

## Proto Language Relationship with Mandailing Language

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to examine the kinship of the Proto language with the Mandailing language. This research uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method by grouping languages according to their level of kinship. The quantitative method is carried out using lexicostatistics techniques. Data collection techniques used in the form of recording techniques and recording techniques. The data used in this research is basic vocabulary which contains a list of 200 Swadesh vocabularies. (1) Identical pairs of Proto and Mandailing have 35 vocabularies. (2) Pairs Have Phonemic Correspondence in Proto and Mandailing, there are 2 vocabularies. (3) Phonetic similarities between Proto and Mandailing have 2 vocabularies. (4) One different phoneme in Proto and Mandailing languages has 16 vocabularies. The overall similarity of vocabularies from Proto and Mandailing which can be concluded is that there are 55 vocabularies or about 28%. That is, the percentage of kinship between the two is 28%. This percentage indicates that the Proto and Mandailing languages belong to the same family.*

### KEYWORDS

*Proto languages; Mandailing languages; Comparative Historical Linguistics*

### INTRODUCTION

Language changes and develops over time. Keraf (1991:34) states that Language change and development are directly proportional to the speaker and are influenced by the migration movement from the spread of the native language. Languages derived from the origin of the parent (kinship) have a kinship relationship in the past. This is evidenced by similarities in shape and meaning that reflect the history of the same heritage.

The Austronesian language is the name of a language family that lives in mainland Southeast Asia. After that, the Austronesian native language (PAN) was written. The Austronesian languages are divided into two subgroups: the Western Austronesian languages (Indonesian or Malay) and the Eastern Austronesian languages (Marine or Polynesian). West Indonesian groups include Malay, Formosa, Philippine, Minahasa, Acehnese, Gayo, Batak, Malay, Javanese, Madure, Sundane, Nias, Minankabau, The East Indonesian group includes Timor Ambon, Sula Bakan and South Harmahera Irian. West (Keraf, 1996).

Basically, language change is a universal and universal phenomenon. Language change as a general phenomenon can be seen in sound change at the phonological level. This is a very basic and important linguistic level in the context of comparative historical linguistics research (Fernandes, 1996).

Historical Comparative Linguistics, or Comparative Historical Linguistics, is a discipline of linguistics that raises questions about language in relation to time and the changes in linguistic elements that occur in that time field. In comparative historical

linguistics, the study of dates from one or more languages in at least two periods. Carefully compare the data to get the rules for the changes that occur in the language (Keraf, 1991: 22). The introduction of two or more languages has always been an interesting study for researchers. The questions that arise in the search for researchers about whether there is a relationship between one language and another language in the past, or whether basically, there was once a single language which later split into many languages in the world, finally led linguists to examine the possibility the.

Through this comparative historical linguistic study, the author tries to observe the kinship of the Proto language with the Mandailing language which belongs to the Austronesian or Polynesian Malay family. The Mandailing language is a complete regional language and is not part of other regional language (Rahmawati et al, 2021). The assumption regarding the kinship of the two languages is in the fact that there are similarities and similarities in form and meaning.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Comparative historical linguistics is a field of linguistic study that has a very large role in making a valuable contribution to the understanding, working and development of languages in the world. Keraf (1984:22) says that historical Comparative Linguistics (Comparative Historical Linguistics) is a field of linguistics that casts doubt on the language of the time field and the changes in linguistic elements that occur in that time field. is conducting a grouping (sub-grouping) languages in a language family. Languages in the same family are not necessarily the same level of kinship or the same level of similarity to each other.

Linguistic kinship is the relationship or relationship between one language and another. A language can be said to be related to another language if the vocabularies in that language have identical vocabularies, have almost the same phonemic and phonetic correspondence, and have similarities even though one phoneme is different. Hock (1988, in Fitriah & Afria, 2017: 208) says that language kinship is the relationship of origin of a language as evidenced by the grouping and reconstruction of its proto-language.

Kridalaksana (2008:116) in the linguistics dictionary says kinship is a relationship between two or more languages that are derived from the same parent language source which is called an ancient language. Kinship in linguistic terms is defined as a relationship between two or more languages derived from the same source (KBBI, 2008: 23). A related language is a language that has a relationship between one language and another. This relationship may be the origin of the same parent so that there are similarities or because of the common characteristics in common. In terms of language, this similarity can be seen in terms of phonology, morphology, and syntax.

In general, the sound of language is first distinguished into vowels and consonants. Vowel sounds are produced with slightly open vocal cords and consonant sounds occur after air currents pass through the slightly or slightly wide open vocal cords, and are transmitted to the oral cavity or nasal cavity by getting obstacles in certain places of articulation (Verhaar, 1996: 113).

In comparing two or more languages, lexicostatistics can be used. Lexicostatistics is a technique to determine the level of relationship between two languages by using a simple method, namely comparing the vocabulary contained in the language being compared and then seeing and determining the level of similarity of the vocabulary of the two languages (Crowly & Bown, 2010; Widayati, 2015). Meanwhile, Keraf (1991:121, 128) states that lexicostatistics is a technique in language grouping that tends to prioritize statistical observation of words (lexicon), and then tries to determine the grouping based on the

percentage of similarities and differences between one language and another. A word pair will be declared a relative if it fulfills one of the conditions (a) the pair are identical,

Comparable languages in lexicostatistics refer to languages that come from the same protolanguage regardless of how far apart the two languages are. Crowley and Bower (2010:139) state that lexicostatistics gives specific names to different levels of grouping.

### RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method by grouping languages according to their level of kinship. The quantitative method is carried out using lexicostatistics techniques. Lexicostatistical calculations are useful for determining the level of kinship of the languages studied, calculating the time apart, or even calculating the age of the languages so that in this study, of course, numbers will be used as a reference for determining research results. In addition, there is a research instrument in the form of a list of questions consisting of 200 basic vocabularies which are used as a reference for calculating lexicostatistics. The analysis uses the existing formulas in the lexicostatistical technique so that the stronger the quantitative method used in this study.

The data collection techniques used in this research are the following techniques:

- a. Note: in this study, the note-taking technique was carried out through a list of 200 basic Indonesian vocabularies that were adapted to the basic vocabulary found by Morris Swadesh. Furthermore, these 200 vocabularies were translated by the informants into their respective regional languages which were then recorded directly by the researchers.
- b. Record: the recording technique is carried out on all the vocabulary spoken by the informant.

After determining relatives' words using the above procedure, then a quantitative approach is then used using basic techniques to calculate the percentage of language kinship. By using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage of kinship} = \frac{\text{number of related vocabulary} \times 100\%}{\text{basic vocabulary count (200)}}$$

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### *Procedure for Determining Proto Language Relatives with Mandailing Language Gloss that doesn't count*

An unaccounted for gloss is a gloss that has no vocabulary in either language or in both languages. All loan words, both from kin and non-relative languages. Words invented in a noun or about a noun show that it is not a root word. If in the gloss there are two words that are the same, one is the root word and the other is an invented word with the same word, then the gloss for the root word is taken into account, while the derived word is not taken into account.

**Tabel 1.** Gloss that is not taken into account

NO.	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING	GLOSS
90.	*wanan	[kanan]	Kanan
96.	*kilap	[kilat]	Kilat
97.	*wiri	[kiri]	Kiri

**Bound Morpheme Isolation**

**Table 2.** Isolation of Bound Morphemes

NO.	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING	GLOSS
29.	* languj	[marlaŋɛ]	Renang
122.	* b lah	[mambɔla]	Belah
143.	* huwap	[manguap]	Menguap
190.	* tawa	[martata]	Tertawa

**Determination of Relatives**

**Identical Pairs**

Identical is a pair of words that all phonemes are the same, both in terms of meaning, pronunciation, writing, which have the exact same meaning. Identical vocabulary in terms of pronunciation and pronunciation and writing of words that do not change.

Data From 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies, identified relative word pairs were compared through identical pairs. The comparison results are presented in the following table:

**Table 3.** Identical Pairs

NO.	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING	GLOSS
1.	* abu	[abu]	Abu
4.	*anak	[anak]	Anak
17.	* baru	[baru]	Baru
19.	* batang	[batang]	Batang
20.	* batu'	[batu]	Batu
12.	* manuk	[manuk]	Ayam
27.	* buru	[buru]	Buru
30.	* dalam	[dalam]	Jalan
37.	* bintang	[binataŋ]	bintang
39.	* bulan	[bulan]	Bulan
41.	* bunga	[buŋa]	Bunga
45.	* daging	[dagiŋ]	Daging
47.	* danaw	[danaw]	Danau
59.	* duwa	[duwa]	Dua
64.	* sira	[sira]	Sira
73.	*kira	[kira]	Hitung
81.	* jahat	[jahat]	Jahat
93.	*kulambu	[kulambu]	Kelambu
94.	* ulu	[ulu]	Ulu
100.	* kulit	[kulit]	Kulit
106.	* langit	[langit]	Langit
110.	* lima	[lima]	Lima
111.	* dilah	[dilah]	Lidah
115.	* mata	[mata]	Mata
120.	* miriŋ	[miriŋ]	Miring
125.	* bunuh	[bunuh]	Bunuh
128.	* pilih	[pilih]	Pilih
136.	* tembak	[tembak]	Tembak
140.	* garut	[garut]	Garuk
148.	* timuR	[timur]	Timur
153.	* muta	[muta]	Muntah
165.	* pitu	[pitu]	Tujuh
183.	* tali	[tali]	Tali

191.	* janji	[janji]	Janji
195.	* tipis	[tipis]	Tipis

From the list above, 35 identical pairs were obtained between Proto and Mandailing languages or about 18%.

### **Couples Have Phonemic Correspondence**

When phonological changes occur regularly between two languages, with a high frequency, then the balanced form between the two languages is considered related. In this connection, the occurrence of the phonemes that show the correspondence can be accompanied by other linguistic phenomena called co-occurrence.

**Table 4.** Couples Have Phonemic Correspondence

NO.	BAHASA		GLOSS	KORESPONDENSI FONEMIS
	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING		
103.	* lawa-lawa	[laba-laba]	Laba-laba	/w ~ l/
107.	* laud	[laut]	Laut	/ d ~ t/

From the list above, it is found that 2 pairs of k have a phonemic correspondence between Proto and Mandailing or about 1%.

### **Phonetic Similarities**

If it cannot be proved that a pair of words in the two languages contains a phonemic correspondence, but the pair of words is found to be phonetically similar in the same articulatory position, then the pair can be considered a relative word (compare with various phonetic and morphemic changes in language). What is meant by "phonetically similar" is that the phonetic characteristics must be similar enough to be considered an allophone (Keraf, 1991: 129).

**Table 5.** Phonetic Similarities

NO.	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING	GLOSS
14.	* bagey'	[bagi]	Bagi
116.	* matay	[mate]	Mati

### **One Different Phoneme**

There is a difference in the phonemes of a word pair, but the difference is due to the influence of the input environment, and if the phoneme does not change due to the influence of the environment in another language, the pair will be as follows. It is called a relative word.

**Table 6.** One Different Phoneme

NO.	BAHASA PROTO	BAHASA MANDAILING	GLOSS
1.	* apa	[aha]	Apa
10.	* 'atep	[atap]	Atap
46.	* den	[dan]	Dan
57.	* -na	[ia]	Dia
65.	* ip n	[ipɔn]	Gigi
69.	* ?idung	[iguŋ]	Hidung
77.	* ikan	[ihan]	Ikan
142.	* iket	[ikat]	Ikat
90.	* wanan	[kanan]	Kanan
96.	* kilap	[kilat]	Kilat
97.	* wiri	[kiri]	Kiri
98.	* kita	[hita]	Kita

102.	*kutu	[hutu]	Kutu
131.	* tan m	[tanom]	Tanam
137.	* ‘aliy	[alir]	Alir
138.	* tuk(tuk)	[toktok]	Ketuk

From the list above, 16 identical pairs were obtained between Proto and Mandailing languages or about 8%.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the kinship of the Proto language and the Mandailing language, it can be concluded that:

1. From 200 data of Swadesh vocabulary which has Identical Pairs of Proto and Mandailing, there are 35 vocabularies.
2. From 200 data of Swadesh vocabulary which has Pairs Having Phonemic Correspondence in Proto and Mandailing, there are 2 vocabularies.
3. From 200 data of Swadesh vocabulary which has Phonetically Similarity in Proto and Mandailing, there are 2 vocabularies.
4. From 200 data of Swadesh vocabulary which has One Different Phoneme in Proto and Mandailing, there are 16 vocabularies.
5. The overall similarity of vocabularies from Proto and Mandailing which can be concluded is that there are 55 vocabularies or about 28%. That is, the percentage of kinship between the two is 28%. This percentage indicates that the Proto and Mandailing languages belong to the same family.

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