

Ogan Language (Pegagan Dialect) in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatera: A Diachronic Perspective Review

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Abstract

This paper analyses the diachronic study of Ogan language (Pegagan dialect) as one of the language in Indonesia and belongs to proto Austronesia. This language is spoken by people in Regency of Ogan Ilir (Ogan Komering Ilir/OKI), South Sumatera. By using diachronic study, this language is analyzed by using perspective of phonological and lexical form. This paper uses library research to analyze. Ogan language (Pegagan dialect) deserved to be studied because it has uniqueness, that it has lots of dialect and sub-dialect, compared with other languages in Sumatera island. The result showed that there are retention and innovation in Ogan language, especially Pegagan dialect. Furthermore, it can be concluded that Ogan language still retains its proto language but in the same time it has developed new vocabularies.

Keywords: diachronic; phonological; lexical; innovation; retention; Ogan language; Pegagan dialect; Proto Austronesia

Introduction

The Austronesian language family is a branch of the great Austroasiatic language family which is divided into two sub-groups, namely Eastern and Western Austronesian. This Austronesian region includes islands between four continents; Africa, Asia, Australia and America in the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Austronesian name itself was proposed by Pather W. Schmidt who was finally accepted and used by experts to examine languages in this region (Parera, 1986).

The name of the *nusantara* (archipelago) was introduced by Prof. Dr. Slametmuljana in his book *Asal Bangsa and Bahasa Nusantara* in 1889. The purpose of the name is to show the harmony of languages in this Austronesian region. On the other hand, T. W. Kamil and A. M. Moeliono stated different argument in his book *Some Benchmarks and Suggestions for the Implementation of Linguistics in Indonesia*. They believed that "All languages in the region of the Republic of Indonesia are called *Nusantara* languages (Parera, 1986).

One of the local languages in the *nusantara* that has quite a large number of speakers is Ogan language, especially Pegagan dialect. This Ogan language is used in the area of Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra Province. According to *Permendagri* No.66 of 2011, the capital city of OKI Regency is Indralaya. Whereas the borderlines of the region are as follows; for the northern borderline is Palembang City, the southern borderline is Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, the western borderline is Muara Enim Regency, and the eastern borderline is Ogan Komering Ilir Regency as well. The total area is 2,666.09 Km².

Ogan Ilir Regency has a population of native tribes of Ogan Ilir tribes and immigrant tribes from Java island and Sunda. The native tribes of the Ogan Ilir Regency population are as follow;

1. **Ogan Tribe:** includes residents along the Ogan river from Munggu Village to Embacang Muara Kuang District and Lubuk Keliat. The language used is Ogan.
2. **Pegagan Tribe:** includes residents in Tanjung Raja District, Rantau Panjang, Pinang River, Rantau Alai, Kandis, Pemulutan, Pemulutan Barat, South Pemulutan, Indralaya and South Indralaya. The famous language used by the people in those areas is Pegagan language.
3. **Penesak Tribe:** or so called the Meranjat tribe, includes residents in the Districts of Tanjung Batu and Payaraman and part of Lubuk Keliat District (villages ex-Tanjung Batu District). People there speak Palembang Malay language or known as Meranjat language.

From the data table taken from the official website of the Central Statistics Agency of Ogan Komering Ilir Regency below, it can be seen that in 2017 the population of Ogan Ilir reached 809,203 people with 413,598 men and 395,605 women. With the rate of population growth in 2015 reaching 1.45%.

Table 1. Jumlah Penduduk Ogan Komering Ilir

Kecamatan Se-Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir	Jumlah Penduduk Menurut Jenis Kelamin (Jiwa)		
	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
	2017	2017	2017
Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir	413,598	395,605	809,203

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir*

According to the Language Development Centre of Department of Education and Culture (*PPPB Depdikbud*), the number of Ogan language speakers is 94,710 people. In the Ogan language especially Pegagan dialect, there are still several subdialects. This variation is not meaningful, sometimes it does not mean anything at all. A native speaker of the Ogan language can still communicate each others in mutual intelligibility, even though both of them use their respective subdialects. This phenomenon happened because the difference is not found in the phonological system, morphology, syntax, or vocabulary, but in the elements that can be said as suprasegmental.

The Ogan language does not recognize speech levels and also does not distinguish between the forms of language used by parents and those used by young people (domain and role relationships), except in the use of a single second person pronoun.

Research on the Ogan language is not as many as research conducted in other languages, but there are several studies that do discuss Ogan language, either in general or focus on certain dialects only. These studies are more often carried out by the the Language Development Centre of Department of Education and Culture (*Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*).

Hence, the author is interested in conducting a research about Ogan language, especially the Pegagan dialect. Since the research is a diachronic study, then, this language will be analyzed by using the perspective of phonological and lexical form only.

Considering the background explained above, the author hopes that this research can reveal the changes happened in Ogan language, especially the Pegagan dialect.

Literature Review

In 1981, research on the Ogan language was carried out by only limiting the structure of the Ogan language which included sound patterns, structure and grammar. Three years later, in 1984, the study focused on describing the morphology and syntax of Ogan language so that a complete and valid picture was obtained.

In 1991, research on the Ogan language was more specialized in the Ogan dialect which included the number of Ogan dialects, the number of speakers of each dialect, dialect usage areas, and significant differences between these dialects.

This research only reviews the phonological and lexical systems of the Ogan language as well as the processes of retention and innovation that occur in this language as one of the Austronesian language families which has developed for a long time. In a book published by the Language Development Centre of Department of Education and Culture (*Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*), in 1984, in Ogan language there were 29 segmental phonemes, consists of 8 vowels, 19 consonants, 2 diphthongs, and a supra segmental phoneme in the form of pauses. The 8 vowels are /i/, /e/, /è/, /ē/, /a/, /u/, /o/, /O/. The consonant phonemes consist of /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /h/, /s/, /j/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/, /ŋ/, /l/, /w/, /y/. While the diphthongs that are often heard are [ay] and [aw].

In its development, the Ogan language experienced a process of retention and innovation which will be further discussed in the part of result and analysis. Retention occurs when the proto-language elements still survive. In this research, the proto language is called Proto Austronesia (PAN). Different from the innovation changes in sound, form, or meaning that result in the creation of new words (Kridalaksana, 2008: 94). This research is more referring to the Pegagan dialect language based on the data the author gets.

Methodology

In this research, the author used a qualitative research design. This type of research does not apply detailed arithmetic calculation or statistic. Specifically, the approach used in conducting the research was descriptive research.

This research is a library research. The data used in the research is secondary data. The data obtained from books, journals, etc. that related to the research being conducted, or through other sources published by competent institution, such as Language Development Centre of Department of Education and Culture (*Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*), Central Bureau of Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik*).

Data collection techniques in this research are by collecting the required data with documentation techniques. Data collection techniques documentation is one way to obtain data or information on all matters relating to research. The documentation technique itself is done by reviewing the written data in the form of vocabulary list of Swadesh Ogan language data.

In analyzing the data, the author using the perspective of phonological and lexical form.

Result & Analysis

After analyzing the Swadesh Ogan language data, the Ogan language Pegagan dialect has experienced some retention and innovation from its proto language (PAN). Some examples will be outlined and discussed as follow:

1. RETENTION OF CONSONANT AND VOCAL PHONEMES IN OGAN LANGUAGE PEGAGAN DIALECT

1.1. Consonant Phonemes Retention

1.1.1 *b > b

* <u>b</u> aliŋ > <u>b</u> alek	= return
* <u>b</u> asaq > <u>b</u> asa	= wet
* <u>b</u> asua > <u>b</u> aso	= wash
* <u>b</u> .:rqat > <u>b</u> əkhat	= blessing
* <u>b</u> uklat > <u>b</u> untO	= deadlock
* <u>b</u> ulan > <u>b</u> ulan	= moon
* <u>b</u> ulu(qh) > <u>b</u> ulu	= feather
* <u>b</u> uaq > <u>b</u> uah	= fruit
* <u>k</u> abut > <u>k</u> abut	= fog

From the above data, it can be seen that the phoneme /b/ has retention in almost all positions, namely penultima (#CV__) which can be found in the word *baliŋ > balek = return, and ultima (__CVC#) in the word *kabut > kabut = fog.

NOTE:

*aa	: proto language
>	: become
/	: in/on
C	: consonant
V	: vowel
#CV__	: penultima (usually in a word with 2 syllables)
#CVC__	: penultima (the second syllable, two consonants between one vowel)
__CV#	: ultima (the last syllable)
__CVC#	: ultima (the last syllable, two consonants between one vowel)

1.1.2 *d > d

* <u>d</u> anaw > <u>d</u> anau	= lake
* <u>d</u> .:n.:r > <u>d</u> eŋo	= hear

From the two data above, it can be seen that /d/ only experienced retention in the position of the penultima (#CV__).

1.1.3 *k > k

* <u>w</u> akaR > <u>a</u> kakh	= root
* <u>k</u> ahiw > <u>k</u> ayu	= wood
* <u>b</u> usuk > <u>b</u> usuk	= rotten
* <u>a</u> kuʔ > <u>a</u> ku	= I
* <u>k</u> iwa > <u>k</u> idau	= left
* <u>k</u> aki > <u>k</u> aki	= foot
* <u>k</u> utu > <u>k</u> utu	= flea

As seen in the above data, the phoneme /k/ has retention in almost all positions, namely the penultima (#CV__) with example in the word *kutu > kutu = *flea*, and ultima (__CVC#) which can be found in the word *busuk > busuk = *rotten* and ultima in position (__CV#) as seen in the word *kaki > kaki = *foot*.

1.1.4 *l > l

* <u>balij</u> > <u>balek</u>	= return
* <u>lanjit</u> > <u>lanjit</u>	= sky
* <u>CelurR</u> > <u>telukh</u>	= egg
* <u>bulan</u> > <u>bulan</u>	= moon
* <u>lima</u> > <u>lime</u>	= five
* <u>pu(n)dul</u> > <u>tumpul</u>	= dull
* <u>laki</u> > <u>lananj</u>	= male
* <u>tali</u> > <u>tali</u>	= rope
* <u>ulaR</u> > <u>ulakh</u>	= snake
* <u>taliŋa</u> > <u>teŋe</u>	= ear
* <u>(t)ulan</u> > <u>tulan</u>	= bone

In the above data, it can be seen that the phoneme /l/ has retention in almost all positions, namely the penultima (#CV__) like in the word *laki > lananj = *male*, ultima (__CVC#) which can be found in the word *CelurR > telukh = *egg*, and also in position (__CV#) as seen in the word *tali > tali = *rope*.

1.1.5 *m > m

* <u>qitam</u> > <u>itam</u>	= black
* <u>lima</u> > <u>lime</u>	= five
* <u>kami?</u> > <u>kami</u>	= us
* <u>mata</u> > <u>mate</u>	= eye
* <u>kamu</u> > <u>kamu</u>	= you
* <u>inum</u> > <u>minum</u>	= drink

The data above clearly show that the phoneme /m/ has retention in almost all positions too, namely the penultima (#CV__) with example in the word *mata > mate = *eyes*, and ultima (__CVC#) which can be found in the word *qitam > itam = *black* also in the position (__CV#) as seen in *kamu > kamu = *you*.

1.1.6 *n > n

* <u>anak</u> > <u>ana?</u>	= child
* <u>Dahun</u> > <u>daon</u>	= leaf
* <u>qu(t)an</u> > <u>utan</u>	= forest
* <u>b. : nih</u> > <u>beneh</u>	= seed
* <u>?eneme</u> > <u>enam</u>	= six
* <u>kaqen</u> > <u>makan</u>	= eat
* <u>bulan</u> > <u>bulan</u>	= moon
* <u>quZan</u> > <u>ujan</u>	= rain

It is clearly seen from the above data that the phoneme /n/ has retention only in the ultima position (__CVC#), for example *kaqn > makann = eat and in the word *b.:nih > beneh = seed.

1.1.7 *i > i

*nani > nani

The datum above shows that phoneme /ñ/ retention occurs in the position of the penultima and also ultima.

1.1.8 *ŋ > ŋ

*gunuŋ > gunuŋ = mountain

*taliŋa > teliŋe = ear

*ijuŋ > idOŋ = nose

*buŋa(?h) > buŋa = flower

*laŋit > laŋit = sky

*(t)ulaŋ > tulaŋ = bone

From the data above it is shown that the phoneme /ŋ/ has retention in the ultima position only (__CVC#), for example *gunuŋ > gunuŋ = mountain, (__CV#) in the word *taliŋa > teliŋe = ear, and (__VC#) with example *(t)ulaŋ > tulaŋ = bone.

1.1.9 *p > p

*hapuy > api = fire

*p.:nuq > penO = full

*epat > əmpat = four

*putiq > potih = white

Phoneme /p/ experiences retention in the position of the penultima and also ultima. In the position of the penultima (#CV__) it appears in the words *putiq > potih = white, and ultima (__CVC#) as in the word *epat > əmpat = four.

1.1.10 *s > s

*busuk > busuk = rotten

*susuq > susu = milk

*basuq > baso = wash

*h.:mbus > embus = blow

*Ratus > atos = hundred

It can be seen from the data above that the phoneme /s/ has retention in almost all positions, namely the penultima (#CV__) such as *susuq > susu = milk and ultima position (__CVC#) as example *Ratus > atos = hundred.

1.1.11 *t > t

*epat > əmpat = four

*zaqit > jait = sew

*qatey > ati = liver

*b.:rqat > bəkhat = blessing

*qitam > itam = black

*tali > tali = rope

The retention occurs both in the position of the penultima and ultima as can be seen in the above data. The example of the position of the penultima (#CV__) is *tali > tali = rope. While the example of ultima (__CVC#) is *qitam > itam = black.

From all of the 11 retention consonant phonemes found, it can be analyzed that the phoneme /k/, /b/, /m/, /l/, /s/, /t/, /p/, /ñ/ have retention in almost all positions in Ogan language Pegagan dialect, which is on penultima (#CV__) or ultima (__CV#) and (__CVC#). Whereas, the other phonemes only experience retention in certain positions, for example phoneme /n/ only experiences retention in ultima position only (__CVC#). Phoneme /ŋ/ also has retention in ultima position only (__CVC#), (__VC#) and (__CV#). While phoneme /d/ retention only in the position of the penultima (#CV__).

1.2. Vowel Phonemes Retention

1.2.1 *a > a

*wakaR > akakh = root
*bulan > bualan = moon
*ulaR > ulakh = snake
*anak > aa? = child
*danaw > daaau = lake
*zaqit > jait = sew
*ak? > aaku = I
*Zauq > jauh = far
*baliŋ > baalek = return
*kapak > sayap = wing
*laki > laanaŋ = male
*basaq > basa = wet
*talik > taare = pull
*mutaq > muah = vomiting

The retention occurs both in the position of the penultima and ultima as can be seen in the above data. The example of the position of the penultima (#CV__) is *ak? > aaku = I. While the example of ultima (__CVC#) is *mutaq > muah = vomiting.

1.2.2 *i > i

*di > di = at/in
*kiwa > kidau = left
*juŋ > idOŋ = nose
*ini(h) > ia? = this
*lima > lime = five
*kaki(?h) > kaki = foot
*putiq > puatih = white
*kami? > kami = us
*taliŋa > teliŋe = ear

As can be seen from the above data that the vowel phoneme /i/ has retention in almost all positions, namely the penultima

(#VC__) such as **ini(h)* > *iwaʔ* = *this* and ultima position (__CV#) as example **kamiʔ* > *kami* = *us*.

1.2.3 *u > u

* <i>gunuŋ</i> > <i>gunuŋ</i>	= mountain
* <i>kutu</i> > <i>kutu</i>	= flea
* <i>bulan</i> > <i>bulan</i>	= moon
* <i>kabut</i> > <i>kabut</i>	= fog
* <i>susuq</i> > <i>susu</i>	= milk
* <i>busuk</i> > <i>busuk</i>	= rotten
* <i>kuSkus</i> > <i>kuku</i>	= nail
* <i>tuDur</i> > <i>tidukh</i>	= sleep
* <i>DukDuk</i> > <i>duduʔ</i>	= sit
* <i>CelurR</i> > <i>telukh</i>	= egg

The data above shows that vowel phoneme /u/ retention occurs in the position of the penultima and also ultima. The example of penultima (#CVC_) position is in the word **gunuŋ* > *gunuŋ* = *mountain*. Whereas the example of ultima (__CVC#) is **kabut* > *kabut* = *fog*.

1.2.4 *e > e

* <i>beyi</i> > <i>betine</i>	= female
* <i>CelurR</i> > <i>telukh</i>	= egg

As can be seen from the above data that the vowel phoneme /e/ has retention in the penultima position only. For instance (#CV__) in the word **beyi* > *betine* = *female* (#CVC__) as in the word **CelurR* > *telukh* = *egg*.

From all of the 4 retention found in the vocal phonemes of Ogan language Pegagan dialect above, phoneme /a/, /i/, /u/ and /e/ have retention in almost all positions, both penultima (#CV__), (#CVC__), (#VC__), and also ultima, (__CV#), (__CVC#).

2. INNOVATION OF CONSONANT AND VOWEL PHONEMES IN OGAN LANGUAGE PEGAGAN DIALECT

Some PAN phonemes experience changes or innovations in Ogan language (Pegagan dialect). These innovations can be analyzed using a two approaches, namely the primary principle and the secondary principle. Primary principle is rule that explain the process of innovation occurs because the change of one phoneme into another phoneme that occurs continuously in Ogan language's phonemes, while secondary principle is rule related to the shape and position of the phoneme changes themselves. Secondary principle is sometimes random or sporadic and less organized. These principles can be seen in the description as follow;

PRIMARY PRINCIPLE

1.1 Consonant Phoneme Innovation

The innovation occurred is substitute innovation. It is a changing of one sound to another sound. Some of the findings are as follow;

1.1.1 *R > kh / (__CVC#)

*wahiR > ayakh = father

*ulaR > ulakh = snake

*wakaR > akakh = root

The phoneme /R/ has experienced innovation into phoneme /kh/ in Ogan language Pegagan dialect. This innovation happened in ultima position only.

1.1.2 *w > Ø / (#CV__)

*wahiR > ayakh = father

*wakaR > akakh = root

In the data above, the phoneme /w/ of Ogan language Dialect pegagan has experienced innovation into /Ø/ or zero phoneme. The innovation happened in penultima only.

1.1.3 *q > Ø / (__CVC#)

*basaq > basa = wet

*p . : nuq > penO = full

*gatey > ati = liver

*basuq > baso = wash

*susuq > susu = milk

*quZan > ujan = rain

*qitam > itam = black

The innovation from phoneme /q/ into /Ø/ or zero phoneme also found in the above data of Ogan language Pegagan dialect. The innovation happened both in penultima and ultima position.

1.1.4 *q > h / (__VC#)

*buah > buah = fruit

*mutaq > mutah = vomiting

*bunuq > bunuh = kill

*putiq > potih = white

*daraq > dereh = blood

The phoneme /q/ in Ogan language Pegagan dialect also experiences innovation into /h/ as seen in the above data. The innovation happened in ultima position only.

1.1.5 *D > d / (#CV__ / #CVC__ / __CVC#)

*Duwa > due = two

*Dahun > dan = leaf

*DukDuk > dudu? = sit

*tuDur > tidukh = sleep

In Ogan language Pegagan dialect, innovation also found in phoneme /D/ that changes into /d/. The innovation happened both in penultima and ultima position.

1.1.6 *Z > j / (__CVC# / #CV__)

*quZan > ujan = rain

*Zalale > jalan = street

*Zauq > jauh = far

Phoneme /Z/ of Ogan language Pegagan dialect has experienced innovation into /j/. The innovation found both in penultima and ultima position.

1.1.7 *z > j / (__CVC# / #CV__)

*qizaw > ijaw = green

*zaqit > jait = sew

Innovation also found in Ogan language Pegagan dialect in the phoneme /z/ which changes into /j/. Whereas, the innovation not only happened in penultima position. It also happened in ultima position.

1.1.8 *h > Ø / (#CVC__)

*hanin > anen = wind

*hapuy > api = fire

*h.:mbus > embus = blow

The innovation of phoneme /h/ into /Ø/ or zero phoneme also found in Ogan language Pegagan dialect. It can be seen in the above data. The innovation happened in penultima position only.

1.1.9 *h > y / (__CVC#)

*kahiw > kayu = wood

*wahir > ayah = father

Phoneme /h/ also experiences innovation into /y/ as shown in the above data. The innovation only happened in ultima position.

1.1.10 *ʔ > Ø / (__VC# / __CV# / __CVC#)

*akuʔ > aku = I

*limaʔ > lima = five

*batuʔe > batu = stone

*tel.:ʔ > tege = three

*kamiʔ > kami = us

In Ogan language Pegagan dialect, phoneme /ʔ/ has experienced innovation into /Ø/ or zero phoneme. The innovation found in ultima position only.

1.1.11 *k > ŋ / (__CVC#)

*manuk > buhuŋ = bird

Phoneme /k/ of Ogan language Pegagan dialect experiences innovation into /ŋ/ as shown in the above datum. The innovation happened in ultima position only.

1.1.12 *k > ʔ / (__CVC# / __VC#)

*DukDuk > duduʔ = sit

*anak > anaʔ = child

The phoneme /k/ also experiences innovation into /ʔ/. The innovation happened in ultima position only.

1.2 Vowel Phoneme Innovation

The substitute innovation also found in the vowel phonemes of Ogan language Pegagan dialect. This kind of innovation changes one sound to another sound. Some of the findings are as follow;

1.1.1 *a > e / (#CV__ / __CV#)

* <i>d<u>a</u>R<u>a</u>q</i> > <i>d<u>e</u>r<u>e</u>h</i>	= blood
* <i>t<u>a</u>l<u>i</u>ŋ<u>a</u></i> > <i>t<u>e</u>l<u>i</u>ŋ<u>e</u></i>	= ear
* <i>m<u>a</u>t<u>a</u></i> > <i>m<u>e</u>t<u>e</u></i>	= eye
* <i>t<u>a</u>w<u>a</u></i> > <i>t<u>e</u>w<u>e</u></i>	= laugh
* <i>l<u>i</u>m<u>a</u>ʔ</i> > <i>l<u>i</u>m<u>e</u></i>	= five

Phoneme /a/ has changed into /e/. This changes is called innovation. It is happened both in penultima and ultima position.

1.1.2 *i > e / (#CV__ / __CVC#)

* <i>D<u>i</u>k<u>i</u>q</i> > <i>k<u>e</u>c<u>e</u>ʔ</i>	= little/few
* <i>t<u>a</u>l<u>i</u>k</i> > <i>t<u>e</u>r<u>e</u></i>	= pull
* <i>b<u>a</u>l<u>i</u>ŋ</i> > <i>b<u>e</u>l<u>e</u>k</i>	= return
* <i>b . : n<u>i</u>h</i> > <i>b<u>e</u>ŋ<u>e</u>h</i>	= seed

The data above show that phoneme /i/ experiences innovation into /e/. The innovation found in penultima and ultima position.

1.1.3 *u > o / (__CVC#)

* <i>b<u>a</u>s<u>u</u>q</i> > <i>b<u>a</u>s<u>o</u></i>	= wash
* <i>ij<u>u</u>ŋ</i> > <i>id<u>o</u>ŋ</i>	= nose
* <i>w<u>i</u>k<u>u</u>R</i> > <i>ek<u>o</u>ʔ</i>	= tail
* <i>R<u>u</u>s</i> > <i>at<u>o</u>s</i>	= hundred

In Ogan language Pegagan dialect, the phoneme /u/ has experienced innovation into /o/ as seen in the data above. The innovation happened in ultima position only.

The data shown above are some examples of innovations that occur in Ogan language Pegagan dialect. This principle applies consistently. An example is the consonant phoneme /q/ which changes to /h/ has a fixed rule for each word terminated by the phoneme.

SECONDARY PRINCIPLE

From the analysis of the above data, the author found a secondary principle that emerged in the development of Ogan language Pegagan dialect. Some that appear are as follows;

1. Merger

The diphthong innovation called merger between phonemes of PAN *-ey and *-uy > Ogan /i/ in the ultima position only / __#)

Examples:

* <i>h<u>a</u>p<u>u</u>y</i> > <i>ap<u>i</u></i>	= fire
* <i>q<u>a</u>t<u>e</u>y</i> > <i>at<u>i</u></i>	= liver
* <i>p<u>a</u>t<u>e</u>y</i> > <i>mat<u>i</u></i>	= die

2. Apocope

Apocope is the loss of vowel sounds at the end of a word (Crowly, 1992: 40). This example of apocope is the word 'six', in PAN is **ʔeneme* changes into /*enam*/ in Ogan language. Here, it can be seen that the vowel /e/ as the last letter disappears.

3. Lenition

Lenition is the weakening of phonemes (Crowly, 1992: 39). Specifically it can also be defined as the process or result of weakened articulation of a consonant phoneme. The rule includes replacing phonemes that sound strong with phonemes that sound weak. An example is 'milk', in PAN the language is **susuq* changes into /*susu*/ in Ogan language. In this case, phoneme /q/ weakens to /Ø/ or vanished.

4. Metathesis

Metathesis is unusual sound change and makes the sequence of sounds different (Crowly, 1992: 45-46). An example of metathesis is the word 'tongue' in PAN **dilaq* becomes /*lida*/ in Ogan language.

From the results of several analyzes above, it can be seen that Ogan language experienced a process of retention that was almost as much as the innovation process. This proves that the Ogan language, especially the Pegagan dialect, seems to still retain the elements of the proto Austronesian (PAN) language. Otherwise, the Ogan language also developed by experiencing innovation in several places to form new vocabulary.

Conclusion & Recommendation

Ogan language is one of the local languages in Indonesia which is one of the Austronesian families. This language still has many speakers who maintain it so it is not endangered. The above study discusses retention and innovation experienced by the Ogan language, especially the Pegagan dialect. It can be concluded from the analysis above that Ogan language still retains its proto language but at the same time Ogan language has developed by forming new vocabularies. Perhaps, this condition is one of the factors that make Ogan language has many dialects.

For further study on Ogan language, the author suggested to conduct this language with different dialect and of course different perspective. Since there are so many dialects in Ogan language and various perspective in analyzing the language itself.

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APPENDIX

Table 2. Swadesh Words List

No.	Etimon PAN (Isodore Dyen) and Meaning	Ogan Language Pegagan Dialect	Consonant Phoneme Innovation	Innovation & Retention of Vowel and Diphtong Phonemes
1	*wahiR, *Danum 'air'	ayakh	*w > Ø *-R > kh	
2	*wakaR 'akar'	akakh	*w > Ø *-R > kh	*-a - a > a - a
3	*akuʔ 'aku'	aku	*-ʔ > Ø	*a - u > a - u
4	*anak 'anak'	anaʔ	*-n - k > -n - ʔ	*a - a > a - a
5	*haŋin 'angin'	aŋen	*h > Ø	*-a - i > a - e
6	*ʔapaʔ 'apa'	ape	*ʔ > Ø	*-a - a > a - e
7	*hapuy 'api'	api	*h > Ø	*a > a *-uy > i
8	*qasuʔ 'asap'	asap	*q > Ø *-s - ʔ > -s - p	*a - u > a - a
9	*Ra(m)bun 'awan'	aban	*R > Ø	*a - u > a - a
10	*tunuh 'bakar'	mutuŋ	*t - n > m - t *-h - ŋ	*u - u > u - u
11	*baliŋ, *pikul 'balik (me-)'	balek	*b - l > b - l *ŋ - k	*-a - i > a - e
12	*basaq 'basah'	basa	*b - s > b - s *q - Ø	*a - a > a - a
13	*batuʔe 'batu'	batu	*b - t > b - t *ʔ > Ø	*a - u > a - u *e > Ø
14	*bahu 'bau'	bahu		*a - u > a - u
15	*b.:nih 'benih'	beneh		*.: - i > e - e
16	*b.:rqaŋ 'berat'	bəkhāt	*b - r > b - kh *q - t > Ø - t	*.: - a > ə - a
17	*buaq 'buah'	buah	*b - q > b - h	*-u - a > -u - a
18	*bulan 'bulan'	bulan		*-u - a > -u - a
19	*bulu(qh) 'bulu'	bulu	*q > Ø *h > Ø	* u - u > u - u
20	*buŋa(ʔh) 'bunga'	bunə	*b - ŋ > b - ŋ *ʔ > Ø *h > Ø	*-u - a > -u - ə
21	*bunuq 'bunuh'	muŋuh	*b - n > m - ŋ *q > h	*-u - u > - u - u
22	*buRu, *qanup 'buru (ber)'	(bə)buru	*b - R > b - r	* - u - u > - u - u
23	*manuk 'burung'	buhun	*m - n > b - h *k - ŋ	*-a - u > - u - u
24	*busuk 'busuk'	busuk		*- u - u > - u - u
25	*ciyum	ciom	*c - y > c - Ø	*i - u > i - o

	'cium'			
26	*basuq 'cuci'	baso	*b-s > b-s *q > h	*a-u > a-o
27	*danaw 'danau'	danau	*d-n > d-n *w > Ø	*a-a > a-au
28	*daRaq 'darah'	dereh	*d-R > d-r *q > h	*a-a > e-e
29	*Dahun 'daun'	daon	*D-h > d-Ø	*a-u > a-o
30	*d.:n.:r 'dengar'	deyo	*d-n > d-ŋ *r > Ø	*.: -.: > e-o
31	*di 'di, pada'	di	*d > d	*i-i
32	*Duwa 'dua'	due	*D-w > d-Ø	*u-a > u-e
33	*DukDuk 'duduk'	dudu?	*D-k > d-Ø *D-k > d-?	*-u-u > -u-u
34	*wikuR 'ekor'	eko?	*w-k > Ø-k *R > ?	*-i-u > e-o
35	*epat 'empat'	empat	*m > Ø *p-t > p-t	*e-a > e-a
36	*?eneme 'enam'	enam	*?-n > Ø-n	*e-e > e-a *e > Ø
37	*garus, *kuskus 'garuk'	ŋgakhū	*g-r > ŋg-kh *s > Ø	*a-u > a-u
38	*kiki, *karat 'gigit'	ŋgigit	*k-k > ŋg-g *Ø > t	*i-i > -i-i
39	*gunuŋ 'gunung'	gunuŋ		*-u-u > -u-u
40	*qaCey?i, *qatey 'hati'	ati	*q-t > Ø-t	*a-ey > a-i
41	*ijunŋ 'hidung'	idOŋ	*j-ŋ > d-ŋ	*i-u > i-O
42	*qizaw 'hijau'	ijau	*q-z > Ø-j	*i-aw > i-au
43	*qitam 'hitam'	itam	*q-t > Ø-t	*i-a > i-a
44	*quZan 'hujan'	ujan	*q-Z > Ø-j	*u-a > u-a
45	*alas, *qu(tT)an 'hutan'	utan	*q-tT > Ø-t	*u-a > u-a
46	*iSkan 'ikan'	iwa?	*S > Ø *k-n > w-?	*i-a > i-a
47	*(s)awa 'istri'	bini	*s-w > b-n	*a-a > i-i
48	*ini(h) 'ini'	ika?	*n-h > k-?	*i-i > i-a
49	*zaqit 'jahit'	jait	*z-q > j-Ø	*a-i > a-i
50	*ZalaLe 'jalan'	jalan	*Z-l > j-l > -L-n	*a-a > a-a *e > Ø
51	*Zauq 'jauh'	jauh	*Z-q > j-h	*a-u > a-u
52	*kabut 'kabut'	kabut		*a-u > a-u
53	*kaki(?h) 'kaki'	kaki	*-?h > Ø	*a-i > a-i

54	*ka(na), *nu 'kalau, jika'	kalu	*k - n > k - l	*a - a > a - u
55	*kami? 'kami, kita'	kami	*-ʔ > Ø	*a - i > a - i
56	*kamu? 'kamu'	kamu	*-ʔ > Ø	*a - u > a - u
57	*taquh 'kanan'	kanan	*t - q > k - n *-h > n	*a - u > a - a
58	*kaRi, *tutuR 'kata (ber)'	ɲate	*k - R > ɲ - t	*a - i > a - e
59	*kahiW 'kayu'	kayu	*k - h > k - y *-w > Ø	*a - i > a - u
60	*Dikiq 'kecil'	keceʔ	*D - k > k - c *q - ʔ	*i - i > e - e
61	*kiwa 'kiri'	kidau	*k - w > k - d	*i - a > i - au
62	*kuSkus 'kuku'	kuku	*k - S > k - Ø	*u - u > u - u
63	*kutu 'kutu'	kutu		*u - u > u - u
64	*lanjit 'langit'	lanjit		*a - i > a - i
65	*luqaR 'lebar'	libakh	*l - q > l - b *-R > kh	*i - a > i - a
66	*liqeR 'leher'	tuquʔ	*l - q > t - q *-R > ʔ	*i - e > u - u
67	*laki 'lelaki'	lanaj	*l - k > l - n *Ø > ɲ	*a - i > a - a
68	*dilaq 'lidah'	lida	*d - l > l - d *-q > Ø	*i - a > i - a
69	*kiTa 'lihat (me)'	ɲinaʔ	*k - T > ɲ - n *Ø > ʔ	*i - a > i - a
70	*lima 'lima'	lime		*i - a > i - e
71	*kaqen 'makan'	makan	*k - q > m - k	*a - e > a - a
72	*beɲi 'malam'	malam	*b - ɲ > m - l *Ø > m	*e - i > a - a
73	*mata 'mata'	mate		*a - a > a - e
74	*patey 'mati'	mati	*p - t > m - t	*a - ey > a - i
75	*ʔiRaq 'merah'	abaj	*ʔ - R > Ø - b *-q > ɲ	*i - a > a - a
76	*siDa 'mereka'	kaU	*s - D > k - Ø	*i - a > a - U
77	*inum 'minum'	minum	*m > Ø	*i - u > i - u
78	*mutaq 'muntah'	mutah	*t - q > -t - h	*u - a > u - a
79	*ɲajan 'nama'	name	*ɲ - j > n - m *-n > Ø	*a - a > a - e
80	*qi(r)a, *ñañi 'nyanyi'	*ñañi		*a - i > a - i
81	p.:nuq 'penuh'	penO	*-q > Ø	*.: - u > e - O

82	* <i>beyi</i> 'perempuan'	<i>betine</i>	*b - y > b - t *Ø > -n	*e - i > e - i *Ø > e
83	* <i>putiq</i> 'putih'	<i>potih</i>	*q > h	*u - i > o - i
84	* <i>Ratus</i> 'ratus'	<i>atos</i>	*R - t > Ø - t	*a - u > a - o
85	* <i>ʔesaʔ</i> 'satu'	<i>sikoʔ</i>	*ʔ - s > s - k	*e - a > i - o
86	* <i>kapak</i> 'sayap'	<i>sayap</i>	*k - p > s - y *-k > -p	*a - a > a - a
87	* <i>tali</i> 'tali'	<i>tali</i>		*a - i > a - i
88	* <i>taneq</i> 'tanah'	<i>tana</i>	*-q > Ø	*a - e > a - a
89	* <i>limaʔ</i> 'lima'	<i>lime</i>	*-ʔ > Ø	*i - a > i - e
90	* <i>talik</i> 'tarik'	<i>tare</i>	*t - l > t - r *-k > Ø	*a - i > a - e
91	* <i>taliŋa</i> 'telinga'	<i>teliŋe</i>		*a - i > e - i *-a > -e
92	* <i>CelurR</i> 'telur'	<i>telukh</i>	*C - l > t - l *-R > -kh	*e - u > e - u
93	* <i>tawa</i> 'tertawa'	<i>(te)tawe</i>		*a - a > a - e
94	* <i>susuq</i> 'tetek/payudara/susu'	<i>susu</i>	*-q > Ø	*u - u > u - u
95	* <i>tuDur</i> 'tidur'	<i>tidukh</i>	*t - D > t - d *-R > -kh	*u - u > i - u
96	* <i>tel. : ʔ, *teluʔ</i> 'tiga'	<i>tege</i>	*t - l > t - g *-ʔ > Ø	*e - . : > e - e
97	* <i>h. : mbus</i> 'tiup'	<i>embus</i>	*h > Ø	*. : - u > e - u
98	* <i>(t)ulaŋ, *juRI</i> 'tulang'	<i>tulaŋ</i>		*u - a > u - a
99	* <i>pu(n)dul</i> 'tumpul'	<i>tumpul</i>	*p - n(d) > t - mp	*u - u > u - u
100	* <i>ulaR</i> 'ular'	<i>ulakh</i>	*l - R > l - kh	*u - a > u - a

Table 3. Reflection of PAN Phonemes in Ogan Language (Pegagan Dialect)

No.	Vowel/Diphthong of PAN Phoneme	Vowel of Ogan Language	Note (the Principle)
1	*i	e	(no requirement)
2	*u	o	(only / -#)
3	*ə	ə	(no requirement)
4	*a	e	(only / -#)
5	*-ey	i	(only / -#)
6	*-uy	i	(only / -#)
7	*-aw	-au	(only / -#)
8	*-iuw	-	-

Table 4: Reflection of PAN Consonant Phonemes in Ogan Language (Pegagan Dialect)

No.	PAN Consonant Phoneme	Consonant Ogan Language	Note (the Principle)
1	*R	kh	(only / -#)
2	*w	Ø	(only /#-)
3	*h	Ø	(only /#-)
4	*h	y	
5	*q	Ø	(only /#-) and (/ -#)
6	*q	h	(only /#-)
7	*Z	j	(kecuali / -#)
8	*k	ŋ	(only /#-) and (/ -#)