**ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE** **VARIATION OF** **MUSI LANGUAGES** **IN SUNGSANG**

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**ABSTRAC.** The variation leksical of the language Musi Sungsang. This study research of variation language and the same languange in Musi Sungsang. The purpose to description same and different language in Musi Sungsang. Used the method of description qualitative as mean of enquiry a, observation, interview, recorder, and note. Analysed data using padan method next of enquiry compre or search the same of different between a both, while of a technique basic using technique pilah a determinant (speech tool). The result of this analysed data obtained is basic swadesh there is 20 speech diffrent and 20 same speech. Many language variations exist in the village Sungsang I with the number 60 vocabulary, while more language equations in the village Sungsang III as much 162 vocabulary.

Keywords: variation language, leksical, Musi Sungsang.

1. **Introduction**

Language is a tool for interacting or a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts and feelings. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics that has a very close relationship between the two. Sociology tries to know how the society takes place, by adjusting or socializing and putting itself in the community and learning that is in the community. While the linguistics of science that studies the language or field of science as an object of language or study.

An environment has its own language as a form of regional culture itu.Di Indonesia has a variation of language that is formed from different kinds of daerah.Variasi language is a system and subsystem that is understood by all speakers of that language. " Namun karena penutur bahasa meski berada dalam masyarakat tutur, tindak konkret, yang disebut parole, menjadi tidak seragam “ [1]. The occurrence of diversity or kevariasian this language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also because the activities of social interaction that they do very diverse.Linguistic differences is what produces a variety of languages or variations of language.Everyone has its own variation of ibahasa, called idiolek.

Idiolek is a variation or variety of individual languages. Each person must have their own language characteristic. For example, Musi language in Sungsang (abbreviated as BMS) .Sungsang is part of Banyuasin II District adjacent to Jambi Province in the north, Makarti Jaya Subdistrict in the west, Lalan and Regency Subdistrict, Musi Banyuasin, The east is bordered by the Strait of Bangka Sea. This is what allows the emergence of variations in the language of musi Sungsang Village, because in the Sungsang area is the gateway of the flow of traffic (District Administration Banyuasin II).

Language Surgery Musi serves as an effective means of communication especially in the family environment, in the community and in unofficial meetings. Most of the search area of Sungsang is fishermen catch because it is a waters area. BMS is still used by people in Sungsang in everyday life as a communication tool. Sungsang has an area of 193,021.5 km, with a population of 19,290 inhabitants.

Based on the above, then the decision was made to examine the variation of Musi language in the area of Sungsang with the title "Analysis of Lexical Language Variation in Musi Sungsang" .Adapun the formulation of the problem in this study how different variations and similarities Musi language in Sungsang in terms of leksikal.Tujuan research is compiled based on problem formulation that is to mendiskirsikan variation of difference and Equation of Musi language in breech in terms of lexical.

1. **Language Variations**

Language is a means of communication for human means, humans need a language to connect and work together. According to Chaer that language is a symbol system, in the form of sound, meaningful, productive, dynamic, diverse and humane [1]. Language can relate to others. Relationships with others may include asking, stating, expecting, ordering, asking and so forth [2].

Socioolinguistic is a study of language related to societal conditions [3]. Sociolinguistic study of language related to language, community and the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is also associated with culture, because every society has a certain culture [3].

Sociolinguistics is a study of language that is associated with existing societal conditions. According to Chaer sociolinguistics is the field of interdisciplinary science that studies the language in kaitanya with the use of language in society [1]. J.A. Fishman in Chaer sociolinguistics is a study of language variations or characteristics in a language, the functions of language variation and usage in the third language interact, change and mutually change each other in speech society [1].

Variations or variety of languages can be seen based on the diversity and function of activities in social society. Taking care of Aslinda language usage is not only influenced by linguistic factors but also influenced by nonlinguistic factors [4]. Nonlinguistik factors that is, social factors can mempegaruhi use of language consisting of social status, education level, age, gender and so forth.

Ayatrohaedi says that to date it is clear that the boundaries that distinguish language and dialect still can not get a satisfactory formula [5]. Nevertheless, the formulation made by the European committee on dialect is said to be the linguistic system used the system used by a society to distinguish it from other constituent peoples who use a system that interprets its relationship for a while is acceptable, until another perfect formula is found. According to Sariono dialect is a variety of languages that occur due to the differences in space or place the realization of these varieties [6].

The language of Musi that the name of Musi language is taken from the name of the river that flows through the Musi banyuasin area, namely Musi River.According to Gani et al as many as 361,798 people are housed live in Musi Banyuasin district and about 36.179 people who live in Musi Banyuasin District.The area of Musi language covers two regency districts, namely Musi Banyuasin (MUBA) and Musi Rice (MURA) Regency in MUBA Regency, Musi Language is used in some (3) Banyuasin I, (4) Banyuasin II, (5) Banyuasin III, (6) Talang Kelapa, (7) Sungai Lilin, and (8) Banyug Linci. In Musi language, Musi language is used in three sub-districts (1) Muara Kelingi, (2) Bingin Teluk, (3) Muara Beliti. "In Musi language there is no regional dialect, there is only variation of language in the field of vocabulary [7].

1. **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**
2. **Research methods**

Djajasudarma research method is a tool, procedure, and technique selected in conducting research in collecting data. Method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method [8].

**b. Data source**

Arikunto says that the data source in the study is the subject from which data can be obtained [9]. The data source of this research is speakers of Musi Sungsang language. Native speaker of the language at Sungsang, his first language is the language of musi in Sungsang obtained during learning or speaking obtained in childhood up to the present day. "Djadjasudarma says that informants can be determined in terms of limited numbers, because the language informant is a mecrocosm of the language society (one person represents the language community)” [8].

The requirement to be informants as follows:

1. male or female;

2. aged between 25-65 years (not senile);

3. An elderly, wife, or husband of a born informant is brought up in the village and rarely or never leaves his village;

4. educated maximum graduated from elementary education (SD-SLTP);

5. medium social status (not low or not high) in the hope not too high mobility;

6. his work is farming or labor;

7. have pride in its isolation;

8. can speak Indonesian; and

9. physically and spiritually healthy, (meaning not flawed in the language and has a sharp hearing to be able to catch the questions correctly while the spiritual healthy not crazy or demented) [10].

**c. Swadesh's Basic Vocabulary** Swadesh's basic vocabulary is a list of questions that will help to direct the achievement of information and focus the informant on a single topic of conversation when the questions are asked.

This study uses 200 lists of basic vocabulary swadesh that has been developed [10].

1. The basic vocabulary of Swadhes

2. Body parts

3. The pronoun greetings

4. System of impairment

5. Village life and community

6. The house and its parts

7. Equipment and equipment

8. Food and drink

9. Plants, yard, and trees

10. Season, nature, nature and direction

11. Temperament and adjective

12. Clothing and jewelry

13. Motion and Work

14. Beast

 **d. Place and time of research**

This research was conducted in Sungsang which placed 4 Villages in Sungsang namely Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II, Sungsang Village III, and Sungsang Village IV. Time of research for 2 weeks, 1 week of researcher do observation, to find self informant according to predetermined criterion, then researcher determine time to do interview with informant. The following week, the researchers conducted question and answer with informants.

 e**. Data collection technique**

Data collection was conducted to collect data related to research lexical variations of Musi Language in Sungsang. Teknik data collection used include:

(1) Observations, in this process, researchers directly come to Sungsang to observe the area as well as the language used in the Sungsang community. With this then the data obtained will be more complete

(2) Interviews, interviews conducted to find out the ins and outs of the area to be studied and to know about the variations of language in the area of ​​Sungsang. In conducting interviews researchers have prepared a list of questions written to be read by researchers to informants. So informants just listen and answer questions read.

(3) Recording technique, list of questions given to informants in accordance with the list of interview questions. Each of the clarified answers is directly recorded with a phonetic transcript.

(4) Recording Technique, this technique is complementary data dipeloreh with technique record. This technique is used so that the data already recorded can be seen again with the recording produced.

 f**. Step Research**

The steps taken in analyzing the data as follows :

1. Checking back the completeness of data that has been prepared.

2. Checking the contents of the instruments of data collection so that no problems when in the process of research took place.

3. The results of data obtained based on interviews containing Swadesh vocabulary will be transcribed into phonology.

4. After the data has been transcended then classified based on the equalizing appeal (HBS) and differential distinguishing (HBSP)

5. Data that has been classified will be analyzed and loaded based on table or chart.

6. After the data are analyzed and concluded, then the discussion is concluded.

**3. Results Research**

Based on research that has been done in Sungsang Village. Breeches have differences and similarities in terms of lexical, while the Village which became the observation point consists of 4 Villages namely, Village Sungsang I, Village Sungsang II, Village Sungsang III, and Village Sungsang IV. To find out more about lexical variations of Musi Language in Sungsang we can see as follows.

* 1. **Variation Lexical**

 The lexical variations described in this study are seen from the differences and Musi Language equations used by each village in Sungsang. This lexical variation is distinguished by 14 categories, namely Swadesh's root vocabulary, body parts, greeting words, kinship systems, compliance and appeals, food and drink, plants, yard and trees, seasons, natural states, natural objects and directions, temperament and adjectives, clothing and jewelry, motion and work, and animals. For more details can be seen from the table below.

**Differences and Equations of Lexical Variations of Musi Language in the Sungsang Based on Swadesh's Basic Vocabulary**

**Tabel I**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No**  | **Indonesian****Word** | **English Word** | **Sungsang Village** | **Information** |
| **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** |
| 1 | Air  | Water | Aɛr | aƐr | AƐr | aƐr | Equation  |
| 2 | Ayah | Father | Aba  | Aba  | Ɛbak  | Ɛbak  | Difference |
| 3 | Bagaimana  | How  | Maqmane  | Maqmane  | Caqmane | Caqmane  | Difference |
| 4 | Baring  | Lie down | ŋﬤleŋ | ŋﬤleŋ | təlentaŋ | ŋﬤleŋ | Difference |
| 5 | Balik  | Back  | Bale  | Bale  | Bale  | Bale  | Equation  |
| 6 | Besar  | Big  | gədi | gədi | gədi | gədi | Equation  |
| 7 | Buah  | Fruit | BUah | bUah | bUah | bUah | Equation  |
| 8 | Bunuh  | Kill | bﬤnﬤh | bﬤnﬤh | bﬤnﬤh | bﬤnﬤh | Equation  |
| 9 | Buruk  | Bad | tak bagos | tak bagos  | bﬤrﬤk | bﬤrﬤk | Difference |
| 10 | Cium  | Kiss | ǹiﬤm  | ǹiﬤm | cIﬤm | cIﬤm | Difference |
| 11 | Dengan  | With | DƐŋƐn | dƐŋƐn | dƐŋƐn | dƐŋƐn | Equation |
| 12 | Duduk  | Sit | dﬤdﬤk | dﬤdﬤk | dﬤdﬤk | cﬤgﬤh | Difference |
| 13 | Di dalam  | In the | Di dalƐm | masok | Di dalƐm | Masok  | Difference |
| 14 | Ember  | Bucket | EmbƐr | Pan  | Pan  | Tabaŋ | Difference |
| 15 | Engkau  | You | Kau  | Kau  | Kau  | Kau  | Equation |
| 16 | Gemuk  | Fat | gəndﬤt  | bﬤntƐt | gəmﬤk  | gədi | Difference |
| 17 | Hantam  | Hell | Lanjakela  | sIkat  | lajUkela | Hajar  | Difference |
| 18 | Hitam  | Black | Ireŋ | Ireŋ | Ireŋ | hItƐm | Difference |
| 19 | Ibu  | Mother | Ɛmak  | Ɛmak  | Ɛmak  | Ɛbo  | Difference |
| 20 | Istri  | Wife | BInI | bInI | BInI | bInI | Equation  |
| 21 | Jatuh  | Fall | jəlepak  | Campak  | ǹampak  | Campak  | Equation  |
| 22 | Kami, kita  | We | Tobo  | Tobo  | Kame  | Kame  | Difference  |
| 23 | Kaki  | Foot | SUkU | sUkU | sUkU | sUkU | Equation  |
| 24 | Kamu  | You | Kau  | Kau  | Kau  | Kau  | Equation  |
| 25 | Kakek  | Grandfather | yƐk  | gəde | IyƐk | gƐdƐh | Difference |
| 26 | Kening  | Forehead | Batﬤk  | Batﬤk  | Batﬤk  | Batﬤk  | Equation  |
| 27 | Kering  | Dry | kəreŋ | kəreŋ | kəreŋ | kəreŋ | Equation  |
| 28 | Kutu  | Fleas | TUmU | tUmU | tUme | tUme | Equation  |
| 29 | Lihat  | See | ǹele  | jiŋﬤk | jIŋﬤk | ǹiŋ0 | Difference  |
| 30 | Lelaki  | Boy/man | Lanaŋ | Lanaŋ | Lanaŋ | Lanaŋ | Equation  |
| 31 | Leher  | Neck | Gorokkan  | Gorokkan  | Gorokkan  | Gorokkan  | Equation  |
| 32 | Nenek  | Grandmother | ǹebo  | bﬤyﬤt | ǹƐk  | ǹai  | Difference |
| 33 | Orang  | People | Uraŋ | Uraŋ | Uraŋ | Uraŋ | Equation |
| 34 | Perempuan  | Girl/woman | wadﬤn | wadﬤn | wadﬤn | bətIne | Difference |
| 35 | Sungai  | River | sUŋi  | sUŋi | SUŋe | sUŋe | Difference |
| 36 | Tajam  | Sharp | LandƐp | landƐp | landƐp | landƐp | Equation |
| 37 | Tarik  | Pull | TarƐk | tarƐk | TarƐk | tarƐk | Equation |
| 38 | Kabut  | Fog |  kabﬤt | kabﬤt | kabﬤt | kabﬤt | Equation |
| 39 | Tidur  | Sleep | tədﬤk | tədﬤk | tədﬤk | tədﬤk | Equation |
| 40 | Tua  | Old | Tue | tUe | Tue | tUe | Equation  |

1. **Difference in Musi Language at Sungsang**

 Based on the above table obtained lexical differences in numbers (2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 32, 34, 35) the difference in vocabulary, like the words 'dad', 'how', 'lie', 'kiss', 'sit', 'inside', 'bucket', 'fat', 'hammer', 'black', 'mother' 'fall', 'us', 'us', 'grandfather', 'flea see', 'grandmother', 'female', 'river', 'bad'.

In the word 'aba' there are two lexical variations. The first variant, the 'aba' used in Desa Sungsang I, Sungsang Village II, said 'Ɛbak' used in Sungsang Village III and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'how' there are two lexical variations. The first variant, maqmane used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village, second variant, 'caqmane' is used in Sungsang III Village and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'baring' has two lexical variations. The first variant, 'ŋ כ leŋ' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village II, Sungsang IV Village, the second variant, 'təlentaŋ' is used in Sungsang III Village.

The word 'kiss' brings up two lexical variations. In Sungsang I village, Sungsang II village uses the word 'ǹi כ m' while Sungsang Village III, Sungsang IV Village uses the word 'cI כ m'.

The word 'sit' brings up two lexical variations. In Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village II, Sungsang Village III, the word 'd כ d כ k' Sungsang Village IV uses the word 'c כ g כ h'.

The word 'inside' there are two lexical variations. The first variant, 'Di dalƐm' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village III, while the word 'mas כ k' is used in Sungsang II Village, and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'bucket' gives rise to three lexical variations. In Desa Sungsang I said 'embƐr' Sungsang Village II, Sungsang Village III uses the word 'Pan' Sungsang Village IV using the word 'Tabaŋ'.

The word 'fat' gives rise to lexical variations. The village of Sungsang I uses the word 'gəndot' Sungsang Village II using the word 'b כ ntƐt' Sungsang Village III using the word 'gəm כ k' and Sungsang IV Village using the word 'gədi'.

The word 'Hantam' gives rise to lexical variations. The word 'Lanjakela' is used in Sungsang I Village, the word 'skate' is used in Sungsang II village, the word 'lajukela' is used in the village of Sungsang III, while the word 'hajar' is used in the village of Sungsang IV.

The word 'Black' gives rise to two lexical variations. First, the 'Ireŋ' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, and Sungsang IV using the word 'hItƐm'.

The word 'mother' raises two lexical variations. The first variant, 'Ɛmak' was used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, while 'Ɛbo' was used in Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'fall' brings up three lexical variations. The first variant, 'jəlepak' is used in Desa Sungsang I, the second variant, ie 'measles' is used in Sungsang II Village, Sungsang IV Village, while the third variant 'ǹampak' is used in Sungsang III Village.

The word 'Kami, kita' brings up two lexical variations. The first variant, 'Tobo' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village II, while the second variant, 'Kame' is used in Sungsang III Village, and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'Grandfather' raises lexical variations. The word 'yƐk' is used in the village of Sungsang I, the word 'gəde' is used in the village of Sungsang II, the word 'IyƐk' is used in the village of Sungsang III,

The word 'gƐdƐh' is used in Sungsang Village IV. The word 'Ticks' brings up two lexical variations. The word 'tUmU' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village II, the word 'tUme' is used in Sungsang Village III, and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'View' brings up three lexical variations. The first variant, 'ǹele' is used in Sungsang I Village, the word 'jiŋ כ k' is used in Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, while the word 'ǹiŋ0' is used in Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'Grandma' gives rise to lexical variations. The village of Sungsang I uses the word 'ǹebo' Sungsang Village II using the word 'b כ y כ t' Sungsang Village III using the word 'ǹƐk' Sungsang Village IV using the word 'ǹai'.

The word 'Woman' brings up two lexical variations. The first variant, 'wad כ n' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, 'bətIne' is used in Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'River' gives rise to two lexical variations. The first variant, 'sUŋi' is used in Sungsang I Village, Sungsang Village II, the word 'sUŋe' is used in Sungsang Village III and Sungsang Village IV.

The word 'Bad' gives rise to two variations of lexic. In Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village uses the word 'Tak bagos' while Sungsang III Village, Sungsang IV Village uses the word 'b כ r כ k'.

1. **Equation of Musi Susi in Sungsang**

In the category of swadesh vocabulary equation in Sungssang I Village, Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, Sungsang IV village are on (1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 , 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40) the word 'water' with phonetic transcription 'aƐr', 'back' with phonetic transcription 'Bale', 'big' with phonetic transcription 'gədi' the word 'fruit' with phonetic transcription 'fo', the word 'kill' with phonetic transcription 'b כ n כ h', the word 'with' with 'dƐŋƐn' transcription, the word 'thou' by phonetic transcription 'you', the word 'wife' with phonetic transcription 'bInI', the word 'foot' with phonetic transcription 'sUkU', 'you' with phonetic transcription 'you,' the word 'fore' with phonetic transcription 'bat כ k', 'dry' with phonetic transcription 'kəreŋ', the word ' man 'with phonetic transcription' lanaŋ ', the word' neck 'de with phonetic transcription 'Uraŋ', 'sharp' with phonetic transcription 'landƐp', 'pull' with phonetic transcription 'tarƐk', 'sleep' with 'təd כ k' transcription, the word 'old' with 'tu' transcription, 'fog' with phonetic transcription 'kab כ t'

**3.2 Discussions**

This study discusses the differences and equations of Musi language in Sungsang. These differences and similarities occur due to the geographical location, because Sungsang is the door of the traffic causing the diversity of languages. In this discussion will be explained data research results in the form of vocabulary in Musi language in Sungsang.
Vocabulary is an important part of this research. The vocabulary used for 200 words, the vocabulary is derived from Swadesh vocabulary that has been developed by Mahsun. The vocabulary used consists of 14 fields namely, 1) basic vocabulary swadesh, 2) body parts, 3) pronouns greetings, 4) kinship system, 5) village and community life, 6) houses and parts, 7) equipment and equipment, 8) food and drink, 9) plants, yard, and trees, 10) seasons, natural conditions, objects, and directions, 11) temperament and adjectives, 12) clothing and jewelry, 13) motion and jewelry, 14 ) stars.

This difference occurs because Sungsang is a gateway of traffic, which will be watched by people outside Sungsang, resulting in communication with the outer and village villages in Sungsang itself. Slowly the vocabulary used changed. That change is what causes the vocabulary differences in the village of Sungsang with the same word meaning.

**a. Musi Language Differences in Sungsang**

 For example, for Language Musi in Sungsang there are 4 words used to realize the meaning of 'fat' 'gənd כ t', 'b כ ntƐt', 'gəm כ k', 'gədi'. As for realizing the meaning of 'falling', there are 3 words, namely 'jəlepak', 'measles', and 'ǹampak and 2 words to realize the meaning of' baring ', ie ŋoleŋ' and 'təlentaŋ'.

**1. Basic Vocabulary**

In the category of basic vocabulary, there are 20 words that have different Musi language in Sungsang from the results of research that has been done one example is on the basic vocabulary as follows:

       The word 'father' raises two variations in the four villages: the word 'aba' is used in the village of Sungsang I, II and the word 'Ɛbak' is used in the villages of Sungsang III and IV.

**b. The Musi Language Equation in Sungsang**

The Musi language equation in Sungsang occurs in four villages in Sungsang this equation occurs because the breech society still maintains or uses the language vocabulary itself so that no vocabulary changes, the language is still in use today.

Some examples of Musi language equations in Sungsang. The word 'with' with phonetic transcription 'dƐngƐn', 'sharp' with phonetic transcription 'landƐp', the word 'pregnant' with phonetic transcription 'b כ nteŋ' is used in Sungsang Village I, II, II, and IV.

1. **Basic Vocabulary**

In the category of basic vocabulary, there are 20 words of Musi language equation in Sungsang from the results of research that has been done one example is on the basic vocabulary as follows: The word 'water' with phonetic transcription (aƐr) has the Musi Language equation in Sungsang Village I, II, III, and IV.

1. **Conclusion**

Based on the result of data analysis from Swadesh Basic vocabulary list which amounted to 200 words can be known lexical variation of Musi Language at Sungsang which includes Sungsang I Village, Sungsang II Village, Sungsang Village III, and Sungsang Village IV. The lexical variation of Musi language of Sungsang I Village with the number of variations of 60 vocabulary, while Sungsang II Village has variation of 53 vocabulary, Sungsang Village III has variation of 47 vocabulary and Sungsang IV Village has variation 52 vocabulary, compared to other villages Sungsang Village I more variation Language Musi because of Sungsang I Village many immigrant and Sungsang I villages are more widespread in the inclusion of the hall than the other villages. While the Musi language equation in Sungsang is mostly found in Sungsang III Village with the same number of 162 vocabulary compared to Sungsang I, II, and IV Villages.

These lexical variations occur in each village. The use of varied vocabulary even in one area, but has the difference and the vocabulary of Musi language vocabulary. In addition, the emergence of other variations in a region can be caused because the Sungsang is a door of traffic. The factor can be the interaction of native speakers in one village to another. The geographical location and the large number of outsiders who live can also cause Musi Language to experience a change in vocabulary over time.

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