

**Dialectology of Orang Rimba on the Island of Sumatra: the
Study of Linguistic
by: Diana Rozelin**

Abstract: this study was a dialectological research examining the kinship relation of *Orang Rimba* (OR) isolect in three regencies of Jambi Province, and then comparing it with that in West Sumatra and that in South Sumatra Provinces. Each regency in Jambi Province was represented by two OR groups, while OR in West Sumatra and South Sumatra by one group. The determination of isolect status is very important to define whether or not the area's isolect is in the same or different language area. The area of OR was selected based on the population number, area openness, religion transformation, and parentage.

The objectives of research were to describe 829 word glosses applied to six (6) OR groups in Jambi, to analyze the data either lexically or phonologically, to describe the distribution of lingual unit variations at proto vocal and consonant phoneme level of OR, lexically mapping, affix distribution in three (3) regencies. Describe the reflex of PAN (Proto Austronesian) and PM (Proto Malayic) phonemes on OR Malayan isolect development in three (3) regencies using top down and bottom up construction; and to explain the close relationship between OR from Jambi Province and the ones from South Sumatra, and West Sumatra Provinces.

The basic theory used in this study related to dialectology was the one from Chambers and Trudgill (1998). Phonology employed Hyman's theory (1975), morphology employed Katamba's theory (1994), and migration employed Young's theory (1984). Dialectometry used Guiter's theory (1892), PAN reference from Wurm and Wilson (1978), and PM from Adelaar (1992). The types of research employed were qualitative and quantitative. Both researches employed comparative method. The qualitative research was conducted using bottom-up reconstructions (1934) and top-down reconstructions (1938) from Dempwolf, while the quantitative used dialectometry technique. Data of this research were phoneme, lexicon, and morpheme. Source of data were informant, place, and document. Technique of collecting data used interview, observation, questionnaire, and transcription. Analysis data used comparative method with HBS, HBB, and HBSP techniques. Informant selection used purposive sampling.

The results of research were firstly, lexically and phonologically the status of OR isolect in Jambi including three regencies consisted of two dialects, three subdialects, and four speechs. There were 5 proto vocal and 19 proto consonant phonemes of OR in Jambi Province. The result of identification on PM*tAr-; *mAN-; *(mb)Ar-; *-an; and *kA-an affixation found innovation and no relic. Secondly, the reflex of PAN and PM on OR Malayan dialect having the highest value in maintaining its proto-language (relic) occurred in DP 5,6 in Muaro Jambi Regency and the DP experiencing much innovation from DP 1,4. DP1 derived from Sorolangun Regency and DP4 from Tebo Regency. Thirdly, the status isolect of OR in Jambi and West Sumatra Provinces consisted of two dialects. Considering its parentage, the OR from Tebo and Sarolangun having historical relation to OR from Dharmasraya Regency in West Sumatra Provinces.

Considering the isolect status of OR in Jambi Province with the OR in South Sumatra Province consisted of two dialects. OR from Muaro Jambi Rregency having historical relation to OR from Musi Banyuasin Regencyin South Sumatra Province.

Keywords: Proto Austronesian, Proto Malayic, dialectology, dialectometry, innovation, relic.

Dear Mr. Gil

I got your email from Karl Anderbeck. I would like to follow ISMIL conference so I send my abstract to you. This research was my disertation, and I want to publish it or to deliver it. I really hope my finding can help another linguists.

Tanks for your time,
Sincerely,
diana