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1

The Lampung language is spoken by the indigenous population of the southernmost part of Sumatra. The area includes the present Lampung province and part of the South Sumatra province. In the latter, the language is called Komerling.

Within the Lampung/Komerling area, there are wide dialect differences. These were noted by van der Tuuk more than one hundred years ago.⁽¹⁾ Since then, however, there has been little study of the language variation in Lampung. The few published studies treat basically one dialect or the indigenous writing system, which is the same throughout the area.⁽²⁾

The basic dialect divisions are readily apparent to Lampung speakers who have heard speakers from other parts of the area.⁽³⁾ Significant lexical and phonological differences are often mentioned. At the least, the distinction between O-dialects (here Abung) and A-dialects (here Pesisir) is widely known, based on a word-final vowel correspondence. Impressions of mutual intelligibility depend largely on the speaker's previous experience in hearing the speech of other areas.

However, there is much popular confusion about the dialect variation. Speakers of one dialect are likely to characterize the speech of another area as a mixture of Lampung and Malay/Indonesian. This is likely the ultimate source of published statements such as: "The Abung speak a dialect which differs little from Riau Malay.... The Paminggir, Pubian, and Maringgai speak Malay."⁽⁴⁾

In this article, a limited set of lexical data is used to show a basis for treating Lampung as a language separate from Malay, and for recognizing substantial dialect variation within the Lampung language area.

2

In the course of the writer's study of one of the Coastal (Pesisir) Lampung dialects,⁽⁵⁾ several wordlists were collected, which represent dialects from various areas of Lampung and South Sumatra. The basis of the wordlist was the 200-item Swadesh list,⁽⁶⁾ chosen because of its previous use by Dyen in lexicostatistical studies of the Austronesian languages.⁽⁷⁾ Four items of the 200-word list (that, snow, ice, freeze) were eliminated by Dyen, and were not used here. Thus a total of 196 items was collected in each of the lists.

Twelve of these wordlists are used in this comparison, along with a Malay/Indonesian list.⁽⁸⁾ For each lexical item, all of the lists are compared and a classification made as to which lists are related and which are different. For instance, no. 10 'belly' is given in the wordlists as: tanihik, tenai, betong, beteng.⁽⁹⁾ The lists with the first two examples are regarded as related; likewise the lists containing the second pair of examples. None are related to Malay perut.

The results of each of the 196 classifications are then tabulated. The percentage of related words between any two lists is considered to be a measure of the closeness of the dialects represented by the lists. For example, the Menggala wordlist shows a 77.5% correspondence with the Kota Bumi list and a 59.2% correspondence with the Komerling list.

Thus, the Menggala dialect is regarded as more closely related to the Kota Bumi dialect than to the Komerling dialect.

Mention should be made of a number of difficulties in the use of these data for quantitative purposes. Only one of the lists was collected orally (Way Lima). The rest were written on forms as responses to an Indonesian list. There are a number of orthographical inconsistencies, and the data have limited use in assessing the phonological differences among the dialects, although the major distinctions are apparent even in these limited data.

Most of the data was supplied by relatively young men, all of whom live outside their home areas. Thus, the lists probably show more loanwords, both from Indonesian and from other dialects, than would otherwise be the case.

No attempt has been made to separate borrowed words from cognate words in the calculations. One doubts if this could be done with any consistency without much more previous study of the phonology and the history of the particular dialects. Thus, the results of this classification are not to be regarded as a precise measure of genetic relationship between the various dialects. The classification is intended as only a first approximation to the degrees of relatedness among the dialects.

However, it is felt that the inclusion of borrowed words does not materially affect the results of the classification. A number of the borrowings evident in the lists show simply phonological assimilation of historic Lampung words to their Malay cognates. For instance, no. 82 'lake' is danau in most of the Lampung lists, a borrowing from Malay. The original Lampung word was *ranau (Ranau is the name of a large lake in northern Lampung), which has been assimilated to Malay danau. Thus, the inclusion of this borrowing in the classification does not change the degree of relatedness between Lampung and Malay/Indonesian.

3

The result of the classification of the wordlists is shown in Figure 1. The percentage of relatedness varies from 86.7% (Talang Padang - Kalianda) to 58.7% (Ranau - Kota Bumi). There are six percentages of over 80%: Krui and Kota Agung with Ranau, and Kota Agung, Way Lima, Kalianda, and Pubian with Talang Padang. There is thus a continuum of relationship among these seven dialects, as in Figure 2.

There are 16 percentages in the range 75-80%. At this level of relatedness, six of the previous dialects (Krui, Ranau, Kota Agung, Talang Padang, Way Lima, Kalianda) are mutually joined, each one to all of the others in the group. Pubian is joined to two more of these dialects and also to Sungkai. At this level, there is also interrelatedness among Jabung, Kota Bumi, and Menggala. These relationships are schematized in Figure 3. (Fig. 1 - 3: see pp. 13, 20 and 21.)

Some examples of lexical items in which the six dialects of the larger cluster are contrasted with all or most of the others are:

59.	give	ngeni
65.	hand	culuk
74.	how?	repa
92.	man	bakas
93.	many	lamon

128.	see	ngaliak
Special vocabulary of the smaller cluster includes:		
19.	burn	pupul
23.	come	megie
49.	fish	punyu
78.	if	lamun
97.	mouth	rango
100.	near	parak
169.	tooth	kedis
180.	what?	nyo
182.	where?	dikedo

If we show all the dialects related at a level of 70%, Pubian is added to the larger interconnected network. Sungkai shows additional relationships here, and Komering now shows a relationship with four dialects of this group. The smaller network is still relatively isolated, but at the 70% level, there are three relationships with the larger cluster, as in Figure 4 (p. 22).

The 70% level of relatedness is a point commonly used for the distinction between two languages and dialects of the same language.⁽¹⁰⁾ At this level all of the Lampung dialects are related in one continuum. There is thus justification for speaking of a Lampung language, which includes all of these dialects. However, some of the bonds of relationship in Figure 4 are rather tenuous, indicating that mutual inter-relatedness is on a lower level.

The borderline cases of relationship, Komering on the one side of the large network and the cluster of Jabung, Kota Bumi, and Menggala on the other, need to be investigated further to see if phonological and grammatical evidence might not lead one to consider them as languages separate from the larger group of Lampung dialects.

The twelve Lampung dialects are all more closely related to each other than to Malay/Indonesian. The measure of relationship with Indonesian varies from 42.3% to 50%, with an average of 44.9% for all of the dialects. A number of the lexical items in the list contrast Indonesian with all of the Lampung dialects:

	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>Lampung</u>
1.	all	semua	unyin
11.	big	besar	balak
14.	black	hitam	halom/harong
44.	fear	takut	rabai
46.	few	sedikit	cutik
61.	grass	rumput	jukuk
71.	here	disini	dija
84.	leaf	daun	bulung
98.	name	nama	gelar
101.	neck	leher	galah
103.	night	malam	debingi
105.	not	tidak	mak
119.	root	akar	bakak
126.	scratch	menggaruk	ngekui
134.	sit	duduk	mejong
138.	small	kecil	lunik
147.	stab	menikam	magas
156.	swim	renang	langui
159.	they	mereka	tian
183.	white	putih	handak
188.	wing	sayap	kepi
193.	worm	cacing	gelong

The above classification of the Lampung dialects corresponds closely to the names commonly used for the

dialect groupings. Menggala, Kota Bumi, and Jabung are called Abung, and the rest are called Pesisir or Peminggir. The latter terms sometimes include Komering, and sometimes do not include it.

This classification should be compared with the place of Lampung in Dyen's lexicostatistical classification.⁽¹¹⁾ Two full lists were used, called Lampung and Komering, along with a third partial list gleaned from an older dictionary of the Krui dialect.⁽¹²⁾ The Lampung list, however, is almost identical to the Komering list; Dyen's percentage was 89.1. Our hypothesis is that these two lists came from the same area. The Krui list is figured at 56.2% with the Lampung list. We consider this to be too low, but the low percentage can probably be explained by the use of old data from written materials. The Abung dialects and the present-day cluster of Pesisir dialects evidently did not enter Dyen's classification at all.

To summarize, our classification, based wholly on lexical data, shows a wide divergence between Malay/Indonesian and the Lampung language. Within the Lampung language area, there are two major divisions, Abung and Pesisir, which the lexical data show to be near the borderline between dialect and language. Within the Pesisir grouping, Komering is somewhat separated from the other dialects and here too, other considerations may suggest treatment as a separate language.

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FOOTNOTES

1. van der Tuuk, 1869, 1872.
 2. Fairly complete bibliographies are in Voorhoeve, 1955 and Walker, 1973.
 3. Cf. Penda Propinsi Lampung, 1969, for an impressionistic outline of dialect areas. Though there is no measure of the degree of language divergence, the divisions postulated in this booklet correspond closely to the results of this study.
 4. Funke, 1972, p. 36.
 5. Walker, 1973.
 6. Accessible in Lehmann, 1962, pp. 112-113.
 7. Dyen, 1965.
 8. Cf. Appendix, for the twelve Lampung lists and for details about the collection of the data.
 9. Cf. Introduction to the Appendix, for the orthography of the Lampung examples.
 10. Dyen, 1965, p. 18.
 11. Dyen, 1965.
 12. Helfrich, 1891.
12. Informants for the study were (in the order of the lists): Ibrahim Hambali; St. Poeting Marga; Salman Parsi; A. Hajat Hakkie; M. Zaharuddin Utama, S.H.; R.A.R. Buitargak; Moh. Dahrun Thaib; Drs. Rifai Idris; Ismail Jana; Abd. Djalil; Ridwan Helmi; and Birman Baheramijah, B.A. Moehammad Noeh, Sabaruddin, and D. Turman also helped in collecting the data. The help of all of these men is greatly appreciated.

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The wordlists used in this study were collected in 1971-72 in Tanjung Karang, Jakarta, and Palembang.⁽¹³⁾ Each is named according to the city or area from which the informant had come. The lists consist of responses given to an Indonesian wordlist. Sometimes more than one response was given: usually a word related to the Indonesian one, and an unrelated one. In each case, the first response given is the one used.

The orthography of each of the wordlists has been adjusted to the official Indonesian orthography. Symbols used are: p, t, c, k, b, d, j, g, s, m, n, ny, ng, l, r, w, y, h, i, a, e, o, u. No attempt has been made to regularize all the orthographical differences (and inconsistencies) in the wordlists, especially in regard to geminate consonants and the vowel orthography.

A few further explanations of the orthography should be noted: The symbol e is always shwa in the Lampung data. Syllable-final k is usually glottal stop, though at least some of the dialects contrast k and glottal stop in a few words. E.g. no. 11 'big' balak has a velar stop in some of the dialects. The Lampung dialects vary in the sound represented by r: uvular trill in Komering; voiceless velar spirant in Way Lima, Kota Agung, Talang Padang, and Kalianda; and voiced velar spirant in the others. Various symbols are used in the informants' orthographies (r, kh, gh, g). They are all regularized as r in the data presented here.

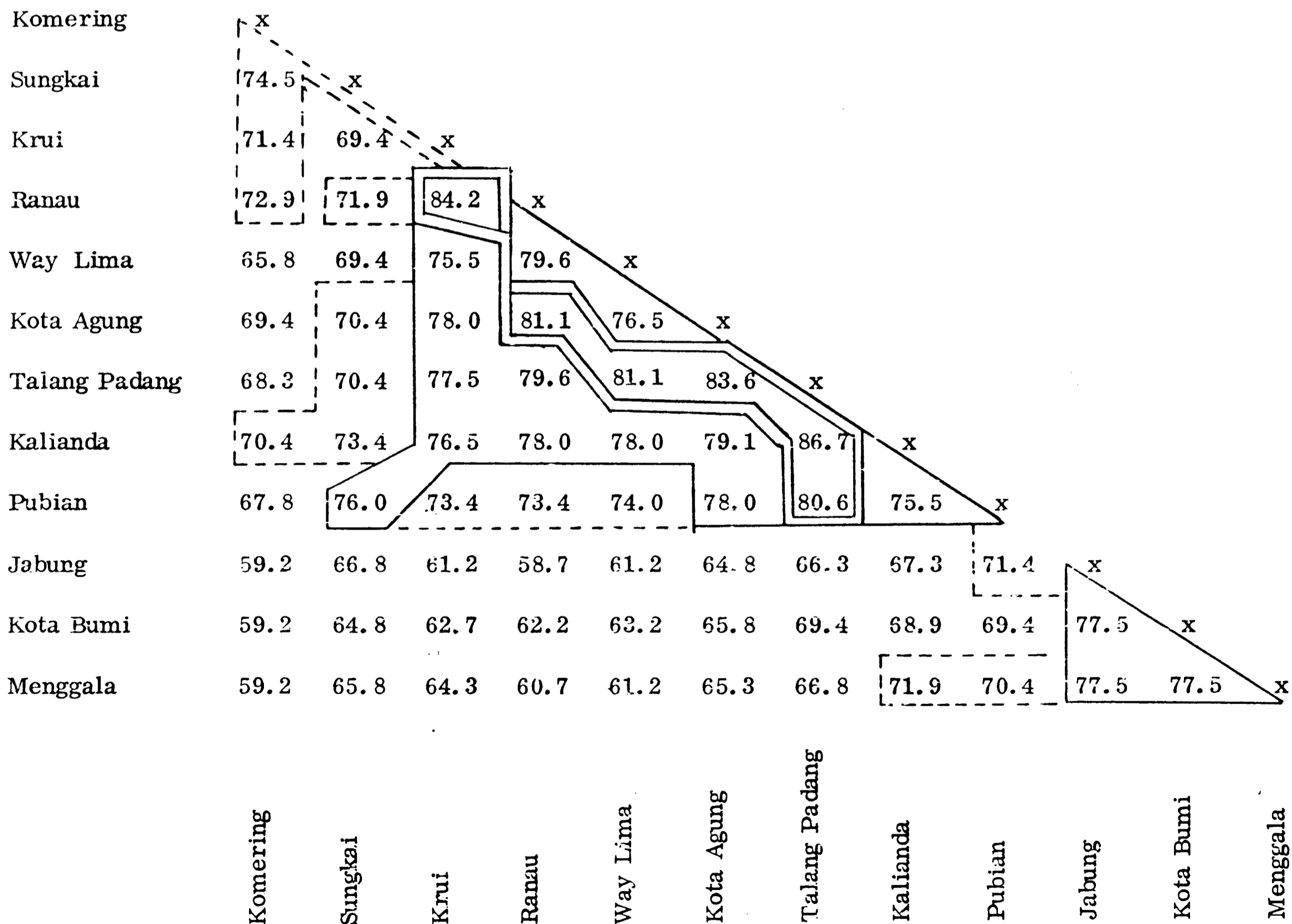


Figure 1. Chart of the relationship percentage between each of the Lampung dialects. Double, single, and dotted lines enclose percentages of 80+, 75+, and 70+ respectively.

	<u>English</u>	<u>Komeriing</u>	<u>Sungkai</u>	<u>Krui</u>	<u>Ranau</u>	<u>Way Lima</u>	<u>Kota Agung</u>
1.	all	kaunyin	unyin	unyin	sunyin	unyin	unyin
2.	and	rik	jama	rik	rik	jama	rik
3.	animal	binatang	hiwan	binatang	binatang	binatang	binatang
4.	ashes	habu	hambua	hambua	hambua	hambua	hambua
5.	at	di	di	di	di	di	di
6.	back	balikok	kucilcil	tengah	tundun	tundun	tundun
7.	bad	jahat	jahat	mejal	burak	burak	burak
8.	bark (tree)	bawak kayu	bawak kayu	bawak kayu	bawakni kayu	kulit	bawak kayu
9.	because	lah	ulah	mengapi	ulihni	ulih	ulih
10.	belly	tanihik	betong	tenai	tenai	betong	tenai
11.	big	balak	balak	balak	balak	balak	balak
12.	bird	manuk	manuk	burung	burung	burung	putit
13.	to bite	ngocok	ngeroh	sigik	ngeroh	ngeroh	ngeroh
14.	black	halom	halom	alom	alom	harong	halom
15.	blood	rah	rah	rah	rah	rah	rah
16.	to blow	ngahombus	nyebu	nyebu	nyebu	nyebu	niup
17.	bone	tuhlan	tuhlan	telan	telan	balung	tullan
18.	to breathe	mahongas	bunapas	mehengas	muhengas	benapas	mahengas
19.	to burn	suah	suah	suah	suah	suah	panggang
20.	child	anak	sanak	anak	anak	sanak	anak
21.	cloud	aban	aban	hiruk	rihuk	awan	hasok
22.	cold	ngison	ngison	ngison	ngingi	ngison	ngison
23.	to come	ratong	ratong	ratong	ratong	ratong	ratong
24.	to count	mbilang	burikin	ngehitung	itung	ngerikin	ngahitung
25.	to cut	noktok	noktok	pelok	melok	melok	melok
26.	day	harani	rani	rani	rani	rani	rani
27.	to die	mati	mati	mati	pegat	mati	mati
28.	to dig	nggali	ngali	menyunkil	ngagali	ngali	ngagali
29.	dirty	kutur	kamah	kamak	kamak	rebah	kamak
30.	dog	asu	asu	kaci	kaci	kaci	kuyuk
31.	to drink	nginum	nginum	nginom	nginom	nginum	nginum
32.	dry	ngoluh	ngeluh	menyangu	nyangu	kering	kering
33.	dull	ranguh	kudul	mukudul	kudul	kudul	kudul
34.	dust	hambuak	habu	harbuk	harbuk	hambua	rarbuk
35.	ear	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping
36.	earth	tanoh	tanoh	tanoh	tanoh	bumi	tanoh
37.	to eat	mongan	mengan	mengan	mengan	nganik	mengan
38.	egg	hatolui	tahlui	telui	telui	tahlui	tallui
39.	eye	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata
40.	to fall	titiak	tiak	tumbak	tiak	gogor	gugur
41.	far	jaoh	jaoh	mujaoh	jaoh	jaoh	jaoh
42.	fat	taboh	taboh	gabak	taboh	taboh	taboh
43.	father	ubak	pak	bapak	bak	bapak	bapak
44.	to fear	rabai	rabai	murabai	murabai	rabai	rabai
45.	feather	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu
46.	few	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik
47.	to fight	bubalah	laga	laga	rigu	rigu	rigu
48.	fire	apui	apui	apui	apui	apui	apui
49.	fish	iwak	iwa	iwa	iwa	iwa	iwa
50.	five	lima	lima	lima	lima	lima	lima
51.	to float	ngambang	tihampau	ngalemau	tilemau	ngelampung	ngelamau
52.	to flow	ngahanyuk	muhili	ngahili	tihili	mehili	tahili
53.	flower	bunga	bunga	kambang	kambang	kumbang	kumbang
54.	to fly	hambur	hambor	kambor	kambor	hambor	hambor
55.	fog	hapok	domdom	hasok	rihuk	kelom	hirruk
56.	foot	kukut	tapak	cukut	cukut	cukut	cukut
57.	four	opak	ampak	pak	pak	pak	pak
58.	fruit	buah	buah	wah	wah	buah	buah

	<u>English</u>	<u>Talang Padang</u>	<u>Kalianda</u>	<u>Pubian</u>	<u>Jabung</u>	<u>Kota Bumi</u>	<u>Menggala</u>
1.	all	unyinni	unyin	unyin	unyin	unyin	segalou
2.	and	rek	arik	dan	dan	jamo	dan
3.	animal	binatang	binatang	binatang	binatang	binatang	binatang
4.	ashes	abu	hambua	abu	abu	abui	abeu
5.	at	di	di	di	di	di	di
6.	back	tundun	punggung	tundun	tundun	tundun	tekuyung
7.	bad	jahat	burak	burat	jahel	mak ngagak	jahel
8.	bark (tree)	bawak kayu	babak kayu	bawak kayu	babak kayu	babak kayu	babak kayeu
9.	because	ulihapi	ulihni	ulah sina	sebab	ulah	karenou
10.	belly	betong	bettong	betong	betteng	beteng	beteng
11.	big	balak	balak	balak	balak	balak	balak
12.	bird	burung	putit	burung	putik	putik	putik
13.	to bite	ngeroih	ngeroih	ngegigit	ngigit	ngegigik	ngegigik
14.	black	halom	harong	halom	pareng	areng	areng
15.	blood	rah	rah	rah	rah	rah	rah
16.	to blow	nyebu	nyebbu	nyebbu	ngiup	nyebu	betiup
17.	bone	tahlan	balung	tullan	balung	balung	balung
18.	to breathe	benapas	benapas	benapas	miggo	benapas	benapas
19.	to burn	suah	suah	nyuah	puppul	pupul	pepul
20.	child	anak	anak	anak	sanak	anak	anak
21.	cloud	awan	awan	awan	sabek	sabek	awan
22.	cold	ngison	ngison	ngison	ngisen	ngisin	ngisen
23.	to come	ratong	ratong	ratong	meggeg	megei	megeu
24.	to count	ngehitung	ngitung	ngihitung	ngerikin	ngehitung	ngitung
25.	to cut	melok	melok	melok	nettek	netak	tetok
26.	day	rani	rani	rani	dawah	panas	panas
27.	to die	mati	mati	mati	matei	matei	matei
28.	to dig	ngali	ngagali	ngawil	galei	ngegalei	ngegali
29.	dirty	kamak	kamak	kamah	kamah	kamah	kamah
30.	dog	kaci	kaci	asu	kuyuk	kuyuk	aseu
31.	to drink	nginum	nginum	nginum	nginum	nginum	nginom
32.	dry	kering	kering	kering	kering	kering	kering
33.	dull	kudul	kudul	kudul	kudul	kudul	kudul
34.	dust	debu	harbuk	hembua	debu	abui	abeu
35.	ear	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping	cuping
36.	earth	tanoh	tanoh	tanoh	taneh	tanah	tanoh
37.	to eat	mengan	mengan	mengan	mengan	mengan	mengan
38.	egg	tahlui	tellui	tallui	tallui	talui	tallui
39.	eye	mata	mata	mata	mato	mato	matou
40.	to fall	gogor	gugor	gugor	gekgak	ngegak	gugur
41.	far	jaoh	jaoh	jaoh	jaweh	jaweh	jaweh
42.	fat	taboh	taboh	tetaboh	tabeh	tabah	gemok
43.	father	bapak	wak	ayah	minak	ayah	apak
44.	to fear	rabai	rabai	rabai	gabai	rabai	gabai
45.	feather	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bului	buleu
46.	few	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik	cutik
47.	to fight	rigu	laga	laga	lago	lago	lagou
48.	fire	apui	apui	apui	apui	apui	apui
49.	fish	iwa	iwa	iwa	punyu	punyu	punyeu
50.	five	lima	lima	lima	limo	limo	lemou
51.	to float	ngambang	lambau	ngambang	tehapang	tehapang	teapung
52.	to flow	mehili	ngahili	mehili	milei	melie	ngalir
53.	flower	kumbang	kumbang	kumbang	kembang	kumbang	kembang
54.	to fly	hambor	hambor	hambor	tehambur	terbang	terbang
55.	fog	kabut	kabut	kabut	buek	embun	kabut
56.	foot	jampal	jappal	palat	palat	caluk	tapak
57.	four	pak	pak	pak	pak	pak	pak
58.	fruit	buah	wah	buah	buah	buah	buah

	<u>English</u>	<u>Komering</u>	<u>Sungkai</u>	<u>Krui</u>	<u>Ranau</u>	<u>Way Lima</u>	<u>Kota Agung</u>
59.	to give	nginjuk	ngejuk	ngeni	ngeni	ngeni	ngeni
60.	good	holau	helau	betik	helau	helau	betik
61.	grass	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk
62.	green	hujau	hujau	ujau	ujau	hujau	hujau
63.	guts	isau	isau	isau	isau	isau	isau
64.	hair	buok	buok	buok	buok	buok	buok
65.	hand	pungu	pungu	culuk	culuk	culuk	culuk
66.	he	ia	ia	tian	ia	ia	ia
67.	head	hulu	hulu	ulu	ulu	hulu	hulu
68.	to hear	dongih	nengis	ngadengi	ngadengi	nengisko	nengis
69.	heart	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung	jantung
70.	heavy	biak	biak	biak	biak	biak	biak
71.	here	dija	dija	dija	dija	dija	dija
72.	to hit	nostos	ngugada	netor	mukul	nyebat	ngagada
73.	to hold	ngating	ngubekom	nyancan	nyancan	megung	megung
74.	how?	sanipa	api cara	reppa	repa	repa	rappa
75.	to hunt	ngahalau	ngubedak	mupuh	tandang	nimbak	mupuh
76.	husband	laki	mungian	ingom	ingom	bakas	kajjong
77.	I	nyak	nyak	nyak	nyak	nyak	pusikan
78.	if	aman	kantu	kik	kintu	ki	ki
79.	in	dillom	relom	dilom	relom	delom	dilom
80.	to kill	patiko	matiko	kupatikon	megatko	ngebumuh	megatko
81.	to know	pandai	pandai	pandai	pandai	pandai	dacok
82.	lake	tulung	paya	danau	danau	danau	danau
83.	to laugh	maha	lalang	lalang	lalang	lalang	lalang
84.	leaf	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung
85.	left (hand)	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri
86.	leg	kukut	kukut	cukut	cukut	cukut	cukut
87.	to lie	nggulik	turui	pedom	dulik	pedom	turui
88.	to live	hurik	hurik	urik	hurik	hurik	hurik
89.	liver	hati	hati	hati	hati	hati	hati
90.	long	tijang	tijang	kejung	kejung	kejung	kejung
91.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kepinging	kutu
92.	man/male	bakas	ragah	bakas	bakas	hakas	bakas
93.	many	lamon	nayah	lamon	lamon	lamon	lamon
94.	meat	daging	daging	daging	daging	daging	daging
95.	mother	umak	induk	mak	mak	mak	ina
96.	mountain	gunung	gunung	gunung	gunung	gunung	gunung
97.	mouth	banguk	banguk	banguk	banguk	banguk	banguk
98.	name	golar	gelar	gelar	gelar	gelar	gelar
99.	narrow	rupik	rupik	pelik	lunik	pelik	pelik
100.	near	redik	ridik	redik	redik	redik	redik
101.	neck	galah	galah	galah	galah	galah	galah
102.	new	ompai	ampai	ampai	ampai	ampai	appai
103.	night	bingi	bingi	dabingi	bingi	bingi	debingi
104.	nose	irung	irung	irung	irung	irung	irung
105.	not	makwat	makwat	mawat	mawek	mak	mawat
106.	old	tuha	tuha	mengura	tuha	tuha	tuha
107.	one	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai
108.	other	sumang	sumang	lain	sumang	lain	sumang
109.	person	jolma	jilma	jelma	jelma	jarma	jamma
110.	to play	bugurau	bugurau	bugurau	main	lelagakan	midor
111.	to pull	narik	nyintok	narik	narik	narik	narik
112.	to push	njulakko	ngujulung	tijujunkon	ngajujun	nyorong	ngajujun
113.	to rain	hujan	hujan	terai	terai	labung	labung
114.	red	siau	suluh	suluh	suluh	suluh	suluh
115.	right (hand)	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan
116.	right (cor.)	bonor	temon	benor	betul	benor	temon

	<u>English</u>	<u>Talang Padang</u>	<u>Kalianda</u>	<u>Pubian</u>	<u>Jabung</u>	<u>Kota Bumi</u>	<u>Menggala</u>
59.	to give	ngeni	ngenni	ngejuk	ngetjuk	ngenei	ngejuk
60.	good	betik	hellau	betik	wawai	ngagak	wawai
61.	grass	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukuk	jukut
62.	green	hujau	ujau	hujau	ujau	ujau	ojau
63.	guts	isau	isau	isau	tenahei	rabu	usus
64.	hair	buok	wok	buok	buek	buak	buok
65.	hand	culuk	pungu	pungu	pungu	pungu	pungeu
66.	he	ia	ia	ia	yo	yo	yo
67.	head	hulu	ulu	hulu	ulau	ulu	uieu
68.	to hear	nengis	ngadengi	nengis	nenggei	nengei	ngedengei
69.	heart	jantung	jattung	jattung	jattung	jattung	jattung
70.	heavy	biak	biak	biak	biak	beak	biak
71.	here	dija	dija	dija	dijjo	dijo	dijou
72.	to hit	ngegada	nabuh	ngegibuh	ngebbuk	mukul	ngegetah
73.	to hold	megung	meggung	megung	mekkem	megung	ngecing
74.	how?	repa	reppa	ulah api	nyo padah	nyo caro	nyo carou
75.	to hunt	ngalau	ngaburu	ngalau	meddak	ngalau	ngebureu
76.	husband	kajong	bakas	mengian	mengian	lakie	lakei
77.	I	nyak	nyak	sikam	sikam	nyak	nyak
78.	if	kalau	kalau	kattu	lamun	lamun	lamen
79.	in	delom	delom	relom	rellem	delem	dilem
80.	to kill	ngebunuh	ngemation	ngebunuh	mateiken	tepatiken	ngebonoh
81.	to know	pandai	pandai	pandai	pandai	pandai	pandai
82.	lake	danau	danau	danau	danau	danau	danau
83.	to laugh	lalang	lalang	lalang	mahho	maho	mahou
84.	leaf	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung	bulung
85.	left (hand)	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri	kirei
86.	leg	cukut	cukut	cukut	caluk	caluk	kukut
87.	to lie	dulik	dadulik	turui	turui	turur	pedem
88.	to live	hurik	urik	hurik	urik	urig	urik
89.	liver	hati	hati	hati	atei	hatie	atei
90.	long	tejung	rejjung	tijang	tijjang	tijang	tejang
91.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kuteu
92.	man/male	bakas	bakas	ragah	ragah	ragah	ragah
93.	many	lamon	lamon	nayah	nayah	nayah	nayah
94.	meat	daging	daging	daging	daging	daging	daging
95.	mother	mak	mak	ibu	induk	mak	ibuk
96.	mountain	gunung	gunung	gunung	gunung	gunung	gonong
97.	mouth	banguk	banguk	banguk	rango	rango	gangou
98.	name	gelar	gelar	geral	gelar	gelar	geleu
99.	narrow	pelik	rupik	pelik	gupik	semak	semok
100.	near	redik	reddik	redik	parek	parak	parok
101.	neck	galah	galah	galah	galah	galah	galah
102.	new	ampai	appai	appai	bayau	apai	barcu
103.	night	debingi	dabingi	debingi	bingi	debingie	manem
104.	nose	irung	irung	irung	irung	hirung	irung
105.	not	mawat	mawat	mawat	makwat	makwat	makwat
106.	old	tuha	tuha	tuha	tuho	tuho	tohou
107.	one	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai
108.	other	sumang	sumang	lain	laen	lain	lain
109.	person	jarma	ulun	jalma	jimo	jimo	jemou
110.	to play	main	main	begurau	begurau	main	musik
111.	to pull	narik	narik	narik	narik	menarik	narik
112.	to push	ngedurung	nyurung	ngejukkahkon	nyurung	ngejulung	ngejulung
113.	to rain	labung	ujan	hujan	ujan	ujan	ojan
114.	red	suluh	suluh	suluh	suluh	suluh	suluh
115.	right (hand)	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan
116.	right (cor.)	benor	bennor	bolah	benner	bener	temen

	<u>English</u>	<u>Komering</u>	<u>Sungkai</u>	<u>Krui</u>	<u>Ranau</u>	<u>Way Lima</u>	<u>Kota Agung</u>
117.	river	batanghari	batang ari	wai	wai hili	wai balak	wai balak
118.	road	ranglaya	ranglaya	lapah	ranglaya	rang	ralaya
119.	root	bakak	bakak	bakak	bakak	bakak	bakak
120.	rope	tali	pungaruk	tali	tali	kesara	tali
121.	rotton	busuk	busuk	busuk	busuk	busuk	busuk
122.	to rub	nggusuk	nekom	ngecah	narika	ngegosok	ngagosok
123.	salt	sia	uyah	sia	sia	uyah	uyah
124.	sand	honi	heri	heni	heni	heni	henni
125.	to say	cawa	cawa	cawa	cawa	nyawa	cawa
126.	to scratch	nguikui	nguikui	ngekui	ngekui	ngekoi	ngukkui
127.	sea	laok	laok	laok	laok	laok	laok
128.	to see	ngaliak	ngemah	ngaliak	ngaliak	ngaliak	ngaliak
129.	seed	mulan	mulan	buni	mulan	biji	semai
130.	to sew	nyoruk	nyeruk	nyeruk	nyeruk	serok	ngajahit
131.	sharp	tajom	tajom	tajom	tajom	tajum	tajom
132.	short	buntak	buntak	buntak	buntak	rebah	buttak
133.	to sing	nyanyi	pantun	nyanyi	belagu	ngelagu	adiadi
134.	to sit	mojong	mejong	mejong	mejong	mejong	mejong
135.	skin	bawak	bawak	bawak	bawak	pekulik	bawak
136.	sky	langik	langik	langit	langit	langik	langik
137.	to sleep	turui	pedom	pedom	pedom	pedom	pedom
138.	small	ronik	lunik	lunik	lunik	lunik	lunik
139.	to smell	ombau	ambau	imbau	imbau	ngambau	umbau
140.	smoke	hasok	hasok	asok	asok	hasok	hasok
141.	smooth	rata	dantar	rata	rata	liyut	rata
142.	snake	ulai	ulai	ulai	ulai	ulai	ulai
143.	some	salah sai	pira	pira	papira	pirapira	pira
144.	to spit	halotok	heletok	lui	lui	ngeletopi	lui
145.	to split	mbolah	ngubelah	ngabelah	ngabelah	ngebelah	ngabelah
146.	to squeeze	pioh	ngurokrok	ngecil	maksa	menyitko	pioh
147.	to stab	magas	magas	tipagas	magas	magas	magas
148.	to stand	togak	timegi	cecok	cecok	cekcok	coccok
149.	star	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang	bittang
150.	stick	batang	batang	batang	batang	batang	batang
151.	stone	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu
152.	straight	rulus	rulus	ralis	ralis	ralis	ralis
153.	to suck	ngahisok	nguhisok	ngisop	ngisop	ngesop	ngahisok
154.	sun	mataharani	matarani	matarani	matarani	matarani	matarani
155.	to swell	sumbab	bayoh	mubayoh	megag	besunuk	bayoh
156.	to swim	bulangui	langui	langui	langui	langui	iangui
157.	tail	gundang	gundang	gundang	gundang	gundang	gundang
158.	there	disan	disan	diudi	disan	du di	disan
159.	they	tian	tian	tian	tian	tian	tian
160.	thick	kodol	kedol	kedol	kedol	kedol	kedol
161.	thin	nipis	nipis	nipis	nipis	rayang	tipis
162.	to think	bupikir	bupikir	bupikir	miker	mikirko	mikir
163.	this	sa	hiji	inji	sinji	hinji	hijje
164.	thou	niku	niku	niku	niku	niku	niku
165.	three	tolu	telu	telu	telu	telu	telu
166.	to throw	ngarawak	nyipat	ngancong	nayar	nayarko	nyituh
167.	to tie	ngaruk	ngaruk	mengikok	ngikok	ngekok	ngikok
168.	tongue	emna	ma	emma	ma	ema	ema
169.	tooth	ipon	ipon	ipon	ipon	ipon	ipon
170.	tree	kayu	batang	batang	batang	batang	batang
171.	to turn	nyimpang	nyimpang	biluk	biluk	motorko	kamak
172.	two	rua	rua	rua	rua	rua	rua
173.	to vomit	mutah	mutah	mutah	mutah	mutah	mutah
174.	to walk	lapah	lapah	lapah	lapah	lapah	midor

	<u>English</u>	<u>Talang Padang</u>	<u>Kalianda</u>	<u>Fubian</u>	<u>Jabung</u>	<u>Kota Bumi</u>	<u>Menggala</u>
117.	river	wai balak	wai	wai balak	wai	wai	wai
118.	road	ranglaya	sungi	rallaya	lapah	ranglayo	lapah
119.	root	bakak	bakak	bakak	wakak	wakak	wakak
120.	rope	tali	tali	tali	talei	talie	talei
121.	rotton	busuk	busuk	busuk	buyuk	buyuk	buyuk
122.	to rub	ngegosok	ngagosok	ngegosok	menggosok	ngegosok	ngegosok
123.	salt	uyah	uyah	uyah	uyah	uyah	oyah
124.	sand	pasir	pasir	pasir	pasik	pasir	pasik
125.	to say	ngicik	ngicik	cawa	ngumung	cawo	ngomong
126.	to scratch	ngekui	ngekkui	ngekui	ngekkui	ngekui	ngekui
127.	sea	laok	laok	laok	lawet	lawet	lawet
128.	to see	ngeliak	ngaliak	ninuk	ngennah	ngengah	ngengah
129.	seed	bibit	semmai	mulan	mulan	bibit	benih
130.	to sew	ngejait	nyerruk	ngejahit	nyeruk	ngejait	nyeruk
131.	sharp	tajom	tajom	tajom	tajem	tajem	tajem
132.	short	rebah	rebbah	butikk	ibah	ibah	ibah
133.	to sing	pantun	nyanyi	pantun	pattun	bepatun	pattun
134.	to sit	mejong	mejjong	mejong	mejeng	mejeng	mejeng
135.	skin	bawak	babak	bawak	babak	babak	babak
136.	sky	langit	langit	langik	langik	langik	langik
137.	to sleep	pedom	peddom	pedom	peddem	pedem	pedem
138.	small	lunik	lunik	lunik	lunik	lunik	lunik
139.	to smell	ambau	ambau	hambau	ambau	ambau	ambau
140.	smoke	hasok	asok	asok	asek	asak	asok
141.	smooth	rata	rata	rata	rato	rato	ratou
142.	snake	ulai	ulai	ulai	ulai	ulai	olai
143.	some	pirapira	pirapira	pirapira	piro	peropero	perou
144.	to spit	lui	lui	ilui	utep	etep	ilui
145.	to split	ngebelah	ngebelah	ngebelah	mellah	ngeblah	ngebelah
146.	to squeeze	memintol	mittol	meras	meres	memerak	meres
147.	to stab	memagas	magas	magas	magas	magas	magas
148.	to stand	cecok	teggi	cicok	temeggei	temegei	temegei
149.	star	bintang	bittang	bittang	benatang	bitang	bintang
150.	stick	kayu	batang	batang	batang	galih	batang
151.	stone	batu	batu	batu	bateu	batu	bateu
152.	straight	luru	tulor	rulus	tebbeng	tebeng	lurus
153.	to suck	ngehesok	ngisop	ngehisop	ngisep	ngisap	ngisep
154.	sun	matarani	matarani	matarani	mato panas	mato panas	mato panas
155.	to swell	bayoh	bayok	binggup	bayeh	bayah	bayoh
156.	to swim	langui	langui	langui	nangui	nangui	nangoi
157.	tail	gundang	gundang	gundang	ikuei	ekui	gendang
158.	there	ɕadi	disan	ɕudi	dinei	disan	disan
159.	they	tian	tian	tian	tian	tian	tian
160.	thick	kedol	keddol	kedol	amel	tebei	tebel
161.	thin	tipis	ipis	nipis	ipis	tipis	tipis
162.	to think	bepikir	mikir	bepikir	mikir	mikir	bepikir
163.	this	hinji	ajo	siji	ijo	ijo	ejou
164.	thou	niku	niku	kuti	peskam	niku	nikeu
165.	three	tiga	tiga	telu	tigo	tigo	tegou
166.	to throw	nyituh	nyitang	nyipang	nyituh	melepai	ngelepau
167.	to tie	ngikok	ngikok	ngikok	ngikek	ngikak	ngikok
168.	tongue	ma	emma	ma	mo	lidah	lidah
169.	tooth	epon	ipon	ipon	kedis	kedis	kedis
170.	tree	batang	batang	batang	batang	kayu	batang
171.	to turn	biluk	mingkol	nyippang	nyipang	beluk	mingkal
172.	two	rua	rua	rua	wo	wo	wou
173.	to vomit	mutah	mutah	mutah	mutah	mutah	motah
174.	to walk	lapah	lapah	lapah	lapah	lapah	lapah

English	Komering	Sungkai	Krui	Ranau	Way Lima	Kota Agung
175. warm	panas	panas	panas	panas	panas	panas
176. to wash	mohpoh	nyabun	mepoh	mepoh	mepoh	moppoh
177. water	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai
178. we	sikam	hikam	ram	sekam	sikam	sikam
179. wet	basoh	basoh	basoh	basoh	basoh	basoh
180. What?	api	api	api	api	api	api
181. When?	kapan	kuneda	kapan	kapan	kesaka	kapan
182. where?	dipa	dipa	dipa	dipa	dipa	dipa
183. white	handak	handak	handak	andak	handak	handak
184. who?	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapa
185. wide	luas	berak	berak	berak	berak	berak
186. wife	nggoman	maju	ingom	kajong	kajong	kajong
187. wind	angin	angin	angin	angin	angin	angin
188. wing	kopi	kepi	kepi	kepi	kepi	kepi
189. to wipe	ngalobonko	nguluklukko	ngalipor	ngecahi	ngelap	ngalebonkon
190. with	jama	jama	babarong	babarong	jama	jejama
191. woman	bai	sebai	bebai	bebai	bebai	babbai
192. woods	pulan	pulan	pullan	pulan	rimba	belukar
193. worm	golong	gelong	gelong	gelong	gelong	gelong
194. ye.	tian	kuti	keti	keti	kuti	kutti
195. year	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun
196. yellow	kuning	kuning	kunjer	kunjer	kuning	kuning

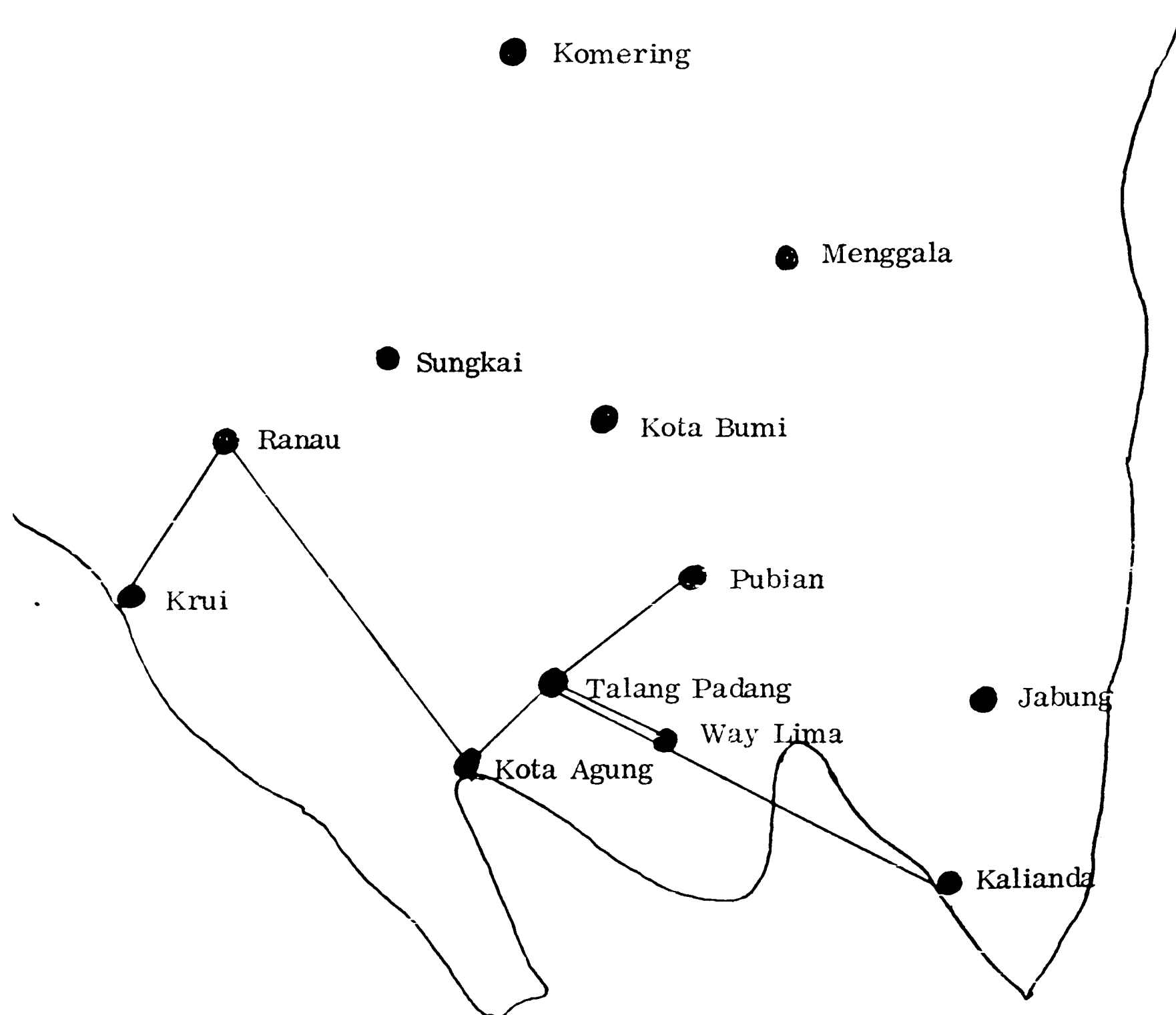


Figure 2. Sketch of the Lampung area showing dialect relationships of 80+%.

English	Talang Padang	Kalianda	Pubian	Jabung	Kota Bumi	Menggala
175. warm	panas	panas	hengas	panas	panas	panas
176. to wash	mepoh	ngabasuh	muppah	muppeh	mupah	ngebasuh
177. water	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai
178. we	sikam	sikam	ram	ram	ram	ikam
179. wet	basoh	basoh	basoh	baseh	basah	basoh
180. what?	api	api	api	nyo	nyo	nyou
181. when?	kapan	kapan	kelappa	kapan	akun kedo	kapan
182. where?	dipa	dipa	dipa	dikeddo	dikedo	dikedou
183. white	handak	handak	handak	andak	andak	andak
184. who?	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapo	apo	apou
185. wide	berak	berak	berak	berak	berak	berak
186. wife	kajong	bubai	kebayan	induk	bei	bei
187. wind	angin	angin	angin	angin	angin	angin
188. wing	kepi	keppi	kepi	kepei	kepei	kepei
189. to wipe	ngchapusko	ngapuson	ngchapuskon	ngapusken	ngelipuiken	ngapusken
190. with	jama	jejama	jama	jamo	jamo	segalou
191. woman	bebai	bubbai	bubbai	sebbai	sebai	sebai
192. woods	rimba	pelan	rimba	las	las	pelan
193. worm	gelong	gellong	gelong	gelleng	cacing	geleng
194. ye	kuti	ketti	ramram	mettei	niku	metei
195. year	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun
196. yellow	kuning	kuning	kuning	kuning	kuning	koning

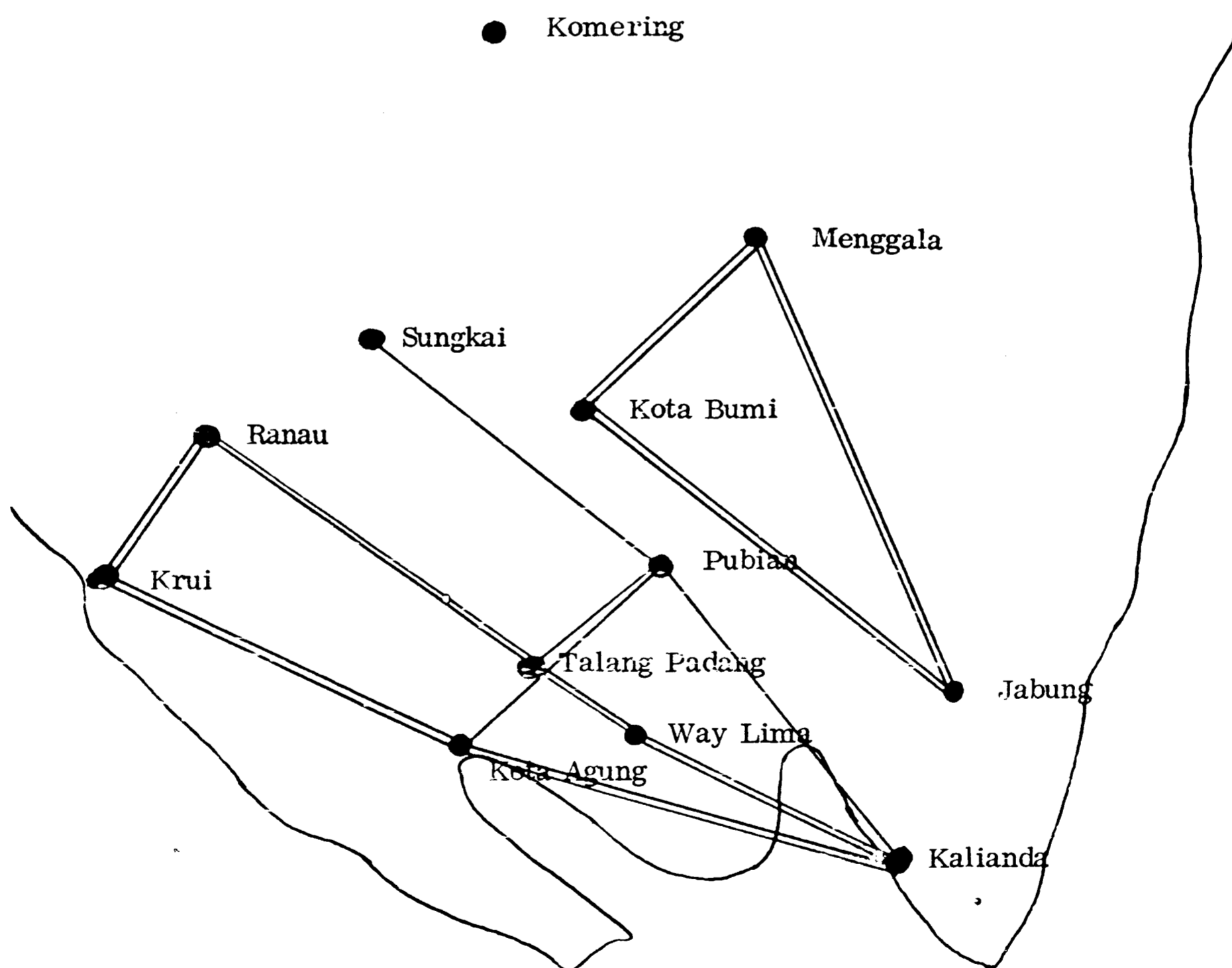


Figure 3. Dialect relationships of 75+%. Double lines show mutual relationship within the enclosed area.

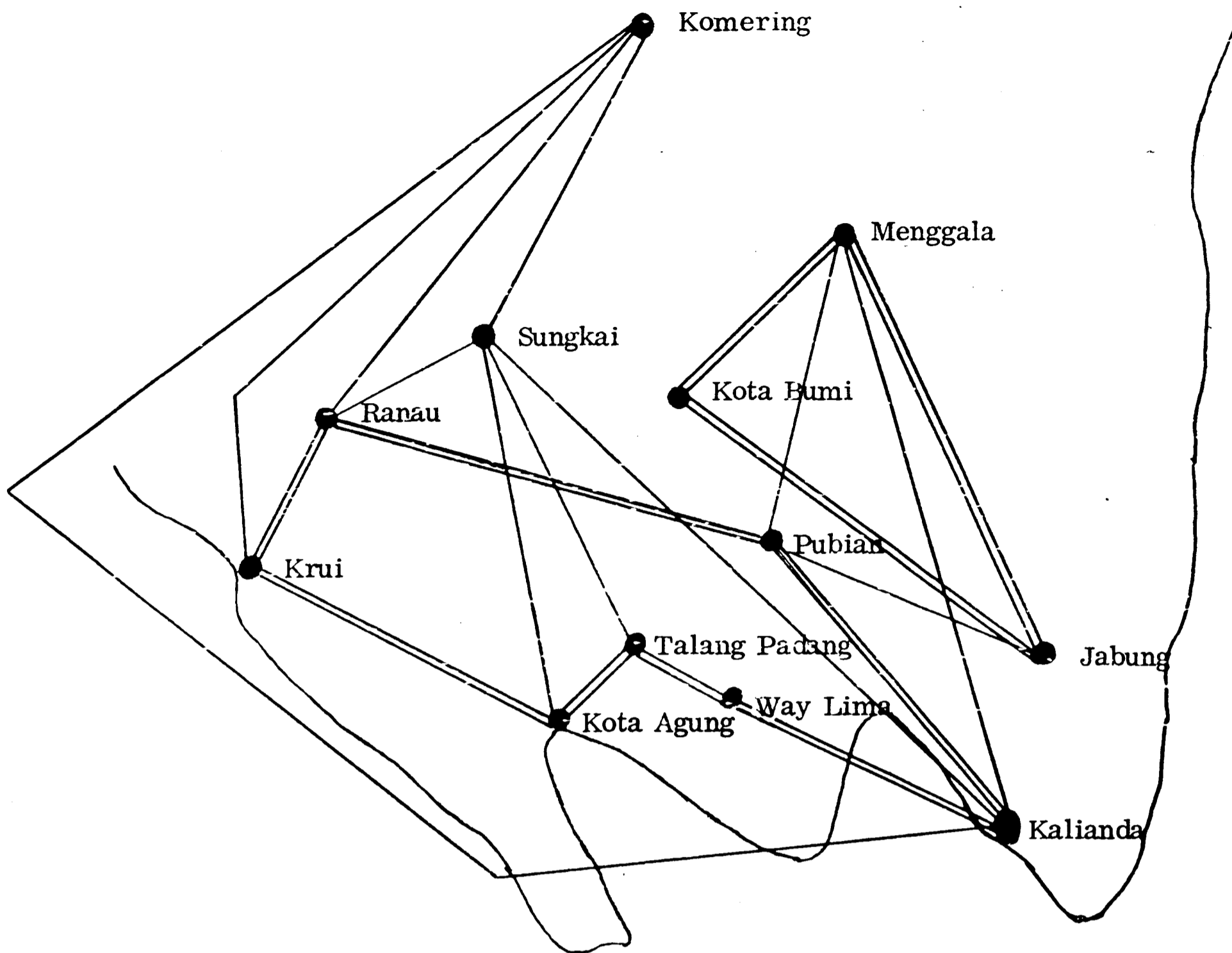


Figure 4. Dialect relationships of 70+%. Double lines show mutual relationship within the enclosed area

THE ILLUSIVE SIMPLE NOUN PHRASES¹

Marmo Soemarmo

Until recently, simple noun phrases such as the boy in English, anak itu in Bahasa Indonesia, and bocah kuwi in Javanese have been considered to be the simplest and most concrete aspect of language, particularly in contrast with the notoriously complex verbal system. However, as soon as attempts are made to provide explicit description of their behavior, the illusiveness of simple noun phrases emerges. Numerous proposed analyses are currently available and have far-reaching implications to the basic assumptions of transformational linguistic theory, such as the centrality and autonomy of syntax.

Articles or determiners such as a in English, itu in Bahasa Indonesia, and kuwi in Javanese can no longer be automatically assumed as lexical items belonging to the category ART or DET in NP → DET + N, or NP → N + DET given in early works such as Chomsky (1957), Lees (1960), and Chomsky (1965). Pronouns can no longer be automatically defined as "words in place of nouns," or as the output of

a pronominalization transformation which substitutes a pronoun for its identical noun antecedent. Grammatical descriptions such as Postal (1966) and Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1968) give arguments for the claim that there is no such category as ART in the deep structure. Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1968; p. 86) gives the following as a partial deep structure of the noun a poet:

