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Author : Lidya Purnamasari Br Tampubolon, Dr. Dwi Widayati, M.Hum.
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Linear And Innovative Legacy of Austronesian Proto Vocal Sounds into Toba Batak Language

Lidya Purnamasari Br Tampubolon, Dr. Dwi Widayati, M.Hum.

Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

lidyatampubolon28@yahoo.com, dwiwidayati@usu.ac.id

Abstract

This research is an analysis of Linear and Innovative Inheritance of Proto Austronesian Vowel Sounds into Toba Batak Language. The data collection method used in this research is the listening method and the speaking method as proposed by Sudaryanto (2015: 203). The listening method was used for written data and the proficient method for verbal data regarding the correctness of the data and used a list of 200 Swadesh Vocabularies (Revised Blust, 1980). Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis of Linear Inheritance and Innovative Vowel Sounds of Proto Austronesian Language into Toba Batak Language in this study using the rules of analysis of the theory of Comparative Historical Linguistics. The results of the analysis of the Linear and Innovative Inheritance of Proto Austronesian Vowel Sounds into the Toba Batak Language that changes in linear inheritance and innovation are in the vowel /a/i/u/ while for changes in the inheritance of vowel sounds /ɔ/ from the Proto Austronesian language not found in the Toba Batak language.

Keywords: Proto Austronesian language; Toba Batak language; Vowel Sound; Inheritance; Linear and Innovative.

1. Introduction

Language is a means for living things to interact socially with other living things, language is very important and needed in human life. If the language does not exist then a person cannot convey his intentions and goals, which will eventually result in a silence that produces nothing. Language is passed down by our ancestors from generation to generation through a long and continuous process. The long process of language decline causes the process of language evolution to occur.

Each language has its own sound system. This also applies to the Proto-Austronesian languages before the language split into its derivative languages, even though we cannot build and compose a complete and complete sound system. Austronesian speakers are thought to have inhabited the islands of Southeast Asia about 5000 years ago. They are thought to have come from Taiwan, having migrated from South China approximately 8000 years ago. From Taiwan Proto Austronesian speakers spread to the Philippines and then western Indonesia through Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java, the Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, and Cambodia (West Malayo Polynesia).

Ancient languages that lived thousands of years ago developed and split into several new languages. Languages underwent changes and developments from the Proto language (old language) to the language we now use. Proto language is an old language that descends a number of related languages: for example, Proto-Austronesian is the ancient language of Indonesian languages [3]. The Proto-Austronesian language is hereinafter abbreviated as PAN.

Toba Batak language is a regional language used by native speakers of the Toba Batak tribe. The Toba Batak tribe covers the present Toba Samosir Regency whose territory includes Balige, Laguboti, Parsoburan, and its surroundings.

One of the areas where the majority of the population is Toba Batak is in Sombahhuta, the land of Siantar Java. The Toba Batak language used in this village is the Toba Batak language which is generally used in daily communication. Regarding a proto Austronesian proto-vocal inheritance that is very interesting to analyze, here is the formula: How is the linear and innovative inheritance of the Proto Austronesian vowel sounds into the Toba Batak language, especially in the Sombahhuta area, Tanah Java, Siantar?

Each analysis certainly has a purpose as a form of process of formula formation, here are the objectives of this analysis to describe the linear and innovative inheritance of the vowel sounds of the Proto Austronesian language into the Toba Batak language in the Sombahhuta area, Tanah Java, Siantar.

2. Theoretical Foundation

This analysis requires a theory that is used as a reference source in analyzing data on the data that has been obtained.

2.1. Comparative Historical Linguistics

Historical linguistics is a study that examines changes in language. This study, at the same time provides an understanding of how language changes, how language processes, how parts of language can complement and fit each other, and in general what makes language a unified whole [1]. Comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that questions language in terms of time and the changes in linguistic elements that occur during that time. Comparative historical linguistics in studying the data taken from one or more languages, which is at least two periods. Furthermore, the data is compared carefully to obtain the rules for changes that occur in the language [3].

Comparative linguistics or comparative historical linguistics (LHK) has the main task and authority to determine and study the kinship relationships of a group of languages. In addition, it also determines the level of kinship between these languages (Anttilla, 1979: 20). Languages that are members of one language group usually have the same development history. Thus every language used as a means of communication between fellow speakers has a relationship or kinship with other languages.

In the field of comparative hisometric studies, sound changes based on place include changes in metathesis, apheresis (apheresis) syncope (sincope), apocope (apocope), prosthesis, epenthesis, paragog, linear and innovations that must be carried out in the framework of a word. So the first step is to determine which words can be used as comparison material. That's why in the study of comparative historical linguistics it is known as related words.

Based on the results of the reconstruction, the Proto Austronesian language has the following phoneme system (Blush, 2013). There are four Proto-Austronesian vowel phonemes, namely */i/, */u/, */ɔ/, */a/. PAN vowels can be seen in the Table 1.

Table 1. PAN Vowels

Tongue position	Front	Middle	Behind
Tall	*i		*u
Currently		*ɔ	
Low		*a	

3. Analysis Method

In a data analysis requires a method in the process. In this case the author uses descriptive analysis. In general, data collection techniques can be understood into 2, namely, library data collection and field research. There are two methods that can be used in an effort to analyze data, namely the pandanus method and the agih method (Suda ryanto, 2015:15). The author also uses Swadesh data as a reference for data analysis.

4. Results and Discussion

Linear and Innovative Inheritance of the Proto Austronesian Language into the Toba Batak Language.

4.1. Linear Inheritance

Linear inheritance is the inheritance of one or several proto phonemes into the current language / Toba Batak language while maintaining the characteristics that exist in these proto phonemes.

Table 2. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *i

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*dilah	Lidah	dilah
*sira	Garam	Sira
*tali	Tali	Tali
*tipis	Tipis	Tipis
*bintang	Bintang	bintang
*inum	Minum	Inum
*lima	Lima	Lima
*(t)ikam	Tikam	Tikam
*pitu	Tujuh	Pitu
*di	Di	Di

Analysis of the Linear Inheritance of the Proto-Austronesian Language resulted in the PAN *i Vowel Phoneme experiencing inheritance in the Toba Batak language. There are 10 vowel phonemes /i/ PAN inherited directly into the Toba Batak language.

Table 3. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *a

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*jahit	Jahit	jahit
*bapa	Bapak	bapa
*garut	Garuk	garut
*kabut	Kabut	kabut
*langit	Langit	langit
*babah	Mulut	babah
*baru	Baru	baru
*batu	Batu	batu
*dalan	Jalan	dalan
*anak	Anak	anak

The results of the analysis of the PAN Vowel phoneme /a/ experience inheritance in the Toba Batak language. There are 11 PAN Vowel phonemes /a/ which are inherited directly into the Toba Batak language.

Table 4. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *u

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*bunga	Bunga	Bunga
*buru	Buru	Buru
*bunuh	Bunuh	Bunuh
*bulan	Bulan	Bulan
*ulu	Kepala	Ulu
*muta	Muntah	muta
*buni	Sembunyi	buni
*bulu	Bulu	bulu
*tuk(tuk)	Ketuk	tuktuk
*bunga	Bunga	Bunga

This analysis proves that there are 9 PAN Vowel phonemes /u/ that are inherited directly into the Toba Batak language.

4.2. Innovative Inheritance

Innovative inheritance is a form of inheritance if there is a change from the proto language into the current language/Toba Batak language.

Table 5. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *i

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*bisul	Bisul	bosul
*in p	Baring	peak
*diri	Berdiri	tindak
*[^h]i(m)pi'	Mimpi	nipi
*i(nn)ng	Dimana	didia
*-n,a	Dia	ibana, bana
*dingin	Dingin	ngali
*ip n	Gigi	ngingi,ipon
*hati	Hati	roha
*?idung	Hidung	ingung
*gizau	Hijau	ijo
*i(n)t m	Hitam	birong
*kira	Hitung	hitung
*ikan	Ikan	dekke
*ini	Ini	nion
*itu(h)	Itu	ni adu
*binay	Isteri	rippe
*ija(nN)	Kapan	andigan
*wiri	Kiri	hambirang
*kita	Kita	hita
*bi(n)dang	Lebar	bolak
*lihry	Leher	rukkung
*l mpit	Lipat	loppit
*mirin	Miring	mereng
*pilih	Pilih	pilit
*ciyum	Cium	umma, anggo
*maliG	Curi	takko
*aliy	Alir	alir
*kali	Gali	hali
*iket	Ikat	rahat
*tiyup	Tiup	imbus, ombus
*(t)ijam	Perut	butuha
*tidur	Tidur	modom, podom,
*tikus	Tikus	bagudung
*nipa	Ular	ulok
*bi(t)uka(')	Usus	butuha
*beli	Beli	tuhor
*tenguk	Lihat	bereng
*sepsep	Isep	hossop
*(')abih	Semua	sude

Table 6. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *a

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*abu	Abu	orbuk
*wai	Air	aek
*akar	Akar	urat
*angin	Angin	alogo
*asu	Anjing	biang

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*apa	Apa	aha
*apuy	Api	api
*qasap	Asap	timpul,timus
*atep	Atap	saongsaong,tarup
ku'a[]	Bagaimana	beha
*bagey'	Bagi	bagi
*bat'ah	Basah	maraek
*batang	Batang	bona
*languj	renang	lange
*na ava	Napas	hosa
*'angen	Pikir	pikkir
*caciN	Cacing	tabilabi,tampias
*daging	Daging	sibuk,jagal
*danau	Danau	tao
*dayah	Darah	mudar
*datang	Datang	ro
*da'un	Daun	bulung
*dabuk	Debu	orbuk
*atas	Atas	gijang
*babah	Bawah	toru
*dalem	Dalam	bagas,dalom
*warih	Hari	ari
*jahat	Jahat	jukkat
*zantung	Jantung	jattung
*zarum	Jarum	jarum
*jawuh	Jauh	dao
*kambiņ	Kambing	hambing
*kaki	Kaki	pat
*wanan	Kanan	siamun
*labu	Kotor	dorsun
*lawa(lawa)	laba-laba	omo-omo
*lain	Lain	naasing
*laki	laki-laki	bawa
*la'ud	Laut	laut
*malem	Malam	borngin
*malu	Malu	maila
*matay	Mati	mate
*mata	Mata	simalolong
*tan m	tanam	tanom
*taGis	tangis	tangis
*kaPu	Gigit	harat
*namuk	nyamuk	rongit
*panas	panas	mohop
*pand'aG	panjang	gajang
*kesik	Pasir	horsik,rihit
*dada	payudara	tarus
*pandak	pendek	pendek,jempek
*daRa	perempuan	boru
*sakit	Sakit	hansit
*sai'	Siapa	ise
*laki'	suami	amatta
*tahu'	Tahu	boto
*tahun	tahun	taon
*tazam	Tajam	tajam
*(t)akut	takut	biar
*t b l	Tabel	tobal
*taliGa	telinga	pinggol
*layaG	terbang	habang
*tawa	tertawa	mengkel
*janji	Janji	padan,bagabaga
*naik	Naik	naek
*benar	benar	botul,toho,tutu
*berat	berat	borat

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*besa/r/	besar	balga
*den	dan,dengan	dohot
*empat	empat	opat
* t b l	Tebal	tobal,hapal
*gelar	nama	goar

Table 7. Pewarisan Fonem Vokal PAN *u

PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba
*buhat	bekerja	markarejo
*pute/r/	belok	putor
* b ndul	bengkak	bongkak
*hucap	Kata	hata
*tu(m)buh	tumbuh	tubu
*bu'a	Buah	buah
*buruN	burung	pidong
*bayuk	busuk	busuk
*duwa	Dua	dua
*dukduk	duduk	hudul
*ikuR	Ekor	ihur
*gu(n)duh	guntur	ronggur
*hidup	hidup	ngolu
*hujan	hujan	udan
*utan	hutan	rumba
*kayu	Kayu	hau
*kulambu	kelambu	kalabbu
*kulit	Kulit	huling-huling
*kutu	Kutu	hutu
*kuning	kuning	huning
*ludah	ludah	ijur
*tunu'	bakar	tutung
*buka	Buka	bukka
*Pu(G)kul	pukul	pukul
*huwap	menguap	heamheamon
*kunaq	kunyah	hilhil
*tu(O,q)a	mereka	nasida
*'uyaG	orang	jolma,halak
*putih	Putih	bottar
*bulu	rambut	Obuk
*%umah	Rumah	Jabu
*rumpu	rumpu	Duhut,ramba
*tuha'	Tua	matua
*tulaG	Tulang	Holi
* but k	tumpul	Majal
*kaw	engkau	Ho
*telur	Telur	tolor,pira,tolur

4.3. Overall Explanation Analysis

Overall, based on linear and innovative data analysis, it can be understood that linearly there is an inheritance of the vowel phoneme /i/a/u/ in the Toba Batak language from the Proto-Austronesian language, but there is no vowel /ɔ/, this happens because the Toba Batak language there is no /ɔ/ soft/weak vowel but a loud /e/. Then, in innovation, there is an inheritance of the vowel phoneme /i/a/u/ in the Batak Toba language which has undergone changes. There is a vowel /o/ which is not found in the proto-austronesian vowels and the vowel changes are replaced with consonants, namely: /b/n/g/p/c/k/m/h/r/c/j/d/l/.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and description of the sound changes from the Proto Austronesian language into the Toba Batak language, a comparative historic linguistic study, it can be concluded that the Proto Austronesian language experienced sound changes based on changes in place, namely: changes in linear and innovative inheritance, namely in vowels /i/a /u/ while the change in the inheritance of vowel sounds /ə/ from the Proto Austronesian language is not found in the Toba Batak language. Based on the swadesh data, it was also found that the most dominant was the sound change in innovative inheritance from the proto Austronesian language into the Toba Batak language or the so-called sound change process in the form of adding a phoneme or more in the middle of the word, then the use of a vowel /o/ which was not present. in proto-Austronesian languages as well as changes that are filled by consonant sounds.

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Attachment

No.	PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Daerah Anda (Batak Toba)
1	* 'abu	Abu	Orbuk
2	* wai	Air	Aek
3	* 'akaR	Akar	Urat
4	* anak	Anak	anak, gelleng, dakdanak
5	* angin	Angin	Alogo
6	* asu	Anjing	Biang
7	* 'apa'	Apa	Aha
8	* apuy	Api	Api
9	* qasap	Asap	timpul, timus
10	* 'atep	Atap	saongsaong, tarup
11	* avan	Awan	Ombun
12	* manuk	Ayam	Manuk
13	* ku'a[']	bagaimana	beha, boha, songondia
14	* 'bagey'	Bagi	bagi, ris, sagi
15	* bisul	Bisul	bosol, baro, parung
16	* bapa'	Bapak	bapa, ama, among, amang, damang, amata
17	* baRu	Baru	imbaru, baru
18	* bat'ah	Basah	maraek, matonu
19	* batang	Batang	bona,
20	* batu'	Batu	batu, sibahe
21	* buhat	Bekerja	markarejo, mangula, marsiulaon
22	* pute/r/	Belok	putor, legot
23	* bener	Benar	botul, toho, tutu, tingkos
24	* b ndul	Bengkak	bongkak, gombung, bolsom
25	* beRat	berat	borat, dokdok, boton
26	* 'in p	baring	Peak
27	* buru	buru	buru, lumba
28	* diri	berdiri	tindang, ojak, marjongjong, hehe, jongjong
29	* languj	renang	Lange
30	* dalam	jalan	Dalan
31	* hucap	kata	Hata

No.	PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Daerah Anda (Batak Toba)
32	* [']i(m)pi'	mimpi	Nipi
33	*na ava	napas	Hosa
34	* 'angen	pikir	pikkir, angkal
35	* tu(m)buh	tumbuh	Tubu
36	* besa/r/	besar	balga, bolon, bosar, godang
37	* bintang	bintang	bintang, hala
38	* bu'a	buah	boras,parbue
39	* bulan	bulan	Bulan
40	* bulu'	bulu	imbulu,bulu
41	* bunga	bunga	mutik, bunga
42	* buruN	burung	Pidong
43	* bayuk	busuk	busuk,lapuk
44	* cacin	cacing	labilabi,tampias
45	* daging	daging	sibuk,jagal,juhut
46	* den	dan, dengan	dohot,huhut,jala
47	* danaw	danau	Tao
48	* dayah	darah	mudar,
49	* datang	datang	Ro
50	* da'un	daun	Bulung
51	* dabuk	debu	orbuk,sorbuk
52	* di	Di	Di
53	* atas	atas	Gijang
54	* babah	bawah	Toru
55	* dalem	dalam	bagas,dalom
56	* i(nn)ng	dimana	Didia
57	* -n,a	dia	ibana, bana
58	* dingin	dingin	Ngali
59	* duwa	dua	Dua
60	* dukduk	duduk	Hudul
61	* 'ikuR	ekor	Ihur
62	* 'e(m)pat	empat	Opat
63	* kaw	engkau,	Ho
64	* sira	garam	Sira
65	* ip n	gigi	ngingi,ipon
66	* gu(n)duh	guntur	Ronggur
67	* waRih	hari	Ari
68	* hati	hati	roha,ateate
69	* ?idung	hidung	Ingung
70	* hudip	hidup	ngolu,mangolu
71	* gizau	hijau	Ijo
72	* '(n)t m	hitam	Birong
73	* kira	hitung	etong,bilang,bilangi
74	* hujan	hujan	Udan
75	* utan	hutan	rumba,harangan,tombak
76	* 'ibu'	ibu	inong,inang
77	* ikan	ikan	Dekke
78	* ini	ini	Nion
79	* binay	isteri	Rippe
80	* itu(h)	itu	ni adu
81	* jahat	jahat	Jukkat
82	*zantuN	jantung	Jattung
83	* zaRum	jarum	Jarum
84	* dabuh	jatuh	Dabuh
85	* jahit	jahit	Jahit
86	* jawuh	jauh	Dao
87	* kambing	kambing	Hambing
88	* kabut	kabut	Ombun
89	* kaki'	kaki	Pat
90	*wanan	kanan	Siamun
91	* ija(nN)	kapan	Andigan
92	* kayu'	kayu	Hau
93	* kulambu	kelambu	Kalabbu
94	* ulu	kepala	Ulu
95	* keRin	kering	Mahiang

No.	PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Daerah Anda (Batak Toba)
96	* kilap	kilat	Sillam
97	* wiri	kiri	Hambirang
98	* kita	kita	Hita
99	* labu	kotor	Dorsun
100	* kulit	kulit	Huling-huling
101	* kuning	kuning	Huning
102	* kutu	kutu	Hutu
103	* lawa(lawa)	laba-laba	Omo-omo
104	* lain	lain	Naasing
105	* laki	laki-laki	Bawa
106	* langit	langit	Langit
107	* la'ud	laut	Laut
108	* bi(n)dang	lebar	Bolak
109	* lihiy	leher	Rukkung
110	*lima	lima	Lima
111	* dilah	lidah	Dilah
112	* ma-kan	makan	Mangan
113	* malem	malam	Borngin
114	* malu	malu	Maila
115	* mata	mata	Simalolong,panonggor
116	* matay	mati	mate,monding
117	* l mpit	lipat	Loppit
118	* tenguk	lihat	Bereng
119	* mudah	mudah	Ijur
120	* mirinj	miring	Mereng
121	* tunu'	bakar	Tutung
122	* b lah	belah	Bolah
123	* beli	beli	Tuhor
124	* buka'	buka	Bukka
125	* bunuh	bunuh	Bunuh
126	* pegaG	pegang	Tiop
127	* (k.g)emes	peras	Poros
128	* pilih	pilih	Pilit
129	* keRat	potong	Seat
130	* pu(G)kul	pukul	Pukul
131	* tan m	tanam	Tanom
132	* taGis	tangis	Tangis
133	* ciyum	cium	Umma, anggo
134	* maliG	curi	Takko
135	* deGar	dengar	Bege
136	* tembak	tembak	Tebbak
137	* 'aliy	alir	alir
138	* tuk(tuk)	ketuk	Tuktuk
139	* kali'	gali	Hali
140	* garut	garuk	Garut
141	* kaPu	gigit	Harat
142	* iket	ikat	Rahut
143	* sepsep	isap	Hossop
144	* huwap	menguap	Heamheamon,
145	* kunaq	kunyah	hilhil,hudap,husap
146	* (t)ikam	tikam	tikam,tiham, tusuk, tura
147	* tiyup	tiup	imbus,ombus
148	*timuR	timur	Habinsaran
149	*meRa	merah	Rara
150	* tu(O,q)a	mereka	Nasida
151	*'inum	minum	inum,manginum
152	*babah	mulut	babah,munsung
153	*muta	muntah	muta,uta
154	* naik	naik	nangkok,naek
155	* gelar	nama	Goar
156	* namuk	nyamuk	Rongit
157	* 'uyaG	orang	jolma, halak
158	* panas	panas	Mohop
159	* pand'aG	panjang	Gajang

No.	PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Daerah Anda (Batak Toba)
160	* kesik	pasir	horsik, rihit
161	* dada	payudara	Tarus
162	* pandak	pendek	pendek, jempek
163	* daRa	perempuan	Boruboru
164	* (t)ijan	perut	Butuha
165	*pitu	tujuh	Pitu
166	* putih	putih	Bottar
167	* bulu'	rambut	Obuk
168	* %umah	rumah	Jabu
169	* rumput	rumput	duhut, ramba
170	*sakit	sakit	Hansit
171	*sa	satu	Sada
172	* 'aku'	saya	Ahu
173	* kapak	sayap	Habong
174	* buni'	sembunyi	monggop, buni
175	* se(m)pit	sempit	Sompit
176	* (')abih	semua	Sude
177	* sai'	siapa	ise, siaha
178	* laki'	suami	amatta, amangamang, dongan saripe
179	* tahu'	tahu	Boto
180	* tahun	tahun	Taon
181	* tazem	tajam	Tajom
182	* (t)akut	takut	biar, sogan
183	* tali'	tali	tali, jorat
184	* tanah	tanah	Tano
185	* taGan	tangan	Tangan
186	* t b l	tebal	tobal, hapal
187	* taliGa'	telinga	Pinggol
188	* telur	telur	tolor, pira, tolur,
189	* layaG	terbang	Habang
190	* tawa	tertawa	Mengkel
191	* janji	janji	padan, bagabaga, hata sitiopon
192	* tidur	tidur	modom, podom,
193	* telu'	tiga	Tolu
194	* tikus	tikus	Bagudung
195	* tipis	tipis	tipis, laslas, rampis
196	* tuha'	tua	matua, matoras
197	* tulaG	tulang	Holi
198	* but k	tumpul	Majal
199	* nipa	Ular	Ulok
200	* bi(t)uka(')	usus	Butuha