Research Paper

The Reflection of Proto Austronesian Consonant Phonemes Into Simalungun Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the reflection of consonant phonemes of Proto-Austronesia into the Simalungun language by the utilization of oral and written data. The oral data collection involved conversation method which was followed by stimulating, advance/face-to-face conversation, tapping, and writing techniques. Furthermore, the technique used skillfully followed by the technique of recording and technique record. The written data used observation method which was followed by tapping and writing technique. Data analysis involved historical comparative method, followed by matching method with equivalence method plus certain/particular element determinant technique and power differentiation of speech organs. Then it was followed by comparative equation technique and contrastive equation technique. From analysis it is found the phoneme reflection of linear consonants (retention) and consonant phoneme innovations like / * b /, / * c /, / * d /, / * g /, / * h /, / * j /, / * k /, / * l /, / * m /, / * n /, / * p /, / * r /, / * s /, / * t /, / * ŋ / and / * w / are reflected in the Simalungun language into / b / where the consonant / c / is not found in the reflection of the PAN consonant phoneme, into / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / ŋ / and / w /. While the consonant / * h / at the beginning of the word in Simalungun has undergone sound melting into / ø /, the phoneme / * j / is innovated to / d /, the phoneme / * z / into / j / , and the phoneme / * w / at the beginning of the word in Simalungun undergoes sound melting into / ø /.

Keywords: Reflection, Proto-Austronesian (PAN), Simalungun language

INTRODUCTION

A language that exists till today does not just appear as it is; before it comes to its present shape, a language has historically been undergoing process in its proto-form. The Proto-Austronesian (PAN) languages also underwent the changing processes which are experienced by their derivative languages (Bynon, 1979: 15). The Simalungun language (SL) is derived from an ancient language until it appears as it is today. The SL is mainly used by its native speakers in Simalungun Regency. Reflection is divided into retention and innovation. The first is related to the inheritance of sound by maintaining the phonemic (or linear) characteristics, whereas the second means the changing of shape or phonemic characteristics (Dardanila, 2016).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Comparative historical method was used for data analysis; comparative method in comparative historical Linguistics refers to the linguistic study of forms, especially the cognate sets between the kin languages and the other kin languages (Keraf, 1984: 22-23) and in this case, between the SL and the Proto-Austronesian etymons. The historical nature of this study lies in the use of Austronesian etymons in order to find the reflection in SL.

Then equivalence method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13) was applied and aimed at matching or aligning the SL as a derived language with PAN as the deciding element. The method was then developed by the articulatory phonetics, that is, all human speech which are generated by speech organ activity in the forms of different sounds. The method was then followed by the comparative equation technique and the contrastive equation technique. The similarities and differences between PAN and SL are compared; thus, the results of the comparison were described to find similarities and differences between the determinant element and the specified elements as shown in (1).

(1) Phoneme *d > /d/

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*dilah	dilah	lidah 'tongue'

The paper was carried out by using comparative equation technique because the same bilabial consonant phonemes undergo a linear reflection process in the derivative language, for example, the *d remain to be /d/ in SL. The reflection can be described in the following:

*/d/

↓

/d/

The rules then is: */d/ > /d/ #_.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reflection of PAN consonant phonemes into SL

The Austronesian Proto language reflects the vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes (Blust, 2013 in Dardanila, Robert Sibarani, Aron Meko Mbete, and Dwi Widayati, 2015). The PAN consonant phonemes may include *p, *b, *m, *w, *t, *d, *s, *z, *n, *l, *r, *j, *y, *k, *g, *ŋ, *R, *h and *?. The phoneme can appear in all positions, except *b, *d, *g, *j, and *z which are not found in the final positions; meanwhile, the *n and *ŋ do not appear in the initial positions, and the *? does not posit in the middle position. The SL has many consonant phonemes such as p, b, t, w, d, k, g, s, h, j, l, m, n, r, ŋ, and y. To see

the reflection of the PAN consonant phonemes in SL can see them in the data below.

1. The reflection of PAN phoneme *b
   a. PAN phoneme *b in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*bayu	bayu	baru 'new'

The formula is written as *b > b / #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *b in the medial position between two vowels

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*baba	babah	mulut 'mouth'

The formula is written as *b > b / #V_V#.

2. The reflection of PAN phoneme *d
   a. PAN phoneme *d in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*duwa	dua	dua 'two'

The formula is written as *d > d / #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *d in the medial position between consonant and vowel

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*pandak	pondok	pendek 'short'

The formula is written as *d> d / # Kn_V #.

PAN phoneme *d in the medial position between two vowels

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*p∂daŋ	pedaŋ	pedang 'sword'

The formula is written as *d> d.

3. The reflection of PAN phoneme *g
   a. PAN phoneme *g in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*g∂lar	goran	nama 'name'

The formula is written as *g > g / #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *g in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*dagiŋ	dagiŋ	daging 'meat'

Although PAN phoneme *g is in the middle position between low vowels and high vowels but it remain to be / g /. The formula is written as *g> g / # V_V #.

4. The reflection of PAN phoneme *h

a. PAN phoneme *h in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*hujan	udan	hujan 'rain'

When the PAN phoneme *h is in the initial position, it undergoes apheresis

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*(t)ikam	tikam	tikam 'to stab'

(disappearance) in SL. The rules can be written as follows: *h> ø / #_.

b. PAN phoneme *h in the middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*tahun	taun	tahun 'year'

The PAN phoneme *h is in the middle position between two non-identical vowels and it undergoes syncope in SL. The rules can be written as: *h> ø / # V_V #.

c. PAN phoneme *h in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*bu'ah	buah	buah 'fruit'

Although the PAN phoneme *h posits the final position but it remains to be the / h / in SL. The rule can be written as: *h> h / _ #.

5. The reflection of PAN phoneme *j

a. PAN phoneme *j in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*jahit	jait	jahit 'to sew'
*jalan	dalan	jalan 'road or walk'
*jauh	dauh	jauh 'far'

The PAN phoneme *j changes to be / d / in *dalan* 'road or to walk' and in *dauh* 'far' in SL but remains the same in onother word. This is called innovation. The rule can be written as: *j> j> d / #_.

b. PAN phoneme *j in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*hujan	udan	hujan 'rain'

The PAN phoneme *j foneme posits in the center position and undergoes an innovation to be / d / in SL. The rule can be written as: *j> d / # V_V #.

6. The reflection of PAN phoneme *k

a. PAN phoneme *k in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*kutu	hutu	kutu 'lice'

The PAN phoneme *k locates in the beginning and undergoes an innovation to be / h / in SL. The rule can be written as: *k> h / #_.

b. PAN phoneme *k in medial position
The PAN phoneme *k is in the middle position and remains to be / k / in SL. The rule can be written as: *k> k / # V_V #

c. PAN phoneme *k in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*bayuk	bayuk	busuk 'rotten'

The PAN * k phoneme is in the final position and remains to be / k / in SL. The rule can be written as: *k> k / _V #.

7. The reflection of PAN phoneme *l

a. PAN phoneme *l in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*lima	lima	lima 'five'

The rule can be written as: *l> l / #_.

b. PAN phoneme *l in middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*tali	tali	tali 'rope'

The PAN phoneme *l is in the middle position between two non-identical vowels and remains to be / l / in SL. The rule can be written as: *l> l / # V_V #.

c. PAN phoneme *l in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*t∂b∂l	tobal	tebal 'thick'

The PAN phoneme *l locates in the final position and remains to be / l / in SL. The rule can be written as: *l> l / _ #.

8. The reflection of PAN phoneme *m

a. PAN phoneme *m in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*ma-kan	maŋan	makan 'to eat'

The rules can be written as: *m > m / #_

b. PAN phoneme *m in the medial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*lima	lima	lima 'five'

The PAN phoneme *m is in the middle position between non identical vowels and between a vowel and a consonant but it remains to be / m / in SL. The rule can be written as: *m> m / #V_K

    c. PAN phoneme *m in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*inum	inum	minum 'to drink'

The PAN phoneme *m is in the final position and remains to be / m / in SL. The rule can be written as: *m> m / _ #

9. The reflection of PAN phoneme *n

    a. PAN phoneme *n in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*na''ik	naik	naik 'ascending'

The PAN phoneme *n is in the initial position and remains to be / n / in SL. The rule can be written as: *n> n / #_

    b. PAN phoneme *n in the middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*inum	inum	minum 'to drink'

The PAN phoneme *n is in the middle position between a vowel and a consonant and remains to be /. The rule can be written as: *n> n / # V_K #

    c. PAN phoneme *n in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*tahun	taun	tahun 'year'

The PAN phoneme *n is in the final position and remains to be / n /. The rule can be written as: *n> n / _ #

10. The reflection of PAN phoneme *p

    a. PAN phoneme *p in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*pIn(ta)	pindo	minta 'to ask for'

The PAN phoneme *p phoneme is in the initial position and remainsto be / p /. The rule can be written as: *p> p / #_.

    b. PAN phoneme *p in the middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*bapa	bapa	bapak 'father'

The PAN phoneme *p is in the middle position between non identical vowels and between a vowel and a consonant but it remains to be / p /. The rule can be written: *p> p /.

    c. PAN phoneme *p in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*at∂p	tayup	atap 'roof'

The PAN phoneme *p is in the final position and remains to be / p /. The rule can be written as: *p> p / _ #

11. The reflection of PAN phoneme *r/*R

    a. PAN phoneme *r in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*Rusuk	rusuk	rusuk 'lateral'

The PAN phoneme *R which posits in the in the position becomes / r /. The rule can be written as: *r> r / #_.

    b. PAN phoneme *r in the middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*k∂Rin	korin	kering 'dry'

The PAN phoneme *R is in the middle position between two vowels but then changes to phoneme / r /. The rule can be written as: *r> r / # V_V #.

    c. PAN phoneme *r in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*t∂lur	tolur	Telur 'egg'

The PAN phoneme *r is in the final position and remains to be / r /. The rule can be written as: *r> r / _ #.

12 The reflection of PAN phoneme *s

    a. PAN phoneme *s in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*sira	sira	Garam 'salt'

The PAN phoneme *s locates in the starting position and remains to be / s /. The rule can be written as: *s> s / #_.

    b. PAN phoneme *s in the medial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*k∂s̠ik	hors̠ik	pasir 'sand'

The PAN phoneme *s is in the middle position and then becomes phoneme / s /.

   c. Fonem PAN *s in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*tipis̠	nipis̠	tipis 'thin'

The PAN phoneme *s posits in the final position and remains to be phoneme / s /. The rule can be written as follows: * s> s / _ #.

13. The reflection of PAN phoneme *t

   a. PAN phoneme *t in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*t̠u(m)buh	t̠ubuh	tumbuh 'to grow'

The PAN phoneme *t appears in the initial position and remains to be / t /. The rule can be written as: * t> t / #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *t in the medial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*bi(t̠)uka(,)	bit̠uha	usus 'intestine'

The PAN phoneme *t is in the middle position and remains to be / t /. The rule can be written as: *t> t / # (V)

   c. PAN phoneme *t in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*jahit̠	jait̠	jahit 'to sew'

The PAN phoneme *t appears in the final position and remains to be / t /. The rule can be written as: *t> t / _ #.

14. The reflection of PAN phoneme *ŋ

   a. PAN phoneme *ŋ in the medial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*taŋan	taŋan	tangan 'hand'

PAN phoneme *ŋ is in the middle position between two vowels and remains to be / ŋ /. The rule can be written as: * ŋ> ŋ / # (V) (K) _V #.

   b. PAN phoneme *ŋ in the final position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*ʔiduŋ	iguŋ	hidung 'nose'

The PAN phoneme *ŋ appears in the final position and remains to be / ŋ /. The rule can be written as: *ŋ> ŋ / _ #.

15. The reflection of PAN phoneme *ʔ

   a. PAN phoneme *ʔ in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*ʔa(m)bun	hombun	embun 'dew'

PAN phoneme *ʔ appears in the initial position and undergoes an apheresis. The rule can be written as: *ʔ > ø / #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *ʔ is not found appearing in the middle position.

16. The reflection of PAN phoneme *z

   a. PAN phoneme *z in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*zarum	jarum	jarum 'needle'

The PAN phoneme *z appearing in the initial position undergoes an innovation and becomes the phoneme /j/. the rule can be written as: *z > j/ #_.

   b. PAN phoneme *z in the middle position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*ga(n)zil	ganjil	ganjil 'odd'

The PAN phoneme *z appearing in the middle position between two vowels and between a consonant and a vowel undergoes an innovation to be / j /. The rule can be written as: *z> j / # (V) (K) _V #.

17. The reflection of PAN phoneme *w

   a. PAN phoneme *w in the initial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*waRih	ari	hari 'day'

The word *waRih becomes *ari* in SL and experiences sound melting to be phoneme / Ø / in. The rule can be written as: * w> Ø / #_.
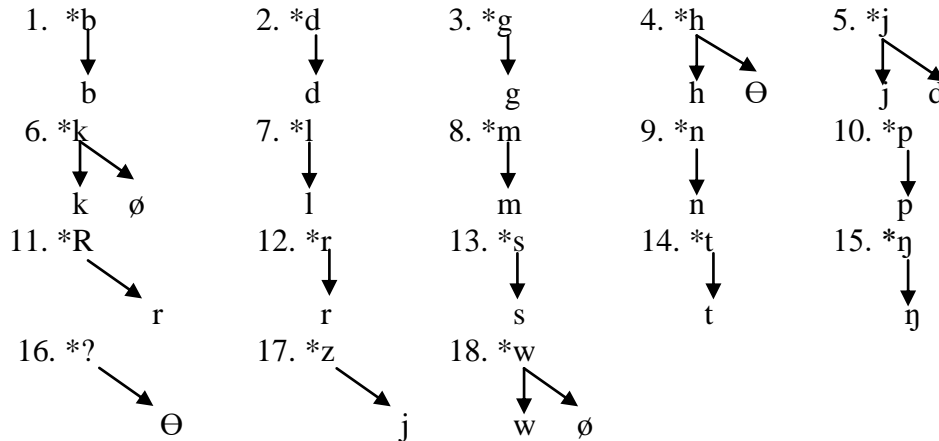
   b. PAN phoneme *w in the medial position

PAN	SL	GLOSS
*lawa	lawah-lawah	laba-laba 'spider'

PAN phoneme *w appears in the middle position between two identical vowels and

remains to be same as / w /. The rule can be written as: * w> w / # V1 _V1 #.

CONCLUSIONS

From all of PAN consonant phonemes in the discussion above, the conclusions which can be drawn as the followings:

1. *b → b
2. *d → d
3. *g → g
4. *h → h, Ɵ
5. *j → j, d
6. *k → k, ø
7. *l → l
8. *m → m
9. *n → n
10. *p → p
11. *R → r
12. *r → r
13. *s → s
14. *t → t
15. *ŋ → ŋ
16. *? → Ɵ
17. *z → j
18. *w → w, ø

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