

ABSTRAK

**Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Budaya dalam Pemakaian Istilah Kekerabatan
Sistem Sapaan Dialek Betawi di Condet
Kecamatan Kramat Jati Jakarta Timur**

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Bagi sebuah cagar budaya Betawi, untuk mempertahankan kebudayaan etnis-Betawi ditengah perkembangan dan kemajuan yang pesat di Jakarta, Condet memikul beban yang sangat berat. Keragaman etnis sangat mempengaruhi keberadaan etnis Betawi. Pengaruh keragaman etnis dapat dikonsepsikan dalam pengambilan unsur-unsur bahasa tertentu. Misalnya, pemakaian kata sapaan dari bahasa non-Betawi. Selain keragaman etnis, faktor sosial budaya yang lain dapat mempengaruhi pemakaian kata sapaan, terutama istilah kekerabatan di Condet. Pengaruh faktor sosial budaya dalam pemakaian istilah kekerabatan mengakibatkan terjadinya variasi bentuk istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi dan karena itu diperkirakan mencerminkan keragaman masyarakat etnis Betawi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini membahas faktor sosial budaya dalam pemakaian istilah kekerabatan sistem kata sapaan dialek Betawi di Condet, Kramat Jati, Jakarta Timur.

Di Condet terdapat daerah inti budaya Betawi (pusat budaya Betawi), yaitu kelurahan Bale Kambang (daerah ini disebut Betawi 1) dan daerah non-inti budaya Betawi, yaitu kelurahan Batu Ampar dan Kampung Tengah (daerah ini disebut Betawi 2). Untuk itu peneliti mengemukakan empat masalah yang akan dibahas berkaitan dengan lokasi penelitian. Pertama, apa bentuk dan variasi istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Betawi 1. Kedua, apa bentuk dan variasi istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Betawi 2. Ketiga, faktor sosial budaya apa saja yang sama dalam pemakaian istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Betawi 1 dan Betawi 2. Keempat, faktor sosial budaya apa saja yang berbeda dalam pemakaian istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Betawi 1 dan Betawi 2.

Untuk menjawab keempat masalah tersebut, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Metode deskriptif menunjukkan pemakaian kata sapaan yang terdapat dalam masyarakat Betawi di Condet, tanpa mempertimbangkan kesalahan berbahasa dalam pemakaian kata sapaan tersebut. Untuk itu peneliti menggunakan beberapa tahap yang terdiri dari tahap pengumpulan data, tahap analisis data, dan tahap interpretasi data. Tahap pengumpulan data dibagi menjadi tahap pengumpulan data primer dan tahap pengumpulan data sekunder. Tahap pengumpulan data primer dilakukan dengan metode wawancara, metode genealogis, pencatatan langsung, dan perekaman. Tahap pengumpulan data sekunder dengan observasi, metode survei, dan pengamatan non-partisipan. Tahap analisis data dengan menggunakan teknik tabulasi silang, elaborasi, dan triangulasi, serta untuk memprediksi besarnya hubungan antara faktor sosial budaya dengan istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi

digunakan perhitungan lambda. Tahap interpretasi data menggunakan perbandingan dengan penelitian Grijns (1991) dan Nasution (et.al., 1994).

Hasil yang diperoleh adalah bentuk dan variasi istilah kekerabatan di Betawi 1 berasal dari dialek Betawi. Bentuk dan variasi istilah kekerabatan di Betawi 2 berasal dari dialek Betawi, bahasa etnis non-Betawi, bahasa Indonesia, dan bahasa asing. Bentuk dan variasi istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Betawi 2 lebih bervariasi dibandingkan dengan di Betawi 1. Faktor sosial budaya yang sama tidak sejalan dengan bentuk kata sapaan yang digunakan di Betawi 1 dan Betawi 2. Faktor sosial budaya yang berbeda menyebabkan koeksistensi varian dalam terminologi istilah kekerabatan.

Dengan demikian, faktor sosial budaya mempunyai pengaruh dalam pemakaian kata sapaan, khususnya istilah kekerabatan dialek Betawi di Condet Kecamatan Kramat Jati Jakarta Timur. Bagi peneliti di bidang sosiolinguistik yang berminat pada sistem sapaan dialek Betawi dapat meneliti *Nama Panggilan Poyokan*. Bagi pengajar bahasa dan sastra Indonesia, pemakaian kata sapaan dialek Betawi dapat digunakan sebagai penunjang materi muatan lokal, terutama bagi pengajar di wilayah DKI Jakarta dan sekitarnya.

ABSTRACT

The Influence of Sociocultural Factors in The Varieties of Kinship Term
Of The Kinship Terminology of Betawi Dialect in Condet
In The Subdistrict of Kramat Jati East Jakarta

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Having the role as the preservation of Betawi culture, Condet bears one big task of sustaining the culture of Betawi ethnic in this fast development and progression of Jakarta. Many kinds of ethnic really influences the existence of Betawi ethnic. The influence of many kinds of ethnic could be conceptualized in term of the expropriation of certain language elements for instance in the varieties of address term of non-Betawi language. Besides the diversity of ethnic in Betawi other sociocultural factors could influence the varieties of address term, particularly the kinship terms in Condet. The influence of sociocultural factors interfering the varieties of kinship term resulting variations of kinship term of Betawi dialect, which is assumed to be able to reflect the diversity of Betawi society. Based on this fact, this research discussed the influence of sociocultural factors in the varieties of kinship term of the kinship terminology of Betawi dialect in Condet in the subdistrict of Kramat Jati East Jakarta.

Condet are divided into two areas, namely inner and outer areas of Betawi culture. The political district (kelurahan) of Bale Kambang (called Betawi 1) was the inner area (the centre of Betawi culture), while the outer areas includes the political districts of Batu Ampar and Kampung Tengah (called Betawi 2). In relation to the research locations, the researcher formulated four research problems. First, what the form and variation of kinship terms of Betawi dialect in Betawi 1 are. Second, what the form and variation of kinship terms of Betawi dialect in Betawi 2 are. Third, what the similarity of sociocultural factors in the varieties of kinship term of Betawi dialect in Betawi 1 and Betawi 2 are. Fourth, what the differences of sociocultural factors in the varieties of kinship term of Betawi dialect in Betawi 1 and Betawi 2 are.

To answer those four research problems, the researcher employed descriptive method. Descriptive method shows the varieties of address term found in the Betawi society in Condet, without considering language error in the varieties of those address term. In conducting this research, the researcher followed three stages of research procedures, namely data-collecting, data analysis, and data interpretation. Data-collecting stage was divided into primary and secondary data-collecting stages. Primary data-collecting stage was conducted through interviewing, genealogical methods, direct note-taking, and recording. Secondary data-collecting stage was done through observation, survey, and non-participant

observation. Data analysis stage implemented the cross tabulation, elaboration, and triangulation. The lambda computation was applied to predict the correlation between sociocultural factors and kinship terms of Betawi dialect. The data interpretation stage was in the form of comparison of Grijns' (1991) and Nasution's (et. al., 1994) research.

Research finding shows that the forms and variations of kinship term in Betawi 1 were originated from the Betawi dialect. The forms and variations of kinship term in Betawi 2 were originated from the Betawi dialect, the language of non-Betawi ethnic, Indonesian language, and foreign language. The forms and variations of kinship term in Betawi 2 are more in numbers than them of kinship term in Betawi 1. The similarity of sociocultural factors were not parallel with the address term used in Betawi 1 and Betawi 2. The differences of sociocultural factors resulting coexistence of variances in the kinship terms of Betawi dialect.

As the conclusion, sociocultural factors gave effect to the varieties of address term, particularly to the kinship of Betawi dialect in Condet in the subdistrict of Kramat Jati East Jakarta. For the sociolinguistic researcher who is interested in address term of Betawi dialect investigated the nickname (*Nama Panggilan Poyokan*). For the teacher of Indonesian language and literature, the varieties of kinship term of Betawi dialect can be used to support local content material, especially for the teacher in DKI Jakarta and surroundings.