Friend in the Large Indonesian Language Dictionary is a friend, friend; people who work together (doing, walking), opposing (conversing); and those that are complementary (pairs) or used (eaten). Greetings Friends among students Musamus Merauke University is used to greet someone who is known, but not too close or not familiar. Greetings from friends on data (25) "What friend, today is college?" The greeter used to greet his classmates who were not too close or not close friends with him even though they were one class.

26. Peyapa: Tem, where are you going?
Opponent of speech: Want to go to the lecturer room first Tem

Sapaan Tem is an abbreviation of the word 'Friends'. The meaning of the word "friend" lexically in the Large

Indonesian Language Dictionary is a friend, friend; people who work together (doing, walking), opposing (conversing); and those that are complementary (pairs) or used (eaten). Some students at the University of Musamus Merauke often use Tem greetings rather than 'Friend', because the greeting Tem is more relaxed and not too stiff. Greetings Tem on data (26) "Tem, where are you going?" Used by the greeter to greet his classmates, but among them there was no familiarit

27. Greeter: Friend, will you play home?
Opponent of speech: If there is time, friend, the problem is busy
28. Greeter: Friend, what do you make?
Opponent of speech: Photocopy of this material.

The meaning of the word Kawan lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a person who has long been known and often relates in certain things (in playing, working, and learning), friends, friends, and allies. Sapaan Kawan is also used to greet close friends or friends. Greet Kawan on the data (27) "Friend, later playing around at home?" The greeter used to greet his friend who had not played to his house for a long time, and data (28) "What do you make?" The greeter used the greeting word Comrade to greet his classmates who are photographing a copy of the assignment in the place of copy

29. Greeter: Wan, is still participating in the Dance UKM?
Opponent of speech: It's no longer wan!
Greeter: why?
Opponent of speech: There is a busy thesis consultation.

Greeting Wan stands for the word 'Comrade'. The meaning of the word "Friend" lexically in the Large Indonesian Language Dictionary is someone who has long been known and often relates to certain things (in playing, working, and learning), friends, friends, and allies. Greeting Wan on data (29) "Wan, still participating in the Dance Arts UKM?" Is a short form of the word 'Friend'. Greetings Wan is also used to greet close friends or friends. Data (29) "Wan, is still joining the UKM in Dance?" The greeter used Wan's greeting to greet her friend who is an UKM in Dance with her on campus.

3.3 Speech Mention or Other Calls.

Various greetings or other calls are found in the following greeting forms:

30. Greeter: Aunt Shinta?
Opponent of speech: Yo ... daaah.

The form of Aunt Shinta's greeting has two words, namely, Aunt and Shinta. The meaning of the word Bibi in a lexical manner in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is the younger sister (younger brother) of the father or mother; call to a rather old woman; designation for women (equivalent to mistress); and calls to female housemaids. Aunts with aunts have the same meaning,

namely, father or mother's sister or sister, aunt; and call to a rather old woman. Whereas in the context of this greeting, Shinta's address is related to the person's name. So, Aunt Shinta's greeting on data (30) "Aunt Shinta?" Was used by the greeter to greet his mother's younger sister

31. Greeter: Bi Vila, come home from campus, bro, huh?

Opponent of speech: Ok.

The greeting form Bi Vila has two words, namely, Bi and Villa. Bi abbreviation is an extension of the word 'Auntie'. The meaning of the word "Bibi" lexically in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is the younger brother (younger brother) of a woman father or mother; call to a rather old woman; designation for women (equivalent to mistress); and calls to female housemaids. The words 'Auntie' with 'Auntie' have the same meaning, namely, father or mother's sister or older sister, aunt, and call to a rather old woman. The word Vila in the lexical sense of the Large Indonesian Language Dictionary is 1 tiny house outside the city or in the mountains, a vacation home (used only on vacation time), but which is meant in data (31) "Bi Vila, come home campus, bro?" greeting Vila is not associated with a small house outside the city, but the name of a person. Sapaan Bi Vila on data (31) "Bi Vila, come home from campus, bro?" The greeter used to greet his younger mother's sister.

32. Greeter: Sis Retha, is the work here?

Opponent of speech: there are help aids ...

33. Greeter: Sis Colin? Daaaaa ...

Opponent of speech: Daaaa ...

34. Greeter: Sis Shinta, is there a number, brother Mey?

Opponent of speech: Just a long time, but just trying the test may still be active.

Sis's greeting was used to greet Retha, Colin, and Shinta.

The greeting form Sis is a form of greeting referring to the second singular pronoun person which is the same as your word or you but is used interchangeably to say hello. The full form is brother, but in data (32), (33), and (34) the greeter uses the short form. The meaning of the word lexically in the Big Dictionary of Indonesian Language is an older brother, a call to a person (male or female) who is considered older, and a call to a husband. Retha, Colin, and Shinta said related to the name of the person who was greeted. So, greeting Sis Retha on data (32) "Sis Retha, is work here?" Used by the greeter to greet his classmates who are older than him, data (33) "Sis Colin? Daaaaa ... "and (34) "Sis Shinta, is there a number, brother Mey? "Used by greeting Sis Colin and kak Shinta by the greeter in this context to greet his senio.

3.4 Greeting Your Name

The following are various greetings related to the name of yourself in conversations between students, including:

35. Greeter: Noya, is there a lecturer?

Opponent of speech: You don't know, you want to check first.

Greetings Noya is a family fam or clan name of an Ambonese. Greetings Noya among students at the Musamus Merauke University was used to greet fellow classmates or seniors to greet the junior. The speaker greeted his classmates with Noya's greeting, because the greeting felt more familiar, more unified, and people who were greeted were also comfortable with the greeting. So, Noya said to data (35) "Noya, are there lecturers? used by the greeter to greet his classmates of the same age or age. Greetings Noya is not only used by students from Ambon but Noya's greeting already exists used by students because the greeting feels comfortable to use and is easily accepted by students from various ethnic groups

36. Greeter: Colin, has the proposal exam finished?

Opponent of speech: Already a week ago, how come?

Greeter: Not yet consultations anymore.

In the above statement, data (36) "Colin, has the proposal test been finished?" Said in the sentence, Colin's greeting was related to the person's nickname. Greetings Colin is a self-name greeting used to greet someone or a friend who is familiar and of the same age or age as the greeter. So, Colin said to the data (36) "Colin, has the proposal exam been finished?" Was used by the greeter to greet campus friends of his age.

37. Greeter: Juan, buy beng-beng first.

Opponent of speech: Take it already.

Greeter: Ah ... is this correct?

Opponent of speech: Come on ... take it already!

Greetings Juan on data (37) "Juan, buy beng-beng first." Is a greeting related to people's names. Sapaan Juan is a self-name greeting that is used to greet someone or a friend who is familiar and of the same age or age. Greetings Juan on data (37) is used by the greeter to greet his fellow faculty members of the same age or age when he is in the campus canteen.

3.5 Greetings of Replace the Second Single Persona Word

The variety of greetings in the form of a second single persona pronoun are rarely used among students of Musamus Merauke University. The greeting is.

38. Greeter: Uh ... Ko ex-boyfriend is there through there.

Opponent of speech: Let it be.

Sapaan Ko is a form of kinship or familiarity commonly used in the city of Merauke. Greetings Ko in Indonesian which is morphologically correct are You, You or You. Greetings Ko is also only used to greet people of the same age or age as greeters. Sapaan Ko cannot be used for older people, because it is inappropriate or disrespectful to use the greeting word. So, Greetings Ko on data (38) "Eh ... Ko ex-boyfriend is through there." Used the greeter to greet his younger classmates with him.

3.6 Greet Word Change Name

Variety of greetings of name pronouns used by students of Musamus Merauke University, as follows.

39. Greeter: Cin, how come you?
Opponent of speech: What's wrong cin!
40. Greeter: What are you two messages?
Opponent of speech 1: Anything.
Opponent of speech 2: anything too

Greeting Cin is an abbreviation of the word 'Love'. The meaning of the word "love" lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is very fond, dear right; love, captivated (between men and women); eager, hopeful, longing; if you are troubled (worried), worried. Love and affection are almost the same and are used to greet a lover or boyfriend, but love has a deeper meaning. Greetings among students were used by fellow women to greet their best friends, and also the greeting Cin was also used by a man to greet women, but in this case there was no romance or courtship, only the man had the character and behavior such as women or women or for students is called graceful men. Greetings Cin on the data (39) "C'mon, why?" The greeter used to greet his best friend, while in data (40) "What kind of message are you?" The greeter used to greet his close friend

41. Greeter: Love, mom says tomorrow will just stamp.
Opponent of speech: Ok already in love.

The meaning of the word Love in a lexical manner in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is very fond, dear right; love, captivated (between men and women); eager, hopeful, longing; if you are troubled (worried), worried. Greetings of Love are known to be used to greet people who are loved or liked like, lovers or girlfriends. For students, the University of Musamus Merauke, the greeting of Love is not only used to greet lovers or girlfriends, but is used to greet close friends or dear friends and are like their own brothers. So, the greeting of love for data (41) "Love, mom says tomorrow is just a stamp." Used by the greeter to greet a friend in one class with him

42. Greeter: Just take what you want, honey!
Opponent of speech: Ok honey.

The meaning of the word Sayang in a lexical manner in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is affection (to), love (to), love (to), affection, love, love,

and heart of my heart; pity (feel), and regret right, feel loss (not willing), and not willing (will). Sayings of Sayang are known in this context to be used to greet a lover or boyfriend. Greetings among students at Musamus University are not only used to greet lovers or boyfriends, but for friends and close friends. So, my dear to the data (42) "Just take what you want to love!" The greeter used to greet his friend.

3.7 Greetings Regarding Physical Forms

Various greetings related to the physical form used by Musamus University students include:

43. Greeter: Small child, where is the gift from Jayapura?
Opponent of speech: Poor this empty road too,

Greetings of Little Children are built on two words namely Child and Small. The meaning of the word lexical Child in the Large Indonesian Language Dictionary is the second offspring, small humans, small animals, small trees that grow on large tubers or clumps of plants, people who are from or born in (a country, area), people who belong to a class of work (family), small parts to objects, and smaller ones than others, whereas the word Small is less (the condition) than others, young, a little part of my inheritance, narrow (not wide, not wide), and not important (worthless). If the word Anak and Small word are juxtaposed together into a form of greeting a small child can have many meanings, among others, the last child (youngest), newborn child, toddler, depicting a young human or a small child who does not understand much in this world. The meaning of the greeting of the Little Boy is meant in data (43) "Little children, where are the gifts from Jayapura?" Is a greeting to a student who is an adult and is also not worthy of being called a child, but the size of his height is short, so the little boy's greeting was used by his friends to greet him but not to make fun of him

44. Greeter: Two souls, buy dolo drinks.
Opponent of speech: Take it there already!

Greetings Two Souls are built on two words, namely Two and Soul, each of which has its own meaning. The meaning of the word lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a number denoted by a number, the second order after the first and before the 3rd, and the number 1 plus 1; ambiguous and running on the horse, while the soul is the human spirit (which is in the body and causes a person to live), life; the entire human inner life (which occurs from feelings, thoughts, dreams); something or the main person and a source of energy and enthusiasm; actual content (meaning), meaning (intent) implied (in words, agreement), the action is not appropriate; ki baby, lover; people (in population calculations); and the life force of other people or living things. Greetings on data (44) "Two souls, buy dolo drinks." The greeter uses the Two Soul greetings to greet his friend who is a male sex, because his friend has the character or habit of being a woman. Roughly speaking, the greeting of two souls

refers to a sissy or bencong. Although the greeting was too harsh, for students it was considered normal and did not arouse anger at those who were addressed, because they were very familiar

45. Greeter: Poro, eat continuously.

Opponent of speech: We eat food items while there is money.

Greeting Poro is a typical greeting of the Merauke community in Indonesian which means Belly. The meaning of the word "Stomach" lexically in the Large Dictionary of Indonesian Language is the part of the abdomen under the chest cavity; food digestion device in the cavity, under the chest cavity (mainly in the form of sacs for digesting food and intestines); cash food (sustenance, income); the part in the middle or inside a non-twisted object; ki womb (womb); and what items are apparently or shaped like a stomach 1 or 2. Using Poro's greeting words on data (45) "Poro, eat continuously." It does not mean Poro or 'Stomach' "that eat but the people who like to eat and eat too much so have a large body or an inappropriate weight. Greetings Poro is used to greet people who are big, fat and Poro's greeting also refers to a big belly. The greeting was used by the greeter on the data (45) "Poro, keep eating." To greet his fat-laden friend and eat.

46. Greeter: Ball butt, how?

Opponent of speech: Good for flat buttocks rather than tops (while laughing).

Ball Butt Greetings is a phrase that is built on two words namely 'Butt' and 'Ball' which means each is different. The meaning of the word Lexus lexically in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is the back of the groin (which flanks the anus), the buttocks; rectal, release; and the part that is below once (cauldron, pot), while the Ball is a round object made of rubber to play around; and items that resemble spheres. The Pantat Bola greeting referred to in the context is not a Ball Butt used for playing, but the buttocks or buttocks of a plump woman like a ball. Here, the greeting is rather unusual, but the students are accustomed to using the greeting on campus. So, the Ball Assat greeting used by the greeter on data (46) "Ball butt, how?" To greet his girlfriend who has a plump ass like a ball.

3.8 Greeting words smells like the common one in the atmosphere of intimacy.

The variety of greetings in that context, is different in use with other contexts, so it is an unusual greeting, but it is found in use among students, namely:

47. Greeter: Dog, let's su!

Opponent of speech: Where to go?

Greeter: Campus to.

Greetings Dogs are not commonly used by general public groups, but for certain communities such as in the Merauke region and its surroundings, this greeting is used to greet. The greeting used by students in this case is

commonly used by male and female students to greet their friends. The meaning of the word dog in a lexical manner in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a mammal that is usually maintained to guard the house, hunting. The dog also said that it was known to be a four-legged animal that was breastfeeding (female) and a human friend. Greeting Dogs on data (47) "Dogs, let's su!" Is used by the greeter to greet a close friend or friend. The greeting of the dog used by students in the data is a familiar greeting that is commonly used and the greeting is also not being used to curse someone, but the choice of greeting words that are invented is already a choice of words that are accustomed and strongly rooted in the social system for greet each other in the Merauke region and beyond. The greeting that smells of condemnation if heard by people who have just set foot in the area of Merauke and surrounding areas will feel uncomfortable with the form of greeting, but over time if someone has long lived in the area of Merauke, he will see the use of greetings as a common language culture.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The range of greetings used by students at the University of Musamus is dominated by a variety of regional addresses of eastern Indonesia, especially the Maluku region (Kei) because almost the majority of Musamus University students use the Maluku greeting form (key) because they are always popular among students.

The use of various types of greetings among students of the University of Musamus Merauke, namely: (1) Greetings of kinship namely Dara, Sis, Ipar, Toran, Tebtuan, Grandma Kei, and Neke; (2) Greetings from non-kinship in the general public, namely Bro, Say, Mace, Pace, Mother, Father, Brother, Sis, Brother, Friend, Tem, Friend, and Wan; (3) Greetings or other vocations, namely Aunt Shinta, Bi Vila, Sis Retha, Sis Colin, and Sis Shinta; (4) Greetings, namely Noya, Colin, and Juan; (5) The greeting of the second single person pronoun namely Ko; (6) Greetings of name pronouns namely Cin, Love, and Sayang; (7) Greetings related to physical forms, namely Small Children, Two Souls, Poro, and Ball Butt; and (8) Greetings that are commonly used are Dogs. The most dominant types of greetings used by students at the University of Musamus Merauke were found to be non-friendship greetings for the general public, while the range of greetings that were used little among the students found was the second single persona pronoun greetings and invocations that were commonly used in a familiar atmosphere.

REFERENCES

- [1] H. dkk. Alwi, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Cetakan Keempat. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2007.
- [2] A. Chaer, Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia. Cetakan Ketiga. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta., 2011.

- [3] L. dan K. Muliastuti, *Linguistik Umum*. Cetakan Keempat., Universitas. Jakarta, 2010.
- [4] A. Gereda, *Dasar-Dasar Sociolinguistik*. Malang: Elang Mas, 2011.
- [5] Nababan., *Sociolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1984.
- [6] B. Hermanto, "Penggunaan Kata Sapaan di Lingkungan Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Indonesia STKIP YPM Bangko. Tersedia online dalam <http://kebutuhanprimer.blogspot.co.id/2013/06/laporan-penelitian.html>. Diunduh pada tanggal 5 November 2017 11:11 WIT.," Jambi, 2013.
- [7] & A. L. Chaer A., *Sociolinguistik. Pekenalan Awal*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta., 2010.
- [8] Mashudi Wibowo Ridha & Retnaningsih Agustin, *Dinamika Bentuk-Bentuk Sapaan Sebagai Refleksi Sikap Berbahasa Masyarakat Indonesia.*" *J. Hum.*, vol. 27 No 3, 2015.
- [9] T. Pujiati, "Penggunaan Bentuk Sapaan Berdasarkan Prespektif Genre pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Indonesia Universitas Pamulang: *Kajian Sosiopragmatik.*" *J. Sasindo Unpam*, vol. 5 Nomor 2, 2017.
- [10] B. A. Saebani, *Metode Penelitian*. Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia., 2008.
- [11] Mashun., *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada., 2005.