

Maintaining Riau Malay Language Features through Phonological Innovations in Kampar District

Juli Yani
yanijuli90@gmail.com
Universitas Al-Washliyah

Sisi Rosida
sisi@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id
Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi

Rahimi
rahimirain123@gmail.com
Universitas Al-Washliyah

Eko Firman Susilo
ekofirmansusilo939@gmail.com
Universitas Al-Washliyah

ABSTRACT

The maintenance that occurs in language arises because there are causes that are very closely related to changes in language observed in certain elements found in dialect varieties, regional boundaries, number of speakers, place of residence, identity and cultural pride, and good economic conditions. This study aimed to determine (1) lexical forms of phonology and (2) the geographic distribution of phonological forms that experience variations in Riau Malay in Kampar Regency. This study uses a descriptive method with listening techniques, interviews, and recordings. The results of this study are based on its embodiment; the determination of phonetic innovation is based on the discovery of a variant that indicates a phonotactic change from the original variant at the Riau Malay observation point in Kampar Regency. The study results noted that there were 24 glosses with 67 variants indicating this type of innovation.

Keywords: Language Maintenance; Phonological Innovation; Geographic Distribution

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool humans use to communicate and interact with other people to convey information. Through language, humans can express all their ideas and ideas. Language is a symbol that designates a person's identity as a speaker of that language, for example, Riau Malay.

Riau Malay has various dialects—the use of different dialects to express a variety of languages that are limited by specific areas. In line with the statement above,

Hamidy (1995:6) states that dialect can be associated with a variety of uses of language. Language variety occurs because there are several community groups of language users. Groups or clusters of language users give rise to dialects in the language. In addition, in one dialect, several varieties can still be found.

The term dialect, the equivalent of the word accent, comes from the Greek word dialects, which was initially used in linguistics talks (Ayatrohaedi, 1983:1). The variety of dialects is caused by geographical factors such as small islands, coasts, and waters. Each dialect has several variants, so each Malay village has its own Malay dialect.

Based on the differences in the variety of dialects, the Riau region, which includes the Riau Archipelago and the central part of the East coast of Sumatra with major rivers such as the Rokan, Siak, Kampar, Kuantan, and Indragiri, that there are six dialects of Malay, namely: (1) the Malay dialect of the Outcast Community, (2) Petalangan Malay dialect, (3) Pasir Pengarayan (Rokan) Malay dialect, (4) Kampar Malay dialect, (5) Rantau Kuantan Malay dialect, and (6) Riau Islands Malay dialect (Hamidy, 2013:11-12). The prominent differences between these local dialects are in intonation (long) and some vocabulary. Based on the distribution of dialects according to Hamidy, the writer examines one of the dialects, the Kampar Malay dialect.

This study will describe language maintenance from the form of lexical innovation, geographic distribution, and diffusion of Riau Malay to speakers of the language of the Riau people in the Kampar District. Kampar Regency is one of the regencies in Riau, where most of the population speaks Riau Malay in the Kampar Malay dialect. The geographical condition of Kampar Regency is one of the regencies in Riau Province. This district consists of 21 districts. The area is approximately 1,128,928 ha; the following areas border this area:

1. To the north, it is bordered by Pekanbaru City and Siak Regency
2. To the south, it is bordered by Kuantan Singing Regency
3. To the west, it is bordered by Rokan Hulu Regency and West Sumatra Province
4. To the east, it is bordered by Pelalawan Regency and Siak Regency.

The boundaries of these areas result in the touch of the language. As a result, linguistic problems will arise regarding language use, language function, and alternative use of language in interference, which tends to produce language variations.

1. In this case, the variety of dialects and regional borders greatly influences the maintenance of a language by Malay speakers in the Kampar Regency. Jendra (2010: 144-146) also said that the factors that maintain language are dialect variety, regional boundaries, number of speakers, place of residence, identity and cultural pride, and good economic conditions. Even though the Kampar people are only a minority community in Kampar Regency, that does not mean they do not maintain their local language. The maintenance of that language depends on the language

they choose to use in communicating and also on the attitude the language speakers have in maintaining their local language.

2. Fishman (1972a: 97) says that the maintenance of language (language maintenance) depends on the national ideology in society or depends at least on the ideology of the people who maintain their social context to fight the innovations that come. In this case, some Kampar people in Kampar Regency, especially parents, have a high ideology towards their local language, namely by using their local language even though the environment dramatically influences it. This is indicated by the fact that they still use the Riau Malay language to communicate inside and outside the home when they meet people of the same ethnicity. Sometimes they also use Riau Malay at home or outside the home even though they know that their interlocutors are not of the same ethnicity as them. In this case, they have loyalty to their local language even though the environment greatly influences the use of their local language. They still use and maintain their regional language even though they are only a minority community in Kampar Regency.

3. Furthermore, teenagers lack ideology towards their regional language. They tend to use Indonesian in communicating in their daily lives. In everyday life and in the family sphere, they also use Indonesian when communicating with their parents, even though both parents are of Malay ethnicity. Teenagers tend to follow the changes that occur in society. This is a threat to their regional language. If they cannot maintain their regional language, their regional language will shift and be threatened with extinction due to innovation.

4. Riau Malay often experiences innovation. Apart from exploring innovation from within, this language also absorbs elements of other languages, both regional and foreign languages, so that there are often synonymous vocabularies originating from Indonesian itself and absorbed from other languages. Internal innovation can include lexical innovation. This innovation can spread from one word to another, from one isolect environment to another isolect environment, from one social group of speakers to another social group of speakers, and from one place to another.

5. The Riau Malay language, which has experienced innovations such as the words 'ayi 'air' and 'rasa' in Riau Malay in Kampar Regency, can be considered an innovation in the local Riau Malay language. This innovation is internal because this innovation is an absorption of changes from the Riau Malay language itself; in this case, ay and also have experienced the removal of the phoneme /r/ because people, in general, cannot pronounce the phoneme /r/. The form 'deyen' 'me,' which comes from 'den,' is an internal innovation in Riau Malay because it occurs within the Riau Malay language system. Based on the background description above, the researcher will explore and reveal the maintenance of Riau Malay through forms of lexical innovation by the language-speaking community in present-day Kampar Regency, maintenance of Riau Malay through the geographical distribution of the lexicon and maintenance of Riau Malay through language diffusion by language-speaking communities in the district. Kampar. As for the problems in this study, there are the following problems, (1) how is the maintenance of the Riau Malay

language through the formation of phonological form innovations in Kampar Regency? (2) How is the maintenance of the geographical distribution of phonological innovations in the Riau Malay language in the Kampar Regency? Furthermore, the aims of this research are (1) to analyze and describe the maintenance of the Riau Malay language through the formation of innovative phonological forms in Kampar Regency, (2) to analyze and describe the maintenance of geographic distribution forms of Riau Malay language in Kampar Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language Retention Concept

Language maintenance is the attitude of someone who is able to use their local language or dialect changes in specific functions and domains (Sumarsono, 2004: 200). Language maintenance occurs in language change. In this case, the community must be able to maintain and maintain their local language even though their language is changing. Language maintenance is inseparable from innovation (Trudgil and Holmes in Sumarsono, 2004: 3). innovation has variations from other languages that need to be maintained in that language. Language also refers to the identity of a community. Through language, other people will know the identity of that community. It is because every society has a diversity of languages, a characteristic of the community itself.

According to Kridalaksana (2001: 159), language maintenance, as shown by the results of studies conducted by language maintenance experts, is an effort so that a language is still used and valued, especially as the identity of a group in the language community concerned (Kridalaksana, 2001: 159). Jendra (2012: 26) states that language maintenance is when a community can maintain or continue using their language from generation to generation even though conditions can influence them to switch to another language. Through a positive attitude, the language community maintains their language will prevent language shifts that lead to extinction. Conversely, without the awareness of a society to maintain or preserve its language, it will also accelerate the extinction of the language.

Based on several limitations regarding language maintenance from several experts, language maintenance can be formulated. Language maintenance is a group of community members who use ordinary language that is commonly used from generation to generation in people's lives. Language maintenance can also be interpreted as preventing language extinction, even though it is influenced by the times and technology. Language maintenance can be pursued by using language that is commonly used in daily communication and cultural development in the form of a social environment.

Dialectology

In this study, to understand theories related to dialectology and geographic dialects, the opinions of Francis (1983), Ayatrohaedi (1983), and Wahya (2005) will be studied. The point is that dialect is a form of language variation, both in a social environment and in a particular geographical environment (Wahya, 2005:42). Ayatrohaedi (1983:3-5) describes dialect differences into five types, namely (1) phonetic differences, (2) semantic differences, (3) onomasiological differences, (4) semasiological differences, and (5) morphological differences.

Dialectology is the study of dialects or dialects (Chambers, 1980:3; Walters, 1989:119). Although this study only received the attention of linguists towards the end of the 19th century, much has been written about matters related to this problem. Chambers and Trudgill (1980: 206) argue that in subsequent developments, dialectology has narrowed its meaning, namely as a study of dialect geography.

Linguists or those interested in dialectology have specific motivations when studying the object. According to Francis (1983:7), those who study dialectology (dialect studies) have at least four motivational characteristics, namely: (1) curious, (2) anthropological, (3) linguistic, and (4) practical. The first motivation appears when someone often wants to know the difference in words for something he knows or the difference in meaning for words he knows—likewise, curiosity about the differences in pronunciation. The second motivation relates to the view of language as an essential part of culture. Language differences and their variations are often indicative of social and cultural phenomena. When it comes to data obtained by the electrologist, motivation uses data whose history can be known. Place motivation is related to changes in language and its use. With these data, the problem of language variations, including standard dialects in society, can be practically identified.

Geography Dialect

The geography of dialects used here is taken from Dubois et al., who say dialect geography is a branch of dialectology that studies regional dialects (Dubois in Ayatrohaedi, 1983:23). While other experts say dialect geography is the study of language variations based on local differences in a language area (Keraf, 1991: 143). This study is a branch of dialectology that studies the relationship and diversity among regional dialects (Sudaryono et al., 1990:3). In contrast, in the opinion of Lauder and Lauder (2005: 34), dialect geography is a field in dialectology whose job is to map languages and carry out linguistic analysis related to local geographic factors.

Based above, it can be concluded that dialect geography is a linguistic study with geographic dialect as an object. Although the object is a geographic dialect or geographic variation, the term used in this research is not dialect geography but

another term, namely geolinguistics². Dialect geography as the application of wave theory, a theory proposed by Johan Schmidt in 1872, appeared earlier than dialectology (Keraf 1991:143). At the beginning of its development, dialect geography was part of historical linguistics (comparative and diachronic linguistics), specifically discussing local dialects or differences.³ The link between dialect geography and historical linguistics was also stated by Bloomfield (1965:321; 1995) : 311) that dialect geography as a study of local differences in speech areas complements the comparative method.

In subsequent developments, historical linguistics and dialect geography separated, becoming different studies. Although as a method, especially in data collection, dialect geography is still used in historical linguistics. According to Ayatrohaedi (1983:29), historical linguistics, in its conclusions, almost always refers to the proto-language.⁴ Dialect geography presents things related to the use of existing language elements so that it can be proven. As previously mentioned, two linguists who were pioneers in this dialect geography, so their research results influenced research on dialect geography in other countries, were Gustav Wenker and Jules Louis Gillieron.

Factors Causing Innovation

According to Mahsun (1995, 89-90), the degree of innovation experienced by dialects or sub-dialects is related to psychological factors, which include (a) language attitudes and (b) satisfaction of speakers of the dialect or sub-dialect itself. Mahsun explained that language attitudes are related to the positive and negative attitudes of speakers of dialects or subdialects, both in viewing their islect system and other speakers' islect systems. At least three attitudes are at least three attitudes that arise in connection with the attitude of the language. The speaker perceives that his islect system is less prestigious, then followed by viewing the islect system of other speakers as more prestigious (a negative attitude towards his islect system and a positive attitude towards other speaker systems). Those who speak islect perceive that their islect is underachieving (a negative attitude towards their islect system) and is followed by the view that the novelty of the islect system, both in terms of phonology, lexicon, and semantics, can increase the prestige of the islect.

Those islect speakers view their islect system as more prestigious (a positive attitude towards their islect system) and look down on the isolects of other speakers (negative attitude towards the islect system of other speakers) and are followed by the view that the novelty of the islect system, both in terms of phonology, lexicon, grammar, and semantics further enhances the prestige of the islect.

Attitude (a) provides opportunities for isolects to carry out external innovations, which are pretty high. Attitude (b) provides opportunities for isolects to carry out internal or external innovations, which are high because what is essential is the novelty of the islect system. Attitude (c) provides an opportunity for isolects to

carry out internal innovation, which is relatively high. Wahya (2005:62) is of the view that absorption of an isolect element by another isolect to enrich the isolect because that element is not present in absorbent isolects is systemically functionally motivated absorption. However, if it is solely to increase status, the absorption is socially motivated. If viewed from the side of social psychology, this treatment aims to create equality or convergence between isolects (Trudgill, 1983). It happens because the intensity of contact is high and for a long time.

Embodiment of Innovation

As previously discussed, from the side of the language system, innovation can be in the form of form innovation and meaning innovation. Form innovation can be in the form of lexical form innovation, phonetic innovation, morphological innovation, and syntactic innovation. By the topic of this research, the following will only explain the embodiment of form innovation, namely lexical innovation and phonetic innovation, as well as meaning innovation.

Language variation is related to the emergence of variants due to language shifts. Innovation can be observed with this language shift. The concept of shift contains an understanding of elements of the original language and elements of the new language. Therefore, the embodiment of lexical innovation can be observed by the presence of shifts in language, both form and meaning, in new elements. According to Sturtevant (1962:103-109), lexical innovation can arise due to new ideas, the desire for something new, taboos, and shifting models. In the following, innovations in form and lexical meaning will be described.

1. Lexical Form Innovation

a. Full Lexical Innovation

Complete lexical innovation is an update at the lexicon level, marked by the appearance of a new lexicon form in a language or language variation entirely different from the original lexicon form. In the Riau Malay language in Kampar Regency, for example, the word *anggui?* (grandfather) appears, which was absorbed from the Riau Malay language. This word was absorbed by the local Riau Malay language considering that in the Riau Malay language, there is no specific word to express the concept of *angui?* in Riau Malay. Likewise, the word *katiyø*, which is fully absorbed from the Riau Malay language, is absorbed by the local Riau Malay language because there is no concept in the local Riau Malay language that expresses the concept of a bed.

b. Phonetic Innovation

In addition, to complete lexical innovation, as in the example above, there are also lexical form innovations in the form of phonetic innovations. This innovation can

be observed through changes in sound in the new lexicon. There are some sound changes.

METHOD

Design and Sample

The method used in this research is the descriptive-qualitative method. The descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing or describing the current state of the subject or object of research based on the facts that appear or as they are. According to the provisions, the data in this study were obtained from research informants from the Riau Malay community in Kampar Regency. Data sources are determined by considering the expected data quality according to the research objectives; the data source is the informant. The selection of informants was carried out by considering the criteria proposed by Ayatrohaedi (1983: 4-48), Chambers (1980: 33-35), and Djajasudarman (2010: 21-26).

Instruments and Procedure

Data collection methods and techniques According to (Sudaryanto, 1988:2) that oral data were collected using the direct observation method in the field or the listening method. The techniques used are interviews, recording, and recording. Interviews were conducted using a question list guide. At the time of the interview, note-taking was also carried out. Interviews were conducted using directed conversation techniques, direct asking, indirect asking, provoking answers, and multiple questions and answers (Ayatrohaedi, 1983:50-51). The directed conversation is carried out by inviting the informant to talk about something, starting with something very general. If the atmosphere of the conversation is pleasant, then the conversation is directed to the things to be studied. Asking directly is used to ask about natural objects, such as parts of the body and the house. Indirect asking is used to cover deficiencies in direct masking techniques. Indirect questioning techniques, for example, are used to ask about abstract concepts and activities or jobs. Fishing for answers is used to convince the answers given by informants. With this technique, it is hoped that the answers given by the informants will be presented again. Multiple questions and answers were used to confirm the answers given by the informants, as well as provoke answers. With multiple question techniques, research can ask the same questions for one thing. This technique is used, among other things, to express synonymous forms or different lexicons with the same concept. Data were recorded using phonetic recording techniques, in which data was written using phonetic writing. The recording is done by direct recording technique, not wiretapping. The data obtained are recorded in different 'files.'

Data Analysis

The data analysis method and technique used are equivalent to equalizing comparisons (Mahsun, 2005: 113). Its application is carried out as follows. To determine complete lexical internal innovation in Riau Malay in the field, one variant, both form, and meaning, is compared with other variants, both at the same observation point and at different observation points in one isolect region. Then the entity variant resulting from the comparison is identified for its internal structure after being compared with other variants identified as the original form. Data obtained in the field were compared with other Riau Malay languages. If a difference is found from the comparison results, the different form is considered an element of innovation in the Riau Malay language in the Kampar Regency. The element of innovation can be local; it can also be an element of influence or absorption from other languages.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language Retention Forms Phonological Innovation

As discussed earlier, form innovation consists of three subtypes: complete lexical innovation, morphemic innovation, and phonetic innovation. Complete lexical innovation and morphemic innovation have been discussed. The following will discuss the third subtype of innovation, namely phonetic innovation. The determination of phonetic innovation was based on discovering a variant indicating a phonotactic change from the original variant at the Riau Malay observation point in Kampar District. The study results noted that there were 24 glosses with 67 variants indicating this type of innovation.

Geographic Distribution of Phonetic Innovations

As previously stated, an innovative variant, a phonetic innovation type of 24 glosses with 67 variants, was found. The vast differences in the innovative variants' geographical distribution range indicate deployment persistence. It is a widely accepted innovative variant that can spread over a wide area.

Thirty four variants appeared at one point of observation viz: *'minontu* 'menantu', *baduwa* 'hajatan', *lamaghi* 'lemari', *koluon*, *kalilawow*, *kulit lawow* 'kelalawar', *gəraji*, *gargoji*, *gəgaji*, *gaji-gaji* 'gergaji', *koraʔ nasi*, *koaʔ nasi* 'kerek nasi', *kupuoʔ*, *kupuoʔ*, *karupuoʔ* 'kerepuk', *ombuoʔ* 'rambut', *ayili*, *ayi dighiyu*, *ayiliyu*, *jiliwu*, *deliyu* 'air ludah', *saluwe*, *sarawa* 'celana', *satuwi* 'seratus', *sayibu* 'seribu', *anjion* 'anjing', *bayiə* 'beras'.

Twenty one variants appeared at two observation points, namely: *bagholek* 'hajatan', *lamari*, *ləmayi* 'lemari', *kalilaghau* 'kelalawar', *ayie mani* 'air mani', *ayie* 'air', *ambuiʔ*, *ombuiʔ* 'rambut', *idup*, 'hidup', *kaliŋkiŋ*, *kaliŋkian* 'kelingking',

silowu, *salawa* 'celana', *saratuwi* 'seratus', *saghibu*, *saribu* 'seribu', *bayoʔ-bayoʔ* 'pelan-pelan', *minciyəʔ* 'biji', *tanawan* 'jamur', *cəyəʔ*, *cəraʔ* 'teko air'.

Eight variants appeared at three observation points, namely: 'dominant 'menu,' *garage*, *aga-aga* 'pudding,' *iduwiʔ* 'hidup,' *saghatuwi* 'status,' *lambeʔ-lambeʔ* 'plan-plan,' *boyə* 'beras,' *añie* 'amis.'

Four variants appeared at four observation points; this variant is the innovative variant with the broadest geographic distribution compared to the other variants. The two variants are *ayu mani* 'air teh', *ayu* 'air', *uyoʔ-uyoʔ* 'pelan-pelan', *añiu* 'amis'.

Two variants appear at the five points of observation viz *mincəʔ* 'biji,' *tinawan* 'jam.'

One variant has the widest distribution of innovation at seven points of observation, viz *anjon* 'Nanjing.'

Each observation point can bring up innovative variants, which are phonetic innovation types with different amounts. The Riau Malay language observation points that gave rise to the highest number of innovative variants of this type were observation points (1) which totaled 11 variants, and observation points (6), which totaled the same, namely 11 variants. Observation points (1) and (6) are the most innovative observation points on the Riau Malay language phonetic innovation in Kampar Regency; at observation point (1), an innovative variant is found 'bagholder 'hajatan,' *Yamaguchi* 'lemari,' *kalilaghau* 'kelalawar,' *ayie mani* 'air mani,' *ayie* 'air,' *ambuiʔ* 'rambut,' *iduwikʔ* 'hidup,' *ayi dignity* 'air mudah,' *saluwe* 'celana,' *saghatuwi* 'status,' *sahib* 'seribu.' Sedangkan titik pengamatan (6) ditemukan varian inovatif *badua* 'hajatan', *kalilawow* 'kelalawar', *koaʔ nasi* 'kerak nasi', *tarupuoʔ* 'kerupuk', *ayu mani* 'air teh', *ayu* 'air', *ombuciʔ*, 'rambut', *kaliŋkin* 'kelingking', *jiliwu* 'air mudah', *silowu* 'celana'.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives and the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that language maintenance in Riau Malay in Kampar Regency has experienced an innovative variant of the 24 gloss phonetic innovation type with 67 variants. The vast differences in the innovative variants' geographical distribution range indicate deployment persistence. It is a widely accepted innovative variant that can spread over a wide area.

Each observation point can bring up innovative variants, which are phonetic innovation types with different amounts. The observation points for the Riau Malay language that gave rise to the highest number of innovative variants of this type were observation points (1), which totaled 11 variants, and observation points (6), which totaled the same 11 variants. Observation points (1) and (6) are the most innovative observation points on the Riau Malay language phonetic innovation in Kampar Regency; at observation point (1), an innovative variant is found

'*bagholder* 'hajatan,' *Yamaguchi* 'lemari,' *kalilaghau* 'kelalawar,' *ayie mani* 'air mani,' *ayie* 'air,' *ambui?* 'rambut,' *iduwik?* 'hidup,' *ayi dignity* 'air ludah,' *saluwe* 'celana,' *saghatuwi* 'status,' *sahib* 'seribu.' While the point of observation (6) found an innovative variant *badua* 'hajatan', *kalilawow* 'kelalawar', *koa?* nasi 'kerak nasi', *tarupuo?* 'kerupuk', *ayu mani* 'air teh', *ayu* 'air', *ombuci?*, 'rambut', *kaliŋkiŋ* 'kelingking', *jiliwu* 'air ludah', *silowu* 'celana'.

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Wahya. 2005”*Inovasi dan Difusi-Geografis Leksikal Bahasa Melayu dan Bahasa di Perbatasan Bogor-Bekasi: Kajian Geolinguistik.*” Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung.