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Similar Phonological Relatives in Komering Dialects, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to determine the similarity of phonological variation in the aspects of vowel and consonant phonemes of the Komering dialect in South Sumatra, Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a synchronic dialectological approach. The data were taken from 200 Swadesh syllables which were developed into 1218 root words and cultural root words. The main data source is oral data from informants in several villages in South Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. Data analysis uses the commensurate method. The results showed that there were 18 variations of vowel phonemes in five observation points, with 43 words out of 200 Swadesh words observed. In the consonant aspect, 40 phoneme variations with 77 words were found. These findings indicate the importance of community and stakeholder attention to local language preservation, as well as further research on local languages through linguistic studies.

Keywords: Dialects, Geolinguistics, Phonological Relatives, Komering Language, Swadesh.

1. INTRODUCTION

Komering language is one of seven regional languages in South Sumatra, Indonesia. Based on its geographical location, the Komering language is used in three districts in South Sumatra Province, namely East Ogan Komering Ulu District, Ogan Komering Ulu District, and South Ogan Komering Ulu. The Komering language is included in the Malay language family in South Sumatra, but this language has quite significant differences from 52 other recognized regional languages. The Komering language is even considered so different that it was grouped as a separate language by the South Sumatra Language Center Mapping Team according to the results of their research on 400 villages that were research samples from 2,589 villages in the region (Irsan, 2016; Irsan et al., 2017). The intonation, emphasis and accent when speakers speak Komering are influenced by the geographical location of their respective regions. The Komering language found in South Sumatra Province consists of two dialects, namely (1) the Pulau Negara dialect and (2) the Aji dialect. The Pulau Negara dialect is spoken by the people in Sriwangi Village, Semendawai Suku III District; Campang Tiga Village, Cempaka District; Sukaraja Village; Pulau Negara Village, East Lubuk Linggau District; Batu Raja Bungin Village, East Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. The Aji dialect is spoken in Negeri Batin Village, South Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. This makes the Komering language unique, such as the phonological aspect which is different from other languages in South Sumatra (Hetilaniar et al., 2023).

Several studies that have been conducted related to the Komering language previously focused on the typology of the Komering language (Inayah & Sawardi, 2021), he prefix (N-) in the Komering language (Nirmala, 2020), the term Componential of the Komering Language Kinship System (Susi, 2010), Komering Language Reduplication System (Silahidin; Zainin Wahab; Akhyar Burhan; Suwandi; Sofyan, 1992), Komering Language Vitality (Oktovianny, 2021), Word Decomposition in Komering Language Sentences (Utami & Parasta, 2012), and Komering Language Pronouns (Rahmat, 2020). Even research that examines the relationship between Komering language variations and other neighboring languages in Lampung shows that they are unique and different (Septianingtias et al., 2024; Sudirman & Sudirman, 2019). hus, the phenomenon of the existence of the Komering language is interesting to research, especially since research involving studies related to linguistic aspects of the Komering language is still rarely carried out. Moreover, the existence of the Komering language is currently threatened with extinction because many people who use the Komering language, especially young people, are continuing their education in cities, which is increasing, causing language shift (Rendika et al., 2022). To carry out

more in-depth research regarding dialects in the Komering language involves mapping the geographical area.

So, this study is still related to mapping geographic areas related to dialects and linguistics. Therefore, this research uses geolinguistic studies. This study is a scientific study that studies geographical dialects (Adli & Guy, 2022; Hu et al., 2022; Kirk et al., 2022; Wahya, 2011). Dialectological research is also related to research on social variations according to the geographical variations of a language (Jangam et al., 2024; Røyneland & Lanza, 2023; Wieling et al., 2011). Currently, modern dialectology has integrated cognitive and socio-linguistic approaches that consider language as a complex system that reflects not only communicative aspects but also cognitive and sociocultural aspects of human life (VINTONIAK et al., 2024). Then, using geolinguistic studies for this research is the right way to find out the kinship similarities of dialect phonology in the Komering language.

Moreover, previous research related to Komering language research which focused on examining similarities in phonological relationships in Komering language dialects has not yet been researched comprehensively or specifically. In fact, this study is needed to understand and preserve the use of the Komering language, especially to spread the concept of dialect in the Komering language. To illustrate the gap, this research focuses on analyzing the similarity of vowel and consonant phoneme forms of words in the Komering language dialect. Thus, this research can make a new contribution to the development of knowledge about phonological variations in dialects of various other regional languages in Indonesia. Apart from that, this research can also provide information to the wider community apart from people in South Sumatra who use the Komering language about the similarities in phonological relationships in the Komering language dialect. This is a significant contribution to geolinguistic knowledge considering that Indonesia has a diversity of different regional languages with unique characteristics of each person's character, not all of which are known.

Even in South Sumatra, not all people know the Komering language. Moreover, Komering language speaking areas are also inhabited by immigrants from Java and Bali, especially in East Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. They transmigrated to the area and still try to maintain the use of their language for daily communication. Even native Komering language speakers understand the use of Javanese. Therefore, this research can make a major contribution to the development and preservation of the Komering language so that there are more speakers for everyday communication. From these conditions, language contact occurs or dialect variations (isolects) occur which give rise to lexical variations (Kartikasari et al., 2020; Latifah et al., 2017; Syarfina et al., 2022; Widiasmara et al., 2023). Language contact can also be caused by the use of two languages in one place so that the two languages influence each other and dialect variations occur (Matras, 2020). As has been explained by other research which concludes that lexical variation is caused by changes in the lexical system itself (Kimmelman et al., 2022). From understanding the phenomena that occur from the existence of the Komering language dialect and previous research, this research aims to determine the similarity of phonological variations through aspects of the vowel and consonant phonemes of words in the Komering language dialect in communities in South Sumatra, Indonesia.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. This method is used to analyze written and spoken words according to phenomena that occur in the field (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Nassaji, 2015). The approach used in this research is a synchronic dialectological approach because it describes the differences in the phonological and lexicon elements of the Komering language, maps the different phonological and lexicon elements in the Komering language, and determines isolects as dialects or subdialects in the Komering language. Language research in synchronic and comparative historical dialectology is basically divided into three stages, namely: 1) data provision stage; 2) data analysis stage; and 3) stage of presenting the results of data analysis (Gabriel, 2018; Szmrecsanyi & Anderwald, 2016). The method used in data analysis is the matching method, namely the articulatory matching method with the speech organ determining tool, then continued with the isogloss beam method and the dialectometry method (Cohen et al., 2017)

The data for this research are sounds and words/lexemes in the Komering language which are thought to contain/represent dialects in South Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. Primary data sources are oral data obtained from informants, while secondary data is data obtained from written sources regarding vocabulary in Komering language-speaking areas. Data was taken from 200 swadesh syllables which were developed into 1218 basic syllables and basic cultural words, namely body parts, houses and their parts, words indicating quantity, sensing, position, movement and work, kinship systems, tools and equipment, plants, colors, traits and mannerisms, personal pronouns, animals, village and community life, clothing and jewellery, food, disease, natural conditions, time and natural objects. Informants in this study had the following criteria (Mahsun, 2017):

a. Male or female;

b. Aged + 25 s.d. + 65 years (not senile);

c. The informant's parents, wife or husband were born and raised in the village and rarely or never leave the village;

d. Have a maximum education of completing basic education (primary school or junior high school);

e. Medium social status (not low or high) with the hope of not having too high mobility;

f. Farming or labor work;

g. Have pride in your isolect and its isolect community;

h. Can speak Indonesian; and Physically and spiritually healthy (no language impairment, sharp hearing, and not crazy or senile.

The observation points in this research were determined according to research needs. South OKU Regency has 19 sub-districts, 7 sub-districts, 252 villages. The observation points that will be taken are as follows:

1. Negeri Batin Village, Buay Sandang Aji District, is directly adjacent to Mekakau Ilir, Kisam Ilir, and Buay Runjung, where the Ogan language is used every day.
2. Pasar Muaradua subdistrict is located in the capital city of South OKU, it can be assumed that the Komering language dialect is influenced by interactions with residents from the Ulu Ogan area.
3. Surabaya Village, Banding Agung District, is on the outskirts of Lake Ranau and is the center of tourism in South OKU Regency. Surabaya village has quite high activity so it can be assumed that there will be dialect variants of the Komering language in the area.
4. Jepara Village, Buay Pematang Ribu Ranau Tengah District, assumes that the Komering language used has a different dialect. Jepara Village is one of the oldest villages in South OKU Regency. This will be an interesting observation point, besides it can be assumed that a distinctive dialect or subdialect of the Komering language will be found.
5. Warkuk Ranau Selatan is located directly on the border with West Lampung Regency. Everyday language uses Komering language with the confessional language Lampung language.

The observation points in this research can be represented on the following map;

Figure 1: Point of Observation

The data collection method used in this research is the field fertilization method. Data collection is carried out by visiting predetermined observation point areas. Researchers went directly to the observation area and conducted regular interviews. At each observation point the researcher met face to face with the informant, in order to find out the phonetic strata spoken by the informant. Apart from that, the researcher also prepared recording equipment and was not too far from the informant so that he could take notes and pay attention to the informant's phonetic devices during the interview. The methods used in synchronic dialectology research are the skill method, listening method, and survey method.

Data analysis using the matching method and the addition method (Cohen et al., 2017; Mahsun, 2017). The matching method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is not part of the language concerned, while the agih method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is part of the language concerned. In

analyzing data in Komering language geographic research, the matching method was used. In this study, the researcher described all data from the informants and grouped the speech system according to the area of observation point, classified it into various language elements, both in phonology, morphology and lexicon, and mapped data that showed variations.

3. FINDINGS

In table 1 there are findings of related words similar to the vowel correspondent aspect and table 2 shows related words similar to the consonant correspondent aspect. Words that are related in terms of phonology have the same spoken or written meaning, but are different in terms of form. (Burhanuddin et al., 2019; Burhanuddin, 2019; Sarwadi et al., 2019).

Table 1 Similar Relative Words (Vocal Phoneme Correspondence) at Five Observation Points (PO)

	Correspondence	Glos	Form of Realization at the Point of Observation (PO)				
			PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
1	i ~ ɛ	And	[hiʔ]	[hiʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣiʔ]	[ɣiʔ]
		With	[hiʔ]	[hiʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣiʔ]
		Life	[huɣiʔ]	[huɣiʔ]	[huɣiʔ] / [huɣɛʔ]	[huɣɛʔ]	[uɣiʔ]
		Because	[ulih ni]	[ulih ni]	[ulɛh ni]	[mani]	[səbab]
		Pull	[taɣiʔ]	[taɣiʔ]	[taɣiʔ] / [taɣɛʔ]	[taɣɛʔ]	[taɣiʔ]
		small plates	[timit]	[timit]	[cipɛɣ ɣəniʔ]	[cipɛɣ ɣənɛʔ]	[cipɛɣ ɣəniʔ]
		cerme	[cəɣmin]	[cəɣmin]	[cəɣmɛn]	[cəɣmɛn]	[cəɣmin]
		Dencis fish	[dincis]	[dincis]	[dɛncis]	[dɛncis]	[sardɛn]
		Mouse	[tikus ɣənɛʔ]	[tikus ɣənɛʔ]	[tikus ɣəniʔ]	[tikus ɣəniʔ]	[tikus ɣəniʔ]
		Flood	[banjiɣ]	[banjiɣ]	[banjɛɣ]	[banjɛɣ]	[banjɛɣ]
		Bitter	[pahiʔ]	[pahiʔ]	[pahɛʔ]	[pahɛʔ]	[pahɛʔ]
		Edge	[piŋgɛɣ]	[piŋgɛɣ]	[piŋgɛɣ]	[piŋgɛɣ]	[pɛŋgɛɣ]
2	i ~ ə	Evening	[dibiŋi]	[dibiŋi]	[dəbiŋi]	[dəbiŋi]	[biŋi]
		Frecarious	[gintɛŋ]	[gintɛŋ]	[gintɛŋ]	[gintɛŋ]	[gəntɛŋ]
		Peanut brittle	[pəyɛʔ]	[pəyɛʔ]	[piyɛʔ]	[piyɛʔ]	[piyɛʔ]
		Seeds	[bənih]	[bənih]	[bənəh]	[bibit]	[bibit]
3	u ~ o	Drink	[ŋinum]	[ŋinum]	[ŋinom]	[ŋinom]	[ŋinom]
4	Ø ~ ə	Person	[jəlma]	[jəlma]	[jəlma]	[jələma]	[jəlma]
5	ɛ ~ a	Years	[tɛhun]	[tɛhun]	[tahun]	[tahun]	[tahun]
6	a ~ u	Old	[taha]	[taha]	[tuha]	[tuha]	[tuha]
7	u ~ o / ɛ ~ ɔ	Sideburns	[gudɛk]	[gudɛk]	[godɛk]	[godɛk] / [bawɔʔ]	[paŋkeh]
8	u ~ o	Brain	[utɔʔ]	[utɔʔ]	[utɔʔ]	[utɔʔ]	[otɔʔ]
		Outhouse	[kakɔs]	[kakɔs]	[kakus]	[kakɔs]	[kakus]
		Dipper	[timbɔʔ]	[timbɔʔ]	[timbuʔ]	[timbɔʔ]	[timbuʔ]
		Mattress	[kasuɣ]	[kasuɣ]	[kasɔɣ]	[kasɔɣ]	[kasɔɣ]
		Torch	[ɔbɔr]	[ɔbɔr]	[ubɔr]	[ɔbɔr]	[ubɔr]
		Ricek cake	[luntɔŋ]	[luntɔŋ]	[lontɔŋ]	[lontɔŋ]	[lontɔŋ]
		Drink	[inuman]	[inuman]	[inoman]	[inoman]	[inoman]
		Kedondong	[kəduŋduŋ]	[kəduŋduŋ]	[kədoŋdoŋ]	[kədoŋdoŋ]	[kədoŋdoŋ]
9	ə ~ u	Mature	[təha]	[təha]	[tuha]	[mutuha]	[tuha]
			-	-	-	-	[wɛcɛ]
		Boil	[soluʔ]	[soluʔ]	[məsunuʔ]	[musunuʔ]	[sunuʔ]
10	ə ~ a	Mosques	[məsəjid]	[məsəjid]	[masjid]	[məsjəd]	[məsjəd]
		Pecal	[pəcal]	[pəcal]	[pəcəl]	[pəcal]	[pəcəl]
		Potato	[kəntaŋ]	[kəntaŋ]	[kəntaŋ]	[kantaŋ]	[kantaŋ]
		Pariah	[pəɣia]/	[pəɣia]	[paɣia]	[pəɣia]	[pəɣia]

	Correspondence	Glos	Form of Realization at the Point of Observation (PO)				
			PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
			[paɣia]				
11	ɔ ~ o	Door	[ɣaŋɔʔ]	[ɣaŋɔʔ]	[ɣaŋoʔ]	[ɣaŋɔʔ]	[ɣaŋoʔ]
12	ɔ ~ a	Heirloom	[pusakɔ]	[pusakɔ]	[pusaka]	[sənimbaŋ]	[pusaka]
13	i ~ Ø	Ladder	[ijan]	[ijan]	[jan]	[jan]	[jan] / [obor]
14	o ~ a	Mango	[maŋgo]	[maŋgo]	[maŋga]	[maŋga]	[maŋga]
		Weak	[ləmoh]	[ləmoh]	[ləmah]	[ləmoh]	[ləmah]
15	ɔ ~ u	Vegetable	[sayɔɣ]	[sayɔɣ]	[sayur]	[gulaj]	[sayur]
16	ɔ ~ u ~ a	Durian	[dɔɣian]	[dɔɣian]	[daɣian]	[duɣian]	[duɣian]
17	u ~ i	Deaf	[tulo]	[tulo]	[tilu]	[tilu]	[tilu]

Table 1 shows that there are 18 variations of vowel phoneme correspondence for related words that are similar in the Komering dialect, namely i~ɛ, i~ə, u~o, ø~ə, ɛ~a, a~u, u~o, ɛ~ɔ, u~o, ə~u, ə~a, ɔ~o, i~ø, o~a, ɔ~u, ɔ~u~a, u~i. However, in the word mature, one unique word was found in PO 5, namely [wɛcɛ]. Furthermore, variations in the correspondence of Komering language consonant phonemes are presented in table 2.

Table 2: Similar Relative Words (Consonant Phoneme Correspondence) at Five Observation Points (PO)

	Correspondence	Glos	Form of Realization at the Point of Observation (PO)				
			PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
1	m~ŋ/Ø~K	flow (me)	[məhili]	[məhili]	[ŋəhili]	[muhili]	[hilian]
2	s~Ø	child	[sanaʔ]	[sanaʔ]	[anaʔ]	[anaʔ]	[anaʔ]
		All	[uɲinni]	[uɲinni]	[suɲin]	[uɲin]	[uɲin]
3	Ø~s/-V	Pen	[kuta]	[kuta]	[kuta]	[kuta]	[səkuta]
		Hundred	[ɣatus]	[ɣatus]	[ɣatus]	[səɣatus]	-
		Thousand	[ɣibu]	[ɣibu]	[ɣibu]	[səɣibu]	[səɣibu]
4	h~Ø	Smoke	[hasoʔ]	[hasoʔ]	[asoʔ]	[asoʔ]	[asoʔ]
		Green	[hujaw]	[hujaw]	[ujaw]	[ujaw]	[ujaw]
		White	[handaʔ]	[handaʔ]	[handaʔ]	[andaʔ]	[andaʔ]
		Roof	[atɔʔ]	[atɔʔ]	[hatɔʔ]	[hatɔʔ]	[hatɔʔ]
		Pestle	[həlu]	[həlu]	[əlu]	[həlu]	[əlu]
		Pot	[ɣayo]	[ɣayo]	[ɣayoh]	[ɣayoh]	[ɣayo]
		Enau	[hanaw]	[hanaw]	[hanaw]	[hanaw]	[anaw]
		Fine	[halus]	[halus]	[halus]	[alus]	[alus]
		Will	[haga]	[haga]	[aga]	[aga]	[aga]
5	m~ŋ	Split	[mbəlah]	[mbəlah]	[ŋəbəlah]	-	-
6	m~b	Blind	-	-	-	[məlah]	[bəlah]
		Swollen	[buta]	[buta]	[muta]	[muta]	[muta]
7	g~k~ʔ	Heavy	[məgug]	[məgug]	[məgak]	[məgag]	[məgaʔ]
8	y~Ø	Give	[biyaʔ]	[biyaʔ]	[biaʔ]	[biyaʔ]	[biyaʔ]
9	ŋ~Ø	Burp	[ŋjuʔ]	[ŋjuʔ]	[ŋəjuʔ] /[juʔ]	[ŋəjuʔ]	[juʔ]
		Rotten	[məŋkəɣak]	[məŋkəɣak]	[mukeɣak]	[mukeɣak]	[mukeɣak]
10	ʔ~k	Fat	[busuʔ]	[busuʔ]	[busuʔ]	[busuk]	[busuʔ]
		Fall	[gəmuk]	[gəmuk]	[gəmuʔ]	[gabak]	[gəmuk]
		And	[tiak]	[tiak]	[tiaʔ]	[tiyaʔ]	[tiaʔ]
11	h~ɣ	With	[hiʔ]	[hiʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣiʔ]	[ɣiʔ]
		Sun	[hiʔ]	[hiʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣɛʔ]	[ɣiʔ]
		Crocodile	[mataɣani]	[mataɣani]	[mataɣani]	[mataɣani]	[matahari]
		Hear	[bəha]	[bəha]	[buɣa]	[buha]	[buaya]
12	n~t	Thin	[nəŋis]	[nəŋis]	[nəŋis]	[təŋis] / [nəŋis]	[təŋis]
		Throw	[nipis]	[nipis]	[tipis]	[tipis]	[tipis]

	Correspondence	Glos	Form of Realization at the Point of Observation (PO)				
			PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
		Where	[nimbak]	[nimbak]	[tayaɣ]	[nayaɣ]	[nayaɣ]
		Plant	[tanom]	[tanom]	[tanom]	[nanom]	[nanom]
13	di~Ø	Where	[didipa]	[didipa]	[dipa]	[dipa]	[dipa]
		Here	[didija]	[didija]	[dija]	[dija]	[dija]
		There	[didudi]	[didudi]	[dudi]	[dudi]	[dudi]
14	p~m/w~k	Rub	[pusaw]	[pusaw]	[gusuk]	[musaw]	[gusuʔ]
		Think	[pikeɣ]	[pikeɣ]	[mikeɣ]	[pikeɣ]	[pikeɣ]
15	ɲ~s	Sew	[ɲəɣuʔ]	[ɲəɣuʔ]	[ɲəɣuʔ]	[ɲəɣuʔ]	[səɣuʔ]
		Blow	[səbu]	[səbu]	[ɲəbu]	[səbu]	[səbu]
		Dive	[ɲelom]	[ɲelom]	[səlom]	[ɲelom]	[səlom]
16	h~s	We	[hikam, ɣam]	[hikam, ɣam]	[səkam, ɣam]	[səkam, nəɣam]	[səkam, ɣam]
17	Ø~b-V	Woman	[baj]	[baj]	[bebaj]	[bebaj]	[bebaj]
18	p~b	Armpit	[pah kəlupah]	[pah kəlupah]	[bah kəlupah]	[bah kəlupah]	[bah kəlupah]
19	p~k	Clothesline	[pəŋəɣaŋan]	[pəŋəɣaŋan]	[kənəɣaŋan]	[kənəɣaŋan]	[kənəɣaŋan]
20	Ø~w/-V	Barn	[welaj]	[welaj]	[welaj]	[welaj]	[welaj]
21	h~g	Saw	[həɣgaji]	[həɣgaji]	[gəɣgaji]	[gəɣgaji]	[gəɣgaji]
22	r~ɣ	Screen	[layar]	[layar]	[layar]	[layaɣ]	[bebar]
		Rambutan	[ɣambutan]	[ɣambutan]	[rambutan]	[ɣambutan]	[hambut]
		Friendly	[ramah]	[ramah]	[ramah]	[ɣamah]	[ramah]
23	r~ɣ/ʔ~p	Ringworm	[kuɣaʔ]	[kuɣaʔ]	[kurap]	[kuɣap]	[kurap]
24	Ø~l	Fishing rod	[kawi]	[kawi]	[kawil]	[kawil]	[kawi]
25	m~b~k	Coconut pistil	[mambaŋ]	[mambaŋ]	[bambaŋ]	[kambaŋ]	[bambaŋ]
26	d~k	Hairy	[bəbulu]	[bəbulu]	[bəbulu]	[kəbulu]	[bəbulu]
27	Ø~h~k	Rattan	[uI]	[uI]	[huI]	[kuI]	[kuwi]
28	k~t/-V	Hawk	[knuj]	[knuj]	[knuj]	[knuj]	[tənuj]
29	ɲ~ɣ	Bee	[ɲiwan]	[ɲiwan]	[məŋiŋoʔ]	[ɣiwan]	[ɲiwan]
30	ʔ~h	Horn	[tuŋkaʔ]	[tuŋkaʔ]	[tuŋkah]	[tuŋkah]	[tuŋkah]
31	b~ɣ	Crescent moon	[bulan sabit]	[bulan sabit]	[bulan sabit]	[bulan saɣit]	[bulan sabit]
32	s~h	Rainbow	[ɣunis]	[ɣunis]	[uneh]	[ɣuneh]	[ɣuneh]
33	ɣ~ŋ	Cool	[ɣisɔn]	[ɣisɔn]	[ŋisɔn]	[ŋisɔn]	[səgar]
34	Ø~m/-V	Sweet	[mis]	[mis]	[memis]	[memis]	[memis]
		Low	[ɣəbah]	[ɣəbah]	[ɣəbah]	[ɣəbah]	[məɣəbah]
		Fear (physical impact)	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[məɣabai]
		Afraid (of the atmosphere)	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[ɣabai]	[məɣabai]
		Kebaya	[kəbayaʔ]	[kəbayaʔ]	[kəmbayaʔ]	[kəmbayaʔ]	[kəbayaʔ]
		Read	[mbaca]	[mbaca]	[ŋəbaca]	[ŋambaca]	[baca]
35	Ø~t/-V	Middle	[təŋah]	[təŋah]	[təŋah]	[təŋah]	[tatəŋah]
		Poop	[ɣandan]	[ɣandan]	[tiɣandan]	[tiɣandan]	[ɣimpok]
		Step on	[iliʔ]	[iliʔ]	[tiliʔ]	[tiliʔ]	[iliʔ]
36	Ø~ŋ/-V	Push (men)	[njun]	[njun]	[jujun]	[ŋəjujun]	[ŋəjujun]
		Support behind	[babai]	[babai]	[babai]	[babai]	[ŋebabai]
37	Ø~t/g~k	Slide	[gisɛɣ]	[gisɛɣ]	[tigisɛɣ]	[bəgisɛɣ]	[bekiseɣ]
		Hide (be)	[səgoʔ]	[səgoʔ]	[tisəgoʔ]	[səgoʔ]	[səgoʔ]

	Correspondence	Glos	Form of Realization at the Point of Observation (PO)				
			PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
38	c~ɲ	Uphold	[cuncun]	[cuncun]	[cuncun]	[ŋuncun]	[cuncun]
39	ŋ~k	Run	[cəŋkəlaŋ]	[cəŋkəlaŋ]	[cəkəlaŋ]	[cəkəlaŋ]	[cəkəlaŋ]
40	Ø~m/Ø~ŋ	Not yet	[kuŋ]	[kuŋ]	[makuŋ]	[kuŋ]	[maŋkuŋ]

Table 2 concludes that there are 40 variations in consonant phoneme correspondence for word kinship similarities in the Komering language dialect, namely m~ŋ/Ø~K, s~Ø, Ø~s/-V, h~Ø, m~ŋ, m~b, g~k~ʔ, y~Ø, ŋ~Ø, ʔ~k, h~ɣ, n~t, di~Ø, p~m/w~k, ɲ~s, h~s, Ø~b-V, p~b, p~k, Ø~w/-V, h~g, r~ɣ, r~ɣ/ʔ~p, Ø~l, m~b~k, d~k, Ø~h~k, k~t/-V, ɲ~ɣ, ʔ~h, b~ɣ, s~h, ɣ~ŋ, Ø~m/-V, Ø~t/-V, Ø~ŋ/-V, Ø~t/g~k, c~ɲ, ŋ~k, and Ø~m/Ø~ŋ.

The variation [i] ~ [ɛ] is found in the gloss ‘and’ [hiʔ], [ɣiʔ] becomes [ɣɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4, and PO-5, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3; In the gloss ‘with’ [hiʔ], [ɣiʔ] becomes [ɣɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, and PO-5, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘alive’ [huɣiʔ], [uɣiʔ] becomes [huɣɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss 'because' [ulih ni], [mani] becomes [ulɛh ni], [səbab]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘pull’ [taɣiʔ] becomes [taɣɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5 while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘small plate’ [timit], [cipɛɣ ɣəniʔ] becomes [cipɛɣ ɣənɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3, and PO-5, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-4; In gloss ‘cerme’ [cəɣmin] becomes [cəɣmɛn]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, and PO-5, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss 'dencis fish' [dincis] becomes [dɛncis], [sardɛn]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘little mouse’ [rat ɣəniʔ] becomes [rat ɣənɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'banjir' [banjiɣ] becomes [banjɛɣ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘bitter’ [pahiʔ] becomes [pahɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɛ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘edge’ [piŋgɛɣ] becomes [pɛŋgɛɣ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [ɛ] is in PO-5.

The variation [i] ~ [ə] is found in the gloss ‘night’ [dibiŋi], [biŋi] becomes [dəbiŋi]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [ə] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss 'precarious' [gintɛŋ] becomes [gəntɛŋ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [ə] in PO-5; In the gloss ‘brittle brittle’ [piyɛʔ] becomes [pəyɛʔ]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [ə] in PO-1 and PO-2; In the gloss 'seed' [bənih], [seed] becomes [bənəh]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5, while the sound [ə] is in PO-3.

The variation [u] ~ [o] is found in the gloss 'drink' [ŋinum] to [ŋinom]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [o] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5. The variation [Ø] ~ [ə] is found in the gloss ‘person’ [jəlma] to [jələma]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ə] is in PO-4.

The variation [ɛ] ~ [a] is found in the gloss 'year' [tɛhun] to [year]. The sound [ɛ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [a] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [a] ~ [u] is found in the gloss 'old' [taha] to [tuha]. The sound [a] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [u] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [u] ~ [o] / [ɛ] ~ [ɔ] is found in the gloss ‘sideburns’ [gudɛk] / [paŋkeh] to [godɛk] / [bawɔʔ]. The sounds [u] / [ɛ] tend to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sounds [o] / [ɔ] in PO-3 and PO-4.

The variation [u] ~ [o] is found in the gloss ‘brain’ [utɔʔ] to [otɔʔ]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [o] in PO-5; In the gloss 'lontong' [luntɔŋ] becomes [lontɔŋ]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [o] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'drink' [inuman] becomes [inoman]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [o] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'kedondong' [kəduŋduŋ] becomes [kədoŋdoŋ]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [o] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [u] ~ [ɔ] is found in the gloss ‘outhouse’ [outhouse] as [kakɔs]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [ɔ] in PO-3 and PO-5; In the gloss 'dipper' [timbuʔ] becomes [timbɔʔ]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɔ] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘mattress’ [kasuγ] becomes [kasɔγ]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɔ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘torch’ [ubɔr] becomes [ɔbɔr]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3, while the sound [ɔ] in PO-1, PO-2, and PO-4.

The variation [ə] ~ [u] is found in the gloss ‘adult’ [təha], [wɛcɛ] to [tuha], [mutuha]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [u] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘boil’ [məsunuʔ] becomes [soluʔ], [musunuʔ], [sunuʔ]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3 while the sound [u] in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [ə] ~ [a] is found in the gloss ‘mosque’ [məsəjid], [məsjəd] becomes [mosque]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5, while the sound [a] in PO-3; In gloss ‘pecal’ [pəcəl] becomes [pəcal]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [a] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘potato’ [kəntaŋ] becomes [kantaŋ]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [a] in PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘pariah’ [pəγia] becomes [paγia]. The sound [ə] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [a] in PO-1 and PO-3.

The variation [ɔ] ~ [o] is found in the gloss ‘door’ [γaŋɔʔ] to become [γaŋoʔ]. The sound [ɔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [o] in PO-3 and PO-5

The variation [ɔ] ~ [a] is found in the gloss ‘pusaka’ [pusakɔ] to become [pusaka], [sənimbaŋ]. The sound [ɔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [a] in PO-3 and PO-5..

The variation [i] ~ [Ø] is found in the gloss 'ladder' [ijan] to [jan], [obor]. The sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4, PO-5.

The variation [o] ~ [a] is found in the gloss 'mango' [maŋgo] to [maŋga]. The sound [o] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [a] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'weak' [ləmoh] becomes [ləmah]. The sound [o] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [a] in PO-3 and PO-5..

The variation [ɔ] ~ [u] is found in the gloss ‘vegetable’ [sayɔγ] to become [vegetable], [gulaj]. The sound [ɔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [u] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5

The variation [ɔ] ~ [u] ~ [a] is found in the gloss ‘durian’ [dɔγian] to [duγian], [daγian]. The sound [ɔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [u] in PO-4 and PO-5, then the sound [a] in PO-3. The variation [u] ~ [i] is found in the gloss 'tuli' [tulo] to [tilu]. The sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [i] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [m]~[ŋ] / [Ø]~[K] is found in the gloss ‘alir (me)’ [məhili] / [hilian] to [ŋəhili] / [muhili]. The sounds [m] / [Ø] tend to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sounds [ŋ] / [K] in PO-3 and PO-4.

The variation [s]~[Ø] is found in the gloss 'child' [sanaʔ] to [anaʔ]. The sound [s] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘all’ [uɲinni], [suɲin] becomes [uɲin]. The sound [s] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [Ø] in PO-4 and PO-5.The variation [Ø]~[s] / [-V] is found in the gloss ‘cage’ [kuta] to [səkuta]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [s] / [-V] in PO-5; In the gloss 'hundred' [γatus] becomes [səγatus]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3 while the sound [s] / [-V] in PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'thousand' [γibu] becomes [səγibu]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [s] / [-V] in PO-4 and PO-5

The variation [h]~[Ø] is found in the gloss ‘smoke’ [hasoʔ] to [asoʔ]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the ‘green’ gloss [hujaw] becomes [ujaw]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; Pad gloss ‘white’ [handaʔ] becomes [andaʔ]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [Ø] in PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘roof’ [hatɔʔ] becomes [atɔʔ]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘alu’ [həlu] becomes [əlu]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO4 and PO-5 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3 and PO-5; In the gloss 'pot' [γayoh]

becomes [ɣayo]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss 'enau' [hanaw] becomes [anaw]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO3 and PO-4 while the sound [Ø] in PO-5; In gloss ‘fine’ [delicate] becomes [fine]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [Ø] in PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'will' [haga] becomes [aga]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5

The variation [m]~[ŋ] is found in the gloss ‘belah (me)’ [mbəlah] to become [ŋəbəlah]. The sound [m] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [ŋ] in PO-3

. The variation [m]~[b] is found in the gloss ‘belah (me)’ [məlah] to become [bəlah]. The sound [m] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-4 while the sound [b] in PO-5; In the gloss ‘blind’ [muta] becomes [blind]. The sound [m] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [b] in PO-1 and PO-2.

The variation [g]~[k]~[ʔ] is found in the gloss ‘swollen’ [məgug], [məgag] to [məgak], [məgaʔ]. The sound [g] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, the sound [k] in PO-3 while the sound [ʔ] in PO-5.

The variation [y]~[Ø] is found in the ‘heavy’ gloss [biyaʔ] to [biaʔ]. The sound [y] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5, while the sound [Ø] is in PO-3.

The variation [ŋ]~[Ø] is found in the gloss ‘berry’ [ŋjuʔ], [ŋəjuʔ] becomes [juʔ]. The sound [ŋ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘burp (ber)’ [məŋkəɣak] becomes [mukeɣak]. The sound [ŋ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [ʔ]~[k] is found in the gloss ‘rot’ [busuʔ] to [rot]. The sound [ʔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [k] in PO-4; In the gloss 'fat, fat' [gəmuʔ] becomes [gəmuk], [gabak]. The sound [ʔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3, while the sound [k] in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘falling’ [tiaʔ], [tiyaʔ] becomes [tiak]. The [ʔ] sound tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5 while the [k] sound in PO-1 and PO-2.

The variation [h]~[ɣ] is found in the gloss ‘and’ [hiʔ] to become [ɣɛʔ], [ɣiʔ], [ɣiʔ]. The sound [h] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɣ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘with’ [hiʔ] becomes [ɣɛʔ], [ɣiʔ]. The sound [h] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ɣ] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘sun’ [sun] becomes [mataɣani]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-5 while the sound [ɣ] in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘crocodile’ [bəha], [buha] becomes [buɣa], [crocodile]. The sound [h] tends to be spoken by all speakers of PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [ɣ] in PO-3.

The variation [n]~[t] is found in the gloss 'hear' [nəŋis] to [təŋis]. The sound [n] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [t] in PO-4 and PO-5; In gloss ‘thin’ [thin] becomes [thin]. The sound [n] tends to be pronounced by speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [t] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘throw (me)’ [nimbak], [nayaɣ] becomes [tayaɣ]. The sound [n] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [t] in PO-3; In the gloss ‘planting’ [nanom] becomes [tanom]. The sound [n] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [t] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3.

The variation [di]~[Ø] is found in the gloss ‘where’ [didipa] becomes [dipa]. The sound [di] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘here’ [didija] becomes [dija]. The sound [di] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'there' [didudi] becomes [dudi]. The sound [di] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2 while the sound [Ø] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5

.The variation [p]~[m] / [w]~[k] is found in the gloss ‘rub’ [pusaw] to [musaw], [gusuk], [gusuʔ]. The sound [p] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [m] / [k] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss ‘thought’ [pikeɣ] becomes [mikeɣ]. The sound [p] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5 while the sound [m] in PO-3.

The variation [ɲ]~[s] is found in the gloss ‘sewing’ [ɲəɣuʔ] to [səɣuʔ]. The sound [ɲ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [s] in PO-5; In the gloss ‘blow’ [ɲəbu] becomes [səbu]. The sound [ɲ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3, while the sound [s] in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'selam' [ɲelom] becomes [selom]. The sound [ɲ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, while the sound [s] in PO-3 and PO-5.

The variation [h]~[s] is found in the gloss 'kami, kita' [hikam, ɣam] to become [səkam, ɣam], [səkam, nəɣam]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [s] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5. The variation [Ø]~[b-V] is found in the gloss 'female' [baj] to [bebaj]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [b-V] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [p]~[b] is found in the gloss 'underarm' [pah kəlupah] to become [bah kəlupah]. The sound [p] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [b] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [p]~[k] is found in the gloss 'clothesline' [pəŋəɣaŋan] to become [kənəɣaŋan]. The sound [p] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [k] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [Ø]~[w] / [-V] is found in the gloss ‘lumbung’ [balaj] to [welaj]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [w] / [-V] in PO-3 and PO-4..

The variation [h]~[g] is found in the gloss 'saw' [həɣgaji] to [gəɣgaji]. The sound [h] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [g] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [r]~[ɣ] is found in the gloss ‘sail’ [sail], [bebar] becomes [layaɣ]. The sound [r] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɣ] in PO-4; In the gloss ‘rambutan’ [rambutan], [hambutan] becomes [ɣambutan]. The sound [r] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɣ] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4; In the gloss ‘friendly’ [friendly] becomes [ɣfriendly]. The sound [r] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5 while the sound [ɣ] in PO-4.

The variation [r]~[ɣ] / [ʔ]~[p] is found in the gloss ‘kurap’ [kurap] as [kuɣaʔ], [kuɣap]. The sound [r] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɣ] / [ʔ] / [p] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4..

The variation [Ø]~[l] is found in the gloss 'fishing rod' [kawi] to become [kawil]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [l] in PO3 and PO-4.

The variation [m]~[b]~[k] is found in the gloss ‘coconut pistil’ [mambaŋ] to become [bambaŋ], [kambaŋ]. The sound [m] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, the sound [b] in PO-3 and PO-5 while the sound [k] in PO-4..

The variation [b]~[k] is found in the gloss ‘hairy’ [bəbulu] to [kəbulu]. The sound [b] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [k] is in PO-4.

The variation [Ø]~[h]~[k] is found in the gloss 'rattan' [uI] to become [hul], [kul], [kuwi]. The [Ø] sound tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, the [h] sound in PO-3 while the [k] sound in PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [k]~[t] / [-V] is found in the gloss ‘eagle’ [knuj] to [tənuj]. The sound [k] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [t] is in PO-5.

The variation [ɲ]~[ɣ] is found in the gloss ‘bee’ [ɲiwan], [məŋiŋoʔ] becomes [ɣiwan]. The sound [ɲ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɣ] is in PO-4.

The variation [ʔ]~[h] is found in the gloss ‘horn’ [tuŋkaʔ] to [tuŋkah]. The sound [ʔ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [h] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5.

The variation [b]~[ɣ] is found in the gloss ‘crescent’ [crescent] to [saɣit]. The sound [b] tends to be spoken by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5, while the sound [ɣ] is in PO-4.

The variation [s]~[h] is found in the gloss 'rainbow' [ɣunis] to [uneh], [ɣuneh]. The sound [s] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [h] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5. The variation [ɣ]~[ŋ] is found in the gloss ‘cool’ [ɣisɔn] to [ŋisɔn], [səgar]. The sound [ɣ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [ŋ] in PO-3 and PO-4.

The variation [Ø]~[m] / [-V] is found in the gloss ‘sweet’ [mis] to [memis]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [m] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5; In ‘low’ gloss [ɣəbah] becomes [məɣəbah]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [m] in PO-5; In the gloss ‘fear (of physical impact)’ [ɣabai] becomes [məɣabai]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [m] in PO-5; In the gloss 'fear (of the atmosphere)' [ɣabai] becomes [məɣabai]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [m] in PO-5; In the gloss 'kebaya' [kəbayaʔ] becomes [kəmbayaʔ]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [m] in PO-3 and PO-4; In the gloss 'read' [ŋəbaca], [read] becomes [mbaca], [ŋambaca]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-3 and PO-5 while the sound [m] in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4.

The variation [Ø]~[t] / [-V] is found in the 'middle' gloss [təŋah] to [tatəŋah]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4, while the sound [t] in PO-5; In the gloss 'bopong' [ɣandan], [ɣimpok] becomes [tiɣandan]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5, while the sound [t[in PO-3 and PO-4; Pasa gloss 'step on' [iliʔ] becomes [tiliʔ]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-5 while the sound [t] in PO-3 and PO-4

.The variation [Ø]~[ŋ] / [-V] is found in the gloss 'push (me)' [njun], [junjun] becomes [ŋəjujun]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-3, while the sound [ŋ] in PO-4 and PO-5; In the gloss 'support behind' [babai] becomes [ŋebabai]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-4 while the sound [ŋ] in PO-5.

The variation [Ø]~[t] / [g]~[k] is found in the gloss 'geser (ber)' [gisɛɣ] / [bəgisɛɣ] to [tigisɛɣ] / [bekiseɣ]. The [Ø] sound tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, the [t] sound in PO-3, while the [k] sound in PO-5; In the gloss 'hid (ber)' [səgoʔ] becomes [tisəgoʔ]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-4 and PO-5, the sound [t] in PO-3.

The variation [c]~[ɲ] is found in the gloss 'uphold, support in the head' [cuncun] to become [ŋuncun]. The sound [c] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2, PO-3 and PO-5 while the sound [ɲ] in PO-4. The variation [ŋ]~[k] is found in the gloss 'lari (ber)' [cəŋkəlaŋ] to [cəkəlaŋ]. The sound [ŋ] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1 and PO-2, while the sound [k] in PO-3, PO-4 and PO-5. The variation [Ø]~[m] / [Ø]~[ŋ] is found in the gloss 'not yet' [kuŋ] to [makuŋ] / [maŋkuŋ]. The sound [Ø] tends to be pronounced by all speakers in PO-1, PO-2 and PO-4, the sound [m] in PO-3 while the sound [ŋ] in PO-5.

This research not only helps in determining linguistic variations in the Komering language, but can also provide a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural diversity that exists in South OKU Regency. By understanding phonological and lexical differences, we can better appreciate the uniqueness of each existing dialect and subdialect, as well as strengthen the linguistic identity of the Komering people. As language speakers, we have a responsibility to preserve and learn more about our regional languages, so that this cultural heritage remains alive and develops amidst increasingly rapid globalization (Cohn & Ravindranath, 2014). This research describes how the relationship between Komering language isolects and other languages occurs (Sudirman & Sudirman, 2019).

Even in previous research, the uniqueness of the Komering language still has similarities with the Lampung language, which are two different languages or isolects (Isnaeni et al., 2022). These findings clarify the importance of paying attention to the language contact process. The combination of native speakers and non-native speakers can produce language variations that are unique to the native language of a region (Rukmana & Subiyantoro, 2022). Variasi kekerabatan yang memiliki kemiripan ini menggambarkan bahwa perbedaan dialek dalam Bahasa Komering merefleksikan hubungan antara kelompok-kelompok etnis dan dinamika kekuasaan di tingkat lokal.

The regions of South Sumatra that use the Komering language in daily life are Ogan Komering Ulu, East Ogan Komering Ulu, and South Ogan Komering Ulu. In everyday life, the Komering tribe people, apart from using the Komering language, also use Palembang Malay as a language of communication. Apart from that, in the observation area there are also transmigration areas where the majority of the population is Javanese and Balinese. This situation means that the lexicon of each district or sub-district will be different. The geographical location of the three observation point districts has different geographical conditions. Of course, this is also a factor in the phonetic or phonemic differences in the Komering language used in each region.

In this study we found many things that will enrich our knowledge in the fields of grammar and linguistics and their relationship with dialectology (Suksio & Jufrizal, 2024). This finding also provides an illustration of the structuring of variations in phonological relationships using a dialectological approach, so that it can give the status of a different language (Astuti et al., 2022). o, this research has an impact on awareness of the importance of linguistics as a tool to deepen understanding of language in social communities that have varied languages (Gorter, 2013; Kandel, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis concluded that the phonological similarities in the Komering language dialect from 200 Swadesh syllables were developed into 1218 basic syllables and cultural basic words in the aspect of vowel phonemes, there were 18 variations of vowel phonemes at five observation points with a total of 43 Swedish words found. In the findings of the vocal phoneme aspect, it was found that several POs had 2 word variations and there was one word that was only used in PO 5, namely the word [wɛcɛ]. Meanwhile, in terms of phonological similarity, the aspect of consonant phonemes was found to be 40 variations with a total of 77 words out of the 200 Swedish words studied. In the findings of consonant variations, it was also found that there were words that were only used in PO 1, PO 2, and PO 3, namely

the word split and the word blind which were only used in PO 4 and PO 5. So, 60% of the 200 Swedish words studied were similar. The phonological relationship is 21.5% for the vowel phoneme aspect and 38.5% for the consonant phoneme aspect. Thus, it can be said that the similarity of phonological relationships in the Komering language dialect is also influenced by geographical location and language contact that occurs with other languages, namely transmigrants who come from the island of Java. Geographical factors are the most important determinants of dialect. The results of this research have implications for understanding local or regional language defense which must be considered by the community and stakeholders. Moreover, the diversity of regional languages in Indonesia with cultural diversity of course also has an impact on the development of regional languages. Apart from that, research related to local languages must be developed to determine the level of development of language contact that occurs and also the existence of defense of a dialect in the regional language.

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