

DEFENSE AND REVITALIZATION OF MALAY LANGUAGE

Emawati¹, Emzir², Zainal Rafli³
Universitas PGRI Palembang
Universitas Negeri Jakarta

emmawatie@gmail.com
emzir@unj.ac.id
Zainalrafli@unj.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe in depth about Palembang Malay language defense in Palembang. Data analysis was done by using the method of ethnography according to Spradley with progressive stretching sequence (developmental research sequence Spradley). Data collection techniques were conducted through interviews, observation, field notes, document studies, questionnaires, and photography. The steps taken by the researcher are (1) the determination of focus, (2) the submission of questions, (3) data collection, (4) analyzing and interpreting data. Further data analysis technique is done using Spradley (ethnography) model. Researchers analyzed field data collected from observations of participants to find questions. Furthermore, researchers analyzed field notes. There are four types of analysis: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis and theme analysis. Based on the results of the analysis can be concluded that all domains still use Palembang Malay language in everyday life. Nevertheless on the research findings, researchers also found some vocabulary that has been rarely used in the conversation / daily communication of Palembang Malay society. Factors that threaten the existence of Palembang Malay language is the entry of immigrants from the outside, the natives of Palembang who moved to other areas, marriage antardaerah Palembang city. Efforts that can be made for the defense and revitalization of Palembang Malay language is to make Palembang Malay as a subject in school, menghidupburkan Palembang Malay language use in the mass media and support from the local government for Palembang Malay language defense by creating a special law that discusses the use of language Malay Palembang so that it can continue to survive and develop so avoid the extinction.

Keywords: Language defense, Palembang Malay language, revitalization.

Language preservation is necessary because language is a tool for self-expression and as historical evidence. In relation to the defense of regional languages, regional languages need to be developed by the community of speakers because local languages

have a very important role in the preservation of the cultural community of its speakers and become a contribution to the national culture.

According to UNESCO, in Indonesia there are more than 640 regional languages (2001: 40) in which there are approximately 154 languages to be considered, which is about 139 languages are threatened with extinction and 15 languages that really have died. Endangered languages are in Borneo (1 language), Maluku (22 languages), West Papua and Halmahera Islands (67 languages), Sulawesi (36 languages), Sumatra (2 languages), and Timor-Flores and Bima-Sumbawa (11 languages) language). Meanwhile, extinct languages are in Maluku (11 languages), West Papua and Halmahera Islands, Sulawesi, and Sumatra (1 language each).

Regional languages in Indonesia have a very diverse number of speakers. The vitality of regional languages in Indonesia spreads from the most secure status to the extinct. Among the regional languages in Indonesia, there are three languages whose speakers are more than 10 million, namely Javanese (speakers 84.3 million), Sundanese (speakers of 34 million), and Madurese (speakers 13.6 million) . Among the three regional languages in Indonesia, whose number of speakers is more than 10 million, it does not include Malay Malay. This is one of them that triggered the researchers' concerns about the defense of Malay Malay language. In addition, from some data and sources, such as wikipedia released that the number of native speakers of Palembang Malay language is estimated at only 500 thousand people. The amount will certainly continue to decrease if not immediately anticipated by the observers of the language, the policy makers and not least by the speakers of Palembang Malay language itself. Therefore efforts to defend and revitalize the Malay Malay language must be implemented immediately.

Malay Palembang language needs to be maintained and empowered because Malay Malay is the mother tongue and identity for the people of Palembang and the source of enrichment and the empowerment of the Indonesian language. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve Malay Malay. In this case, there needs to be an effort to keep developing and developing Bahasa Melayu Palembang not to become extinct. The number

of languages contained in the South Sumatra region into a "threat" for the sustainability of Palembang Malay language. Palembang, as the capital of South Sumatra Province also experienced acculturation. The cultural meeting of various ethnic groups in South Sumatra Province will be a threat to Palembang Malay language.

Language defense is an attempt made to keep a language spoken and valued primarily as a group identity in the language community. Janet Holmes (2001: 65) states:

There are social factors which seem to retard wholesale language shift for a minority language group, at least for time. Where language is considered an important symbol of a minority group's identity, for example, the language is likely to be maintained longer.

In some cases of language, it is found that the use of B1 by a number of speakers of a bilingual or multilingual society tends to decrease as a result of B2 having a superior function. Language defense is an attempt by a speaker or an interest in a language so that the language can function to meet the needs of its speakers or those concerned. Language preservation should be followed by language revitalization.

Revitalization is the process of increasing the vitality of an endangered language so that it fulfills its function for its speaker community. (Grenoble and Lindsay J. Whaley, 2006: 7-21). Defense efforts related to motivation and revitalization are additional languages that include efforts to protect language, language development, and language speakers. The fact shows that at this time Palembang Malay language tends to begin to be abandoned by its speakers because of its other wider communication language (language of wider communication) so that it can replace Palembang Malay language in various domains of language usage to achieve social and economic opportunities wider. The transfer of Palembang Malay speakers to other languages occurs due to various external factors and in the language.

Therefore, to keep the Malay Malay language can still survive and maintained its sustainability and to know in depth how the actual condition of Palembang Malay language hence the researcher is interested to research about the defense and revitalization of Palembang Malay language.

LANGUAGE STUDY

In general language defense is defined as a decision to continue the language usage collectively by a community that has used the language before (Fasold, 1984; Sumarsono and Partana, 2002). Janet Holmes (2001: 65) asserts that language preservation is the attempt to use a language in various situations.

Efforts to maintain the use of regional languages can be made by governments, non-governmental (non-governmental) agencies such as radio broadcasters, influential publishers, etc. and the latter can be done by individuals. (Jendra, 2010: 159-160).

Language defense and vitality is a series of concerns about language change, language change (languageshift), and even language death. Like the following Crystal (2000: 11).

A language is said to be dead when no one speaks it any more. It may continue to have existence in a recorded form, of course—traditionally in writing, more recently as part of a sound or video archive (and it does in a sense 'live on' in this way) – but unless it has fluent speakers one would not talk of it as a 'living language'. And as speakers cannot demonstrate their fluency if they have no one to talk to, a language is effectively dead when there is only one speaker left, with no member of the younger generation interested in learning it.

A language is said to die when no one speaks or uses the language. A language has the possibility of being stored in recording, certainly traditionally in the form of writing or in the form of a more modern archival video. According to Crystal (2000) there are at least four reasons for the preservation of a language, (1) language requires diversity, (2) language denotes identity, (3) language is a storehouse of history, and (4) because in language there is something interesting.

Based on the level of vulnerability or extinction of a language of Grenoble and Whaley (referring to the criteria used by UNESCO to describe six scales of the extinction and extinction of a language that is (1) safe language; (2) risky language; (3) language that is threatened; 4) language in sick condition, (5) languages that are almost extinct / dying, and (6) extinct languages.

MALAYSIA LANGUAGE PALEMBANG

Malay Palembang or better known by the Palembang people as Baso Palembang has two levels. According to Dunggio (1983: 3), the two levels are Baso Palembang Alus (Palembang fine language), and Baso Palembang Sari-sari (Palembang daily). Palembang language has been used since the time of the kings (sultanate) of Palembang and is usually used to interact with parents, community leaders and religion, or people who have high social status, especially at traditional ceremonies Palembang such as marriage, birth, circumcision, and others. The vocabulary in Palembang has much in common with the words contained in Javanese, because historically the kings of Palembang are from the Mojopahit Kingdom, the Kingdom of Demak, and the Kingdom of Pajang.

While Palembang language everyday is a common market language and is often used since ancient times until now in the city of Palembang and this language comes from the Malay language which later became one of the dialects of Malay language. Palembang language is the next day that became the focus of this research.

Malay Palembang is rooted in Malay. Palembang community usually mix Malay with Indonesian language (word selection based on state and coherence) so that the use of Palembang language becomes an art of its own. Palembang language has similarities with the regional languages of the region around it, such as Jambi and Bengkulu. In these two areas, the suffix 'a' in the Indonesian vocabulary changed to 'o' is found.

LANDSLIDE / DOMAIN USE LANGUAGE

The sphere is divided into several parts related to family life and social life. The division of the realm is as follows. (1) Family domain, (2) Domain area, (3) Domestic area, (4) Educational domain, (5) Practice domain, (6) Transaction domain, (7) Administration

sphere. In the realm of government respondents are asked to determine their language choices when they talk to other office employees for official business. (Suhardi, 2009: 21).

Furthermore, Grenoble and Whaley (2006: 7-21), with reference to guidelines made by UNESCO, made the scale of language extinction based on the domain of language usage. The scale begins with languages with universal or general usage domains at one point of scale and languages with extinction of use at other points, the continuum is as follows: 1) universal usage, 2) multilingual, 3) shrinking domains, 4) limited or formal sphere, 5) the realm is very limited, 6) extinction.

The number of domains varies according to the number of needs and circumstances of the community studied. In the research of Fishman in the United States on Language Loyalty, found four kinds of domains, namely the family realm, the area of neighborliness, the realm of work, and the realm of religion.

CONTACT LANGUAGE

The existence of a language contact causes a change in the monolingual society to become bilingual and eventually becomes multilingual. Multilingual societies are communities whose members are capable or commonly use more than two languages while communicating amongst other members of the community. (Holmes, 2001: 19). The use of more than two languages at the time of communication is what causes the contact language. Contact languages is the use of more than one language at the same place and time.

USE OF BMP BASED ON THE USAGE OF HANDS

1. The domain of Art and Culture

The following is the use of BMP in the realm of art and culture, namely at weddings. At the wedding ceremony based on indigenous Palembang, Palembang Malay language is used in the event Nulangi penganten (feeding bride) and mencacapi (rubbing the head swab with water). In this event is usually accompanied by rhymes that use BMP. Here is one of the pantun which is usually

used at weddings in Palembang.

Pantun at the event nulangi bride

Pantun

- (1) With Bismillah first start
- (2) We present the old culture
- (3) Traditional marriage of ancient Palembang
- (4) Nulangi this bride name

Pada pantun data 1 di atas, terlihat bahwa Bahasa Melayu Palembang (BMP) dan Bahasa Indonesia (B.I) digunakan secara bersama-sama. Dari data di atas dapat diilustrasikan pada tabel analisis kelebatan/density penggunaan BMP pada ranah seni dan budaya.

Table

The table above is a finding of research on the density / density of BMP use in the realm of art and culture.

From the pantun above there is the use of vocabulary in Palembang Malay language which is often used, such as pertamo, budayo, lamo, namonyo which in the Indonesian language with the same meaning with the first word, culture, old, his name. In addition there is also a word that is rarely used is the word nulangi in the Indonesian language with the meaning of the word fed.

2. Electronic Media Sphere

Electr onic media in the city of Palembang plays an active role in the defense of Malay	N	BMP	Indonesian	BMP+B.I	L. Other areas	L.foreign
	o					
	1			v		
	2			v		
	3			v		
4	v					
Total	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%	

Malay language. The use of Palembang Malay in electronic media can be seen in the following piece of news script.

Radio Republik Indonesia Palembang with baso news Palembang.

Principles of News:

1. Stock of rice in Prabumulih Sumsel, dipastike safe to ngatesi demand for Ramadhan month and Idul Fitri.
2. The Provincial Government of South Sumatra plans to add another international standard swimming pool in Jakabaring.

Analysis :

In the headline 1 there is a shift of the word "as well" which is an Indonesian vocabulary. The word "serta" should be in Palembang Malay is "serto", using the vowel "o" instead of vowel "a".

Furthermore on the headline 2 also there is a shift of the word that is the word "plan". The word "berencana" is a vocabulary in Indonesian. The word should be in Palembang Malay being "berencano".

3. Education Sphere

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Teacher | : Payo diem first, already until mano kito material? |
| Student | : Sampe "Impact Science and Technology Development", Mom! |
| Teacher | : Is it done yet? |
| Student | : Not yet, ma ... |
| Teacher | : Now please continue to work first! |

The background of the above dialogue takes place in the IBA Foundation SMA classroom, between teachers and students. In the dialogue, the teacher asks to what extent the subject matter has been learned and asks if the practice questions have been completed. In the dialogue there is a contact of language, between Indonesian and Palembang Malay.

Language contacts, between Indonesian and local languages (in this context, Palembang Malay) in the world of education during the learning process are taking place in the classroom, it seems difficult to avoid. Whereas in the world of education, the formal situation, ideally the language used is the Indonesian language is not a regional language. Conditions such as this is a

phenomenon, on the one hand we must follow what is mandated in the Act, that the official language in the world of education is the Indonesian language. However, on the other hand the use of regional languages is difficult to avoid in the communication process between teachers and students.

4. Family domain

- Sir Selamat : Aku ni pengennyo kelas sebelas ni, Ina les baso Inggris be dulu, kagek kalu la kelas duo belas baru MIPA nyo.
- Uncle : Iyo, Ina ni tinggal giring be, les ke be privat-privat, tinggal giring be la tejingok..
- Sir Selamat : Iyo, kalu be dio biso dapet di STAN jugo, macem Kakaknyo

Translations :

- Sir Selamat : I want this class eleven, Ina English lesson just first, later if it is second class new tutoring MIPA.
- Uncle : Yes, Ina is just need to be directed course, course on private-private, then directed will be seen the result.
- Sir Selamat : Yes, hopefully he can pass in STAN also like his brother.

Here are some of the use of Palembang Malay vocabulary contained in the dialog above is as follows.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. pengennyo | : will / wish |
| 2. baso | : Language |
| 3. kagek | : later |
| 4. kalu | : if |
| 5. duo | : two |
| 6. giring be | : Me-N + just sleigh |
| 7. la tejingok | : already visible |
| 8. dio | : he/she |
| 9. biso | : Can |
| 10. dapet jugo | : can (pass) as well |
| 11. macem | : as |
| 12. kakaknyo | : her brother |

The word sleigh in Palembang Malay language, the same meaning with the word dribbling / directing. Other words are basically the same as the words in the Indonesian language, only undergoing vowel changes, the vowel a in Indonesian becomes a vowel o in Palembang Malay.

Table of Recapitulation of Dialogue in Family Area

No	BMP	Indonesian	BMP+B.I	L. Other region	L.Foreign
1	v				
2	v				
3	v				
Total	100%	0%	0%	0%	

The table above also shows that Malay Malay

language is still maintained in the family realm. Communication between family members still maintains the use of Palembang Malay.

Based on some of the above analysis can be drawn red thread that the use of BMP in some domains of usage still dominate. Malay Palembang is still used in all domains of usage.

FACTORS THREATENING THE EXISTENCE OF BMP

The following are some factors causing Palembang Malay extinction that have been identified and researchers found in the field

1. The condition of Palembang community is bilingual and multilingual so there is often code switching and code mixing related to the use of some lexicons and other language phrases in utterance. Code switching is the use of other language variations to adapt to other roles or situations or to other participants, while code mixing can be interference. Interference is a non-permanent influence, because it is a deviation of the second language norm as a result of the use of the first language norm or vice versa (Weinreich 1953) in Masinambow (1976). Alternatively, it can also be said to be the use of a language unit from one language to another to extend the style of the language or the variety of languages; including the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, and so forth (Kridalaksana, 1993: 9,35). In the case of Malay Malay (hereinafter written: BMP), for example, some language units that are often used by speakers are interference from other languages into BMP.

Here are some examples of interference cases from English and Bahasa Melayu Jakarta to BMP:

Foreign Language Interference (English) into BMP:

*Mangcek dak mampir lagi ye, **thank you** galo-galo* (English)

*Mangcek dak mampir lagi ye, **mokaseh** galo-galo* (BMP)

'Uncle did not stop by yes, thanks everyone '

Interference of other regional languages Malay) toin BMP:

*Bicek Sari **kapok** nak pegi ke sano.* (Indonesian jakarta)

*Bicek Sari **jero** nak pegi ke sano* (BMP)

'Aunt Sari will not go there '

In the first example it appears that there is interference from English into the Malayan Malay language structure, ie the language unit (read: word) thank you 'thank you'. Meanwhile, the second and third examples show the interference of Malay Jakarta into BMP structures characterized by language units such as 'deterrent' kapok. The phenomenon of the use of other language units like it is not impossible one day will escalate escalation that can ultimately harm the BMP itself, even impossible will lead the language to the brink of extinction.

2. Factors of globalization. The current era of globalization that takes place in various dimensions of human life such as economics, social, politics, and culture has encouraged speakers of a language to successfully communicate and interact with speakers of other languages originating from other countries, especially English-speaking countries. This era is also marked by the rapid advancement of communication and information technology that greatly affects the orientation of language usage of a speaker. In such situations it is important that a language be an instrument of communication internationally. In other words, what is to be said

here is that the use of English as a globally accepted means of communication also contributes to the process of language extinction. English has become an international language and language of science. Most of the books in the diverse spectrum of science are currently written in English. That means a person is required to master the language if he wants to enter a successful and successful world of social interaction. This can slowly affect the percentage of the use of a speaker's local language into smaller ones as it shifts in English usage as the percentage of usage becomes larger.

3. Factor migration (migration). The migration of the population out of its home region either because of work, education, family, or some other factors also determine the survival of the language. Examples of cases that can be stated here is what happens to some people of Palembang. In general, it seems they have an open-minded nature. That is, tend to open and quickly receive nuances from the outside including in the linguistic aspect. On the one hand, the character can bring benefits because everywhere can easily adapt quickly in various social conditions. However, on the other hand, when linked with language preservation can bring disastrous consequences to the existence of the language because it is suspected that some of the younger generation, for example, who return to their area from overseas in the country (both in Indonesia and abroad) tend to use the language in which they wandered first. One of the factors is caused by the feeling of prestige that if using the local language itself then the status will be low. Meanwhile, the status of the language where he first wandered considered high. One of the most commonly regarded languages is the Malay language of Jakarta.
4. Intermarriage Factor (intermarriage). The inter-ethnic social interactions in Indonesia, especially inter-ethnic marriages that occur also encourage the process of local language extinction. As a result of marriage, the different ethnic spouses who form a family often have difficulty maintaining their ethnic language and must choose one of the ethnic languages to be used in daily conversation. The choice of

which language to use is often influenced by the opposite of the conversation interaction.

5. Lack of respect for the ethnic language itself. This can happen anywhere and tends to happen in the younger generation. One reason is their view that regional languages are less prestigious or plebeian. Meanwhile, other languages (eg Indonesian, English, or other dominant languages) are considered more prestigious than their local languages.
6. Lack of intensity of local language communication in various domains, especially in the domestic domain. This can show the gap between the older generation and the younger generation where the transfers of language across generations are stagnating. Parents rarely communicate using the local language with children. In fact, the intensity in communicating with the local language, especially at home (between parents with children) must be very decisive sustainability of the regional language. The more often that language is used by its speakers will have a positive impact in avoiding the language from extinction.
7. Economic factors. This factor indirectly also places some regional languages in a position on the verge of extinction. Many speakers of local languages often use other languages (eg English) with a specific purpose. For example, the existence of economic motives. It also influences people to learn and use the language either actively or passively. That is, among others, in order to get a better job and livelihood. The demands of the present age that require people to master English in the world of work both when applying and to its application in the real world of work is a driving force for the mastery of language, which in turn can trigger its development and popularity. Conversely, on the other hand this can be a disaster for local languages abandoned or dinomuruakan by speakers because it can be the beginning of extinction for the local language.
8. The next factor that can be identified here is the Indonesian factor. This factor is actually implicitly can not be separated from the influence of social-political

dimension that covers the life of the people of this country. The influence of Indonesian language has long been felt by various regional languages, ie since 1928 when the Malay language was given the Indonesian name and followed in 1945 became the language of the country, as contained in the 1945 Constitution of Article 36. Thus, automatically the Indonesian language becomes the official language of the state and widely used in the formal (formal) sphere such as the language of instruction in state events and in educational institutions. Competition with the Indonesian language whose influence is very strong has caused regional languages to experience a shift (language shift). Even for many Indonesians, Indonesian has become the primary language so that few use it as the first language, shifting the local language (Gunarwan 2006: 96).

PALEMBANG COMMUNITY ATTITUDE TO BMP

Based on the results of observations and interviews that researchers do, the attitude of the Palembang community to Malayan Malay language still shows a positive attitude. Positive attitude that can be seen from the intensity of Palembang Malay language usage in various aspects of usage, although the use of Palembang Malay language occurs lack of reflection. The lack of reflection is as shown in the following dialogs.

Lia : Payo kito melok naek ke pucuk be, jangan di bawah ni.

Ari : Iyo nian ye, dari tadi cubo ngomong la jadi dak tejonon kito di sini.

Lia : Nah, itu dio cubo la dari tadi, aku jugo tadi lom tepeker nak naek.

Ari : Iyo payo kalu mak itu.

From the above dialogue, we can see the inaccuracy in Palembang Malay language usage that is in the word naek to shoot. The choice of this word is an example of inaccuracy because there has been a pleonasm / series of words that are meaningful in the word naek to shoot 'up to the top'. The inaccuracies in Palembang Malay are similar to

the inaccuracies that occur in the Indonesian language. This inaccuracy is also one of the similarities between Indonesian and Palembang Malay.

PALEMBANG MASTER SERVICE STAFF

Here are some efforts that can be used as a basis for maintaining Malay Malay language is as follows.

1. Using Palembang Malay language in various occasions, for example in the family, in meeting forums, and in educational institutions.
2. Through the race and cultural festival and culture of Palembang by using Palembang Malay language.
3. With the traditional art development model, for example Dulmuluk. Dulmuluk until now still be entertainment for the people of Palembang. Although the traditional art of Palembang is experiencing ups and downs even eroded by other modern arts. Dulmuluk can be an icon and reference of Palembang Malay language development through art.

STRATEGY OF REGISTRATION AND REVITALIZATION OF BMP

The defense of Palembang Malay language needs to be done with some strategies by the community and local government. Determination of language defense strategy needs to be done because the regional language has a great contribution in the formation of national character and the formation of national culture. Here are some strategies that can be done to maintain Malay Malay language.

1. Malay Palembang language subjects to elementary school, middle, middle and high, and universities.
2. Local governments make special regional regulations to discuss the use of Palembang Malay language so that Palembang Malay language can continue to survive and develop and avoid extinction.
3. Preventing the use of Palembang Malay in mass media both print and electronic.
4. Fighting Palembang Malay became the second national language.

In the context of local language defense in Indonesia, at least three strategies must be implemented consistently, namely (1) the status of regional languages, (2) community loyalty, regional languages, and (3) local language development and development strategies.

Janet Holmes (2001: 51) recommends some language defense strategies. Some of these strategies can actually be done by people who care about their language. The strategies are as follows:

1. Cultivating an attitude of care for the language and using the language well and correctly regularly as the values that have been implanted from the smallest community environment, such as family.
2. Marriage with the same language speakers. Marriage between different ethnic groups can speed up language shifting.
3. Appreciate the language as an ethnic identity and symbol of society that is very important to be maintained.
4. Increase the status of the language into an International language.
5. Take active steps in protecting the language even though the emphasis is different.
6. General institutional support, whether educational, legal, administrative, religious, and media in using the language.
7. The government's commitment to defend and revitalize by law to be used in all domains (domains). Government support can contribute greatly to the maintenance of even language outlaws.

LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION

Some of the efforts that can be done are as follows.

1. Documenting all aspects of language and literature in Malay Malay. This effort can be done with the study, mapping, dictionary writing, standardization and bookkeeping of grammar, writing encyclopedia and literature, and recording the vocabulary of cultural treasures of Malay Malay Language. In addition, the Malay Malay script needs to be documented and controlled by the speakers of

Malay Malay.

2. Maintain Malay Malay and literary language from the sale or transfer to foreign parties. Palembang Malay script and script must be saved from foreign reach which has agenda and other interests. Local government regulation and the center for the protection of regional assets and literature should be strengthened.

The efforts of revitalization include three things, namely the effort of protection, development, and guidance on Malay Malay. Palembang Malay Language Protection covers the protection of language and literature as well as speakers of the language.

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