

## MELAYU BANGKA LANGUAGE MAP IN SOUTH BANGKA REGENCY

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 24-06-2024 Revised: 17-07-2024 Accepted: 13-08-2024 Published: 20-08-2024 Volume: 8 Issue: 2 DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v6i2.320">https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v6i2.320</a>	The aim of this research is to create documentation and vocabulary inventory as well as mapping of Melayu Bangka Language in South Bangka Regency. The data collection method in this research uses direct field methods. Data was taken from direct interviews with informants using 200 Swadesh words translated into the target language. This research has 53 observation areas which are representative of villages in South Bangka Regency. Based on the data collection, there are 159 informants from 53 observation areas with lexicon data totaling 31,800 lexicons/words. Data analysis that determines the status of language, dialect, subdialect, or speech difference in this study uses dialectometric calculations from Guiter. Based on dialectometric calculations, with the comparison language area (Toboali) there were sub dialectal differences in Air Gegas (43%), Payung (46%), Pulau Besar (42%), Tukak Sadai (39%), and Lepar (43%). Dialect differences exist in the language area in Simpang Rimba (53,5%). Language differences exist in the language area of the Pongok Islands (93,5%). Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there are five subdialect differences, one dialect difference, and one language difference with the comparison language area. The recommendations for this research are further research as a determinant of language status in Simpang Rimba and Pongok Islands and the creation of a Regent's Regulation on Regional Language Preservation which contains the protection, use, development, and guidance of regional languages.
<b>KEYWORDS</b> <i>Dialectometric, Map, Melayu Bangka Language, South Bangka Regency</i>	

### 1. INTRODUCTION

South Bangka Regency is part of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province with several other districts and cities, namely Bangka Regency, West Bangka Regency, Central Bangka Regency, Belitung Regency, East Belitung Regency, and Pangkalpinang City. The area of South Bangka Regency is  $\pm 3,607.08$  km<sup>2</sup> (Bappelitbangda, 2022) with a population based on statistical data for 2022 of 202,263 people (Belitung, 2023). Apart from that, the characteristics of Bangka Belitung as an archipelago will certainly influence social, economic, political and cultural aspects (Rendy et al.,

258



2018). Based on the geographical and demographic conditions in the regency, and compared to the diversity of language variants it has, it can be said that South Bangka Regency is rich in isolects which become variants in language speech. With a population density of around 54 people/km<sup>2</sup> and the area mentioned above, generally the language variety can be categorized as not having such a high level of variation as in other regions in Indonesia, which have a much wider area with a high population but with a low language variety. South Bangka Regency consists of eight districts and consists of fifty-three villages. The eight districts spread across South Bangka Regency can be seen in the table as follows.

Table 1.1 List of Districts and Villages in South Bangka Regency

	<b>Simpang Rimba District</b>	<b>Payung District</b>	<b>Pulau Besar District</b>	<b>Air Gegas District</b>	<b>Toboali District</b>	<b>Tukak Sadai District</b>	<b>Lepar Pongok District</b>	<b>Kepulau an Pongok District</b>
	Rajik	Malik	Batu Betumpan g	Sidoharjo	Rias	Bukit Terap	Penutuk	Celagen
	Permis	Pangkal Buluh	Sukajaya	Nyelending	Serdang	Tiram	Kumbun g	Pongok
	Sebagin	Nadung	Sumber Jaya Permai	Ranggas	.Jeriji	Tukak	Tanjung Sangkar	
	Gudang	Payung	Fajar Indah	Air Bara	Bikang	Pasir Putih	Tanjung Labu	
<b>Villages</b>	Simpang Rimba	Paku	Panca	Delas	Gadung	Sadai		
	Bangka Kota	Sengir		Pergam	Teladan			
	Jelutung	Bedengung		Bencah	Tanjung Ketapang			
		Irat		Air Gegas	Toboali			
		Ranggung		Nangka	Keposan g			
				Tepus	Rindik			
					Kepoh			

The border districts and villages in South Bangka Regency can be seen on the Map of District Borders below. Different colours indicate different districts while fine lines indicate village border within the district.





South Bangka dialect with speakers' domicile in the South Bangka region, Central Bangka with speakers' domicile in the Municipalities of Pangkalpinang, Sungailiat and West Mendo, and Chinese Bangka with speakers' domicile in the areas around Jebus and Sungailiat (Mustafa et al., 1984). At that time, the Bangka Islands were part of the administrative area of South Sumatra Province.

Until 2000, it officially received an autonomous region as its own province and became the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Subsequent research stated that Melayu Bangka Language consists of five dialects, namely Mentok, Belinyu, Toboali, Sungailiat, and Pangkalpinang dialects (Silahidin et al., 1991). Regarding the spread of isolect variants, especially the Toboali dialect, more in-depth research is needed, especially to examine the distribution of sub-dialects and the boundaries of the distribution of sub-dialect varieties. This needs to be conveyed because there are so many different variants of speech within a region that can be said to be small, so that language elements, both in terms of the lexicon and aspects of phonological studies, refer to significant differentiation from a linguistic perspective. The next research, which is considered extensive, was carried out in order to summarize the lexicon inventory in a dictionary, which was carried out by producing the Melayu Bangka Language Dictionary, which was published in 2018 and mapped the Bangka Malay language into five dialects, namely the Ranggi Asam dialect, Tua Tunu dialect, Jeriji dialect, Tempilang dialect, and Mayang dialect (Khaliffitriansyah et al., 2018). Regarding the dialect used in South Bangka district, Jeriji is one of the villages in Toboali District which geographically cannot fully represent the dialect used in the district. The changing naming of dialects and the references used in determining dialects in the South Bangka region are of course a special concern for the Regional Government of South Bangka Regency, where related parties, especially the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency, are launching further research to create a local language mapping in the district area. Apart from that, documentation and preservation of regional languages is needed to prevent the extinction of a particular regional language since it is the identity of an ethnic group which needs to be preserved and passed down to future generations (Maharani & Sudarwati, 2021).

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language mapping requires an understanding of language whose scientific field is under linguistic studies so that identification of a language can be carried out (Sabrina et al., 2021), (Agustin et al., 2023), especially in considering changes in isolect status, also to get an idea of the distribution of language variations based on distribution areas, as well as making it easier to find out the location and distribution of languages in the Indonesian region (Bahasa, 2018). Apart from that, language mapping is one of the efforts to preserve local languages, in this case Melayu Bangka Language as one of the oldest languages in Indonesia where written evidence, namely the Kota Kapur Inscription, was discovered in the seventeenth century in the village of Kota Kapur, West Mendo (Sapitri, 2021). The existence of the Bangka Malay language certainly needs to be maintained, one



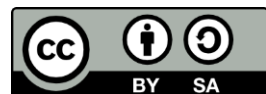
of which is through language mapping. The diversity of dialects in the Melayu Bangka Language also needs to be emphasized through language mapping with a research model that refers to dialectological studies.

Dialectology is the study of dialects spread across a language (Chambers & Trudgill, 2012) where this study is closely related to regional and social aspects of language (Fasol & Shuy, 1975). Apart from that, dialectology is also defined as a branch of linguistics that studies isolectic differences by treating these differences as a whole (Mahsun, 1995). The differences in question generally refer to dialect geography and are closely related to the geographic distribution of speakers. In this research, the South Bangka district area is the locus and focus of research so that later language mapping can display the distribution of isolects used in the area, and is expected to be able to display language variants, if there are differences in dialects, sub-dialects, different speech, or different languages in the region. In dialectological studies, the relationships within language varieties are examined and all linguistic phenomena are carefully presented based on a language map that will later be displayed (Fernández-Ordóñez, 2012). Geographical language is essentially related to comparative linguistics, both of which study the relationships that exist within language varieties. Along with scientific developments in linguistics, dialectology tends to explain the relationships between language varieties by relying on the spatial units where these varieties are realized, in this case the geography of the area of observation (Lauder, 2006).

Based on this theoretical basis, the isolects spread across the South Bangka district fulfil the conditions for carrying out research to strengthen previous research. An intensive search was carried out in every village spread across the district and the fifty-three villages were designated as observation areas (OA). By carrying out thorough observations, a lexical inventory can be carried out specifically to compare the level of differences in speech and at the same time make the inventory of lexicon elements as an effort to preserve local languages which are currently faced with the challenge of the influx of elements from other local languages and increasingly international languages echoed in academic spaces.

To confirm the basis of the research that has been carried out, the research team refers to the Language Mapping Research Guidelines published by the Language Development and Development Agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Bahasa, 2018). In making a language map, the things that need to be considered are how to determine isogloss carefully based on the results of dialectometric calculations which have also gone through a long lexicostatistical calculation phase, where isogloss refers to the area per district where each village is designated as an observation area.

The challenge faced here is how to reach several outer islands such as the Lepar Islands and Pongok Island where the population that lives is dominated by mostly Bugis immigrants who have lived for quite a long time, but have high resistance to using their native language in daily communication. Apart from that, community mobility is a consideration for the spread of language variants due to the existence of a number of lexicons which apparently are no longer recognized



by speakers of the younger generation, so that the results of this research documentation can be the basis for preserving the Melayu Bangka Language in South Bangka Regency.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The data collection method in this research uses direct field methods. Data was taken from direct interviews with informants using 200 Swadesh words translated into the target language (Melayu Bangka Language). Direct interviews with natives are the best method and an important thing to do in language research (Salahuddin & Winarti, 2023).

The observation area is the speech community that is the sample area where linguistic data is collected (Sugono et al., 2017). The observation area can be determined qualitatively or quantitatively (Mahsun, 1995). This research uses qualitative observation area, namely taking data from 8 districts in South Bangka Regency, namely Air Gegas District, Toboali District, Payung District, Simpang Rimba District, Pulau Besar District, Tukak Sadai District, Lepar District, and Pongok Islands District. Therefore, this study has 53 observation areas (OA) which are representations of villages in South Bangka Regency.

In each observation area there are three informants, one as the main informant and the other two as supporting informants to verify the data from the main informant. Informants whose data have been taken have the following criteria: a. informants are adult person with an age range of 30 – 60 years, b. informant was born in the observation area, c. the informant has relatively low social mobility, d. The informant has no hearing or speech defects. The selection of informants is in line with Chambers' criteria regarding informants who are preferably nonmobile and older. This means that the informant and preferably their parents, are native to the area and are smallholders or at least join a farming community (Chambers & Trudgill, 2012).

Data collection is carried out by researchers and enumerators coming directly to the observation area and asking questions to the informants and recording the answers directly from the informants. Apart from that, recording techniques are also implemented to complement note-taking techniques in interviews. The results of the note-taking technique are in the form of a questionnaire, while the results of the recording technique are a collection of audio files collected in Google Drive. Based on the data collection that has been carried out, there were 159 informants from 53 observation areas with lexicon data that was collected totaling 31,800 lexicons/words. The following is some documentation of the data collection process:





**Figure 3.1 Data Collection Process**



Language is a means of communication which consists of various dialects, while the dialect itself is a sub-standard of a language which is usually associated as a rural language (Chambers & Trudgill, 2012). The basic principle is that if the structure of two languages is similar (phonetically, morphologically, lexically, or syntactically) then it can be said that the two languages are related. Moreover, if the similarities are very significant then it can be said that the two languages are just different dialects of one language (Feleke et al., 2020). Meanwhile, accent is the difference in emphasis on vocabulary pronunciation (prosodic or suprasegmental) while dialect is related to segmental sound (Hyman, 2014). There are various versions of determining the status of a language, dialect, subdialect, or speech difference. but in this research, it is guided by lexicon data. Therefore, the data that has been collected is analyzed for differences in the lexicon using Guiter's formula:

$$\frac{(sx100)}{n} = d\%$$

Explanation:

s = number of differences with the observation area

n = number of maps compared

d = number of words in percentage

Analysis of the data that has been collected is then included in the lexicon percentage category to show the differences between these languages. The lexicon percentage categories based on the formula above are as follows:

**Table 3.2 Differences in Lexicon According to Guiter**

81% and above	: considered language differences
51% - 80%	: considered dialectal differences
31% - 50%	: considered sub dialectal differences
21% - 30%	: considered speech differences
below 20%	: considered to be no difference



#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data collection from informants was carried out from August 2023 to September 2023. The data that was collected in the observation area was then included in the tabulation of the Comparative Linguistic Table of Languages in South Bangka Regency. The data in this table represents the majority language used in the observation area in one district. The validity of the data in this table was confirmed using 1 main informant and 2 supporting informants in each observation area. Data regarding comparative linguistics in 8 sub-districts in South Bangka are as follows:

**Table 4.1 Comparative Linguistics of Languages in South Bangka Regency**

No	Gloss	Air Gegas District	Toboali District	Payung District	Simpang Rimba District	Pulau Besar District	Tukak Sadai District	Lepar District	Kepulauan Pongok District
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1.	all	hemue	hemue	hemue	semue	hemue	hemue	hemue	yamaneng
2.	animal	hewan	hewan	hewan	binatang	binatang	binatang	hiwan	binatang
3.	ashes	abu	abu	abu	abu	abu	abu	abu	syarubbu"
4.	back	punggung	punggung	punggung	punggung	punggung	belakang	belakang	boko'
5.	bad	burok	buruk	burok	burok	burok	buruk	buruk	maja'
6.	bark	dahan	dahan	ranggeas	kayu	ranteng	Aju tuwo	dan	aju rakko
7.	because	karnei	karene	kerne	meso	mase'e	karene	gara gara	afa'
8.	belly	perot	perut	perot	perut	perot	perot	perut	bua"
9.	big	besak	besak	besak	besak	besek	gede	gede	malopo
10.	bird	burung	burung	burung	burong	burong	burung	burung	Manu"
11.	bite (v)	ngigit	gigit	ngigit	jijit	ngigit	ngigit	ngigit	mangokko'
12.	black	item	item	item	item	item	item	hitam	lotong
13.	blood	darea	dara	dare	darah	dara	dara	dara	syera'
14.	blow	nyebu	nyebu	tiop	ditiup	nyebu	nyebu	nyebu	ferrung
15.	bone	tulang	tulang	tulang	tulang	tulang	tulang	tulang	kabuttu
16.	breathe	benyabe	benyabe	benyabe	benafas	benyabe	benyaw	benyaw	manyaha
17.	burn (v)	nembong	nembung	nunu	dibakar	nembung	nembung	nembung	mattunu
18.	child	anak	anak	anak	budek	anak	anak	anak	ana'
19.	claw	nyakar	cakar	cakar	cakar	cakar	caker	caker	karebbe'
20.	cloud	remeng	awan	remeng	awan	awan	remeng	awan	ellung
21.	cold	demon	dingen	demon	demon	demon	demon	demon	kecce'
22.	count	ngitung	ngitung	ngitung	ngitung	ngitung	ngitung	ngerikin	Mangitung
23.	cut	nguteng	nguteng	nguteng	mutong	nguteng	nguteng	nguteng	mappolo
24.	day	ari	hari	hari	ari	ari	ari	ari	eso
25.	die (v)	mati	mati	mati	mati	mati	mati	mati	mate
26.	dig	ngali	ngali	ngali	digali	ngali	ngali	ngegali	makkae'
27.	dirty	kutor	kutor	kutor	kutur	kutor	kutor	kutor	majemmen
28.	dog	asok	asuk	asok	asuk	asok	asuk	asuk	g assu
29.	drink (v)	minom	minom	minom	minom	minom	minom	minom	minung
30.	dry	kereng	kereng	kereng	kering	kereng	kereng	kereng	marakko
31.	dust	debu	debu	debu	debu	debu	debu	debu	ahu
32.	ear	bilong	bilung	bilung	bilung	bilong	bilung	bilung	acculi
33.	earth	bumai	bumi	bumi	tanah	bumi	bumi	bumi	lino
34.	eat (v)	makan	maken	makan	makan	makan	makan	makan	mandre
35.	egg	telok	teluk	telok	teluk	telok	telok	teluk	tello'
36.	eye	mate	mate	mate	mato	mate	mate	mate	mata
37.	fall	gugok	jatoh	guguk	guguk	guguk	jatuk	jatuk	meddung
38.	far	jaoh	jaoh	jaoh	jaoh	jao	jao	jao	mabela
39.	fat/grease	lemak	lemek	lemek	lemek	lemek	lemek	lemek	ise'
40.	father	aya	ayah	aya	ayah	bak	bak	bak	bafa





41.	fear	takot	takut	takot	takut	takot	takut	takut	matau'
42.	feather	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	Bulu
43.	few	hiket	hediket	hedikit	sikit	hedikit	hiket	hediket	Syeddimi
44.	fight	bekatek	begasak	bekatek	bekelai	bekatek	berempeh	behakat	mattikeng
45.	fire	apai	api	api	api	api	api	api	afi
46.	fish	ikan	ikan	ikan	ikan	ikan	ikan	ikan	bale
47.	five	lime	lime	lime	limo	lime	lima	limak	lima
48.	float	ngapong	ngapung	timbul	ngapung	nimbul	timbul	nimbul	monang
49.	flow	ngaler	ngalir	ngaler	ngalir	ngaler	beranyot	ngaler	Mali'
50.	flower	kembang	kembang	kembeng	kembeng	kembang	kembang	kembang	bunga
51.	fly (v)	terbeng	terbeng	terbeng	terbeng	terbeng	terbeng	terbeng	luttu'
52.	fog	kabut	kabut	kabut	kabut	asep	berasep	debu	marumpu
53.	foot	kakai	kaki	kaki	kaci	kaki	kaki	kaki	aje
54.	four	empat	empat	empat	empat	empat	empat	empat	eppa'
55.	freeze	beku	beku	beku	beku	ngebekok	bakuk	tebekuk	mattede'
56.	fruit	buah	bua	bueh	buah	bua	bua	buah	hua
57.	full	penoh	penoh	peno	pol	peno	peno	peno	fenno
58.	give (v)	merik	meri	berik	berik	merek	meri	meri	mabbere
59.	good	bagoh	bagus	bagus	bagus	baguh	baguh	baguh	masyole'
60.	grass	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot	rumpot
61.	green	ijau	ijau	Ijew/ijeu	ijau	ijau	ijau	ijau	maccimbul
									o
62.	hair	rambut	rambut	rambut	rambut	rambut	rambut	rambut	halua
63.	hand	tangan	tangan	tangan	tangan	tangen	tangan	tangan	jari
64.	he	die	die	die	Budak laki	Berek laki	die	Urang laki	ruane
65.	head	kepale	kepale	kepale	kepalo	kepale	kepalak	kapalak	ulu
66.	hear	nenger	denger	denger	kedenger	nenger	nenger	ngedenger	mangkaling
									a
67.	heart	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung
68.	heavy	berat	berat	beret	berat	bereat	berat	berat	matane'
69.	here	di hini	di hini	di hini	di sini	Di hini	Di hini	Di hini	kedi
70.	hit	ngubeh	melasa	nibug	maluk	nibuk	nabo	ditabo	mabbampa
71.	hold	migep	megep	tigep	nigep	migep	ngibit	megep	makkateni
72.	horn	tandok	tanduk	tanduk	tanduk	tandok	tanduk	tanduk	tundru'
73.	how	Macem	Macem	Cem mane	cemano	Macem	Macem	Mecem	Magafale'
			mane			mane	mane	mane	
74.	hunt	berburu	berburu	berasuk	berburu	berasok	berasuk	berburu	Massapa'
75.	husband	laki	laki	laki	laci	laki	laki	laki	lakkai
76.	I	akau	aku	aku	saya	aku	aku	aku	Iyya'
77.	ice	es	es	es	es	es	eh	eh	es
78.	if	seandai	misal	kalau	kalok	men	men	seandai	Fale'
79.	in	Di dalem	Di dalem	dalem	Di dalem	Di dalem	Di dalem	Di dalam	Di laleng
80.	kill	munoh	muno	bunoh	Di bunoh	muno	muno	muno	mappuno
81.	knee	letot	letut	letot	letot	letot	letut	lutut	Uttu'
82.	know	taken	tahu	tau	tau	taken	taken	tau	isseng
83.	lake	kulong	danau	kulong	kulong	danau	danau	danau	Uwwae lalo
84.	laugh	ketabe	ketabe	ketabe	ketabo	ketabe	ketawak	ketawak	masyaha
85.	leaf	daun	daun	daun	daun	daun	dawen	dawen	raung
86.	mountain	gunong	gunong	gunong	bucit	gunong	gunong	gunung	gunung
87.	red	mirah	mira	mira	mirah	mira	mira	mira	Syella'
88.	leftside	Hebelah	habela kiri	Hebela	Sebelah	Hebela	Hebela	Hebela kiri	abio
		kirik		kirek	cibak	kirek	kirik		
89.	leg	kakai	kaki	kaki	kaci	kaki	kaki	kaki	aje
90.	lie	bareng	bareng	bareng	bebaring	tebareng	tebareng	tebareng	Lehu'
91.	live	idup	idup	idup	idup	idup	idup	idup	tuo
92.	liver	ati	ati	atei	ati	ati	ati	hati	ati
93.	long	panjang	panjang	panjeang	panjang	panjeang	panjang	panjang	malampe



94.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	utu
95.	man/male	laki	Urang laki	laki	Laci-laci	Berik laki	Laki-laki	Brik laki	ruane
96.	many	nambun	banyak	banyek	nambun	nambon	banyak	banyak	Maladde'
97.	meat/fles h	daging	daging	dageng	dajing	daging	daging	daging	Ise'
98.	moon	bulan	bulan	bulean	bulen	bulan	bulan	bulan	huleng
99.	mother	emak	mak	mak	mak	emak	umak	umak	Emma'
100.	mountain	gunong	gunong	gunong	bucit	gunong	gunong	gunung	gunung
101.	mouth	hungot	mulut	hungot	mulut	hungot	tekak	jungor	timur
102.	name	name	name	name	namo	name	name	name	aseng
103.	narrow	hempit	hempit	hempet	sempit	hempit	hempit	hempit	Maikke'
104.	near	deket	deket	deket	deket	deket	deket	deket	Maddeppe'
105.	neck	lier	liher	lier	liher	liher	lier	lier	ellong
106.	new	baru	baru	baru	baru	baru	baru	baru	mabari
107.	night	malem	malem	malem	malem	malem	malem	daluh	henni
108.	nose	idong	idung	idung	idung	idung	idung	idung	Hinge'
109.	not	dak	dak	dak	ndak	edak	dak	dak	dena
110.	old	tue	tue	tue	tuo	tue	tue	tue	matoa
111.	one	hikok	hatu	hikok	sikuk	hikok	hikok	hikuk	seddi
112.	other	Lain e	lain	Lain e	lain	Laen e	Laen e	Laen a	lainge
113.	person	urang	urang	urang	urang	urang	urang	urang	tau
114.	play	maen	maen	maen	maen	gegen	bemaen	mayen	maccule
115.	pull	nyintek	narek	tarek	narik	menarik	nyejut	nyijut	Mesyole'
116.	push	nyulek	nulek	hurong	durong	ditulek	nyurung	ngehurung	sisorong
117.	rain	ujan	ujan	ujean	ujan	ujan	ujan	ujan	bosi
118.	red	mirah	mira	mira	mirah	mira	mira	mira	Syella'
119.	right/corr ect	bener	bener	bener	bener	bener	bener	bener	bener
120.	right side	Hebela kanan	Hebelah kanan	Hebela kanan	Sebelah kanan	Hebela kanan	Hebela kanan	Ngadep kanan	bendreng
121.	river	hungai	hungai	hungai	sungai	hungai	Aik anyot	kulong	Wae lalo
122.	road	jalan	jalan	jalean	jalan	jalan	jalan	jalan	laleng
123.	root	akar	akar	akar	akar	akar	akar	akar	akar
124.	rope	talek	talik	talek	talik	talek	talik	tali	tulu
125.	rotten	busek	busuk	busok	busok	busok	busok	bengau	makebbong
126.	round	bulat	bulet	bulet	bundar	bulet	bulet	bundar	malebu
127.	rub	ngasak	ngasak	Ngasak	ngegusok	ngegusok	ngusut	ngegusok	Gosso'
128.	salt	garam	garem	gaream	gerem	garem	garam	garam	fejje
129.	sand	paser	pasir	paser	pasir	paser	paser	pasir	Kessi'
130.	say	bekiso	bercakap	bercakap	bekato	bekate	becakap	bekate	makkedda
131.	scratch	ngekau	ngekau	ngekau	menggaruk	ngekau	ngekau	ngegaruk	kakkang
132.	sea	laut	laut	laot	kaut	laot	lawet	lawot	Tasi'
133.	see	ngeliet	ngliet	tingok	ngeliat	ningok	ngeliet	liet	makkita
134.	seed	beneh	beneh	bene	benih	beni	bene	benih	bibit
135.	sew	ngejait	ngejait	menjait	ngejait	ngejait	ngenjaet	ngejaet	majjahi
136.	sharp	tajem	tajem	tajem	tajem	tajem	tajem	tajem	matareng
137.	short	pendek	pendek	pindek	pindik	pendek	pendek	tajem	Mafonco'
138.	sing	belagu	nyanyi	belagu	benyanyi	belagu	menyanyi	benyanyi	makkelong
139.	sit	dudok	duduk	duduk	dudok	duduk	duduk	duduk	tudang
140.	skin	kulet	kulit	kulet	kulit	kulet	belulang	kulit	Uli'
141.	sky	langet	langit	langet	lanyit	langet	langet	langit	Langi'
142.	sleep	tidok	tiduk	tiduk	tiduk	tiduk	tiduk	tiduk	tinro
143.	small	kecel	kecit	kecit	kecit	kecit	kecet	kecet	Maiccu'
144.	smell	nyium	nyium	nyingot	busuk	nyium	nyium	ngecium	macciung
145.	smoke	asap	asep	asep	asep	asep	asep	asep	rumpu
146.	smooth	lema	lemah	lembut	lembut	lembut	lema	lema	mahalusu
147.	snake	ular	ular	ular	ular	ular	ular	ular	Ula'



148.	snow	salju	salju	salju	salju	salju	helju	salju	salju
149.	some	berape	berape	beberape	berapo	berape	beberape	berape	siaga
150.	spit	ngeludah	ngeludah	ngelude	Aik ludah	ngeludik	ngeludik	ngeluda	mammiccu
151.	split	melah	nguteng	piak	beleh	dibela	ngebela	ngebela	mappue
152.	squeeze	merah	meres	peres	diperes	diperes	meres	meres	Maffera'
153.	stab	nikem	nikem	nyucok	ditikem	nikem	nikem	ngenikem	fahuno
154.	stand	bediri	berdiri	bediri	bediri	bediri	bediri	bediri	tettong
155.	star	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang
156.	stick	tungkat	tongkat	tungkat	tungket	tungkat	tungket	tungket	tongkat
157.	stone	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu
158.	straight	ngenteng	luruh	luros	teges	luros	luruh	ngenteng	mallempu
159.	suck	ngisep	ngisep	ngisep	ngisep	ngisep	ngirup	ngisep	mangiso
160.	sun	Mate arei	Mate ari	Mate ari	Mato ari	Mate ari	Mate ari	Mate ari	matahari
161.	swell	Bengkak	bengkek	bengkek	bengkek	bengkek	ngebengkek	ngebengkek	boro
162.	swim	berenang	berenang	bereneang	berenang	berenang	berenang	berenang	lange
163.	tail	ikor	ikur	ikor	ikur	ekor	ikor	ikor	Ikko'
164.	that	tu	itu	tu	itu	tu	tu	itu	aro
165.	there	dihane	dihane	dihane	disane	dihane	dihane	dihane	kundria
166.	they	ikak	mereka	Urang tu	ikak	die	Urang tu	Keben die	alena
167.	thick	tebel	tebel	tebel	tebel	tebel	tebel	tebel	Maumpe'
168.	thin	tipih	tipih	tipis	tipis	tipis	tipih	tipis	Manifi'
169.	think	bepiker	bepiker	bepiker	berpicir	miker	bepiker	bepiker	mappikkiri
170.	this	ni	ini	ni	ine	ni	ni	ini	adi
171.	three	tige	tige	tige	tigo	tige	tige	tige	tellu
172.	throw	ngelimpet	ngelimpar	limpar	dilimper	numbuk	ngelimpar	ngelimpar	makkadem
173.	tie	ngebet	ngiket	ngebet	ngiket	ngiket	ngiket	ngebet	pe
174.	tongue	lida	lidah	lidea	lidah	lida	lida	lidah	masseo
175.	tooth	gigi	gigi	gigi	jiji	gigi	gigi	gigi	lila
176.	tree	batang	batang	kayu	batang	batang	batang	batang	isi
177.	turn	bebalek	bebalek	bebalek	bebalik	brbalek	bebalek	tabalek	pohon
178.	two	due	due	due	duo	due	duak	duwak	mabbali
179.	vomit	mutah	muntah	munta	muntah	munta	munta	munta	tallua
180.	walk	bejalan	bejalan	bejalean	bejalan	bejalan	bejalan	bejalan	jappa
181.	warm	angat	anget	anget	anget	anget	anget	anget	mafella
182.	wash	nyuci	nyuci	nyesa	Di cuci	nyuci	nyesa	nesa	mabbisa
183.	water	aik	aik	aik	aik	aik	aik	aik	wae
184.	we	kite	kite	kite	kamei	kite	kite	kite	Idi'
185.	wet	basa	basah	besa	basah	basa	basak	basak	base
186.	what	ape	ape	ape	apo	ape	ape	ape	aga
187.	when	hebile	hebile	hebile	sebito	hembile	hebile	hebile	magafi
188.	where	dimane	dimane	dimane	dimano	dimane	dimane	dimane	kutega
189.	white	puteh	puteh	pute	puteh	pute	pute	pute	fute
190.	who	hape	hape	hape	siapo	hape	hape	hape	iga
191.	wide	libar	libar	libeak	libar	libak	libar	libar	malebba
192.	wife	bini	bini	bini	bini	bini	bini	bini	bine
193.	wind	angen	angen	angen	anyin	angen	angen	angin	anging
194.	wing	hayap	hayap	hayap	sayap	hayap	hayap	hayap	fakkampa
195.	wipe	nyapu	nyapu	nyapu	nyapu	nyapu	nyapu	nyapu	masserring
196.	with	dengen	ken	ken	dengen	ken	ken	Ken hape	sebang
197.	woman	Urang bini	bini	Urang bini	cewek	Urang bini	bini	Berik bini	kundrai
198.	woods	kayu	kayu	kayu	batang	kayu	kayu	kayu	aju
199.	worm	caceng	caceng	geleng	cacing	caceng	caceng	caceng	ule
200.	year	taun	taun	taon	taun	taon	taon	tawen	tahung



Silahidin (Silahidin et al., 1991) states that there are five dialects in Melayu Bangka Language, consisting of the Mentok Dialect, Belinyu Dialect, Toboali Dialect, Sungailiat Dialect, and Pangkalpinang Dialect. In the book *Variety and Dialects of Melayu Bangka Language*, Silahidin's research does not explain in more detail the sub-dialect variations or speech differences in the aforementioned language.

This research seeks to find details of dialect variations, especially those found in South Bangka Regency. Therefore, referring to Silahidin (Silahidin et al., 1991), this research uses the Toboali Dialect as a reference for language variations in South Bangka. Lexicon data collected in Toboali was compared with lexicon data from other districts. The results of this comparison are as follows:

**Table 4.2 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Air Gegas District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Air Gegas District
1.	Bad	buruk	burok
2.	Because	karene	karnei
3.	Belly	perut	perot
4.	Bite (v)	gigit	ngigit
5.	Blood	dara	darea

The table is five initial data on differences in the lexicon found in Toboali and Air Gegas. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 86 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

**Table 4.3 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Payung District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Payung District
1.	Bad	buruk	burok
2.	Bark	dahan	ranggeas
3.	Because	karene	kerne
4.	Belly	perut	perot
5.	Bite (v)	gigit	ngigit

This table is the earliest data on the differences in the lexicons found in Toboali and Payung. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 92 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.



**Table 4.4 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Simpang Rimba District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Simpang Rimba District
1.	All	hemue	semue
2.	Animal	hewan	binatang
3.	Bad	buruk	burok
4.	Bark	dahan	kayu
5.	Because	karene	meso

This table is the initial data on the differences in the lexicon found in Toboali and Simpang Rimba. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 107 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

**Table 4.5 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Pulau Besar District**

No	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Pulau Besar District
1.	Animal	hewan	binatang
2.	Bad	buruk	burok
3.	Bark	dahan	ranteng
4.	Because	karene	mase'e
5.	Belly	perut	perot

This table is the earliest data on the differences in the lexicons found in Toboali and Pulau Besar. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 84 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

**Table 4.6 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Tukak Sadai District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Tukak Sadai District
1.	Animal	hewan	binatang
2.	Back	punggung	belakang
3.	Bark	dahan	Aju tuwo
4.	Belly	perut	perot
5.	Big	besak	gede

This table is the earliest data on the differences in the lexicon found in Toboali and Tukak Sadai. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 78 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

**Table 4.7 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Lepar District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Lepar District
1.	Animal	hewan	hiwan
2.	Back	punggung	belakang
3.	Bark	dahan	dan





4.	Because	karene	gara gara
5.	Big	besak	gede

This table is the earliest data on the differences in the lexicons found in Toboali and Lepar. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 86 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

**Table 4.8 Lexicon Data Between Toboali District and Pongok Islands District**

No.	Gloss	Lexicon in Toboali District	Lexicon in Pongok Islands District
1.	All	hemue	yamaneng
2.	Animal	hewan	binatang
3.	Ashes	abu	syarubbu"
4.	Back	punggung	boko'
5.	Bad	buruk	Maja'

This table is the initial data on the differences in the lexicon found in Toboali and the Pongok Islands. The lexicon distribution of the two languages has a total of 187 non-cognate (similar) lexicons.

The largest number of different lexicons is at language point 8, namely 187 different lexicons, while the lowest different lexicon is at language point number 6, namely 78 different lexicons. The number of lexicon differences at language points can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.9 Number of Lexicon Differences at Eight Observation Points**

No.	compared observation areas	Number of Different Lexicon
1.	2 : 1	86
2.	2 : 3	92
3.	2 : 4	107
4.	2 : 5	84
5.	2 : 6	78
6.	2 : 7	86
7.	2 : 8	187

The table above explains that the lexicon at language point 8 (Pongok Islands) is a different language from the language used in the capital of South Bangka Regency, namely Toboali. On the other hand, the language in Tukak Sadai has a cognate level that is closest to the language lexicon in Toboali. An explanation of the language points referred to in the Number of Lexicon Differences table is as follows:



**Table 4.10 Language Points**

No.	Observation Point	Region (District)
1.	2 - 1	Toboali – Air Gegas
2.	2 - 3	Toboali – Payung
3.	2 - 4	Toboali – Simpang Rimba
4.	2 - 5	Toboali – Pulau Besar
5.	2 - 6	Toboali – Tukak Sadai
6.	2 - 7	Toboali – Lepar
7.	2 - 8	Toboali – Kepulauan Pongok

Determining the status of language, dialect, subdialect, or speech differences in this study uses dialectometric calculations which use the formula from Guiter as below:

$$\frac{(sx100)}{n} = d\%$$

Explanation:

s = number of differences with the observation area

n = number of maps compared

d = number of words in percentage

The results of dialectometric calculations from data that has been collected in South Bangka Regency according to language points are as follows:

**Table 4.11 Dialectometric Calculations**

No.	Compared Observation Areas	Dialectometric Calculations	Results (%)	Status
1.	2 : 1	$\frac{86 \times 100}{200}$	43%	Subdialectal differences
2.	2 : 3	$\frac{92 \times 100}{200}$	46%	Subdialectal differences
3.	2 : 4	$\frac{107 \times 100}{200}$	53,5%	Dialectal differences
4.	2 : 5	$\frac{84 \times 100}{200}$	42%	Subdialectal differences
5.	2 : 6	$\frac{78 \times 100}{200}$	39%	Subdialectal differences
6.	2 : 7	$\frac{86 \times 100}{200}$	43%	Subdialectal differences
7.	2 : 8	$\frac{187 \times 100}{200}$	93,5%	Language differences



Based on the dialectometric calculation table, it can be seen that there are five subdialect differences, one dialect difference, and one language difference with the comparison language point (Toboali). Subdialectal differences are found in Air Gegas, Payung, Pulau Besar, Tukak Sadai, and Lepar. Dialect differences exist at language points in Simpang Rimba. Language differences exist at the language point in the Pongok Islands.

The status of the language that has been determined by dialectometric calculations can be seen from the following map:

**Figure 4.12 Language Map of South Bangka Regency**



The dark green color represents the Toboali district which is the main dialect in South Bangka Regency according to previous research. The green color indicates that the areas around Toboali are Air Gegas, Payung, Pulau Besar, Tukak Sadai. And Lepar Pongok has a variety of subdialects that are slightly different from Toboali. The blue color is the Simpang Rimba area which has a dialect that is different from the main dialect in South Bangka Regency. The area in red is the Pongok Islands District which has a different language from Melayu Bangka Language which is predominantly spoken in South Bangka Regency.

These findings have been disseminated in the dissemination of language preservation research carried out by the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency of the South Bangka Regency Regional Government which invited several related government agencies, community leaders and traditional leaders in South Bangka Regency. The responses of the dissemination participants varied, but most were surprised to find out that there are many variations of dialects, subdialects, and even language differences within one regency. This finding



is a novelty which is a basis for conducting further research such as future research as a determinant of language status in Simpang Rimba and Pongok Islands. Apart from that, this research can also be used to initiate the creation of a South Bangka cultural dictionary, create a local content curriculum for South Bangka primary schools, create a creative strategy for tourism and creative industries, and can be used as a starting point for creating a regent's regulation on the preservation of regional languages which contains protection, use, development, utilization and guidance of regional languages.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the conclusions that can be drawn are: 1. Melayu Bangka Language especially in South Bangka dialect has five sub-dialect variations, namely Air Gegas, Payung, Pulau Besar, Tukak Sadai, and Lepar Pongok. 2. Melayu Bangka Language especially in South Bangka dialect has one dialect difference, namely in Simpang Rimba, 3. Melayu Bangka Language especially in South Bangka dialect has a language difference from the language used in the Pongok Islands. This research can be used as an initial stage in the formation of South Bangka cultural dictionary, local content curriculum for South Bangka primary schools, creative strategy for tourism and creative industries, and also regent's regulations on the preservation of regional languages. This research is limited to Melayu Bangka Language, especially the language used in South Bangka Regency and this research only considers differences in lexicon without considering phonological elements. Therefore, further research that considers phonological elements needs to be carried out to strengthen or refute this research. Moreover, more research needs to be conducted to determine the status of the language used in Simpang Rimba and Pongok Islands.

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