Common Address Terms in the Data

**Abang/Bang**
Indonesian meaning ‘older brother,’ also used to address young adult males

**Agan/Aganwati/Gan**
From juragan ‘boss’; used as address term among young people mainly in online interaction

**Bapak/Pak/Pa**
Indonesian for ‘father’ (originally Javanese); used as title and address term for adult males

**Bro**
Originally from English, used as address term among young people, for both female and male addressees

**Ibu/Bu**
Indonesian for ‘mother’ (originally Javanese); used as title and address term for adult females

**Kakak/Kak**
Indonesian for ‘older sibling,’ used to address people considered more senior than the speaker

**Kakang/Akang/Kang**
Sundanese kin term meaning ‘older brother’; used to address young adult males

**Man**
Originally from English, used as address term among young people, both female and male

**Mang**
Sundanese kin term meaning ‘uncle’; used to address adult males often from working class background; in some contexts can be used as respectful and endearing term

**Mas**
Javanese kin term meaning ‘older brother’; used to address young adult males

**Mbak**
Javanese kin term meaning ‘older sister’; used to address young adult females

**Nak**
Indonesian for ‘child’ (from anak), used as address term for a young child

**Oom/Om**
From Dutch meaning ‘uncle,’ used as a kin term and to address adult males of comparable age to one’s father

**Rek**
Javanese meaning ‘child’ (from arek), used as address term among young people, both female and male

**Sis/Sist**
Originally from English, used as address term among young people, for female addressees

**Teteh/Teh**
Sundanese kin term meaning ‘older sister’; used to address young adult females