

**INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION IN JATT AND NON JATT PUNJABI
SIKH MEDAN COMMUNITY**

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ABSTRACT

Sikhi is one religion that opposes differences toward someone's religion, caste, gender, or occupation. Sikhi believes everyone are equal, nobody is lower or higher in status. Before Sikhi was introduced in Punjab, India. People believes in caste, where someone from lower caste believed as unpure or untouchable. Every religious activity was based on someone's caste. After Sikhi was born, there are still groups of people who still maintain their status. Especially Jatt who considers that their status is a culture that must be maintained. This study is learning about interpersonal communication both verbally and non-verbal between Jatt and non Jatt, learning about the culture changes inside the community of Punjabi Sikh Medan. This study uses qualitative research methods with phenomenological approach and supported by critical paradigm. For data collection techniques that being used were: observation, interviews as primary data and literature studies as secondary data. The results of this study, there are differences in communication from each generation. The second or third generation are generally tried to maintain ther status as Jatt, one of the way is marrying their child to a fellow Jatt. Meanwhie the newer generation is far more neutral and only considers their status as a birth right status and is being used to form relationship with anyone.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication, Phenomenology, Caste, Sikh