



Sound Changes of Batu Bara Malay Dialect from Proto Austronesian Language

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the sound changes and how it changes in the Proto-Austronesian language to Batu Bara Dialect Malay. The research method uses quantitative methods. Data collection and collection were obtained in the field using the method of chapping, and recording. The location and time of the research were conducted in the Kampung Lalang Village area, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu-Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province. The data source consists of a list of 200 basic swadesh and PAN vocabulary from the book An Introduction Historical Linguistics Fourth Edition by Crowley and Bower. Then the data will be analyzed in the form of procedures. Grouping between glosses (200 basic vocabulary), PAN Language, and Batu Bara Dialect Malay Language (MBB). b. Grouping data according to sound changes, c. Analyzing changes in sound changes from both languages between PAN and MBB. The results of the analysis that has been done about the sound changes from PAN to MBB can be concluded that sound changes based on place are found in metathesis, aphaeresis, syncope, apocope, prosthesis, assimilation, paragoge, inheritance of innovation, epenthesis, lenition.

Keywords: Proto Austronesian, inheritance, Mandailing

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini untuk menganalisis perubahan bunyi dan bagaimana perubahan perubahannya pada bahasa Proto Austronesia ke Bahasa Melayu Dialek Batu Bara. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Pengambilan dan pengumpulan data diperoleh dilapangan dengan menggunakan metode cakap, rekam Lokasi dan waktu penelitian dilakukan pada daerah Desa Kampung Lalang Kecamatan Tanjung Tiram kabupaten Batu-Bara Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Sumber data terdiri dari daftar 200 kosakata dasar swadesh dan bahasa PAN dari buku An Introduction Historical Linguistics Fourth Edition karya Crowley dan Bower. Kemudian akan dianalisis data berupa prosedur a. Pengelompokkan antara glos (200 kosa kata dasar), Bahasa PAN dan Bahasa Melayu Dialek Batu Bara (MBB). b. Mengkelompokkan data sesuai perubahan bunyi, c. Menganalisis perubahan bunyi dari kedua bahasa antara PAN dan MBB. Hasil analisis yang telah dilakukan tentang perubahan bunyi PAN ke MBB dapat disimpulkan bahwa Perubahan bunyi berdasarkan tempat ditemukan pada metatesis, afaresis, sinkop, apokop, protes, asimilasi, paragoge, pewarisan inovasi, epetensis, lenisi.

Kata kunci: Proto Austronesia, pewarisan, Mandailing



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1. Introduction

From time to time, language undergoes changes and developments from the old language (proto) to the language used today. Over time, language will experience development and change. These developments and changes occur due to changes in culture, social relations, and the local economy. Languages that develop and change certainly come from a parent origin that has a kinship relationship in ancient times [1]. This is indicated by the similarity of sound and meaning from linear inheritance [2]. Old language or can also be called proto-language, derivative of several related languages, for example, Proto-Austronesian (ancient language) to Indonesian languages.

Proto-Austronesian inheritance can be known from the change of a proto phoneme into phonemes of related languages of several types, namely linear inheritance, and innovation. Linear inheritance is the inheritance of a proto-phoneme into the language used today while maintaining the meaning, sound, or form of the proto-

phoneme [3]. While inheritance of innovation, namely inheritance with sound changes occurs when a proto phoneme changes the current language [4]. The development of proto-Austronesian (will be called PAN) in the archipelago has changed due to influences from outside languages, for example, the influence of languages brought by Hinduism - Buddhism.

Proto-Austronesian languages in Indonesia (Nusantara) are divided into two, namely the West Austronesian and East Austronesian sub-clumps. The Western Austronesian sub-tribe exists on the island of Sumatra, which has language variants including the Aceh language, Batak language, Malay language (east coast of Sumatra, central and western part), and so on [5]. Initially, Malay developed in Kalimantan and then spread to Sumatra and Java [6]. Malay has the largest distribution of speakers on the island of Sumatra, which in turn produces dialects according to their respective regions. All Malay dialects on the North Sumatra peninsula have their characteristics in the phonological order spoken from Tamiang Malay, Deli Malay, Batu Bara Malay, Asahan Malay to Tanjung Balai Malay.

This analysis will focus on the Batu Bara Malay Language Dialect (abbreviated to MBB), where the differences between the languages of the North Sumatra allied dialects have differences, namely the pronunciation of the consonant 'r' is not pronounced or can change the sound to 'gh'. Changes will be seen from Indonesian to MBB. See the data found:

1. Baru → Bau
2. Kiri → Kighi

Data (1) shows the omission of the consonant 'r' from the word 'baru' to 'bau' while data (2) has a sound change from the consonant 'r' to 'gh' in pronunciation. Sound change is the usual term for how to look at sounds that change over time and is one of the lessons of comparative historical linguistics [7]. (1) and (5) classify the various sound changes that exist in the languages of the world as follows (6):

1. Zeroization: a type of sound change in which one or more phonemes are lost, sometimes weak sounds are lost. There are several types of sound loss such as afferesis, apocope, syncope, cluster reduction, and haplology.
2. Sound Addition: namely the addition of phonemes in one of the phonemes attached to it. They are epenthesis, prothesis, and paragogue.
3. Lenition, which is a type of sound change in which a stronger sound changes to a weaker sound such as; *moon> fulan, *tapine> tefin, and *punti> fut;
4. Fortisi, which is the opposite of lenition where the sound change occurs from a weaker sound to a stronger sound;
5. Metathesis, which is a change in sound due to a change in the order of phonemes;
6. Fusion, which is a type of sound change that was originally separated into one sound;
7. Fission, which is a phonetic process that is the opposite of fusion, a single sound will be split into two sound forms, each of which is still phonetically related to the original sound; and
8. Vowel breaking or diphthongization, which is a sound change that occurs with a pattern of breaking single vowel sounds into double vowels. The original vowel remains the same but a glide shape is added after or before.

2. Method

The research method uses quantitative methods [8][9]. Data collection was obtained in the field using the method of speaking, and recording, and the location and time of the research were conducted in the Kampung Lalang Village area, Tanjung Tiram Subdistrict, Batu-Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province. The data source consists of a list of 200 basic swadesh and PAN vocabulary from the book *An Introduction Historical Linguistics Fourth Edition* by Crowley and Bower. Then the data will be analyzed in the form of procedures (a) Grouping between glosses (200 basic vocabulary), PAN language, and Batu Bara Dialect Malay language (MBB). (b) Grouping data according to sound changes, (c) Analyzing changes in sound changes from both languages between PAN and MBB.

3. Result and Discussion

The results of the analysis that has been carried out there are several that have been found, namely Metathesis, Afairesis, syncope, Apocoptation, Prothesis, Assimilation, Paragogue, Inheritance of Innovation, Epetensis, Lenition.

The following is the explanation:

Zeroization

Sound removal or called zeroization is a phonological change in the form of removal in its derivative isolect. Namely, afferesis, apocope, syncope, cluster reduction, and haplology [5,6]. However, in PAN to MBB only afferesis, apocrypha, and syncope are found.

a. Aphaeresis

Aphaeresis is a process of sound change in the form of phoneme removal at the beginning of a word.

Table 1. Aphaeresis

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
3	* wai	ae	Air
10	* qasap	asap	Asap
13	* qayam	ayam	Ayam
17	* bapa'	apak	Bapak
72	* gizau	ijau	Hijau
75	* hujan	ujan	Hujan
140	* sepsep	isap	Isap
165	* rumput	umput	Rumput

The word */wai/ in PAN language has a missing phoneme /w/ and changes /i/ to /e/ so /wai/ becomes /ae/ when pronounced. While /qasap/, /qayam/, /bapa'/, /hujan/ /rumput/ disappeared one phoneme in the beginning of the word. Unlike the case with */sepsep/ in PAN, the prefix /s.e.p/ disappears then changes to /i/ and the vowel /e/ changes to /a/ so it sounds /isap/.

b. Syncope

Syncope is a sound change that disappears in the middle of a word. Syncope often produces consonant clusters in languages that did not previously have them when the medial vowel (V) was lost (Crowley & Bown, 2010).

Table 2. Syncope

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
18	* baRu	bau	Baru
60	* duwa	duo	dua
130	* cium	cium	cium
137	* garut	gauk	garuk
175	* tahu'	tau	tahu

The data above is the omission of the consonant /r/ from the sounds /baRu/ and /garut/. This is also a characteristic of the MBB dialect. While the sounds /cium/ and /tahu/ experience the removal of the consonants /y/ and /h/. While the sound /duwa/ from PAN experiences removal and vowel changes. The phoneme /w/ is disappear, and the vowel /a/ changes to /o/. In fact, this MBB dialect emphasizes the /o/ sound from vowel changes.

c. Apocope

Apocope is a sound change at the end of a word. The form of the change can be seen in the table 3

Table 3. Apocope

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
4	* 'akaR	oko	akar
9	* apuy	api	api
15	* bagey'	bogi	Bagi

37	* besa/r/	boso	Besar
49	* dayah	dagha	darah
62	* 'ikuR	eko	ekor
109	* lihiy	lehe	leher
114	* matay	mati	mati
145	*timuR	timu	timur
182	* telur	tolo	telur
185	* tidur	tido	tidur

As explained in the introduction, the true dialect of MBB is the omission of the consonant /r/ in some of the words encountered. Thus, quite a lot of /r/ changes will be found in the data. The words /akaR/, /besa/r/, /ikuR/, /timuR/, /egg/ and /sleep/ have the consonant /r/ missing. While the consonant /y/ will change to the vowel /i/.

If you pay attention to the data on /dayah/ changing to /dagha/ it is not a change from PAN to MBB but a change from Indonesian (BI/Glos) to MBB dialect. Where BI (Gloss) reads /darah/ changes to /dagha/. This change has already been mentioned in the introduction. So it can be concluded that PAN > BI > MBB for the word /dayah/ > /darah/ > /dagha/.

Sound Addition

Sound addition is the addition of phonemes in one of the phonemes attached to it can add in the form of consonants or vocals. Many languages tend to have a syllable structure of consonant plus vowel (represented as KV) and do not allow consonant clusters and all words end in a vowel [10].

a. Epenthesis

In MBB dialect, epenthesis has been found where a consonant is added to one of the words. The sound change will form a new syllable. See Table 4 below.

Table 4. Epenthesis

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
25	* beNkeg	bongkak	Bengkak
26	* begat	boghat	Berat
43	* buruN	bughong	Burung
150	*muta	muntah	muntah
152	* namuk	nyamuk	nyamuk

In the data /beNkaq/, /buruN/, /muta/, /namuk/ /begat/ has an addition to the consonants /g/, /n/, /y/ and /h/. while the sound /buruN/ will enter the dialect where /r/ will sound /gh/. That is /bughong/.

d. Prothesis

Prothesis is the addition of phonemes at the beginning of words.

Table 5. Prothesis

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
148	* inum	minum	minum
152	* namuk	nyamuk	nyamuk
163	* /r/a (m) but	ghambut	rambut

The data above has the word /inum/ experiencing prothesis by adding one phoneme. Being /minum/ is different, /namuk/ where /na/ adds the phoneme /y/ between n/ and /a/ then the sound will become /nya/ when pronounced. In MBB dialect /r/ will change to /gh/ this also happens in the word /r/a(m)but/ in PAN.

e. Paragoge

Table 6. Paragoge

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
17	* bapa'	apak	Bapak
45	* cacin	cacing	Cacing
173	* sai'	siapo	siapa
174	* laki'	lakik	suami

f. Metathesis

Metathesis is the change of consonant position or the exchange of two phonemes. Although metathesis is quite rare [10], it occurs in MBB dialects.

Table 7. Metathesis

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
68	* waRih	hai	Hari
71	* hudip	idup	Hidup
111	* dilah	lidah	lidah
173	* sai'	siapo	siapa

The word /dilah/ experiences a metathesis change that does not add or subtract any phonemes, only changes the position of each phoneme, namely in the position /d/ moving to the position /l/.

The difference with /waRih/ and /hudip/ is that there are metathesis changes and the removal of letters. /waRih/ in the /h/ position moves forward and removes the /w/ phoneme, then enters the MBB dialect the /r/ phoneme is removed.

There is a metathesis change from the word /sai/ to /sia/ where the vowels /a/ and /i/ change position. The change was also added with /p/ and /o/. The vowel /o/ is an MBB dialect.

g. Lenition

Table 8. Lenition

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
62	* 'ikuR	eko	ekor
74	* kira	kigho	Hitung
95	* keRin	koghen	kering
99	* liko	loko	kotor

h. Assimilation

Assimilation is the process of changing two different sounds into the same or almost the same (similar) sound as a result of the influence of sounds in the environment [11]. Sound changes in MBB have found changes in assimilation can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Assimilation

Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
15	* bagey'	bogi	Bagi
19	* bat'ah	basa	Basah
48	* danaw	danau	danau
60	* duwa	duo	dua
64	* kaw	kau	engkau
80	* binay	bini	isteri
87	* jawuh	jaoh	jauh
109	* lihiy	lehe	leher

114	* matay	mati	mati
130	* ciyum	cium	cium
141	* huwap	menguap	menguap

Innovation Inheritance

Table 10. Innovation Inheritance

No Data	PAN	MBB	Gloss
7	* asu	anjing	anjing
14	* ku'a[']	macamano	Bagaimana
22	* buhat	kojo	Bekerja
23	* bulo	belok	Belok
24	* bener	botol	Benar
27	* 'in p	golek	Baring
30	* laŋuj	beghonang	Renang
34	*na'ava	ongop	Napas
35	* 'aŋen	pike	Pikir
37	* besa/r/	boso	Besar
57	* i(nn)u	di mano	di mana
58	* -n,a	dio	dia
59	* diŋin	sojuk	dingin
65	* sira	gakham	garam
67	* gu(n)duh	pote	Guntur
77	* 'ibu'	omak	Ibu
82	* jahat	dogil	jahat
91	* ija(nN)	bilu	kapan
94	* ulu	kepalo	kepala
105	* laki	jantan	laki-laki
108	* bi(n)daŋ	lebo	lebar
116	* teŋuk	liat	lihat
119	* tunu'	boko	bakar
124	* (k.g)emes	poghas	peras
126	* keRat	potong	potong
131	* maliŋ	cui	curi
132	* deŋar	dongo	dengar
143	* (t)ikam	cucuk	tikam
147	* tu(O,q)a	ughangtu	mereka
149	*babah	mulut	mulut
151	* gelar	namo	nama
153	* 'uyaŋ	ughang	orang
154	* panas	hangat	panas
156	* kesik	pase	pasir
157	* dada	tetek	payudara
158	* pandak	soghot	pendek
159	* daRa	betino	perempuan
160	* (t)ijan	pout	perut
161	*pitu	tujuh	tujuh

168	* 'aku'	odan	saya
170	* buni'	sughok	sembunyi
172	* (')abih	semuo	semua
173	* sai'	siapo	siapa
177	* (t)akut	sogham	takut
183	* layaŋ	teghobang	terbang
184	* tawa	golak	tertawa
189	* but k	tumpul	tumpul
191	* bi(t)uka(')	usu	usus
194	* aGi°	pogi	pergi
197	* iŋin	hondak	ingin

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done about the sound changes of PAN to MBB, it can be concluded that sound changes based on place are found in Metathesis, Afairesis, syncope, Apocope, Protesis, Assimilation, Paragogue, Inheritance of Innovation, Epentesis, Lenition in the type of sound changes which can be detailed as follows: Metathesis is a process of sound change that takes the form of exchanging two phonemes. Aphesis is a process of sound change in the form of omission of one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word. Syncope is a sound change in the form of the omission of one or more phonemes in the middle of a word. Apocope is a sound change in the form of omission of a phoneme or several phonemes at the end of a word. Protesis is a sound change in the form of adding a phoneme or several phonemes at the beginning of a word. Paragogue is a sound change process in the form of adding one or more phonemes to the end of a word.

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