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Vocal Sound Inheritance From The Proto Language To Nias Language

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Abstrak

*This study aims to determine the vocal sounds from proto language to Gunung Sitoli Nias language (BNGS). The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique is the field plunge technique, which is located at Jalan Krakatau Ujung, where many people of Nias Gunung Sitoli live in that place. Data analysis techniques are preparing the object of study, identifying and translating data into Indonesian, observing words or sentences, classifying data, and then making conclusions. The results of the research that obtained Linear Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes in Nias Gunung Sitoli Language: /*i/ → /i/, /*a/ → /a/, /*u/ → /u/, /*ɔ/ → /ɔ/. And on the Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes in the Nias Language of Gunung Sitoli by Innovation (non-linear) are: /*i/ → /a/,/ɔ/,/o/,/e/. /*a/ → /ɔ/,/o/,/e/,/i/,/u/. /*u/ → /ɔ/,/o/,/e/,/i/. /*ɔ/ → /a/,/u/,/i/.*

Keywords: Inheritance; Proto Language; BNGS

1. Introduction

Language is indispensable in social life, without language social interaction will not work well. With the language, social interaction will work well, because of communication and reciprocal relationships with each other. It is language that influences the view of human life. Humans cannot think except through their language. And each regional language also has the same function (in general) for the supporting community, namely as a means of communication. However, the function of the regional language as a communication tool here is only in a limited environment, namely only within the scope of the supporting community or in other words it is only used in communication between members of certain ethnic groups (ethnic groups).

Similar to other regional languages, the Nias language as one of the regional languages also plays an important role in the activities of people's lives. In this case, the Nias language plays an important role in daily interactions among the Nias people. Nias language has been able to become a communication tool that can express ideas, thoughts, feelings, and desires of its users. And the Nias language is able to become a tool for exchanging information between the people of Nias.

Reflection is a reflection or reflection of the initial language contained in the derived language. The language reflection is divided into two, namely retention and innovation. Retention is the inheritance of sound by maintaining the shape or characteristics of the phoneme (linear), while innovation is a change in the shape or characteristics of the phoneme.

As a derivative of the Proto-Austronesian language which is included in the West Austronesian sub-group, the Nias language has certainly changed its word form and meaning over a long period of time. In linguistics, there is one study

that discusses changes in the form of language that are carried out diachronically, namely the study of comparative historical linguistics.

This article is based on the theory of comparative historical linguistics. This theory was developed, among others, by Jacob Grimm (1787-1863), Lehman (1972), Hock (1988), Bynon (1979). This theory is also called diachronic theory, which concerns the analysis of the shape and regularity of changes in common languages, for example those equipped with sound changes, to reconstruct past languages, namely ancient (proto) languages that lived thousands of years before that. This ancient (proto) language changed and broke into several derivative languages due to factors of place and time (Bynon, 1979:54). These derived languages inherit the rules of their original language and will differ due to developments (innovations) that occur later after the language is different (Bynon, 1979:61). The kinship relationship between cognate languages in comparative studies can basically be proven based on the inherited elements of the original language or proto-language (Hock, 1988). The concept of the original language or proto-language is not actually a grammatical form, but a form that is designed to build or reassemble as an illustration of the past of a language. In other words, this concept is a theoretical idea designed in a very simple way to connect related language systems using a number of rules (Jeffers and Lehiste, 1970; Bynon: 1979:71). The linguistic facts in the form of regularity, equivalence found in the languages of relatives show evidence of shared authenticity inherited from a common ancestor (Bynon, 1979:47). In the presence of common inherited characteristics, close coherent relationships between kin languages can be found and their proto-language systems can be traced.

Comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that questions language in the field of time and the changes in language elements that occur during that time. Comparative historical linguistics studies a word form of one or more languages in at least two periods. These words are compared carefully to obtain the rules for the changes that occur (Keraf, 1996:22). Based on this background, the author of this paper will discuss the Inheritance of Vocal Sounds from Proto to Nias Gunung Sitoli Language.

2. Theoretical Basis

2.1. Proto-Austronesian

The Proto-Austronesian languages are a language family spoken by Austronesian speakers who inhabited the islands of Southeast Asia about 5000 years ago. They are thought to have come from Taiwan, having migrated from southern China approximately 8000 years ago. From Taiwan, the Proto-Austronesian speakers spread to the Philippines and then to western Indonesia via Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java, Senandung Melayu, Vietnam, Cambodia (West Malayo Polynesia) (Keraf. 1984: 184-201)

Proto language is an old language or language of origin which descends a number of related languages [3]. The Proto-Austronesian language is the language of origin of the languages in Indonesia and the languages which are widely distributed in the archipelago in Southeast Asia. The Proto-Austronesian language as the original (parent) language underwent changes in its derivative languages. The Proto-Austronesian languages are hereinafter abbreviated as PAN.

Based on the results of the reconstruction, the Proto-Autroneesian language has the following phoneme system (Blush, 2013). There are four Proto-Austronesian vocal phonemes, namely */i/, */u/, */ə/, */a/.

PAN vowels can be seen in the Table 1.

Table 1. PAN Vowels

Tongue Position	Front	Middle	Behind
Tall	*i		*u
Currently		*ə	
Low		*a	

2.2. Comparative Historical Linguistics

Comparative Historical Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that questions language in the field of time and the changes in language elements that occur in that time field (Keraf, 1991: 22). First of all, comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that compares languages that do not have written data or it can also be said that comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that emphasizes techniques in the pre-history of languages. The choice of the theory of comparative historical linguistics certainly has several reasons, first, the comparative historical linguistic approach, especially in Europe, America, and Asia, has been well established to be used to formulate sound changes in Indo-European (IE) and other languages. in the Southeast Asian region. Second, this comparative historical linguistic theory was developed by comparative historians of Austronesian languages, including Bynon (1979), Hock (1988) and Crowley (1992). The three experts in principle have the same view of comparative historical linguistic studies. These views are summarized in the following description, in sound changes, there are several kinds of sound changes.

In the field of comparative historical studies, sound changes are based on various kinds of sound changes based on place, including changes in metathesis, apheresis (apheresis), syncope (syncope), 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 comparisons. That is why in the study of Comparative Historical Linguistics, the words of relatives are also questioned.

2.3. Gunung Sitoli Nias Language

Nias Islands is one of the areas located in the western part of North Sumatra Province. This area consists of four administrative districts and one city, namely Nias Regency, South Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency, and Gunungsitoli City. Each region has different clan groups, with different dialects, traditions, folklore, and arts [5]. However, all Nias people agree that they come from a common ancestor, that's why among these differences there are many similarities that unite them, especially in terms of traditional culture and arts (Hämmerle, 2001). The Nias area is divided into four districts and one city, namely Nias Regency, South Nias Regency, West Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, and Gunungsitoli City.

Almost all people who live on the island of Nias use the local language of Nias in their daily communication. No exception for immigrants who come from other ethnicities, such as Batak, Javanese, Padang, etc. Nias language has several dialects based on how they are pronounced. According to Zagoto (1975 in Halawa, 1983), the Nias language has variations and dialects which are characterized by differences in intonation and pronunciation, namely (1) the northern dialect of Nias language, (2) the middle dialect of Nias language, and (3) the southern dialect of Nias. . However, based on the results of research (Halawa, 1983: 3) it was found that the Nias language can be divided into several variations or dialects, based on the way of pronunciation, namely: (1) North Nias dialect which covers the area around Alasa District and Lahewa District; (2) Nias language, dialect of Gunungsitoli City which covers around Gunungsitoli and Tuhemberua sub-districts; (3) Nias language, West dialect of Nias Island, which covers Mandehe and Sirombu sub-districts, including Hinako islands; (4) Nias language is the middle Nias dialect which covers the Gidö, Idanö Gawo, Gomo, and Lahusa sub-districts; (5) the southern dialect of Nias language covers the Teluk Dalam District, Tello Island District, and Batu Islands.

Among several dialects in the Nias language, the dialect that is commonly known is the Gunungsitoli dialect and its surroundings. This is related to the history of learning Nias language by foreigners who initially studied the Gunungsitoli dialect of Nias language and then conveyed their mission to various regions on Nias Island in that dialect. In addition, books written in the Nias language always use the Gunungsitoli dialect.

In this article, the author prefers to use the Gunungsitoli dialect because it is considered a dialect that is well known and can be understood easily. The Nias language plays an important role in everyday life as a means of communication for the people who use it. Nias language is also used as the mother tongue or first language for children. The people of Nias still rarely use Indonesian as the first language for their children.

Nias language is one of the languages in the world which is still not known exactly from which language family. This language is also a unique language because every phoneme always ends with a vowel. Nias language recognizes six vowels, namely a, e, i, u, o, and ö (read with "ə" as in the word "six").

3. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. According to [4], the purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

In obtaining data through qualitative research methods are definite data, data that actually occur as they are, not data that is just visible and spoken, it is also used to obtain in-depth data and is guided by the facts found during research in the field (Saebani, 2010). 2008:122).

Based on this qualitative method, the researcher tries to get into the field and become part of the community being studied. Researchers interact directly with the surrounding community, being at the research location to obtain data. Researchers even made observations by staying in the homes of local residents.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Linear Inheritance and Innovation of Proto Austronesian Languages into Nias Language Gunung Sitoli

Linear inheritance is the inheritance of one or more proto phonemes into the current language while maintaining the characteristics that exist in these proto phonemes. Inheritance of innovation is a form of inheritance if there is a change from proto language into the current language.

4.1.1. Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes *i

Table 2. Linear Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
'ibu'	Ina	Ibu
* ?idung	Nikhu	hidung
*lima	Lima	Lima
*timur	Timur	Timur
*ikan	Gi'a	Ikan
* ip n	Nifo	Gigi
* pilih	Fili	Pilih

Table 3. In Innovation Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
*ini	da'a	Ini
* hati	d6d6	Hati
* dilah	lela	Lidah
* (t)ikam	fah6	Tikam
* iket	b6b6	Ikat

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* tiyup	Howusi	Tiup
* tidur	m6r6	Tidur

So, linear PAN *i vocal phoneme inheritance to BNGS is vocal /i/, while the innovative PAN *i vocal phoneme inheritance to BNGS is /a/,/6/,/o/,/e/.

4.1.2. Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes *a

Table 4. Linear Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* atas	Yawa	Atas
* jahit	Manage	Jahit
* kambin	Nambi	kambing
* lawa(lawa)	Galawa	laba-laba
* matay	Mate	Mati
* ma-kan	Manga	makan
* asu	Nasu	anjing

Table 5. In Innovation Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* malem	bongi	malam
* mata	h6r6	mata
* danaw	mbomb6	danau
* babah	Tou	bawah
*wanan	gamb6l6	kanan
* qasap	simbo	asap
* bagey'	bekhonia	bagi

Thus, linear PAN *a vocal phoneme inheritance to BNGS is vocal /a/, while the innovative PAN *a vocal phoneme inheritance to BNGS is /6/,/o/,/e/,/i/,/ u/.

4.1.3. Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes *u

Table 6. Linear Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* bulu'	Bu	Bulu
* bayuk	obou	Busuk
* dabuk	gawu-gawu	Debu
* dabuh	atoru	jatuh

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* jawuh	ar6u	Jauh
* kabut	s6u	Kabut
* kutu	gut <u>u</u>	Kutu

Table 7. In Innovation Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* kaw	yaug	engkau,
* dukduk	modadao	Duduk
* gizau	owuge'e	Hijau
* pu(g)kul	b6zi	Pukul
* kaw	yaug6	engkau,
* dukduk	modadao	Duduk
* gizau	owuge'e	Hijau

Thus, the inheritance of the PAN *u deep vocal phoneme to BNGS linearly is the vocal /u/, while the inheritance of the deep PAN *u vocal to BNGS is innovatively the vocal /6/,/o/,/e/,/i/.

4.1.4. Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes *ɔ

Table 8. Linear Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* (k.g)emes	fera	Peras

Table 9. In Innovation Inheritance

PAN	BNGS	Arti
* dalem	abakha	Dalam
* bener	atul6	Benar
* se(m)pit	fas6s6	Sempit
* sepsep	sisi6	Isap
* dalem	abakha	Dalam
* bener	atul6	Benar
* se(m)pit	fas6s6	Sempit

Thus, the inheritance of the deep PAN *ɔ vocal phonemes to BNGS linearly is vocal /ɔ/, while the innovative PAN *ɔ vocal phoneme inheritance to BNGS is /a/,/u/,/i/.

5. Conclusion

Linear Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes in the Nias Language Gunung Sitoli are:

/*i/ → /i/

*/*a/* → /a/

*/*u/* → /u/

*/*ə/* → /ə/

The Inheritance of PAN Vocal Phonemes in the Nias Language of Gunung Sitoli by Innovation (non-linear) are:

*/*i/* → /a/,/ɔ/,/o/,/e/.

*/*a/* → /ɔ/,/o/,/e/,/i/,/u/.

*/*u/* → /ɔ/,/o/,/e/,/i/.

*/*ə/* → /a/,/u/,/i/.

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