## Transactional Group Model to Increase the Quality of Communication Based on Minangkabau Culture to Prevent Social Conflict

Fadhilla Yusri<sup>1</sup>, Siska Pratiwi<sup>2</sup>, Hanifah Usman<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Islam Negeri Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi<sup>1</sup>, Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 1 Batipuh<sup>2,3</sup> *Email*: <u>fadhillayusri@gmail.com</u><sup>1</sup>, <u>sp7389670@gmail.com</u><sup>2</sup>, <u>hanifahusman649@gmail.com</u><sup>3</sup>

#### Info Artikel Riwayat Artikel

Dipublikasikan:

Diterima:

Direvisi:

Disetujui:

Keyword:

Social conflict,

Group guidance,

Transactional approach,

Minangkabau culture.

Interpersonal communication,

### Abstract

This research aims to develop a transactional group model to increase the quality of communication based Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict. This development research uses the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation) model. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 230 high school students as research subjects. The product validity test was carried out by nine competent experts. The product practicality test was carried out by nine guidance and counseling teachers. Data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially with the Kendall coefficient test statistic. This research produces a valid and practical transactional group model to increase the quality of communication based Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict. The research concludes that the transactional group model can be used to increase the quality of communication based Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict.

Artikel ini dapat diakses secara terbuka dibawah lisensi CC-BY

doi https://doi.org/10.24176/jkg.v3i2.1643



### Pendahuluan

The ethics of communicating according to the age and social status of the interlocutor in Minangkabau is known as kato nan ampek (Manaf, NA., Jufrizal., Agustina dan Juita, 2001)(Rahayu, 2021). Kato nan ampek consists of kato mandaki, kato mandata, kato malereang and kato manurun (Ermaleli, 2011)(Yulika, 2012)(Jamil, 2015b). Kato mandaki shows polite manners in communicating with respected people or elders; kato malereang as the ethics of communicating with brother-in-law; kato mandata as the ethics of communicating with peers; and kato manurun showed politeness in communicating with people who were younger in age (Dt. Malako Nan Putiah, 2004)(Dt. Kando Marajo, 2006). Minangkabau custom teaches its people to honor older people, love young children, agree with friends and respect in-laws and honorable people in the community (Dt. Rajo Pangulu, 2009)(Jamil, 2015a)(Thamrin, T., Gani, 2020).

The ability of high school students to apply kato nan ampek in communication has decreased (Syofiani dan Isnanda, 2018)(Ramadhanti, 2018). The use of Indonesian as the first language that children receive from their parents weakens the position of kato nan ampek as a communication rule in Minangkabau (Efrianto., 2019)(Firmansyah, 2020a). Teenagers in Minangkabau tend to use the same rules when



communicating with their parents and peers (Denafri, B., Koebanu, 2019)(Sulaeman, Y., 2019). Many students are unable to apply kato mandaki according to the rules when communicating with teachers at school (Wahid, 2014)(Syofiani dan Isnanda, 2018). The interest of the younger generation in studying global culture has an impact on the ability to apply local culture which is decreasing (Firmansyah, 2020a)(Thamrin, T., Gani, 2020). The increasingly widespread use of gadgets and social media also has a negative impact on the mastery of kato nan ampek communication ethics in the Minangkabau younger generation (Efrianto., 2019)(Sulaeman, Y., 2019).

The inability of the Minangkabau young generation to use kato nan ampek communication ethics in accordance with the rules in communicating can lead to social conflict in society (Tondo, 2009)(Putra, A. K., Wimbrayardi., dan Putra, 2014). The main cause of social conflict in the community is a poor understanding of the culture and customs that apply in an area (Setiadi, EM dan Kolip, 2015b)(Arifin, 2020). Changes in mindset, perspective and social interest in a global direction that occur rapidly cause local customs to be forgotten (Suporahardjo, 2000)(Pickering, 2006)(Firmansyah, 2020b). Differences in perspective, mindset and social interest between generations towards the prevailing customs cause many conflicts that occur in society so that social conflict is unavoidable (Putra, AK., Wimbrayardi & Putra, 2014)(Tondo, 2009). Social conflicts are also unavoidable in schools due to the low understanding and ability of students to apply kato nan ampek in communicating with their interlocutors at school (Jamrah, 2016)(Syofiani dan Isnanda, 2018).

Guidance and counseling services have a major role in preventing social conflicts in schools (Anup Baugh, 2018)(Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, 2020). Group guidance as a strategy in basic services that can be used to develop communication skills and prevent social conflicts among students (Alhadi, S., Supriyanto, A., & Dina, 2016)(Namai, 2019). Group guidance gives group members the freedom to express opinions, recognize feelings, and respect the opinions of others so that communication skills can develop properly (Nkechi, Ebizie Elizabeth., 2016). Group guidance with a transactional approach can be used to develop interpersonal communication skills (Nkechi, Ebizie Elizabeth., 2016)(Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, 2020). The transactional approach in group guidance discusses various matters relating to transactions that occur between individuals so that it can be used to develop kato nan ampek abilities among students (Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, 2020)(Sari, I. Y. P., Sukma, A. P., & Rizqi, 2019).

This study aims to develop a transactional group model to increase the quality of communication based Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict. The development of the model in the first part contains (1) rationale, (2) vision and

mission, (3) objectives and (4) model components. The second part of the model considers several elements, including (1) syntax, (2) reaction principle, (3) support system, (4) social system, (5) instructional impact and (6) accompaniment impact (Sari, I. Y. P., Sukma, A. P., & Rizqi, 2019)(A. Baugh, 2018)(Alhadi, S., Supriyanto, A., & Dina, 2016). The results of the research in the form of a transactional group model to increase the quality of communication based Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict can be used as a method of cultural inheritance from generation to generation through educational institutions.

## Metode Penelitian

Research and development is carried out using the ADDIE model (Analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation) to design research products (Creswell, 2010). This study aims to develop a transactional group model to increase the quality of communication among students based on Minangkabau culture to prevent conflict social.

### **Inclusion and Exclusion**

The sample in this study were all high school students with Minangkabau culture in West Sumatra including the darek area/area of origin of the Minangkabau tribe (Luhak Tanah Datar, Agam and Lima Puluh Kota) and the rantau area/area where the Minangkabau people seek a livelihood (area in outside the area of origin of the Minangkabau tribe in West Sumatra). The Mentawai region is not part of this study because the population is not Minangkabau culture.

### Sample Technique

Sampling in this study was carried out by purposive sampling with certain criteria (Punch, 2005)(Kerlinger, F. N and Lee, 2013). The sample in the darek area/area of origin was represented by SMAN 1 Batipuh and the sample in the rantau area/region other than the darek area was represented by SMAN 13 Padang with a total sample of 230 people including 123 people from the darek area and 107 people from the rantau area.

#### **Research Instruments**

Data at the analysis stage was collected using the student social conflict scale (SSCS) with indicators of differences in interests, differences in desires, differences in goals, differences of opinion and discrepancies in the use of kato nan ampek (Ermaleli, 2011)(Setiadi, EM dan Kolip, 2015a). The validity test uses a validity test instrument with indicators of content in the field of counseling and culture, design and language. The practicality test uses a practicality test instrument with indicators of content, design and language.

## **Data Analysis Techniques**

The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics with percentage techniques to interpret the scores given by the expert and then using Kendall's Concordance Coefficient to see the consistency of the assessment given by the expert.

## Hasil dan Pembahasan

#### Result

Based on the results at the analysis stage, the picture of social conflict among students is obtained as follows.

No	Category	Interval	F	%
1	High	91 - 111	99	43,04
2	Medium	112 – 132	130	56,52
3	Low	133 – 152	1	0,44
	Total	230	100,0	
			1 (1	

Table 1. Student Social Conflict Data

The table above presents data on social conflicts in interpersonal communication, students are generally in the medium category with a percentage of 56.52%, some even experience social conflict in the high category with a percentage of 43.04%. The results of this analysis indicate that social conflicts often occur in interpersonal communication that occurs among students. In the practice of interpersonal communication among students, social conflicts often occur because of the differences between the speaker and the interlocutor. Based on the data at the analysis stage, a social conflict prevention model was developed through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of student interpersonal communication.

The results of the feasibility test of experts in the field of guidance and counseling on the social conflict prevention model through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture are presented in the following table.

No	Aspect		Expe scor		Σ expert	Σ ideal	%	category
INU	Aspect	А	В	С	score	score	70	category
1	Preliminary (5)	23	25	20	68	75	90,6	Very Worth
2	Reference framework (5)	22	21	20	63	75	84	Very Worth
3	Systematic (4)	19	19	16	54	60	90	Very Worth
	Total	64	65	56	185	210	88,09	Very Worth

 Table 2 Expert Validation Results on the Content Aspects of the Guidance and Counseling Aspect

In the table above, it can be seen that overall the experts gave a very decent assessment of the content in the field of guidance and counseling in the book with a percentage of 88.09% in the very appropriate category and can be used with slight revisions. This means that experts give a positive assessment of the content of the book that has been designed.

Furthermore, to find out the alignment of the assessments of each expert regarding the content of the BK field, the Kendall's concordance test is carried out which is presented in the following table.

## Table 3. Kendall's Concordance Coefficient Test Results on Expert Validation on the Content Aspects of the BK Field

N	Kendall's	Chi- Square	Asymp Sig.	Df
3	.743	30.526	0.013	13

In the table above, it can be seen that the value of Asymp Sig. of 0.013 with a probability under 0.05 which means that there is a congruence in the assessments given by the three experts to the BK content in the social conflict prevention model book through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture.

The results of the feasibility test of cultural experts on the social conflict prevention model through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture are presented in the following table.

Ν		]	Expert score	e	Σ expert	Σ ideal		
0	Aspect	А	В	С	score	score	%	category
1	Prelimin ary (5)	20	24	23	67	75	89,3	Very Worth
2	Referenc e framewo rk (5)	20	23	21	64	75	85,3	Very Worth
3	Systemat ic (4)	16	20	19	55	60	91,6	Very Worth
	Total	6	6 7	6	1 86	2 10	88 ,57	V ery Worth

 Table 4 Expert Validation Results on the Content Aspects of the Cultural Aspect

In the table above, it can be seen that overall the experts gave a very decent assessment of the cultural content in the book with a percentage of 88.57% being in the very appropriate category and could be used with minor revisions. This means

that the experts give a positive assessment of the cultural content in the book that has been designed.

Furthermore, to find out the alignment of the assessments of each expert regarding the content of the cultural field, the Kendall's concordance test is carried out which is presented in the following table.

## Table 5 Kendall's Concordance Coefficient Test Results on Expert Validation on the Content Aspects of the Cultural Field

N	Kendall's	Chi- Square	Asymp Sig.	Df
3	.758	32.083	0.008	13

In the table above, it can be seen that the value of Asymp Sig. of 0.008 with a probability under 0.05 which means that there is a harmony of assessments given by the three experts on cultural content in the social conflict prevention model book through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture.

The results of the feasibility test of design and language experts on the social conflict prevention model through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture are presented in the following table.

No	Aspect		Expe scor		Σ expert	Σ ideal	%	category
110	Aspect	А	В	С	score	score	70	category
1	Design (8)	37	36	36	109	120	90,83	Very Worth
2	Language (6)	29	28	28	85	90	94,44	Very Worth
	Total	66	64	64	194	210	92,38	Very Worth

Table 6 Expert Validation Results on Design and Language Aspects

In the table above, it can be seen that overall the experts gave a very decent assessment of the appearance and language in the book with a percentage of 92.38% being in the very appropriate category and could be used with a few revisions. This means that the experts give a positive assessment of the appearance and language in the book that has been designed.

Furthermore, to find out the alignment of the assessments of each expert regarding the design and language aspects, the Kendall's concordance test was carried out which was presented in the following table.

 Table 7 Kendall's Concordance Coefficient Test Results on Expert Validation on

 Design and Language Aspects

N	Kendall's	Chi- Square	Asymp Sig.	Df
3	.789	35.554	0.001	13

In the table above, it can be seen that the value of Asymp Sig. of 0.001 with a probability under 0.05 which means that there is a harmony of assessments given by the three experts on the appearance and language in the social conflict prevention model book through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture.

The results of the usability test of the social conflict prevention model through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication among students based on Minangkabau culture are presented in the following table.

No	Aspect		xpe scor		Σ expert	Σ ideal	%	category
110	лэресс	А	В	С	score	score	70	category
1	Planning (4)	20	20	20	60	60	100	Very
1								Good
2	Implementation	20	20	20	60	60	100	Very
2	(4)							Good
3	Evaluation (4)	20	19	19	58	60	96,6	Very
5								Good
	Keseluruhan	60	59	59	178	180	98,8	Very
	Reselurunan							Good

**Table 8 Practical Test Results of Research Products** 

In the table above, it can be seen that overall the experts gave a very good assessment of the practicality of the book with a percentage of 98.8% being in the very good category and could be used with a few revisions. This means that the experts give a positive assessment of the usability of the book that has been designed.

Furthermore, to find out the alignment of the assessments of each expert regarding the usability of the research product, the Kendall's concordance test is carried out which is presented in the following table.

# Table 9 Kendall's Concordance Coefficient Test Results on the Practicality Test of Research Products

N	Kendall's	Chi- Square	Asymp Sig.	Df
3	.791	36.844	0.001	11

In the table above, it can be seen that the value of Asymp Sig. of 0.001 with a probability under 0.05 which means that there is a harmony of assessments given by the three experts on the practicality of the social conflict prevention model book through group guidance with a transactional approach to improve the quality of interpersonal communication of students based on Minangkabau culture.

## Discussion

This research produces a research product in the form of a book on a transactional group model to increase the quality of communication among students based on Minangkabau culture to prevent conflict social. This research product book

is intended for guidance and counseling teachers in high schools as executor of counseling services in schools.

The feasibility of the research product is obtained by conducting validation tests on several competent experts in their fields. Experts were asked for their input and suggestions for the perfection of the research products developed. Based on the content validity test in the BK field, the experts assessed that the product developed was in the very feasible category with a percentage of 88.09%. The level of concordance of the expert's assessment of the content aspect in the BK field has a very strong relationship with the Kendall's concordance coefficient of 0.743. This means that in terms of content in the field of guidance and counseling research products are very suitable for use by counseling teachers to improve the quality of communication based on Minangkabau culture among students. The research product only requires a few revisions to make it easier for BK teachers to understand and apply at school. Guidance and counseling services have a major role in preventing social conflicts in schools (Anup Baugh, 2018)(Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, 2020)

Based on the content validity test in the field of culture, the experts assessed that the product developed was in the very feasible category with a percentage of 88.57%. The level of concordance of the expert's assessment of the content aspect in the field of culture has a very strong relationship with the Kendall's concordance coefficient of 0.758. This means that in terms of content in the field of culture, the research product is very suitable for use by BK teachers to improve the quality of communication based on Minangkabau culture among students. The research product only requires a few revisions to make it easier for BK teachers to understand and apply at school. Group guidance gives group members the freedom to express opinions, recognize feelings, and respect the opinions of others so that communication skills can develop properly (Nkechi, Ebizie Elizabeth., 2016).

Based on the display and language validity tests, the experts assessed that the developed product was in the very feasible category with a percentage of 92.38%. The level of concordance of the expert's assessment of the display and language aspects has a very strong relationship with the Kendall's concordance coefficient of 0.789. This means that in terms of appearance and language, the research product is very suitable for use by BK teachers to improve the quality of communication based on Minangkabau culture among students. The research product only needs a little revision to make it more attractive to be applied by BK teachers in schools. The product developed in this research has all the components in a learning models which includes syntax, social system, reaction principle, social system, introductional impact and accompanying impact (Creswell, 2010).

The usability test of research products is given to BK teachers as personnel who will apply research products in the field. Based on the practicality test of three BK teachers, it was found that the usability level of the research product was in the very good category with a percentage of 98.8%. The level of concordance of the expert's assessment of the usability of the research product has a very strong relationship with the Kendall's concordance coefficient of 0.791. This means that in terms of the usability of the research product it has been very well used by BK teachers to improve the quality of communication based on Minangkabau culture among students. The transactional approach in group guidance discusses various matters relating to transactions that occur between individuals so that it can be used to develop kato nan ampek abilities among students (Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, 2020)(Sari, I. Y. P., Sukma, A. P., & Rizqi, 2019). The counseling teacher considered that the transactional analysis approach was very well applied to improve the quality of communication based on Minangkabau culture among students to prevent social conflicts. Group guidance as a strategy in basic services that can be used to develop communication skills and prevent social conflicts among students (Alhadi, S., Supriyanto, A., & Dina, 2016)(Namai, 2019).

## Simpulan

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the findings of the book on the transactional group model to increase the quality of student communication based on Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict which has been designed, it shows that: (1) the level of appropriateness of the material in the model developed is very acceptable and in terms of appearance and language used as well very suitable, (2) the use of the transactional group model to increase the quality of student communication based on Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict is in the very good category. This transactional group model book is appropriate and suitable for use by guidance and counseling teachers in schools to increase the quality of student communication based on Minangkabau culture to prevent social conflict.

## Daftar Pustaka

- Alhadi, S., Supriyanto, A., & Dina, D. A. M. (2016). Media in guidance and counseling services: A tool and innovation for school counselor. SCHOULID: Indonesian Journal of School Counseling, 1(1), 6–11. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23916/schoulid.v1i1.3 5.6-11
- Arifin, M. H. (2020). The Effectiveness of the Role of Local Culture and Character Strengthening as Educational Media for Conflict Resolution in Pancasila and Citizenship Courses. JKRK: Jurnal Kolaborasi Resolusi Konflik, 2(2), 1–13. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24198/jkrk.v2i1.27045

- Baugh, A. (2018). The Importance of Guidance and Counselling in Present Education System: Role of the Teacher. International Journal of Advanced Educational Research, 3(2), 384–386.
- Baugh, Anup. (2018). The Importance of Guidance and Counselling in Present Education System: Role of the Teacher. International Journal of Advanced Educational Research, Vol 3(Issue 2), 384–386.
- Creswell, J. (2010). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Approach. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Denafri, B., Koebanu, S. (2019). The Fading of the Existence of Minangkabau Language and Folklore in the Era 4.0. Proceeding Conference of The 3rd Indonesian International Conference on Linguistics, Language Teaching, Literature and Culture, The 3rd IICLLTLC, 391–401.
- Dt. Kando Marajo, S. A. (2006). Sirih Pinang Adat Minangkabau. Sentra Budaya.
- Dt. Malako Nan Putiah, J. (2004). Mambangkik Batang Tarandam dalam Upaya Mewariskan dan Melestarikan Adat Minangkabau Menghadapi Modernisasi Kehidupan Bangsa. Citra Umbara.
- Dt. Rajo Pangulu, M. (2009). Dictionary of Minangkabau Traditional and Cultural Expressions. Megasari.
- Efrianto., A. (2019). The Politeness of Bungo Pasang Language using Kato Nan Ampek in Minangkabau. The Politeness of Bungo Pasang Language Using Kato Nan Ampek in Minangkabau. Jurnal Kata : Penelitian Tentang Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra, 3(1). https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.22216/jk.v3i1.3489
- Ermaleli. (2011). Budaya Alam Minangkabau. Jasa Surya.
- Firmansyah, W. (2020a). Internalisasi Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Minangkabau Untuk Generasi Muda. Buddayah: Jurnal Pendidikan Antropologi, 2(2), 97–104. https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/bdh
- Firmansyah, W. (2020b). Internalization of Minangkabau Local Wisdom-Based<br/>Character Education for the Young Generation. Jurnal Pendidikan<br/>Antropologi,2(2),97-104.

https://doi.org/https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/bdh

- Jamil, M. (2015a). Hiduik Baradaek. Cinta Buku Agency.
- Jamil, M. (2015b). The Dilemma of Minangkabau Traditional Stakeholders. Cinta Buku Agency.
- Jamrah, A. (2016). Character Education Development Model Based Values "Tau Jo Nan Ampek" at High School Level in The City Batusangkar. Proceeding of Batusangkar International Conference I.
- Kerlinger, F. N and Lee, H. B. (2013). Foundations of Behavioral Research. Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

- Manaf, NA., Jufrizal., Agustina dan Juita, N. (2001). Konteks Pemakaian Langgam Kato Nan Ampek Bahasa Minangkabau. Jurnal Humanus, 3(2), 181–191.
- Namai, L. B. A. et. al. (2019). Effectiveness of Guidance and Counseling Procedures in the Development of Values among Learners in Public Secondary Schools in Nakuru County Kenya. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 5(11), 45–56.
- Nkechi, Ebizie Elizabeth., et. al. (2016). The Role of Guidance and Counselling in Effective Teaching and Learning in Schools. RAY: International Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 1(2), 36–48.
- Pickering, P. (2006). Tips for Handling Conflict. Erlangga.
- Punch, K. F. (2005). Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. Sage Publication.
- Putra, A. K., Wimbrayardi., dan Putra, I. E. D. (2014). Bakodek Jo Nan Singek. E-Jurnal Sendratasik FBS Universitas Negeri Padang, 2(2), 1–10.
- Putra, AK., Wimbrayardi & Putra, I. (2014). Bakodek Jo Nan Singkek. E-Jurnal Sendratasik FBS UNP, 2(2), 1–10.
- Rahayu, K. N. S. (2021). Education Synergy to Indonesia's Future in the Era of Society 5.0. Edukasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar, 2(1), 87–100.
- Ramadhanti, D. (2018). Characteristic Behaviour In Students Speech With Minangkabau Cultural Setting: Interactional Sosiolinguistics Approach. Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia, 2(i2), 290–303. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22202/jg.2018.v4i2.2673
- Sari, I. Y. P., Sukma, A. P., & Rizqi, M. N. (2019). Counselor Competency Development in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 in the Context of Cross-Cultural Counseling. SEMBIKA: National Seminar on Guidance and Counseling.
- Setiadi, EM dan Kolip, U. (2015a). Introduction to Politic Sociology. Prenadamedia Group.
- Setiadi, EM dan Kolip, U. (2015b). Introduction to Sociology. Kencana.
- Spriyanto, A., Hartini, S., Irdasari, W. N., Miftahul, A., Oktapiana, S., Mumpuni, S. D. (2020). Teacher Professional Quality: Counselling Services with Technology in Pandemic Covid-19. Counsellia: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling, 10(2), 176–189. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25273/counsellia.v10i2.7768.
- Sulaeman, Y., et al. (2019). Implementation of Kato Mandaki of Civility Minangkabau Community in Rangkasbitung. INCOLWIS. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.29-8-2019.2289102.
- Suporahardjo. (2000). Forest Resource Management Dispute Resolution Innovation. Pustaka Latin.

- Syofiani dan Isnanda, R. (2018). Filosofi Langgam Kato Cermin Budaya Akademik Mahasiswa dalam Berkomunikasi. Prosiding Seminar Internasional Riksa Bahasa XII. http://riksabahasa.event.upi.edu/
- Thamrin, T., Gani, M. H. (2020). Cultural Value in Phatic Communication of Minangkabau Society. Jurnal Kata: Penelitian Tentang Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra, 4(1), 155–166. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.22216/kata.v4i1.5272
- Tondo, F. H. (2009). Kepunahan Bahasa-bahasa Daerah: Faktor Penyebab dan Implikasi Etnolinguistis. Jurnal Masyarakat Dan Budaya, 11(2).
- Wahid, S. (2014). Komunikasi pada Lembaga Pendidikan Nonformal. Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, 20(1), 107–116.
- Yulika, F. (2012). Minangkabau Epistemology: The Meaning of Knowledge in Indigenous Minangkabau Philosophy. Gre Publishing.