

STATE OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN (SOUTH) SUMATERA

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A. INTRODUCTION

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (Agency for Language Development and Fostering) (formerly Pusat Bahasa/Center for Language) is an institution under the Ministry of Education and Culture which handles Indonesian and the regions linguistic and literary problems in Indonesia. The agency oversees 33 language centers and offices in all provinces in Indonesia. In Sumatra, there are five language centers (balai bahasa), namely Balai Bahasa Aceh, Medan, Pekanbaru, Padang, and Palembang, as well as five language offices, namely Kantor Bahasa Jambi, Lampung, Kepulauan Riau, Bengkulu, and Bangka-Belitung.

Related to the problems of languages in Indonesia, the Agency for Language Development and Fostering from 1991 to 2008 administered research on the language mapping throughout Indonesia. This study resulted 442 languages spread over eight regions in Indonesia. These eight areas meant include (1) Sumatra: 26 languages, (2) Java and Bali: 10 languages, (3) Borneo: 55 languages, (4) Sulawesi: 58 languages, (5) West Nusa Tenggara: 11 languages, (6) East Nusa Tenggara: 49 languages, (7) Maluku: 51 languages, and (8) Papua: 207 languages.

Studies on the language distribution as outlined in the form of language mapping in Indonesia is pretty much done. However, the results obtained from these studies still show confusion about the number of languages and kinship relation. As an example, Esser (1951) and Alisjahbana (1954) mentioned that there were 200 languages in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Salzner (1960) said there were 96 languages, while Grimes (1988) mentioned there were less than 672 languages in Indonesia, three of them extinct. In addition, the National Language Institute conducting languages inventory in Indonesia in 1969-1971, in its report (1972) mentioned that there were 418 living, growing, and developing languages in Indonesia. One of them is Indonesian. The cause of the confusion is that partly because of unequal questionnaires, theories, methods, and techniques used (Language Centre, 2008).

This paper will describe the research result on the dialectology in all over Sumatera Island, with wider portion in South Sumatera Province (including Bangka Belitung). The description materials are derived from the research conducted by language centers and language offices. As an additional materials, the description will also give information about the comparison result conducted by SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistic).

B. LANGUAGES IN SUMATERA ISLAND

Sumatera or Sumatra is the world's sixth largest island located in Indonesia, with an area of 443,065.8 km². This island population is about 42,409,510 people. Sumatera Island is on the 0⁰⁰ North Latitude -102⁰⁰ East Longitude. The island is also known with other names, namely *Percha Island*, *Andalas*, or *Suwarnadwipa* (Sanskrit, meaning "golden island"). Later, in the 1286 Padang Roco inscription, was carved *swarnabhūmi* (Sanskrit, meaning "golden land") and *bhūmi mālayu* ("Land of Malay") to refer to this island. Further, in the text of *Negarakertagama* from the 14th century, it was also re-called the "Malay Earth" (Melayu) to the island. There are 10 provinces in Sumatera Island, namely Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (capital Banda Aceh), North Sumatera (capital Medan), Riau (capital Pekanbaru), Kepulauan

Riau (capital Batam), West Sumatera (capital Padang), Jambi (capital Jambi), Bengkulu (capital Bengkulu), South Sumatera (capital Palembang), Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (capital Pangkal Pinang), dan Lampung (capital Bandar Lampung).

There 26 languages found in the research administered by Agency of Language Development and Fostering in 1991 to 2008. Those languages are Aceh, Batak, Bajau Tungkal Satu, Bali, Banjar, Basemah, Bengkulu, Bugis, Devayan, Enggano, Gayo, Pedamaran, Jawa, Kayuagung, Kerinci, Komering, Lampung, Lematang, Melayu, Mentawai, Minangkabau, Nias, Ogan, Rejang, Sigulai, dan Sundanese.

From the 26 languages that exist in Sumatra, there are some languages that are not originally from Sumatra region. Some of these are Javanese, Bugis, Sundanese, Balinese, etc. Each of these languages exists in some provinces in the Sumatra Island. Overall, it can be reported here that in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) was found seven languages. Those are Acehnese (3.5 million speakers), Batak (51,000 speakers), Devayan (60,000 speakers), Gayo (450,000 speakers), Java (80,000 speakers), Minang (60,000 speakers), and Sigulai (23,000 speakers). From the seven languages in NAD, three of them came from outside the Aceh province; viz. Javanese, Batak (North Sumatra), and Minang (West Sumatra) (Santoso, et.al., 2008).

There are four languages in the North Sumatra Province, namely Batak, Malay, Javanese, and Nias. Batak and Nias languages are the native languages developing in the North Sumatra Province. There has been no information about the speakers who use these languages in North Sumatra, except those reported by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL). Even, SIL divides Batak language into three, namely Batak Alas-Kluet (195.000 speakers), Batak Angkola (750.000 speakers), Batak Dairi (1,200,000 speakers), Batak Karo (600 000 speakers), Batak Mandailing (1,100,000 speakers), Batak Simalungun (1,200,000 speakers), and Batak Toba (2,000,000 speakers). While the language of Nias, according to the report of SIL, is supported by 770,000 speakers.

There are nine languages in the Riau (and Kepulauan Riau) Province, namely Malay-Mainland, Malay-Islands, Mandailing, Banjar, Javanese, Bugis Tekulai, Bugis Sei Sembesi, Duanu/Tribes of the Sea (Suku Laut) (SIL calls it with Duano, and the speakers are around 15,000 people), and Talang Mamak (Danardana, 2010). There are four languages in the West Sumatra Province, namely Minangkabau language, Mandailing, Mentawai, and Javanese (Wahyudi, et.al., 2009). In Jambi Province was found Bajau Tungkal Satu language, Banjar, Bugis, Javanese, Kerinci, Malay, and Minangkabau (Pusat Bahasa, 2008). Languages found in Bengkulu Province are Bengkulu, Enggano (SIL, 1.500 speakers), and Rejang (SIL, 350 000 speakers) (Pusat Bahasa, 2008).

There are six languages in Lampung, namely Lampung-Komering, Basemah-Semende-Ogan-Pegagan, Java-Jaseng, Sundanese, Balinese, and Bugis (Danardana, 2008a). In South Sumatra was found seven languages, namely Pedamaran language (6.000 speakers), Java (3,330 speakers, just across the South Sumatra), Kayuagung (53.415 speakers), Komering, Lematang (34.000 speakers), Malay, and Ogan (300,000 speakers). Pedamaran language in this study was only supported by one locus (in the village Pedamaran 5, District Pedamaran, Komering Ogan Ilir Regency). In the latest edition of the SIL report, Kayuagung language was not found anymore. This language becomes a dialect of the Komering language supported by 470.000 speakers. In

that report, Lematang and Ogan (and Malay, of course) languages come into the Malay-Central and supported by about 2,350,000 speakers (Sartika, et.al., 2009).

SIL findings (2006)

Other data, from Summer Institute of Linguistic (2006), states that there are 49 languages in Sumatera; those are Abung (700,000), Aceh (3,000,000), Batak Alas-Kluet (80,000), Batak Angkola (750,000), Batak Dairi (1,200,000), Batak Karo (600,000), Batak Mandailing (400,000), Batak Simalungun (1,200,000), Batak Toba (2,000,000), Bengkulu (55,000), Enggano (700,000), Enim (70,000), Gayo (180,000), Kaur (20,000), Kayuagung (45,000), Kerinci (300,000), Komering (700,000), Krui (31,687), Kubu (10,000), Lampung (1,500,000), Lematang (150,000), Lembak (50,000), Lintang (70,000), Lom (2-10), Loncong (424), Lubu (30,000), Melayu (10,000,000), Melayu Jambi (890,000), Mentawai (50,000), Minangkabau (6,500,000), Muko-Muko (30,000), Musi (403,000), Nias (480,000), Ogan (300,000), Palembang (500,000), Pasemah (400,000), Pekal (30,000), Penesak (20,000), South Pesisir (Selatan) (400,000), Pubian (400,000), Ranau (60,000), Rawas (150,000), Rejang (1,000,000), Semendo (105,000), Serawai (225,000), Sikule (20,000), Simeuleu (100,000), Sindang Kelingi (50,000), dan Sungkal (6,363).

SIL Findings (2009)

The latest information about local languages in Sumatera from Summer Institute of Linguistic (Lewis, 2009) states there are 33 local languages in Sumatera, namely Aceh (3,500,000), Bangka (340,000), Batak Alas-Kluet (195,000), Batak Angkola (750,000), Batak Dairi (1,200,000), Batak Karo (600,000), Batak Mandailing (1,100,000), Batak Simalungun (1,200,000), Batak Toba (2,000,000), Col (145,000), Duano (15,000), Enggano (1,500), Gayo (300,000), Haji (17,500), Kaur (40,000), Kerinci (260,000), Komering (470,000), Kubu (10,000), Lampung Api (827,000), Lampung Nyo (180,000), Loncong (420), Lubu (30,000), Malay (905,000 in Indonesia, 3,965,000 in Sumatera, and 940,000 in Kalimantan), Malay-Central (2,350,000), Malay-Jambi (1,000,000), Mentawai (58,000), Minangkabau (5,530,000), Musi (3,930,000), Nias (770,000), Pekal (30,000), Rejang (350,000), Sikule (20,000), and Simeuleu (30,000).

C. LANGUAGES IN SOUTH SUMATERA

South Sumatra province is one of provinces in Indonesia located in the southern part of Sumatra Island. The province has its capital at Palembang. Geographically the South Sumatera province borders with the Jambi province in the north, Bangka-Belitung province in the east, Lampung province in the south, and Bengkulu province in the west. This province is rich in natural resources such as oil, natural gas, and coal. Besides, South Sumatra provincial capital, Palembang, has been well-known since long time ago because it became the center of the Srivijaya kingdom.

South Sumatera province is at 102° - 106° east longitude and 2° - 4° south latitude, and has an area of 8,701,742 ha. It is divided into 11 regencies, namely Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU), South Ogan Komering Ulu, East Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI), Ogan Ilir, Banyuasin, Musi Banyuasin, and Empat Lawang, and 4 cities, the city of Palembang, Prabumulih, Pagaralam, and Lubuk Linggau. There There are 153 districts and 2.421 villages (desa), and 312 urban villages (kelurahan) in all over South Sumatera.

Palembang Language Center's Findings

Dialectology research conducted by the Palembang Language Center began in 2006. In that year the data collection was carried out at 33 loci (observation area). The data collected that time was completing the data already collected by the Jakarta Language Centre in 2000 which amounted to 84 loci across the South Sumatra (including Bangka Belitung). This study remained utilizing the Bangka Belitung region because when the data collected this region is still part of South Sumatra Province.

Bangka Belitung Province region itself is at 104⁰50'- 108⁰18' east longitude and 1⁰20'- 3⁰15' south latitude with a total area of 81,725.14 km². A land area is approximately 16,424.14 km² or 20.10 percent of the entire Bangka Belitung Province region and wide of the waters is approximately 65.301 km², or about 79.9 percent of the total area of the province. Land area consists of Bangka Regency (11,534.14 km²), Belitung Regency (4,800.60 km²), and the City of Pangkalpinang (89.40 km²). There are 22 districts, 15 urban villages and 67 villages in Bangka regency. There are 9 districts, two urban-villages, and 1,196 villages in Belitung Regency. In the city there Pangkalpinang, there are 5 districts, 35 urban villages, no village. In other words, the province is divided into 36 districts, 263 villages, and 52 urban villages.

As overall, Palembang Language Center worked 117 observation areas (84 in 2000 and 33 in 2006). The following is the table linguistic survey of 2000 and 2006 (Appendix I and Appendix II).

From 117 observation areas were found 52 isolects (language recognition), namely **Abab** (in Tanjung Kurung), **Aji** (in Negeri Batin), **Basemah** (in Karang Dalo and Gunung Megang), **Belido** (in Talang Taling and Lembak), **Benakat** (in Padang Bindu), **Bok Karit** (in Lubuk Karet), **Cul** (in Lubuk Besar, Lubuk Kupang, and Batu Urip), **Daya** (in Pancur Pungah, Tanjung Lengkadang, and Blambangan), **Enim** (Seleman), **Epil** (Epil), **Gelebak** (in Gelebak Dalam), **Gumai** (in Pulau Pinang), **Gunung Muda** (in Gunung Muda), **Jawa** (in Makarti Jaya and Sukomoro), **Kayuagung** (in Perigi and Pagar Dewa), **Kikim** (in Babat Baru and Lubuk Layang Ulu), **Kisam** (in Dusun Tengah), **Kimak** (in Kimak), **Komerling** (in Campang Tiga, Sukaraja, Tanjung Raya, Pulau Negara, and Baturaja Bungin), **Lahat** (in Bemban), **Lematang** (in Gedung Agung, Talang Akar, Muara Lematang, Kuripan, and Ujan Mas lama), **Lintang** (in Niur and Landur), **Lubuk Pandan** (in Lubuk Pandan), **Lubuk Rumbai** (in Lubuk Rumbai), **Melayu** (in Cengkong Abang, Tua Tunu, Air Mesu, Guntung, Penutuk, Jeriji, Mayang, Ranggi Asam, Tanjung Binga, Air Kelik, Simpang Tiga, Tanjung Batu Itam, Mentigi, Suak Goal, Pelajau, Bentayan, Sukabangun, Ki Merogan, and Suak Batang), **Merejang** (in Muara Kulam), **Mulak Ulu** (in Datar Dalam), **Musi** (in Karang Dapo, Muara Lakitan, Simpang Bayat, Simpang Marga, Bumi Ayu, and Talang Akar), **Ngulak** (in Ngulak), **Ogan** (in Pelabuhan Dalam, Parit, Tebing Gerinting, Nagasari, Lubuk Tunggal, Peninjauan, Tanjung Dalam, Ulak Pandan, Belandang, and Sakatiga Seberang), **Panang** (in Lubuk Nipis), **Panesak** (in Meranjat Ilir), Pedamaran (in Pedamaran 5), **Pegagan** (in Serdang Menang, Sungai Ceper, Ulak Kerbau Lama, Ranau Alai, and Suka Cinta), **Pematang** (in Pematang Panggang), **Penukal** (in Talang Ubi and Panta Dewa), **Rambang** (in Tanjung Raman, Pagar Gunung, Sugihan, and Jemenang), **Rambutan** (in Rambutan), **Ranau** (in Rantau Nipis), **Rawas** (in Bingin Teluk, Rantau Kadam, and Lesung Batu), **Rupit** (in Karang Jaya), **Saling** (in Muara Saling), **Sarang Mandi** (in Sarang Mandi), **Sebubus** (in Sebubus), **Selangit** (in Selangit), **Semendo** (in Kota Dalam, Muara Sindang Tengah, and Pajar Bulan), **Sosoh** (in Penyandingan), **Tanjung Lubuk** (in Pulau

Gumantung), **Tanjung Sakti** (in Gunung Kembang), **Tapanjang** (in Rantau Panjang), **Telang** (in Telang), and **Tempilang** (in Tempilang).

Based on the dialectometry calculation, it was resulted seven languages in South Sumatera (and Bangka Belitung, namely Malay, Kayuagung, Ogan, Lematang, Komerling, Pedamaran, and Javanese).

Malay (in this research) spreads in 27 loci (observation areas) in South Sumatera (and Bangka Belitung). Bahasa Melayu didukung oleh 14 dialek. Those are the dialects of (a) **Ranggi Asam** (in Cengkong Abang, Air Mesu, and Ranggi Asam villages), (b) **Tua Tunu** (in Tua Tunu village), (c) **Jeriji** (in Guntung, Penutuk, and Jeriji villages), (d) **Tempilang** (in Tempilang village), and (e) **Mayang** (in Mayang village), (f) **Palembang Sukabangun** (in Tanjung Binga, Air Kelik, Simpang Tiga, Tanjung Batu Itam, Mentigi, Suak Goal, and Sukabangun), (g) **Kisam** (in Dusun Tengah village), (h) **Muara Saling** (in Muara Saling village), (i) **Selangit** (in Selangit village), (j) **Rupit** (in Karang Jaya village), (k) Bentayan (in Pelajau and Bentayan villages), (l) **Palembang 16 Ulu** (in 16 Ulu, Ki Merogan, and Suak Batang villages), (m) **Padang Bindu** (in Padang Bindu village), and (n) **Talang Ubi** (in Talang Ubi village).

Kayuagung language spreads in 33 loci (observation areas) and is supported by dialects of (a) **Meranjat Ilir** (in the villages of Meranjat Ilir, Bemban, Jati, Datar Dalam, Karang Dalo, Gunung Kembang, Niur, Lubuk Layang Ulu, Telang, Epil, Rantau Panjang, Sukomoro, Lubuk Karet, Talang Taling, Lembak, Lubuk Nipis, Seleman, Panta Dewa, and Tanjung Kurung), (b) **Kimak** (in Kimak village), (c) **Sarang Mandi** (in Sarang Mandi village), (d) **PagarDewa** (in Pagar Dewa village), (e) **Pematang Panggang** (in Pematang Panggang village), (f) **Bebat Baru** (in Bebat Baru village), (g) **Pulau Gumantung** (in Pulau Gumantung village), (h) **Lubuk Rumbai** (in Lubuk Rumbai village), (i) **Ngulak** (in Ngulak village), (j) **Perigi** (in Perigi village), (k) **Gunung Muda** (in Gunung Muda and Landur villages) dan (l) **Pancur Pungah** (in Pancur Pungah, Rantau Nipis, Tanjung Lengkayap, and Blambangan).

Ogan language spreads in 25 loci (observation areas) in some regencies in South Sumatera Province, namely in Lahat Regency (in Karang Dapo village), Muara Enim Regency (in Talang Akar village), Musi Banyuasin/MUBA Regency (in Simpang Bayat, Supat, Sindang Marga, and Bumi Ayu villages), Musi Rawas Regency (in Bingin Teluk, Rantau Kadam, Lubak Pandan, Muara Lakitan, Lubk Besar, Lubuk Kupang, Batu Urip, Muara Kulam, and Lesung Batu villages), Ogan Ilir/OI Regency (Rantau Alai village), Ogan Komerling Ulu/OKU Regency (in Peninjauan, Tanjung Dalam, Ulak Pandan, and Belandang villages), Ogan Komerling Ilir/OKI Regency (in Pelabuhan Dalam, Parit, Sakatiga Seberang, Tebing Gerinting, Nagasari, and Lubuk Tunggal villages). It is predicted that the speakers of this language in South Sumatera are approximately 33,500.

Lematang language spreads in 25 loci (observation areas) in some regencies/cities in South Sumatera with dialects. It is predicted that the speakers of Lematang language in South Sumatera are approximately 34,000. The five dialects of this language are dialects of (a) **Pegagan** in Ogan Komerling Ilir/OKI Regency (in Serdang Menang, Sungai Ceper, and Suka Cinta villages), Ogan Ilir/OI Regency (in Ulak Kerbau Lama and Rantau Alai villages), Ogan Komerling Ulu Selatan Regency (in Kota Dalam and Muara Sindang Tengah villages), Muara Enim Regency (Kuripan and Pajar Bulan villages), and Lahat Regency (Gunung Megang village), (b) **Lahat's Lematang** in Lahat Regency (Gedung Agung and Talang Akar villages) and in Muara Enim Regency (Muara Lematang village), (c) **Ujan Mas Lama's Lematang** in Muara Enim Regency (in

Ujan Mas Lama village), (d) **Rambutan** in Banyuasin Regency (in Rambutan vilage), and (e) **Rambang** in Muara Enim Regency (in Tanjung Raman, Pagar Gunung, Sugihan, and Jemenang villages).

Komering language spreads in seven loci (observation areas) in regencies/cities in South Sumatera with two dialects. Those dialects are dialect of (a) **Pulau Negara** in Ogan Komering Ulu Timur Regency (in Sriwangi, Tanjung Raya, and Pulau Negara villages) and (b) **Aji** in Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan Regency (in Negeri Batin village).

Pedamaran language is found in the Pedamaran 5 village, District of Pedamaran, Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI) Regency with approximately 6,000 speakers. The age of this village is predicted 200-500 years old. So far, there is no research finds the dialects of this language since this language is only found in one locus (observation area). Being seen from the language situation, this village is surrounded by the villages using Pedamaran as the language in their daily means of communication. Summer Institute of Linguistic (SIL) does not categorize Pedamaran as language in their list.

Javanese in South Sumatera is found in four loci (observation areas) with two dialects. The naming of those dialects is taken from the names of each village. Those dialects are dialect of (a) **Gelebak Dalam** in Musi Banyuasin (MUBA) Regency (in Gelebak Dalam village) and (b) **Penyandingan** (Penyandingan and Sebusus villages)

- SIL findings (2006)

In the report of 2006, Summer Institute of Linguistic (SIL) stated that there are **19 (nineteen)** languages in South Sumatera (and Bangka Belitung) Province. Those are (1) Enim (70,000), (2) Kayuagung (45,000), (3) Komering (700,000), (4) Kubu (10,000 speakers, partly in South Sumatera beside in Riau and Jambi), (5) Lematang (1 50,000), (6) Lembak (50,000), (7) Lintang (70,000), (8) Lom (2-10 speakers, in Belinyu District, Bangka), (9) Loncong (424, in partly Bangka Belitung, and east coast of the mouths of Kampat and Indragiri rivers), (10) Malay (40,000 in Bangka, 170,000 in Belitung), (11) Musi (403,000), (12) Ogan (3000,000), (13) Palembang (500,000), (14) Pasemah (400,000), (15) Penesak (20,000), (16) Ranau (150,000), (17) Rawas (150,000), (18) Semendo (105,000), and (19) Sindang Kelingi (50,000).

-SIL findings (2009)

Summer Institute of Linguistic (SIL) found **9 (nine)**languages in South Sumatera (and Bangka Belitung) Province (Lewis, 2009). Those are (1) Bangka (340,000), (2) Col (145,000), (3) Haji (17,5000), (4) Komering (470,000 speakers, 20,000 in Jakarta), (5) Kubu (10,000), (6) Loncong (420), (7) Malay (100,000 in Belitung), (8) Malay, Central (2,350,000 speakers in South Sumatera), (9) Musi (3,930,000)

D. SOME NOTES

However, those local languages need to get attention. In South Sumatera, there is a problem to preserve these languages. If in other parts or provinces in Indonesia can use their local languages as the local content for elementary school level, in South Sumatera seems to be hard to do. The problem is what language will be used for all over South Sumatera. The *lingua franca* is Malay-Palembang, but not all people or local government agree to use Malay-Palembang as the local content material. Other possibility is using their own local languages as the local

content material. The coming up problem of this situation is that it is possible for one regency has more than local languages. For example, Ogan Komering Ilir/OKI Regency has three local languages, namely Kayuagung, Ogan, and Pematang.

Young generation does not really know and understand about those local languages. In next couple generation those local languages possibly will lost. As an example, Kayuagung language is only spoken by over-60 years old people. Only some people less than 60 can speak this language. The attention from government (especially local government) is very low. Many things can be done in terms of this condition; such as language (dialect) inventory, language structure and grammar's composition, language codification, language documentation, dictionary, etc. In relation to language documentation, some dialects such as Merejang (in Ulu Rawas District, Musi Rawas Regency), Aji (in Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan Regency), and languages of Kubu, Lom, dan Loncong (as mentioned in SIL report) will become an very interesting issue to conduct the further research.

The last, there is writing system used in the past. It is called Serat Ulu (upstream letter) or Kaganga (just because the system starts from Ka-Ga-Nga). It developed in the remote or upstream areas of Southern Sumatera, including South Sumatera Province. Recently, this writing system is also endangered. The less manuscript can be found in this writing system. One of the types of the Kaganga scripts in Appendix III.

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Appendix I

No.	Name			Isolect
	Village	District	Regency/City	
1	Lubuk Kupang	Muara Beliti	Musi Rawas	Cul
2	Lubuk Rumbai	Muara Kelingi	Musi Rawas	Lubuk Rumbai
3	Lubuk Besar	Muara Beliti	Musi Rawas	Cul
4	Lesung Batu	Rawas Ulu	Musi Rawas	Rawas
5	Karang Jaya	Rupit	Musi Rawas	Rupit
6	Rantau Kadam	Rawas Ilir	Musi Rawas	Rawas
7	Lubuk Pandan	Muara Lakitan	Musi Rawas	Lubuk Pandan
8	Selangit	Batu Kuning	Musi Rawas	Selangit
9	Batu Urip	Lubuk Linggau Timur	Musi Rawas	Cul
10	Muara Saling	Tebing	Lahat	Saling
11	Lubuk Layang Ulu	Kikim	Lahat	Kikim
12	Bemban	Lahat	Lahat	Lahat
13	Karang Dalo	Dempo Selatan	Lahat	Basemah
14	Niur	Muara Pinang	Lahat	Lintang
15	Gunung Kembang	Tanjung Sakti	Lahat	Tanjung Sakti
16	Talang Padang	Ulu Musi	Lahat	Ulu Musi
17	Jati	Pulau Pinang	Lahat	Gumay
18	Talang Akar	Merapi	Lahat	Lematang
19	Datar Dalam	Kota Agung	Lahat	Mulak Ulu
20	Pajar Bulan	Semendo	Muara Enim	Semendo
21	Lubuk Nipis	Tanjung Agung	Muara Enim	Panang D. Lubuk Nipis
22	Seleman	Tanjung Agung	Muara Enim	Enim D. Seleman
23	Jemenang	Rambang Dangku	Muara Enim	Rambang Niru
24	Kuripan	Rambang Dangku	Muara Enim	Lematang Ilir
25	Sugihan	Rambang Lubai	Muara Enim	Rambang
26	Talang Taling	Gelumbang	Muara Enim	Belido
27	Ujan Mas Lama	Muara Enim	Muara Enim	Lematang
28	Padang Bindu	Gunung Megang	Muara Enim	Benakat
29	Tanjung Raman	Prabumulih Timur	Muara Enim	Rambang Tengah
30	Talang Ubi	Talang Ubi	Muara Enim	Penukal
31	Panta Dewa	Talang Ubi	Muara Enim	Penukal
32	Tanjung Kurung	Talang Ubi	Muara Enim	Abab
33	Talang Akar	Talang Ubi	Muara Enim	Musi
34	Suak Gual	Tanjung Pandan	Belitung	Melayu D. Suak Gual
35	Tanjung Binga	Tanjung Pandan	Belitung	Melayu D. Tanjung Binga
36	Air Kelik	Kelapa Kampit	Belitung	Melayu D. Air Kelik
37	Mentigi	Membalong	Belitung	Melayu D. Mentigi
38	Tanjung Batu Itam	Dandang	Belitung	Melayu D. Tj. Batu Itam
39	Simpang Tiga	Gantung	Belitung	Melayu D. Simpang Tiga
40	Sungai Ceper	Mesuji	OKI	Pegagan
41	Pagar Dewa	Mesuji	OKI	Kayuagung
42	Serdang Menang	SP Padang	OKI	Pegagan

43	Pelabuhan Dalam	Pemulutan	OKI	Ogan (Pemulutan)
44	Tebing Gerinting	Inderalaya	OKI	Ogan (Ilir)
45	Sakatiga Seberang	Inderalaya	OKI	Ogan (Sakatiga Seberang)
46	Parit	Inderalaya	OKI	Ogan (Parit)
47	Suka Cinta	Muara Kuang	OKI	Pegagan
48	Nagasari	Muara Kuang	OKI	Ogan (Ilir–Nagasari)
49	Lubuk Tunggal	Muara Kuang	OKI	Ogan Ilir (Kuang)
50	Meranjat Ilir	Tanjung Batu	OKI	Panesak
51	Campang Tiga	Cempaka	OKU	Komering
52	Pancur Pungah	Muara Dua	OKU	Daya
53	Dusun Tengah	Muara Dua Kisam	OKU	Kisam
54	Ulak Pandan	Pengandonan	OKU	Ogan Ulu
55	Tanjung Dalam	Peninjauan	OKU	Ogan Ilir
56	Tanjung Lengkayap	Simpang	OKU	Daya
57	Sukaraja	Buay Madang	OKU	Komering
58	Rantau Nipis	Banding Agung	OKU	Ranau
59	Baturaja Bungin	Martapura	OKU	Komering
60	Blambangan	Muara Dua	OKU	Daya
61	Gunung Muda	Belinyu	Bangka	Gunung Muda
62	Kimak	Sungai Liat	Bangka	Melayu D. Kimak
63	Tempilang	Kelapa	Bangka	Tempilang
64	Sarangmandi	Singai Selan	Bangka	Sarang Mandi
65	Cengkong Abang	Mendo Barat	Bangka	Melayu Cengkong Abang
66	Air Mesu	Pangkalan Baru	Bangka	Melayu Air Mesu
67	Tua Tunu	Taman Sari	Pangkal Pinang	Melayu Tua Tunu
68	Guntung	Koba	Bangka	Melayu Guntung
69	Mayang	Mentok	Bangka	Melayu Mayang
70	Ranggi Asam	Jebus	Bangka	Melayu Ranggi Asam
71	Jeriji	Toboali	Bangka	Melayu Jeriji
72	Penutuk	Leper Pongok	Bangka	Melayu Penutuk
73	16 Ulu	Seberang Ulu II	Palembang	Melayu Palembang
74	Sindang Marga	Sekayu	MUBA	Musi
75	Bumi Ayu	Babat Toman	MUBA	Musi
76	Sukomoro	Talang Kelapa	MUBA	Jawa Tengah
77	Supat	Sei Lilin	MUBA	Musi
78	Simpang Bayat	Bayung Lincir	MUBA	Musi Bayat
79	Pelajau	Banyuasin IV	MUBA	Melayu
80	Bentayan	Banyuasin III	MUBA	Melayu Palembang
81	Makarti Jaya	Banyuasin II	MUBA	Jawa
82	Ngulak 1	Babat Toman	MUBA	Ngulak
83	Gelebak Dalam	Banyuasin I	MUBA	Gelebak
84	Sebusus	Banyuasin I	MUBA	Sebusus

Appendix II

No.	Name			Isolect
	Village	District	Regency/City	
1.	Pedamaran 5	Pedamaran	OKI	Pedamaran
2.	Pematang Panggang	Mesuji	OKI	Pematang
3.	Pulau Gumantung	Tanjung Lubuk	OKI	Tanjung Lubuk
4.	Perigi	Kayuagung	OKI	Kayuagung
5.	Ulak Kerbau Lama	Tanjung Raja	OI	Kayuagung
6.	Rantau Alai	Rantau Alai	OI	Pegagan Ulu
7.	Sriwangi	Semendawai Suku III	OKUT	Pegagan
8.	Pulau Negara	Buay Pemuka Peliung	OKUT	Komering
9.	Campang Tiga	Cempaka	OKUT	Komering
10.	Negeri Batin	Buay Sandang Aji	OKUS	Komering
11.	Kota Dalam	Mekakau Ilir	OKUS	Aji
12.	Muara Sindang Tengah	Pulau Beringin	OKUS	Semendo
13.	Peninjauan	Peninjauan	OKU	Semendo
14.	Penyandingan	Sosoh Buay Rayap	OKU	Sosoh
15.	Belandang	Ulu Ogan	OKU	Ulu Ogan
16.	Landur	Pendopo	Lahat	Semendo
17.	Gedung Agung	Merapi	Lahat	Aji
18.	Gunung Megang	Jarai	Lahat	Semendo
19.	Babat Baru	Kikim Barat	Lahat	Semendo
20.	Bingin Teluk	Rawas Ilir	Musi Rawas	Rawas
21.	Muara Lakitan	Muara Lakitan	Musi Rawas	Musi
22.	Muara Kulam	Ulu Rawas	Musi Rawas	Merejang
23.	Telang	Bayung Lincir	MUBA	Telang
24.	Epil	Lais	MUBA	Epil
25.	Rantau Panjang	Babat Toman	MUBA	Tapanjang
26.	Rambutan	Rambutan	Banyuasin	Rambutan
27.	Lubuk Karet	Betung	Banyuasin	Bok Karit
28.	Sukabangun	Sukarami	Palembang	Melayu Palembang
29.	Ke Merogan	Kertapati	Palembang	Melayu Palembang
30.	Suak Batang	Gandus	Palembang	Melayu Palembang
31.	Lembak	Lembak	Muara Enim	Belide
32.	Pagar Gunung	Lambang Lubai	Muara Enim	Rambang
33.	Muara Lematang	Sungai Rotan	Muara Enim	Lematang

APPENDIX III

Konsonan													
ka	ga	nga	ca	ja	ta	da	pa	ba	na	ma	ya		
ra	la	wa	sa	ha	a	nya	mba	nnga	nda	nja			
Vokal dengan aksara 'Ka'													
ka	ku	ki	ké	ko	kau	keu, ke	kēa, kah	ka', kak	kai	kar	kang	kan	-k