

The Kinship of Pesisir Barus, Pesisir Singkuang and Batak Toba Languages

Suci Audina Sihotang¹, Dwi Widayati², Dardanila³

¹Master student of linguistic study program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer of linguistic study program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Sucy18audhina@gmail.com

Abstract

This research belongs to the type of comparative historical linguistic research with the aim of looking at the kinship between the Pesisir Barus Language, Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language. This study uses a quantitative method with lexicostatistical and glotochronological data analysis. The data collection method used in the form of interviews and listen to the tapping technique and recording technique. The data used in this research is basic vocabulary which contains 300 basic vocabulary. The data sources of this research are in the form of oral and written forms, sourced directly from the results of speaker interviews. The results of this study include (1) the kinship between the Pesisir Barus Language and the Pesisir Singkuang Language there are 197 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 61 phonetically similar pairs, and 43 pairs with one distinct phoneme. (2) The kinship between the Pesisir Barus Language and Toba Batak Language is 27 identical pairs, 60 phonemic correspondence pairs, 44 phonetically similar pairs and 35 pairs with one different phoneme. (3) The kinship between Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language contained 29 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 43 phonetically similar pairs, and 28 pairs with one different phoneme.

Keywords

Language kinship; pesisir barus language; pesisir singkuang language; bahasa; toba batak.



I. Introduction

Historical Comparative Linguistics or Comparative Historical Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that questions language in the field of time and the changes in linguistic elements that occur in that time field. In comparative historical linguistics, data from one or more languages is studied, at least in two periods. The data are compared in a careful way to obtain the rules for changes that occur in the language (Keraf, 1996: 22).

North Sumatra is one of the areas inhabited by a multi-ethnic community. This can be seen from the many diverse tribes that exist in this province, for example the Toba Batak, Mandailing Batak, Angkola, Simalungun, Karo, Pakpak, Nias, Malay, Pesisir Malay, and Javanese and so on. These tribes inhabit different but adjacent areas around the North Sumatra region. Most of the Toba Batak people who live on the outskirts of Lake Toba are very dependent on land or agricultural land that will be used as a business to find food and daily needs. This limited agricultural land caused the Toba Batak tribe to have to move to other areas.

The Batak tribe is a tribe that lives in North Sumatra Province. Geographically in North Sumatra Province, the Batak tribe consists of 5 ethnicities, namely Toba Batak (Tapanuli), Simalungun Batak, Karo Batak, Mandailing Batak (Angkola), Pak - Pak Batak (Dairi) who have different languages (Hutabarat). , Ermanto & Juita, 2013).

According to Mbete (1990:20), each language changes with its own pattern that is different from other languages. In the course of its history, a language that has independence due to certain factors, has branched into two or more languages.

Basically, language change is a universal and universal phenomenon. Language change as a general phenomenon can be seen from sound changes at the phonological level which is a very basic and important linguistic level in the context of a study in the field of Comparative Historical Linguistics (Fernandes, 1996). Talking about change, cannot be separated from talking about one language or a different language but still in the same family or the same language but in a different time period.

Research conducted by Fitrah and Afria (2017) wrote that whereas, as was done by their Austronesian ancestors, in general, Indonesian people migrate between ethnic groups from one region/island to another. Therefore, Indonesia has the most diverse cultures, traditions, customs, languages, ethnicities, ethnicities, and religions in the world. One of the areas where most ethnic groups migrate in Indonesia is Jambi Province. This migration is influenced by several factors, including; economy, politics, education, work, marriage, and others. These languages are the identity of each ethnic group living in Jambi Province.

Research conducted by Surbakti (2014), Dalimunthe (2018) and Ritonga, Dardanila and Gustianingsih (2020) found that regional languages in Indonesia have close and distant kinship. The Karo language and Minang language are still distantly related, as well as Karo and Malay languages are still distantly related, the Minang language has a kinship with Malay, the Mandailing Batak language has a kinship relationship with the Tanah Ulu language, and the Angkola, Simalungun, and Toba languages have a relationship very close relationship.

Keraf (1991:34) states that over time, language can experience changes and developments. Changes and developments in language are directly proportional to the speakers and are influenced by the migration movement of the spread of the mother languages. Languages that come from one parent origin (cognate) have kinship relationships in the past. This is indicated by the similarities in form and meaning which are a reflection of the history of the same heritage.

In addition, there are several possibilities that can affect language differences, one of which is what Sudaryanto (1985:20) said that in social life, humans are bound by certain nationalities, races or ethnicities; also by certain religions or by certain cultures; and each community uses the language of each other differently.

These three languages are used as objects of research because they are very interesting and important to do considering the three languages have similarities and differences in vocabulary, similarities in the characteristics (sounds) of phonemes in the use of languages as communication, so that it can be said that the three languages are assumed to have linguistic kinship relationships, even though the three languages This language is in the same province with different districts. In addition, this research is related to the lack of research on the Pesisir Toba and Batak languages. Therefore, knowing the genealogy of kinship, the time of separation and the approximate age of these three languages is important to know in the efforts to develop regional languages in Indonesia and the science of linguistics in the field of comparative historical linguistics.

II. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The quantitative method is to use a calculation called lexicostatistics to calculate the percentage of cognates (kinship) and calculate the year apart for the three languages.

The comparison method is also used to compare the similarities and differences in sounds between the three languages. Comparisons were made between the Pesisir Barus language, the Pesisir Singkuang language, the Pesisir Barus language with the Toba Batak language and the Pesisir Singkuang language and the Toba Batak language in order to see the kinship relationship by finding similarities and differences between these languages. The comparative method is a method that details a study called Comparative Historical Linguistics.

The first research location is Central Tapanuli Regency to collect data on the Pesisir Barus language (BPB). The second location is Mandailing Natal Regency which is the most appropriate place to collect Pesisir Singkuang language data (BPS) and the third location is Humbang Hasundutan Regency to capture Toba Batak language (BBT). The research was carried out in early August 2021, but researchers have made preliminary observations to prepare this paper since May 2021.

The data used in this study are basic vocabulary containing 300 vocabularies obtained through interviews with native speakers of the language (BPB, BPS and BBT). These three hundred vocabularies are considered to exist in all the languages of the world and will not change over a period of 1000 years.

Sources of data used in this study is data in oral and written form. Data in spoken form was obtained by language researchers who were sourced directly from the results of interviews with language speakers as a lingual phenomenon which was then referred to as the primary data source (Mahsun, 2005:141). The source of the spoken data comes from three native speakers of each language to be studied, so the total number of native speakers is nine people.

In collecting data, the speaking method and the listening method were used. The proficient method is used because the researcher is directly involved with the informant as the resource person. There are several techniques used in this method, namely: (1) fishing technique, (2) face-to-face technique. (3) Indirect speaking technique, (4) recording technique, and (5) note-taking technique.

The method used in analyzing this data is a comparison method (Crowley, 2010:79-93), which compares words in BPB, BPS and BBT. The way this comparison method works is to analyze the kinship relationship between BPB, BPS and BBT with a quantitative approach.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Analysis of Kinship Relations of Pesisir Barus Language, Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language

The data taken is data which amounts to 300 vocabularies. Then analyzed to determine the level of kinship and the percentage of relatives between BPB, BPS and BBT. Before calculating the percentage level of kinship, then first calculate the vocabulary that is related. In calculating related vocabulary, the researcher used signs (+) and (-). If the pair of two languages are related, then it is marked with a code (+), otherwise if the pair of words between the two languages is not related, it is marked with a code (-). Calculation of

the number of kin words can be done by looking at the similarity of the markers between the words of the language relatives.

Table1. Examples of Vocabulary in BPB, BPS and BBT

No.	BPB	BPS	Gloss	Kekerabatan
1.	abu	abu	abu	+
2.	ai	ai	air	+
3.	apo	apo	apa	+
4.	aso?	aso?	asap	+

Based on an analysis of 300 vocabularies in the Pesisir Barus language, Pesisir Singkuang language and Toba Batak language, it is known that the relationship between the Pesisir Barus Language and the Pesisir Singkuang language is 197 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 61 phonetically similar pairs, and 43 pairs with one different phonemes. The kinship between the Pesisir Barus Language and the Toba Batak language is 27 identical pairs, 60 phonemic correspondence pairs, 44 phonetically similar pairs and 35 pairs with one different phoneme. The kinship between Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language contained 29 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 43 phonetically similar pairs, and 28 pairs with one different phoneme.

The following is a classification based on the procedure for determining the related words of the three languages.

3.2 The Gloss That Doesn't Count

Gloss that is not taken into account are empty words, loan words or borrowings from both relatives and non-relatives. In this analysis, no gloss was found that was not taken into account either at BPB, BPS and BBT.

3.3 Bound Morpheme Isolation

The bound morpheme in the data obtained in the field contains four vocabularies, namely:

Table1.Bound Morpheme Data

No.	BPB	BPS	BBT	Gloss
1.	maḡali	maḡali	manjilir	alir (me-)
2.	berburu	berburu	marburu	buru (ber-)
3.	bacakak	bacakka k	marbada i	kelahi (ber-)
4.	balagu	balagu	marende	nyanyi (ber-)

The gloss above cannot stand alone but must be bound to other morphemes. It can be seen that there are affixes ma-, ber-, ba- in every vocabulary in the Pesisir Barus Language, Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language.

3.4 Determination of Relatives

a. Identical Word Pairs

One of the provisions in determining the word pair as a relative word is that the word pair has identical similarities. Identical in this case is the pair of words that have the exact same form, sound, and meaning.

Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the kinship between the Pesisir Barus Language and the Pesisir Singkuang Language is 197 pairs of vocabularies that have the same form and meaning. Then it is known that there are 27 pairs of vocabularies that have the same form and meaning between the Pesisir Barus Language and the Toba Batak Language. Then there are 29 pairs of vocabulary that have the same form and meaning between the Pesisir Singkuang Language and the Toba Batak Language.

b. Phonemic Correspondence

Word pairs that have phonemic correspondence are word pairs that have a relationship between the two languages based on the position of the phonemes and the same meaning of the two languages being compared.

Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the linguistic kinship between BPB and BPS which has phonemic correspondence with each other is 61 pairs of vocabularies. Some of the phonemic correspondences that occur between BPB and BPS are as follows:

Table2. Phonemic Correspondence Analysis on BPB and BPS

No.	Korespondensi Fonemis	Kosakata
1.	c = Ø	cacing : <i>cacciŋ</i> = <i>caciŋ</i> licin : <i>liccin</i> = <i>licin</i> pegang : <i>paccik</i> = <i>pacik</i> bersih : <i>cucci</i> = <i>cuci</i> tusuk : <i>cuccuk</i> = <i>cucuk</i>
2.	au = o	danau : <i>danau</i> = <i>dano</i>
3.	h = Ø	abu : <i>habu</i> = <i>abu</i> debu : <i>habu</i> = <i>abu</i> hijau : <i>hijo</i> = <i>ijo</i> hitam : <i>hitam</i> = <i>itom</i> napas : <i>haŋok</i> = <i>aŋok</i> panggil : <i>himbou</i> = <i>imbo</i> tiup : <i>hambus</i> = <i>ambui</i>
4.	k = Ø	akar : <i>akka</i> = <i>aka</i> dekat : <i>dakke?</i> = <i>dake?</i> di sini : <i>di sikko</i> = <i>di siko</i> ekor : <i>ikku</i> = <i>iku</i> ini : <i>ikko</i> = <i>iko</i> kaki : <i>kakki</i> = <i>kaki</i> kelahi (ber-) : <i>bacakkak</i> = <i>bacakak</i> kuku : <i>kukku</i> = <i>kuku</i> lelaki : <i>lakki – lakki</i> = <i>laki- laki</i> makan : <i>makkan</i> = <i>maken</i> cepat : <i>lakke</i> = <i>lake</i> tuli : <i>pakka?</i> = <i>paka?</i> pikir : <i>pikki</i> = <i>bapiki</i> suami : <i>lakki?</i> = <i>laki</i> tikam : <i>tikkam</i> = <i>tikam</i> buka : <i>bukka</i> = <i>buka</i> sakit : <i>sakki?</i> = <i>sakit</i>

5.	a = o	di dalam : <i>di dalam</i> = <i>d dalom</i> enam : <i>anam</i> = <i>anom</i> garam : <i>garam</i> = <i>garom</i> hitam : <i>hitam</i> = <i>itom</i> selam : <i>salam</i> = <i>salom</i>
6	h = r	rumah : <i>huma</i> = <i>ruma</i> berhenti : <i>bahanti</i> = <i>baranti</i>
7.	a = e	barat : <i>barat</i> = <i>baret</i> bulan : <i>bulan</i> = <i>bulen</i> delapan : <i>salapan</i> = <i>lapen</i> hujan : <i>ujan</i> = <i>ujen</i> jalan : <i>jalan</i> = <i>jalen</i> kanan : <i>kanan</i> = <i>kanen</i> kepala : <i>kapalo</i> = <i>kepalo</i> makan : <i>makkan</i> = <i>maken</i> ringan : <i>rihan</i> = <i>rijen</i> tangan : <i>tajan</i> = <i>tajen</i> sembilan : <i>sambilan</i> = <i>sambilen</i>
8.	t = ik	kabut : <i>kabut</i> = <i>kabuik</i> langit : <i>lanjit</i> = <i>lanjik</i>
9.	o = a	tuna : <i>tuno</i> = <i>tuna</i>
10.	p = Ø	sepuluh : <i>sappulu</i> = <i>sapulu</i>
11.	t = n	tipis : <i>tipi</i> = <i>nipi</i>
12.	t = c	mentimun : <i>antimun</i> = <i>ancimun</i>
13.	r = Ø	alir (me-) : <i>majalir</i> = <i>majali</i>

The phonemic correspondence of the Pesisir Barus Language and Toba Batak Language is known as many as 60 pairs of vocabularies. Some of the phonemic correspondences that occur between BPB and BBT are as follows:

Table3. Phonemic Correspondence Analysis on the Pesisir Barus Language and Toba Batak Language

No.	Korespondensi Fonemis	Kosakata
1.	o = a	apa : <i>apo</i> = <i>aha</i> dua : <i>duo</i> = <i>dua</i> lima : <i>limo</i> = <i>lima</i> mata : <i>mato</i> = <i>mata</i> tua : <i>tuo</i> = <i>matua</i> lupa : <i>lupo</i> = <i>lupa</i> buka : <i>buko</i> = <i>buŋka</i> tuba : <i>tubo</i> = <i>tuba</i> tuna : <i>tuno</i> = <i>tuna</i> matahari : <i>matoari</i> = <i>mataniari</i> gurita : <i>kurito</i> = <i>gurita</i>
2.	a = o	awan : <i>ambun</i> = <i>ombun</i> belah : <i>bala</i> = <i>bolah</i> bengkak : <i>banjak</i> = <i>boŋkak</i> ikat : <i>kabek</i> = <i>kobet</i> kering : <i>kariŋ</i> = <i>horiŋ</i> peras : <i>pare</i> = <i>poro</i> sempit : <i>sampik</i> = <i>sompit</i> tumpul : <i>maja</i> = <i>majol</i>

		enam : <i>anom</i> = <i>onom</i> besi : <i>basi</i> = <i>bosi</i> tanah : <i>tana</i> = <i>tano</i> tiup : <i>hambus</i> = <i>hombus</i> ular : <i>ula</i> = <i>ulok</i> tebu : <i>tabu</i> = <i>tobu</i> tikus : <i>mancik</i> = <i>monci</i>
3.	h = Ø	debu : <i>habu</i> = <i>abu</i> hapus : <i>hapus</i> = <i>apus</i> hidung : <i>hiduŋ</i> = <i>iguŋ</i> hujan : <i>hujan</i> = <i>udan</i>
4.	k = h	bukit : <i>buki?</i> = <i>buhit</i> ekor : <i>ikku</i> = <i>ihur</i> kabut : <i>kabut</i> = <i>habut</i> kering : <i>kariŋ</i> = <i>horiŋ</i> kutu : <i>kutu</i> = <i>hutu</i> tikam : <i>tikkam</i> = <i>tiham</i>
5.	k = t	jait : <i>jaik</i> = <i>jait</i> sempit : <i>sampik</i> = <i>sompit</i> tongkat : <i>tonjek</i> = <i>tonkat</i> pahit : <i>paik</i> = <i>paet</i> ikat : <i>kabek</i> = <i>kobet</i> langit : <i>lanjik</i> = <i>lanjit</i>
6.	j = d	jalan : <i>jalan</i> = <i>dalan</i> jauh : <i>jau</i> = <i>dao</i> hujan : <i>ujan</i> = <i>udan</i>
7.	k = ŋ	makan : <i>makkan</i> = <i>mayan</i> pikir : <i>pikki</i> = <i>piŋkir</i> buka : <i>bukka</i> = <i>bunŋka</i>
8.	i = e	mati : <i>mati</i> = <i>mate</i> pahit : <i>paik</i> = <i>paet</i>
9.	Ø = ma	tua : <i>tua</i> = <i>matua</i>
10.	ik = t	laut : <i>lauik</i> = <i>laut</i>
11.	p = g	panjang : <i>panjaŋ</i> = <i>ganjaŋ</i>
12.	Ø = r	pasir : <i>pasi</i> = <i>pasir</i> ekor : <i>iku</i> = <i>ihur</i> pikir : <i>piki</i> = <i>piŋkir</i> bibir : <i>bibi</i> = <i>bibir</i>
13.	e = o	benar : <i>benar</i> = <i>bonar</i> peras : <i>pare</i> = <i>poro</i> pusat : <i>pusek</i> = <i>pusok</i>
14.	Ø = ŋ	pikir : <i>piki</i> = <i>piŋkir</i> buka : <i>buko</i> = <i>bunŋka</i>
15.	Ø = h	tahun : <i>taun</i> = <i>tahun</i> belah (me-) : <i>mambala</i> = <i>mambolah</i> panah : <i>pana</i> = <i>panah</i>
16.	e = a	tangan : <i>taŋen</i> = <i>taŋan</i> tongkat : <i>tuŋke?</i> = <i>tuŋkot</i> keringat : <i>kariŋe?</i> = <i>kariŋat</i> kasar : <i>kasek</i> = <i>kasar</i> lambat : <i>lambe?</i> = <i>lambat</i>
17.	t = h	terbang : <i>tabaŋ</i> = <i>habaŋ</i>

18.	Ø = s	tipis : <i>tipi</i> = <i>nipis</i>
19.	Ø = im	bulu : <i>bulu</i> = <i>imbulu</i> baru : <i>baru</i> = <i>imbaru</i>
20.	Ø = k	ular : <i>ula</i> = <i>ulok</i>
21.	Ø = l	tumpul : <i>maja</i> = <i>majol</i>
22.	d = g	hidung : <i>idun</i> = <i>igun</i>
23.	i = s	putus : <i>putui</i> = <i>putus</i> ratus : <i>ratui</i> = <i>ratus</i>
24.	i = ek	air : <i>ai</i> = <i>aek</i>
25.	y = Ø	hiu : <i>iyu</i> = <i>iu</i>
26.	? = t	bukit : <i>buki?</i> = <i>buhit</i> kulit : <i>kuli?</i> = <i>kulit</i> keringat : <i>karije?</i> = <i>karijat</i> tongkat : <i>tunke?</i> = <i>tunkot</i> lambat : <i>lambe?</i> = <i>lambat</i>
27.	Ø = m	sepuluh : <i>sapulu</i> = <i>sampulu</i>
28.	p = h	apa : <i>apo</i> = <i>aha</i>
29.	Ø = par	buah : <i>bue</i> = <i>parbue</i>
30.	m = r	berburu : <i>mamburu</i> = <i>marburu</i>
31.	? = Ø	cium : <i>umma?</i> = <i>umma</i>
32.	u = o	tahun : <i>taun</i> = <i>taon</i> jagung : <i>jagun</i> = <i>jagon</i>
33.	t = n	tipis : <i>tipi</i> = <i>nipis</i>
34.	k = g	gurita : <i>kurito</i> = <i>gurita</i>
35.	k = r	kasar : <i>kasek</i> = <i>kasar</i>
36.	t = c	mentimun : <i>antimun</i> = <i>ancimun</i>
37.	p = m	sepuluh : <i>sappulu</i> = <i>sampulu</i>
38.	k = Ø	tikus : <i>mancik</i> = <i>monci</i>

Furthermore, there are 61 pairs of words that have phonemic correspondence in the Pesisir Singkuang Language and the Toba Batak Language. Some of the phonemic correspondences that occur are as follows:

Table4. Phonemic Correspondence Analysis in Pesisir Singkuang Language and Toba Batak Language

No.	Korespondensi Fonemis	Kosakata
1.	i = e	air : <i>ai</i> = <i>aek</i> mati : <i>mati</i> = <i>mate</i> pahit : <i>paik</i> = <i>paet</i>
2.	Ø = im	baru : <i>baru</i> = <i>imbaru</i>
3.	p = h	apa : <i>apo</i> = <i>aha</i>
4.	o = a	apa : <i>apo</i> = <i>aha</i> dua : <i>duo</i> - <i>dua</i> gurita : <i>kurito</i> = <i>gurita</i> lima : <i>limo</i> = <i>lima</i> mata : <i>mato</i> = <i>mata</i> matahari : <i>matoari</i> = <i>mataniari</i> tua : <i>tuo</i> = <i>matua</i> tuba : <i>tubo</i> = <i>tuba</i>
5.	a = o	belah : <i>mambala</i> = <i>mambolah</i> benar : <i>bana</i> = <i>bonar</i> bengkok : <i>bankek</i> = <i>bonkek</i>

		besi : <i>basi</i> = <i>bosi</i> enam : <i>anam</i> = <i>onom</i> sempit : <i>sampik</i> = <i>sompit</i> tanah : <i>tana</i> = <i>tano</i> tebu : <i>tabu</i> = <i>tobu</i> tiup : <i>ambui</i> = <i>hombus</i> tumpul : <i>maja</i> = <i>majol</i> ular : <i>ula</i> = <i>ulok</i>
6.	Ø = par	buah : <i>bue</i> = <i>parbue</i>
7.	e = a	bulan : <i>bulen</i> = <i>bulan</i> makan : <i>maken</i> = <i>majan</i> tangan : <i>tajen</i> = <i>tajan</i>
8.	ba = mar	berburu : <i>baburu</i> = <i>marburu</i>
9.	k = h	bukit : <i>buki?</i> = <i>buhit</i> ekor : <i>iku</i> = <i>ihur</i> kabut : <i>kabuik</i> = <i>habut</i> kering : <i>kariŋ</i> = <i>horiŋ</i> kutu : <i>kutu</i> = <i>hutu</i>
10.	i = s	hapus : <i>apui</i> = <i>apus</i> tiup : <i>ambui</i> = <i>hombus</i> ratus : <i>ratui</i> = <i>ratus</i>
12.	d = g	hidung : <i>iduŋ</i> = <i>iguŋ</i>
13.	j = d	hujan : <i>ujen</i> = <i>udan</i> jalan : <i>jalen</i> = <i>dalan</i> jauh : <i>jau</i> = <i>dao</i>
14.	? = t	bukit : <i>buki?</i> = <i>buhit</i> ikat : <i>kabe?</i> = <i>kobet</i> kulit : <i>kuli?</i> = <i>kulit</i> lambat : <i>lambe?</i> = <i>lambat</i> tongkat : <i>tunke?</i> = <i>tunkot</i>
15.	u = o	jagung : <i>jaguŋ</i> = <i>jagoŋ</i> jauh : <i>jau</i> = <i>dao</i> tahun : <i>taun</i> = <i>taon</i>
16.	ik = t	kabut : <i>kabuik</i> = <i>habut</i> laut : <i>lauik</i> = <i>laut</i>
17.	k = t	langit : <i>lanjik</i> = <i>lanjit</i> pahit : <i>paik</i> = <i>paet</i> sempit : <i>sampik</i> = <i>sompit</i>
18.	k = ŋ	makan : <i>maken</i> = <i>majan</i>
19.	s = r	merah : <i>sira</i> = <i>rara</i>
20.	p = g	panjang : <i>panjaŋ</i> = <i>ganjaŋ</i>
21.	Ø = ŋ	pikir : <i>piki</i> = <i>piŋkir</i> buka : <i>buka</i> = <i>bunka</i>
22.	Ø = r	pikir : <i>piki</i> = <i>piŋkir</i> kasar : <i>kasa</i> = <i>kasar</i>
23.	e = o	pusat : <i>pusek</i> = <i>pusok</i> tongkat : <i>tunke?</i> = <i>tunkot</i>
24.	t = h	terbang : <i>tabaŋ</i> = <i>habaŋ</i>
25.	Ø = l	tumpul : <i>maja</i> = <i>majol</i>
26.	Ø = k	ular : <i>ula</i> = <i>ulok</i> lalat : <i>laŋo</i> = <i>lanok</i>
27.	Ø = r	bibir : <i>bibi</i> = <i>bibir</i>
28.	k = g	gurita : <i>kurito</i> = <i>gurita</i>

29.	$\eta = n$	lalat : <i>lanjo = lanok</i>
30.	$\emptyset = h$	panah : <i>pana = panah</i>
31.	$k = \emptyset$	tikus : <i>mancik = monci</i>

3.5 Phonetically Similar Word Pairs

A word pair that is phonetically similar means that the pair of words has phonetic characteristics that are sufficiently similar to be considered an allophone. The data for the pair that are phonetically similar are as follows:

Based on data analysis, it is known that the number of word pairs that are phonetically similar in BPB and BPS are 61 pairs of vocabularies, in BPB and BBT there are 44 pairs of vocabularies and in BPS and BBT there are 43 pairs of vocabularies.

Table 6.Phonetically Similar Pairs in CPM and CPM

No.	BPB	BPS	GLOSS
1.	<i>habu</i>	<i>abu</i>	abu
2.	<i>akka</i>	<i>aka</i>	akar
3.	<i>majalir</i>	<i>majali</i>	alir (me-)
4.	<i>majapuŋ</i>	<i>tarapuŋ</i>	apung (me-)
5.	<i>balik</i>	<i>subalik</i>	balik
6.	<i>benar</i>	<i>bana</i>	benar
7.	<i>bulan</i>	<i>bulen</i>	bulan
8.	<i>mamburu</i>	<i>baburu</i>	buru (ber-)
9.	<i>cacini</i>	<i>cacini</i>	cacing
10.	<i>danau</i>	<i>dano</i>	danau
11.	<i>di dalam</i>	<i>di dalom</i>	di dalam
12.	<i>di sikko</i>	<i>di siko</i>	di sini
13.	<i>ikku</i>	<i>iku</i>	ekor
14.	<i>garam</i>	<i>garom</i>	garam
15.	<i>hapus</i>	<i>apui</i>	hapus
16.	<i>hijo</i>	<i>ijo</i>	hijau
17.	<i>hitam</i>	<i>itom</i>	hitam
18.	<i>ujan</i>	<i>ujen</i>	hujan
19.	<i>ikko</i>	<i>iko</i>	ini
20.	<i>jalan</i>	<i>jalen</i>	jalan
21.	<i>kabut</i>	<i>kabuik</i>	kabut
22.	<i>kakki</i>	<i>kaki</i>	kaki
23.	<i>kanan</i>	<i>kanen</i>	kanan
24.	<i>bacakkak</i>	<i>bacakak</i>	kelahi (ber-)
25.	<i>kapalo</i>	<i>kepalo</i>	kepala
26.	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kuku</i>	kuku
27.	<i>lakki - lakki</i>	<i>laki - laki</i>	lelaki
28.	<i>liccin</i>	<i>licin</i>	licin
29.	<i>lutuik</i>	<i>lutaŋ</i>	lutut
30.	<i>makkan</i>	<i>maken</i>	makan
31.	<i>haŋjok</i>	<i>aŋjok</i>	napas
32.	<i>paccik</i>	<i>pacik</i>	pegang
33.	<i>pikki</i>	<i>bapiki</i>	pikir
34.	<i>lakki?</i>	<i>laki</i>	suami

35.	<i>tajan</i>	<i>tajen</i>	tangan
36.	<i>tikkam</i>	<i>tikam</i>	tikam
37.	<i>tipi</i>	<i>nipi</i>	tipis
38.	<i>hambus</i>	<i>ambui</i>	tiup
39.	<i>ayam</i>	<i>ayom</i>	ayam
40.	<i>barat</i>	<i>baret</i>	barat
41.	<i>bahanti</i>	<i>baranti</i>	berhenti
42.	<i>cucci</i>	<i>cuci</i>	bersih
43.	<i>campakkan</i>	<i>campakken</i>	buang
44.	<i>bukka</i>	<i>buka</i>	buka
45.	<i>lakke</i>	<i>lake</i>	cepat
46.	<i>salapan</i>	<i>lapen</i>	delapan
47.	<i>anam</i>	<i>anom</i>	enam
48.	<i>kasek</i>	<i>kasa</i>	kasar
49.	<i>antimun</i>	<i>ancimun</i>	mentimun
50.	<i>musim ujan</i>	<i>musim ujen</i>	musim hujan
51.	<i>pandan</i>	<i>panden</i>	pandan
52.	<i>himbou</i>	<i>imbo</i>	panggil
53.	<i>rijan</i>	<i>rijen</i>	ringan
54.	<i>huma</i>	<i>ruma</i>	rumah
55.	<i>sakki?</i>	<i>saki?</i>	sakit
56.	<i>salam</i>	<i>salom</i>	selam
57.	<i>sambilan</i>	<i>sambilen</i>	sembilan
58.	<i>sappulu</i>	<i>sapulu</i>	sepuluh
59.	<i>tanam</i>	<i>tanom</i>	tanam
60.	<i>pakka?</i>	<i>paka?</i>	tuli
61.	<i>tuno</i>	<i>tuna</i>	tuna
62.	<i>cuccuk</i>	<i>cucuk</i>	Tusuk

Table5. Phonetically Similar Pairs on BPB and BBT

No.	BPB	BBT	Gloss
1.	<i>ambun</i>	<i>ombun</i>	awan
2.	<i>baru</i>	<i>imbaru</i>	baru
3.	<i>mambala</i>	<i>mambolah</i>	belah (me-)
4.	<i>benar</i>	<i>bonar</i>	benar
5.	<i>baykak</i>	<i>boŋkak</i>	bengkak
6.	<i>bulu</i>	<i>imbulu</i>	bulu
7.	<i>umma?</i>	<i>umma</i>	cium
8.	<i>duo</i>	<i>dua</i>	dua
9.	<i>hapus</i>	<i>apus</i>	hapus
10.	<i>idun</i>	<i>igun</i>	hidung
11.	<i>ujan</i>	<i>udan</i>	hujan
12.	<i>kabe?</i>	<i>kobet</i>	ikat
13.	<i>kabut</i>	<i>habut</i>	kabut
14.	<i>kariŋ</i>	<i>horij</i>	kering
15.	<i>kuli?</i>	<i>kulit</i>	kulit

16.	<i>kutu</i>	<i>hutu</i>	kutu
17.	<i>lanjik</i>	<i>lanjit</i>	langit
18.	<i>limo</i>	<i>lima</i>	lima
19.	<i>makkan</i>	<i>majan</i>	makan
20.	<i>mato</i>	<i>mata</i>	mata
21.	<i>mati</i>	<i>mate</i>	mate
22.	<i>sidak</i>	<i>nasida</i>	mereka
23.	<i>panjang</i>	<i>ganjan</i>	panjang
24.	<i>pikki</i>	<i>pijkir</i>	pikir
25.	<i>sampik</i>	<i>sompit</i>	sempit
26.	<i>taun</i>	<i>taon</i>	tahun
27.	<i>tana</i>	<i>tano</i>	tanah
28.	<i>taban</i>	<i>haban</i>	terbang
29.	<i>tikkam</i>	<i>tiham</i>	tikam
30.	<i>tipi</i>	<i>nipis</i>	tipis
31.	<i>hambus</i>	<i>hombus</i>	hembus
32.	<i>basi</i>	<i>boji</i>	besi
33.	<i>bibi</i>	<i>bibir</i>	bibir
34.	<i>bukka</i>	<i>buŋka</i>	buka
35.	<i>anam</i>	<i>onom</i>	enam
36.	<i>kurito</i>	<i>gurita</i>	gurita
37.	<i>jagun</i>	<i>jagon</i>	jagung
38.	<i>lupo</i>	<i>lupa</i>	lupa
39.	<i>antimun</i>	<i>ancimun</i>	mentimun
40.	<i>ratui</i>	<i>ratus</i>	ratus
41.	<i>sappulu</i>	<i>sampulu</i>	sepuluh
42.	<i>tabu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	tebu
43.	<i>tubo</i>	<i>tuba</i>	tuba
44.	<i>tuno</i>	<i>tuna</i>	tuna

Table6. Phonetically Similar Pairs on BPS and BBT

No.	BPS	BBT	Gloss
1.	<i>baru</i>	<i>imbaru</i>	baru
2.	<i>mambala</i>	<i>mambolah</i>	belah (me-)
3.	<i>banjak</i>	<i>bojkek</i>	bengkak
4.	<i>bulen</i>	<i>bulan</i>	bulan
5.	<i>bulu</i>	<i>imbulu</i>	bulu
6.	<i>duo</i>	<i>dua</i>	dua
7.	<i>iku</i>	<i>ihur</i>	ekor
8.	<i>apui</i>	<i>apus</i>	hapus
9.	<i>idun</i>	<i>igun</i>	hidung
10.	<i>ujen</i>	<i>udan</i>	hujan
11.	<i>kabe?</i>	<i>kobet</i>	ikat
12.	<i>kariŋ</i>	<i>horin</i>	kering

13.	<i>kuli?</i>	<i>kulit</i>	kulit
14.	<i>kutu</i>	<i>hutu</i>	kutu
15.	<i>lanjik</i>	<i>lanjit</i>	langit
16.	<i>limo</i>	<i>lima</i>	lima
17.	<i>mato</i>	<i>mata</i>	mata
18.	<i>mati</i>	<i>mate</i>	mati
19.	<i>panjaŋ</i>	<i>ganjaŋ</i>	panjang
20.	<i>pusek</i>	<i>pusok</i>	pusat
21.	<i>sampik</i>	<i>sompit</i>	sempit
22.	<i>taun</i>	<i>taon</i>	tahun
23.	<i>tana</i>	<i>tano</i>	tana
24.	<i>taŋen</i>	<i>taŋan</i>	tangan
25.	<i>tabaŋ</i>	<i>habaŋ</i>	terbang
26.	<i>tikam</i>	<i>tiham</i>	tikam
27.	<i>nipi</i>	<i>nipis</i>	tipis
28.	<i>ambui</i>	<i>hombus</i>	tiup
29.	<i>tunke?</i>	<i>tunkot</i>	tongkat
30.	<i>basi</i>	<i>boŋsi</i>	besi
31.	<i>bibi</i>	<i>bibir</i>	bibir
32.	<i>buka</i>	<i>buŋka</i>	buka
33.	<i>anom</i>	<i>onom</i>	enam
34.	<i>kurito</i>	<i>gurita</i>	gurita
35.	<i>jaguŋ</i>	<i>jagoŋ</i>	jagung
36.	<i>kasa</i>	<i>kasar</i>	kasar
37.	<i>laŋo</i>	<i>lanok</i>	lalat
38.	<i>lambe?</i>	<i>lambat</i>	lambat
39.	<i>lupo</i>	<i>lupa</i>	lupa
40.	<i>ratui</i>	<i>ratus</i>	ratus
41.	<i>sapulu</i>	<i>sampulu</i>	sepuluh
42.	<i>tabu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	tebu
43.	<i>tubo</i>	<i>tuba</i>	tuba

3.6 Word Pairs with One Different Phoneme

Word pairs with one different phoneme are when in one pair there is a difference of one phoneme. This happens because of the influence of the environment that they enter, while in other languages the influence of the environment does not change the phonemes, and has different articulatory characteristics. The data for word pairs with one different phoneme are as follows:

Based on data analysis, it is known that the number of word pairs with one different phoneme in BPB and BPS is 43 pairs of vocabulary, in BPB and BBT there are 35 pairs of vocabulary, in BPS and BBT there are 28 pairs of vocabulary.

Table7. Couples with One Different Phoneme in BPB and BPS

N o.	BPB	BPS	Gloss
1.	<i>habu</i>	<i>abu</i>	abu
2.	<i>akka</i>	<i>aka</i>	akar

3.	<i>majalir</i>	<i>majali</i>	alir (me-)
4.	<i>bulan</i>	<i>bulen</i>	bulan
5.	<i>cacciṅ</i>	<i>caciṅ</i>	cacing
6.	<i>di dalam</i>	<i>di dalom</i>	di dalam
7.	<i>di sikko</i>	<i>di siko</i>	di sini
8.	<i>ikku</i>	<i>iku</i>	ekor
9.	<i>garam</i>	<i>garom</i>	garam
10.	<i>hijo</i>	<i>ijo</i>	hijau
11.	<i>ujan</i>	<i>ujen</i>	hujan
12.	<i>ikko</i>	<i>iko</i>	ini
13.	<i>kakki</i>	<i>kaki</i>	kaki
14.	<i>kanan</i>	<i>kanen</i>	kanan
15.	<i>bacakkak</i>	<i>bacakak</i>	kelahi (ber-)
16.	<i>kapalo</i>	<i>kepalo</i>	kepala
17.	<i>kukku</i>	<i>kuku</i>	kuku
18.	<i>lakki</i> - <i>lakki</i>	<i>laki - laki</i>	lelaki
19.	<i>liccin</i>	<i>licin</i>	licin
20.	<i>haṅok</i>	<i>aṅok</i>	napas
21.	<i>paccik</i>	<i>pacik</i>	pegang
22.	<i>taṅan</i>	<i>taṅen</i>	tangan
23.	<i>tikkam</i>	<i>tikam</i>	tikam
24.	<i>tipi</i>	<i>nipi</i>	tipis
25.	<i>barat</i>	<i>baret</i>	barat
26.	<i>bahanti</i>	<i>baranti</i>	berhenti
27.	<i>cucci</i>	<i>cuci</i>	bersih
28.	<i>campakka</i> <i>n</i>	<i>cmpakke</i> <i>n</i>	buang
29.	<i>bukka</i>	<i>buka</i>	buka
30.	<i>lakke</i>	<i>lake</i>	cepat
31.	<i>anam</i>	<i>anom</i>	enam
32.	<i>antimun</i>	<i>ancimun</i>	mentimun
33.	<i>musim</i> <i>ujan</i>	<i>musim</i> <i>ujen</i>	musim hujan
34.	<i>pandan</i>	<i>panden</i>	pandan
35.	<i>huma</i>	<i>ruma</i>	rumah
36.	<i>sakki?</i>	<i>saki?</i>	sakit
37.	<i>salam</i>	<i>salom</i>	selam
38.	<i>sambilan</i>	<i>sambilen</i>	sembilan
39.	<i>sappulu</i>	<i>sapulu</i>	sepuluh
40.	<i>tanam</i>	<i>tanom</i>	tanam
41.	<i>pakka?</i>	<i>paka?</i>	tuli
42.	<i>tuno</i>	<i>tuna</i>	tuna
43.	<i>cuccuk</i>	<i>cucuk</i>	tusuk

Table8. Couples with One Different Phoneme in BPB and BBT

No.	BPB	BBT	Gloss
1.	<i>ambun</i>	<i>ombun</i>	awan

2.	<i>benar</i>	<i>bonar</i>	benar
3.	<i>bankak</i>	<i>boᅅkak</i>	bengkak
4.	<i>umma?</i>	<i>umma</i>	cium
5.	<i>duo</i>	<i>dua</i>	dua
6.	<i>hapus</i>	<i>apus</i>	hapus
7.	<i>iduy</i>	<i>iguy</i>	hidung
8.	<i>ujan</i>	<i>udan</i>	hujan
9.	<i>jalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	jalan
10.	<i>kabut</i>	<i>habut</i>	kabut
11.	<i>kuli?</i>	<i>kulit</i>	kulit
12.	<i>kutu</i>	<i>hutu</i>	kutu
13.	<i>lanjik</i>	<i>lanjit</i>	langit
14.	<i>limo</i>	<i>lima</i>	lima
15.	<i>mato</i>	<i>mata</i>	mata
16.	<i>mati</i>	<i>mate</i>	mati
17.	<i>panjang</i>	<i>ganjan</i>	panjang
18.	<i>pusek</i>	<i>pusok</i>	pusat
19.	<i>taun</i>	<i>taon</i>	tahun
20.	<i>tana</i>	<i>tano</i>	tanah
21.	<i>tabay</i>	<i>habay</i>	terbang
22.	<i>hambus</i>	<i>hombus</i>	tiup
23.	<i>basi</i>	<i>boᅅsi</i>	besi
24.	<i>bibi</i>	<i>bibir</i>	bibir
25.	<i>bukka</i>	<i>buᅅka</i>	buka
26.	<i>anam</i>	<i>onom</i>	enam
27.	<i>jaguy</i>	<i>jagoᅅ</i>	jagung
28.	<i>lupo</i>	<i>lupa</i>	lupa
29.	<i>antimun</i>	<i>ancimun</i>	mentimun
30.	<i>pana</i>	<i>panah</i>	panah
31.	<i>ratui</i>	<i>ratus</i>	ratus
32.	<i>sappulu</i>	<i>sampulu</i>	sepuluh
33.	<i>tabu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	tebu
34.	<i>tubo</i>	<i>tuba</i>	tuba
35.	<i>tuno</i>	<i>tuna</i>	tuna

Table9. Couples with One Different Phoneme in BPS and BBT

No.	BPS	BBT	Gloss
1.	<i>bankak</i>	<i>boᅅkak</i>	bengkak
2.	<i>duo</i>	<i>dua</i>	dua
3.	<i>apui</i>	<i>apus</i>	hapus
4.	<i>iduy</i>	<i>iguy</i>	hidung
5.	<i>kuli?</i>	<i>kulit</i>	kulit
6.	<i>kutu</i>	<i>hutu</i>	kutu
7.	<i>lanjik</i>	<i>lanjit</i>	langit
8.	<i>mato</i>	<i>mata</i>	mata
9.	<i>mati</i>	<i>mate</i>	mati
10.	<i>panjang</i>	<i>ganjan</i>	panjang

11.	<i>pusek</i>	<i>pusok</i>	pusat
12.	<i>taun</i>	<i>taon</i>	tahun
13.	<i>tana</i>	<i>tano</i>	tanah
14.	<i>tajen</i>	<i>tajan</i>	tangan
15.	<i>tikam</i>	<i>tiham</i>	tikam
16.	<i>nipi</i>	<i>nipis</i>	tipis
17.	<i>basi</i>	<i>bosi</i>	besi
18.	<i>bibi</i>	<i>bibir</i>	bibir
19.	<i>buka</i>	<i>buŋka</i>	buka
20.	<i>anom</i>	<i>onom</i>	enam
21.	<i>jagunŋ</i>	<i>jagonŋ</i>	jagung
22.	<i>kasa</i>	<i>kasar</i>	kasar
23.	<i>lupo</i>	<i>lupa</i>	lupa
24.	<i>pana</i>	<i>panah</i>	panah
25.	<i>ratui</i>	<i>ratus</i>	ratus
26.	<i>sapulu</i>	<i>sampulu</i>	sepuluh
27.	<i>tabu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	tebu
28.	<i>tubo</i>	<i>tuba</i>	tuba

IV. Conclusion

The kinship between BPB and BPS was determined based on the word kinship, there were 197 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 61 phonetically similar pairs, and 43 pairs with one different phoneme. The total number of related words between BPB and BPS is 261 and 39 words are unrelated. In BPB and BPS, from 300 vocabularies there are 261 words that are related or 80%. BPB and BPS began to separate a proto language between 1439-1494 AD (calculated in 2021). The kinship between BPB and BBT was determined based on the word kinship, there were 27 identical pairs, 60 phonemic correspondence pairs, 44 phonetically similar pairs, and 35 pairs with one different phoneme. The total number of related words between BPB and BBT is 113 vocabularies and there are 187 unrelated vocabularies. In BPB and BBT, from 300 vocabularies there are 113 pairs of related words or 38%. BPB and BBT began to split from a proto-language between 412 – 286 BC (calculated in 2021). The kinship between BPS and BBT was determined based on the word kinship, there were 29 identical pairs, 61 phonemic correspondence pairs, 43 phonetically similar pairs and 28 pairs with one different phoneme. The total number of related words between BPS and BBT is 109 vocabularies and there are 191 unrelated vocabularies. In BPS and BBT, from 300 vocabularies, there are 109 pairs of related words or 37%. BPS and BBT began to split from a proto-language between 474 – 347 BC (calculated in 2021).

References

- Crowley, Terry.(2010).An Introduction to Historical Linguistics.Oxford University Press.
Dalimunthe, Sri Riska.(2018). Hubungan Kekerabatan Bahasa Batak Mandailing dan Bahasa Tanah Ulu (Suatu Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif).Jurnal Medan Makna Vol. XVI No. 1 Hlm. 84-91 Juni 2018.
Fernandez, Inyo Yos.(1996).Relasi Historis Kekerabatan Bahasa FloresI. NTT: Nusa

Indah.

- Fitrah, Yundi dan Afria, Rengki.(2017).Kekerabatan Bahasa – Bahasa Etnis Melayu, Batak, Sunda, Bugis, dan Jawa di Provinsi Jambi: Sebuah Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif. Jurnal Titian: Vol.1, No. 2, Desember 2017.
- Hutabarat, F.M.dkk.,(2013).Kekerabatan Bahasa Batak Toba dengan Bahasa Batak Mandailing. Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra UNP.
- Keraf, Gorys.(1991). Linguistik Bandingan Historis.Jakarta:PT Gramedia.
- Keraf, Gorys.(1996). Linguistik Bandingan Historis.Jakarta:PT Gramedia.
- Mahsun.(2005). Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode dan Tekniknya. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Mbete, Aron Meko.(1990). Rekontruksi Proto-Bali-Sasak-Sumbawal.Disertasi. Jakarta: Program Pascasarjana UI.
- Ritonga, S.R.Ldkk.,(2020).Kekerabatan Bahasa Angkola, Bahasa Simalungun, dan Bahasa Toba. Jurnal Bahasa
- Sudaryanto.(1985). Esai tentang Bahasa dan Pengantar ke dalam Ilmu Bahasa. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Surbakti, Ernawati.(2014).Kekerabatan Bahasa Karo, Minang dan Melayu: Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif. Jurnal Metamorfosa Vol II No.1 Januari-Juni 2014.