Research Paper

The Inherited PAN'S Vocalic Phonemes in Gayo Language

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ABSTRACT

There is a kin relationship between Proto-Austronesian language (PAN) and Gayo language (GL). This paper describes the inheritance of PAN's vowel phonemes in GL and uses oral and written data. Due to oral data collection we used the conversation method plus hook technique which is used as the basic technique. Furthermore, the advance conversation technique is also used as well as recording and noting techniques. In case of written data we used observation method which is extended by noted tapping technique. Assessment of data involves historical-comparative method, followed by equivalence method with particular element sorting technique which is accompanied by power differentiation of speech organs. And proceed using the method of matching with the technique of separating the decisive element with the differentiation sorting power of speech organs. Then it is followed by comparative equation technique and contrastive equation technique. The results show that linear inheritance (retention) and vowel phoneme innovation in GL are found, namely the refelection of vowel phoneme * a tends to become / a / and its variants are / o /, / E /, / l /, and / u /, the * i becomes / i / with variants / a /, / l /, / E /, the * u becomes / u / with variants / l / and the * l becomes / l / with variants / o /, / E /, and / i /.

Keywords: inheritance, vocalic phonemes, Proto-Austronesia (PAN), Gayo language

INTRODUCTION

As one of linguistic branches the comparative historical linguistics studies language development from one time to another, looks at the way in which languages change, and examines the causes of change in the language. This branch studies the forms and meanings of kin language as the reflection of the same historical heritage.

Proto-Austronesian languages

The Proto-Austronesian (PAN) language records the original languages (or parent language) which undergo changes in their derivative languages (Blust, 2013).

The PAN becomes the home for international languages in South-East Asia and some of them are Indonesian languages.

Gayo language

Gayo language is communicated by Gayo people who inhibit the Central Aceh and Bener Meriah regencies in Aceh Province (Dardanila, 2005). The problem in this paper refers to the inherited form of PAN's vocalic phonemes in Gayo language, which are covering Swadesh's 200 vocabularies. The inheritance shows whether the PAN's vocalic phonemes in Gayo language undergo retention or innovation and all this can be understood by

involving a qualitative comparative method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data assessment utilizes the comparative method in the area of Comparative Historical Linguistics which can be used to examine linguistic forms, especially cognate sets between kin languages and other kin languages and in this case, between etymons in Gayo and in PAN. The historical nature of this study lies in the use of Austronesian etymons in order to find reflection in Gayo language (Dardanila, Robert Sibarani, Aron Meko Mbete, dan Dwi Widayati, 2016).

The comparative method is accompanied by comparing method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13) which is functional to match or align the Gayo language as a derived language with PAN as its deciding element. This comparing method is expanded by the involvement of articulatory phonetics method; the articulatory phonetics refers to all human speech generated by speech organ activity which produces different forms of linguistic sounds. This articulatory phonetics method is then followed by both connecting and comparing technique and contrastive equation technique. We tried to find the similarities and the differences between PAN and Gayo language. Thus, the results of the comparison described the similarities and the differences between the determinant elements and the specified elements. For example,

1. Vocalic phoneme *a > /a/ can be read as:

PAN BS GLOSS
*asu asu anjing'dog'

The rule in (1) may be studied using comparative equation technique (or connecting and comparing technique) since the vocalic phoneme in the medial position is undergoing a linear inheritance process in their derived language i.e. the *a remains to be /a/ in Gayo language. This reflection can be described as follows:

*/a/
↓
/a/

The rules are then written in the following format: * / a /> / a / #_

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The inheritance of PAN's phonemes in PAN's derivative languages is divided into two categories:

1. The inheritance that maintains its phonemic features is called linear inheritance.

2. The inheritance involves phoneme changes both the changes between the proto phonemes and their derived phonemes, as well as the proto phonemes in their derived languages split, cracking, metathesis, apheresis, syncope, apocope, prothesis, epenthesis, paragog and self-service and all this is called inheritance of innovation. The derived phonemes in Gayo language directly inherit PAN's phonemes but there are some of them which undergo shape innovations. The PAN's vowel phonemes such as /*i/, /*u/, /*|/, and /*a/ generally occupy all positions either in the initial, medial (center), and final (final) positions and inherit /i/, /u/, /|/, and /a/.

Data 1.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme /*i/ in the initial position

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*iket	ikot	ikat	'to tie'

Data 2.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme /*i/ in the final position

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*wiri	kiri	kiri	'left'

Data 3
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme /*i/ in the medial position

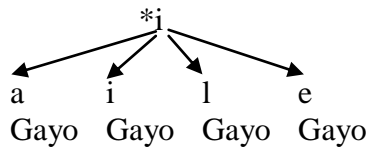| PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*hudip	murip	hidup	'to live or alive'

Data 4.
The inheritance of PAN's innovative phoneme /*i/ in the medial position

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*bisul	barah	bisul	'boil/ulcer'
*lain	len	lain	'another'
*dilah	delah	lidah	'tongue'

The data 1-4 show that the inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme / *i / in Gayo language are available in the initial, middle, and final positions and successfully inherit the linear phoneme / i /. When being analyzed with connecting technique it can be concluded that the proto phoneme / *i / inherits the linearly high vowel and the medium and low vowels. The inheritance (or the reflection) of the phoneme / *i / is shown in the following diagram:

```
            *i
    ↙    ↓    ↓      ↘
    a    i    l      e
  Gayo Gayo Gayo   Gayo
```

Data 5.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme / *u / in the initial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*utan	uten	hutan	'forest'

Data 6.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme / *u / in the medial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*kutu	kutu	kutu	'lice'

Data 7.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme / *u / in the final position.
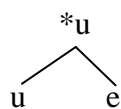
PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*'abu	wau	abu	'ash'

Data 8.
The inheritance of PAN's innovative vowel phoneme / *u / in the final position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*'ibu'	ine	ibu	'mother'

The inheritance (or the reflection) can be described in the following diagram.

```
      *u
     ↙  ↘
    u    e
```

Data 9.
The inheritance of PAN's linear vocal phoneme / *e / in the medial position.
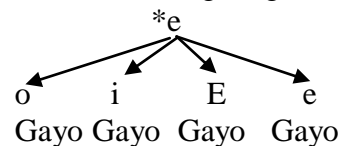
PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*belah	belah	belah	'split'

The PAN's phoneme / *e / in the closed syllable undergoes changes in Gayo language appearing as the phonemes / o /, / i /, and / e /. The phoneme / e / as a moderate and medial vowel is undergoing a change to become the phoneme / o / which is a moderate and back vowel; then, the proto phoneme / *e / changes its sound to become the phonemes / i / which is high and front vowel. The proto phoneme / * e / also undergoes sound change to become the phoneme / e / which is a moderate, front vowel, as shown below.

PAN	Gayo	gloss	
*ipen	ipon	gigi	'teeth'
*lempit	lipet	lipat	'to fold'
*tanem	tanom	tanam	'to plant'

The innovative inheritance (or the reflection) of the proto phoneme / * e / in Karo, Alas, and Gayo languages can be seen in the following diagram.

```
            *e
    ↙    ↓    ↓      ↘
    o    i    E      e
  Gayo Gayo Gayo   Gayo
```

Data 10.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's linear vowel /*a/ in the initial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*asu	asu	anjing	'dog'

Data 11.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's linear vowel /*a/ in the medial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*bat'ah	basah	basah	'wet'

Data 12.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's linear vowel /*a/ in the final position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*qasira	sira	garam	'salt'

Data 13.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's innovative vowel /*a / in the initial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*'aka	uyet	akar	'roots'

Data 14.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's innovative vowel /*a/ in the medial position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*buhat	buet	kerja	'to work'
*na'ava	kesah	napas	'to breathe'
*tanah	tanoh	tanah	'soil'

Data 15.
The phonemic inheritance of PAN's innovative vowel /*a / in the final position.

PAN	Gayo	Gloss	
*buŋa	buŋe	bunga	'flower'
*kita	kite	kita	'we'
*lima	lime	lima	'five'

The inheritance (or the reflection) of the proto phoneme / * a / in Gayo can be described in the following diagram:

```
                    *a
        ┌────────┬───┴───┬────────┐
        u        e       a        o
      Gayo     Gayo    Gayo     Gayo
```
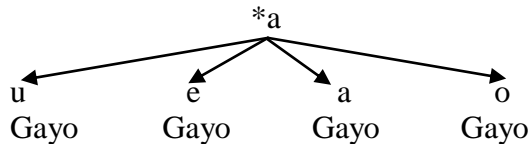
CONCLUSIONS

The phonemic inheritance of PAN's vowels in Gayo language occurs either in linear or derivative.

The linear inheritance occurs for the phonemes /*i / → / i /, / *e /→ / e /, / *a / → / a /, and / *u / → / u /.

The nonlinear inheritance happens for the phonemes / *i / → /|/, / E /, / a /, / *u / → /|/, / *ə / → / o /, / i /, / E /, and / *a / → / o /, /|/, / E /, / u /.

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