



FAMILY COMMUNICATION IN MIXED-MARRIAGE BETWEEN SUNDANESE AND MINANGKABAU

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Abstract

The goal of this research is to explore family communication activity on the Sunda-Minangkabau ethnic marriages that include communication situation, communication event, and communicative acts, communication components contained in the Sundanese-Minangkabau ethnic marriage, communication competence in family members of the Sundanese-Minangkabau ethnic marriage, and family communication patterns in the Sunda-Minangkabau ethnic marriage. This research use qualitative method with identity adjustment and communication ethnography study. Subject of this research is mix marriage merchant families in the city of Bandung choosen purposively. Data collected with depth interview, passive participation, and document analysis.

Keywords: *ethnic marriage, mic marriage, family communication, ethnography*

Background

Bandung citizen is consist of various ethnicities with different social, culture, and language background. Survey result showed that Bandung is occupied with Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Batak, Manado, and many other ethnicities. In other words, Bandung have a very complex societies. If we stand from the ethnicities or the language perspective, Bandung language condition can be said as *societal bilingualism*. Sundanese natives use Sundanese language daily, meanwhile they also making contact with other ethnicities with different languages. Differences between indigenous tribal Sundanese with these migrants do not hinder them to always cooperate and have mutual respect between them. Language problems to be the most common, but with the Indonesian language as the national language makes the difference between them can be resolved.

Anywhere, anytime and with anyone, interaction and will always continue to happen without stopping and make life full of meaning

and significance. Each community will have its own communication system, then for survival, every society form a culture. Language as the core of communication is also an opening for human reality. Then with communication, human form society and culture. So, language indirectly helped shape human civilization. Culture includes all the things that are shared by a community, such as in the fields of economics, religion, law, art, and so forth. The human ability in building cultural traditions, creates an understanding of realities expressed symbolically, and pass it on to future generations, is depending on the language. Keesing concludes that language is the core of human nature (Keesing, 1992: 77).

Language becomes the first element of culture, because language will determine how people categorize their experiences. Language will determine the concept and meaning understood by the public, which in turn will provide an understanding of the worldview held by the people themselves. In other words, the

