

APPENDIX III

The Kinship Terms of the Cikoangese

The domains of Sayyid kin relationships are designated by the following terms: *sikalabini* or nuclear family, the husband and wife with their children, *bija pammanakang*, defined as kindred, and *bija panrenrengang*, all individuals counted in a kin group through marriage or affines. Individuals who are not part of this kin relationship are called *tu maraeng*, non-relatives, or what Chabot (1996) called *tu pantara*, outsiders.

These kinship terms are much like those used in Makassar and those below are largely adopted and reworked from Chabot (1996: 89). It is worth noting that *bura'ne* refers to male and *baine* refers to female; for instance, *ana'* (child) *bura'ne* and *ana' baine*. Individuals in category no. 6 below are often called *bungko* (In. *bungsu*), meaning 'youngest'. Those in categories 1 to 6 are called *sikalabini*; those in categories 7 to 29 are *bija pammanakang* and those in categories 30 to 33 are *bija panrenrengang*.

Table 6: Kinship terms

| |
|--|
| 1. Father: <i>mangge, bapa', aji and tetta.</i> |
| 2. Mother: <i>anrong, amma'.</i> |
| 3. Brother: <i>sari'battang bura'ne.</i> |
| 4. Sister: <i>sari'battang baine.</i> |
| 5. The eldest brothers and sisters of 3 and 4: <i>sari'battang kaminang toa.</i> |
| 6. The youngest brothers/sisters of 3 and 4: <i>sari'battang kaminang lolo.</i> |
| 7. Brothers and sisters of 1 and 2: <i>purina</i> |
| 8. Children of 7: <i>samposikali</i> |
| 9. Fathers and mothers of 1 and 2: <i>toa</i> |
| 10. Brothers and sisters of 9: <i>toa</i> |
| 11. Children of 10: <i>purina</i> |
| 12. Children of 11: <i>sampopinruang</i> |
| 13. Fathers and mothers of 9: <i>boe</i> |
| 14. Brothers and sisters of 13: <i>boe</i> |
| 15. Children of 14: <i>toa</i> |
| 16. Children of 15: <i>purina</i> |
| 17. Children of 16: <i>sampopintallung</i> |
| 18. Son: <i>ana' bura'ne</i> |
| 19. Daughter: <i>ana' baine</i> |
| 20. Children of 18 and 19: <i>cucu</i> |
| 21. Children of 3 and 4: <i>kamanakang</i> |
| 22. Children of 21: <i>cucu</i> |
| 23. Children of 8: <i>kamanakang</i> |
| 24. Children of 23: <i>cucu</i> |
| 25. Children of 12: <i>kamanakang</i> |
| 26. Children of 25: <i>cucu</i> |
| 27. Children of 17: <i>kamanakang</i> |
| 28. Children of 27: <i>cucu</i> |
| 29. Children of 20, 22, 24, 26, 28: <i>cucu kulantu'</i> |
| 30. Spouses of 3, 4, 5 and 6: <i>ipara</i> |
| 31. Parents of spouses: <i>matoang</i> |
| 32. Spouses of 18 and 19: <i>mintu</i> |
| 33. Individuals of 30: <i>lago</i> |

Source: After Chabot 1996: 89.

This text is taken from *Maudu': A Way of Union with God*,
by Muhammad Adlin Sila, published 2015 by ANU Press,
The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.