

Kinship of Indonesia Language and Bugis Language (Lexicostatistics Analysis)

Nurhayati

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, St. Perintis Kemerdekaan, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract: *This research is titled Kinship Malay (Indonesian) with Bugis Language Leksikostatistik Analysis. The study aims to analyze (1) how big the kinship of Indonesian language and Bugis language (2) analyze the language of Indonesian language with Bugis language. Research location in Barru Regency and Makassar City, Indonesia. The research method used is the survey method combined with the method refer to the technique of recording and distribution of the list of 200 words Morris Swadess. Data were analyzed descriptively and separation year was calculated by leksikostatistik formula. The results show that there is a kinship between Malay (Indonesian) and Bugis language. Kinship is with the existence of 72 words similar to the Indonesian language with Bugis language. Of the 72 similar words there are 14 equally total words, there are sound changes, sound increments, sound disappears, insertions, and metathesis. Based on these results also found the year of separation of Malay language (Indonesian) with Bugis language from the parent language that is 414 years BC.*

Keywords: kinship, language, Malay (Indonesia), Bugis, year of separation

1. Introduction

The study of Malay world in eastern Indonesia has not been much revealed even research on Malay language in eastern Indonesia has not much ogled people. However, there are several studies that have been done, such as Collins (2008) writing about Ambonese Malay. Though the variety of Malay language in Eastern Indonesia is very much, as it is on the island of Sulawesi. In Sulawesi Island many found, but in broad outline, the variety of Malay language in Sulawesi there are six adapted to the existing province. The six Malay varieties are Malay variety in South Sulawesi Province, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and Gorontalo. Although these variations are separated by geographical boundaries, the six have similarities although each has its own peculiarities

In the comparative language, it has been widely observed that the languages of this world have an allegory that in a certain period of time changes occur. These changes occur because of some of the language elements of a region. Such languages may change due to the influence of the area around the place or even from social activities. In certain areas there is no longer vocalized vocabulary even vocabulary was lost replaced new vocabulary. Wave theory states that languages are used in a chain in a particular region and are influenced by changes that occur in a particular region. The areas adjacent to the dispersal center will show more similarities to the spreading center.

In South and West Sulawesi Province there are several regional languages among them are Bugis, Makassar, Toraja, and Mandar languages. The languages are growing and are still actively used by the speakers. Bugis, Makassarese and Toraja languages are in South Sulawesi Province, while Mandar languages are in West Sulawesi. Indonesian and Bugis languages are included in the Austronesian language family. The Austronesian language family is the fifth largest language family based on the number of native speakers, and

is ranked 2nd in terms of the multitude of languages of a language family.

As for the highlight in this paper is the kinship of Malay (Indonesian) with Bugis language. Between Malay (Indonesian) and Bugis language there are many similarities of vocabulary. For example, the word fire, what the child, new, five, two, fruit, wind, and others. Seeing the number of similar vocabulary between the Malay language with Bugis language becomes an attraction to be studied or discussed. <https://www.scribd.com/doc/26400369/comparison-language-uses>. To find out how many closely related words the 200 word Morris Swadesh lists. Similarly, when the two languages are separated from the mother tongue used leksikostatistik method.

The study aims to analyze (1) how big the kinship of Indonesian language and Bugis language (2) analyze the language of Indonesian language with Bugis language.

2. Review of Literature

a) Austronesian Language Family

In the Indonesian language for the language classification selected the term clump. The genetic language class hierarchy is:

- a) Large clumps: Austria
- b) Group: Austro-Asia, Austronesian
- c) Subgroup Eastern Austronesian, Eastern Austronesian
- d) Groups: (1) Malagasy, (2) Northwest Austronesian, (3) Southwest Austro-nesia
- e) Subgroups: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and so on.
- f) Language: Aceh, Gayo, and so on.

Austro-Asian clump

A. Austro-Asian languages are divided into 4 sub-groups:

1. Subgroup Austro-West Asia
2. Kasi Group

3. Nicobar Group
4. Wana Group

Subgroup Austro-East Asia

- 1) Group Mon
- 2) Nicobar Group
- 3) Wana Group

Subgroup Tchampa

1. Tcham Group
2. Raglai Group
3. Djarai Group

The Austronesian clump

The Austronesian clump is divided into 2 sub-clusters:

Subgroup Austronesia Barat

- 1) The Malagasy Group
- 2) Northwest Austronesian Group:
(1) subgroup of Formosa, (2) Philippine Subgroup, (3) Chamoro Subgroup, (4) Palau Subgroup, (5) Subgroup Sangehe-Talaud, and (6) Subgroup Minahasa.
- 3) Southwest Austronesian Group:
(5) Subgroup of Gorontalo, (6) Tomini Sub-group, (7) Subgroup of Toraja, (8) Sub-group of Loinang, (4) Subgroup of Borneo, (9) Banggai, (10) Bungku Mori, (11) Subgroup of South Sulawesi, (12) Sub-group Muna-Butung, (13) Subgroup of Bima-Sumba.
- Subgroup Austronesia Timur

Subgroup Austronesia Timur is divided into 3 groups:

1. The Ambon-East Group
(1) Sikka-Solor Subgroup, (2) Sk. Kedang-Alor-Pantar, (3) Sk. East Timor, (3) Vaikenu Subgroup, (5) Sub-groups of the East West, (6) Kupang Subgroup, (7) Eastern Seram Subgroup, (8) Sub Banda Banda
2. Sula-Bacan Group
(1) Sk. Taliabu, (2) Sk. Sanana, (3) Sk. Bacan-Obi.
3. South Halmahera-West Irian Group

Based on the Austronesian language family above, the Bugis language family belongs to the Austronesian Southwest language family.

b) Comparative Historical Method

The study of kinship between languages using comparative methods has been widely practiced in Indo-European languages. One of the comparative historians is Ludwig Karl Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik* has compared the Germanic languages which suggest that the Indo-Germanic languages are derived from the Sanskrit language. He pointed out that the word *vahati* (Sanskrit) became a vehicle in Latin. Based on this study then was born Grimm law. The characteristic sound of each language is different. Although Grimm's law is not applied to all languages, but Grimm has laid the groundwork for analyzing kinship languages. This Grimm theory features Karl Verner with a rotational system. For example, for the Indo-European language the sound change [s] to [r] in word was to be war and were.

c) Application of Comparative Methods

The comparative method relies on sound correspondence and meaning. Therefore, the main concern is to do one sound comparison system. The comparison of consonant sounds starts from the humble sound. Palmer has compared the Indo-European language parent to a series of voiceless constraint constants / p, t, k, q / and aspirated / ph, th, kh, qh / as well as voiceless / vocal resonant consonants / b, d, g, gw / and aspirated / bh, dh, gh, gwh /. In determining the word kerser in cognate languages is not a light work, because there are corresponding words but not necessarily derived from the same parent. For example the word two (Indonesian), the word is similar to the word duo in Latin, two English, dva in Sanskrit. However, after the study it turns out that word two is not from Indo-Europe but from the word Austronesia because it is found in the word rua (Sikka), rwa (Kawi), rua (Makassar), da'dua (mandar), dua (Bugis) dalwa (Tagalog), and duha (Bisaya). For checking the word kinsabat is: (1) conformity in the rules of syntax, morphology, and sound; (2) conformity in descriptive and anatomical vocabulary; (3) conformity in easy-to-borrow vocabulary; (5) many suitability in basic vocabulary and sound correspondence (Raimo in Parera, 1991: 99). (4) frequent and large conformity in format (prefix,

The application of the comparative method to determine the unity of Indo-European languages was born Grimm's Law and Verner's Law. On the basis of the law is also applied in determining language languages in Asia, Indian Ocean and Fasifik, China and Japan. For languages in the archipelago some experts have used this comparative method in their research. Among the experts are Prof. J. Gonda in his book "Opmirkingen Over de Toepassing der Comparative Methode op de Indonesische Talen, Voornamelijk in Verband Met Hun Woordstructuur". In his book Gonda provides a note on the application of comparative methods in the archipelago languages. One of the pioneers of the comparative study of Austronesian languages is Herman Neobronner van der Tuuk (1982-1894). He is truly a comparative linguistic figure in Austronesian languages with a Batak language. Some of his works are the Batak-Toba Grammar Dictionary, Batak Dairi, Batak Angkola Mandailing. His latest work is the Kawi-Bali-German Dictionary. For the historical method of comparability, he is known by the Law of van der Tuuk I RGH, the Law of van der Tuuk II RLD expanded, RDGH and

Prof. Dr. H. Kern (1833-1917) with his book entitled "Taalkundige Gegevens ter Bepaling van Stamland der Maleisch-Polynesische Volken" in this book the author describes the origin country of Malayo-Polynesian languages by using 30 lists of Kern vocabulary. Dr. Renward Brandstetter (1860-1942) wrote the book "Wurzel und Wort this den Indonesischen Sprachen". The main purpose of this book is written to reveal the roots of words and words in Indonesian languages. In his research he found the root word "lit" for the word belit, difficult, skin, wound and root word "suk for word puncture, entry, rasuk, supply, and implant. He concluded that the root structure of the Indonesian word is one syllable in KV and KVK patterns. .

3. Method

Data collection method used oberservasi method and method refer to. The observation method is used to obtain direct data in the field of 200 words Morris Swades. The method used is listening and listening directly to the data in the field (Mahsum, 2005)

4. Finding

The results show that there is a kinship between Malay (Indonesian) and Bugis language. Kinship is with the existence of 72 words similar to the Indonesian language with Bugis language. Of the 72 similar words there are 14 equally total words, there are sound changes, sound increments, sound disappears, insertions, and metathesis. Based on these results also found the year of separation of Malay language (Indonesian) with Bugis language from the parent language that is 414 years BC.

5. Discussion

According to John Crawfurd in his book On the Malayan and Polynesia Language and Race suggests that the existence of languages languages in this archipelago (Indonesia). He mentioned the Austronesian languages with Malayo-Polynesian. Later the term became popular for the languages of the Malay peninsula toPolynesia.The Bugis language is one of the languages that belong to a family of Southwest Austronesian languages. To see the Malay kinship that exists in Bugis language used 200 lists of words from Morris Swadess. After being compared there are many similarities, only some language events so that both are different (Parera, 116-120). Based on the list there are 67 similar words, of which 7 words are the same tota

Analysis 200 Morris Swadesh. The data show that of the 200 words filled by native speakers in Barru District there are 78 similar words.

1. a. Similar Words

Bahasa Melayu (Indonesia)	Bugis
abu	au
air	uae
akar	ure?
anak	ana?
angin	anging
apa	apa
api	api
balik	bale?
baru	baru
batu	batu
benih	banne
berenang	nange
bintang	bintoeng
buah	buah
bunga	ungang
bunuh	unu
darah	darah
daun	daung

debu	au
di	ri
jahit	jai?
dorong	sorong
dua	dua
ekor	ikko
empat	eppa
kamu	iko
gemuk	commo
gosok	goso
hati	ate
isap	iso
gigi	isi
saya	iya
itu	yatu
kiri	kiri
kulit	uli?
kuku	kanuku
kutu	utu
lain	laing
langit	langi?
lebar	lebba
lempar	rempe
lidah	lila
lihat	ita
lima	lima
mata	mata
matahari	mataesso
mati	mate
minum	minung
mulut	timu
peras	parra
pikir	pikkiri
putih	pute
sedikit	cedde
tiga	tellu
tahun	taung
tanah	tana
tajam	tarang
telur	tello
ketawa	macawa
tidur	tinro
tipis	manipi
tua	toa
tongkat	tekkeng
ular	ula
habis	capu
air bah	uae loppo

b. The Total Similar Word is:

Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Bugis
api	api
baru	baru
batu	batu
kiri	kiri
lima	lima
dua	dua
mata	mata

There are 7 words of exactly the same 200 words between Indonesia and Bugis ie word: fire, new, stone, left, five, two, eyes. To prove that the word in the Malay language is related

to Bugis language, the whole words are similar in total to the above compared to the

The addition of the consonant at the beginning of [y] the word becomes yatu and the addition of the prefix to the word manipi, ti in the word timu.

c. Words Changed

1) Vocal Sound Changes

Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Bugis	
balik	bale?	[i] -> [e]
lain	laen	
putih	pute	
tiga	tellu	
gemuk	commo	[u] -> [o]
tua	toa	
bunuh	uno	
bibit	banne	[i] -> [a]
isap	iso	[i] -> [o]
iya	iyē	

The results showed that Malay language in Bugis language changes vocal. Change is the vowel / i / being / e / in reverse word to be balek, other word becomes laen, putih word becomes puteh, tiga becomes tellu. The vowel / i / becomes the vowel / e / on the bibit word becomes banne. The vowel / a / becomes the vowel / o / on the isap word to iso. The vowel / e / becomes vowel / u / in the gemuk word becomes commo. The vowel / u / becomes vowel / o / on the tua word becomes toa. The vowel / a / becomes / e / on the word iya becomes iye.

2) Consonant Sound Changes

Bahasa Melayu (Indonesia)	bahasa Bugis
[p] → [g] apa → aga	
[k] → [ʔ] anak → anaʔ	
	balik → baleʔ
	gosok → gosoʔ
[t] → [c] tawa → cawa	
[g] → [s] gigi → isi	
[d] → [r] di → ri	
[d] → [s] dorong → sorong	
[m] → [p] empat → eppa	
[n] → [ŋ] kanan → kanang	
angin → anging	
[l] → [r] lempar → rempe	
[d] → [l] lidah → lila	
[m] → [ŋ] minum → minung	
[ŋ] → [k] tongkat → tekkeng	
[s] → [c] sedikit → cedde	

Consonant changes can be seen in the consonants: /p/ to /g/, /k/ to /ʔ/, /t/ to /c/, /g/ to /c/, /t/ to /c/, /g/ to /s/, /d/ to /r/, /d/ to /s/, /m/ to /p/, /n/ to /ŋ/, /l/ to /r/, /d/ to /l/, /m/ to /ŋ/, /n/ to /k/, /s/ to /c/.

d. The addition of sound

a) The addition of sounds at the beginning of the word

Bahasa Melayu	Bahasa Bugis
[y] itu	yatu
[ma] tipis	manipi
/ti/ mulut	timu

b) The addition of sounds in the Middle Words

Bahasa Melayu	Bahasa Bugis
[m] gemuk	commo
[k] pikir	pikkir
ekor	ikko
[y] ia	iyē
[r] peras	perre
[a] itu	yatu
[b] lebar	lebba

The addition of consonant [m], [k], [y], [r], [a], [b] [m], [a], [b] in the middle of the word is gemuk -> commo, pikir -> pikkir, iya -> iyē, peras -> perre, itu -> yatu, lebar -> lebba

c) The addition of sounds in the End of Words

Bahasa Melayu	Bugis	
pikir	pikkiri	addition [i]
rennang	nange	addition [e]

The addition of the vowel sound [i] at the end of the word in the mind of pikir becomes pikkiri, the addition of the sound [e] of the word nange. The addition of a vowel phoneme at the end of a word in Bugis because the language bugis is a vocalist language.

e. Removal of Sound

1) Sound Eraser at Word Start

Bahasa Melayu (Indonesia)	Bahasa Bugis
[b] bunuh → uno	
[h] hati → ate	
[k] kulit → uli	
kutu → utu	
[l] lihat → ita	
[g] gigi → isi	

The above data shows that there is a sound disappearance of the Malay word bunuh -> uno, kulit -> uli, hati -> ate [b] kutu -> utu, lihat -> ita

2) Removal of Sound in the Middle of the Word

Bahasa Melayu	Bahasa Bugis
jahit [h] jai	
tahun [h] taung	
engkau [ŋ] iko	

In Bugis language there is the disappearance of the sound [h] in the word jahit -> jai, tahun -> taung, engkau -> iko sound disappearance [ŋ] .

3) Removal of Sounds at the End of Words

Bahasa Melayu	Bahasa Bugis
buah → bua [h]	
buluh → bulu [h]	
darah → dara [h]	
peras → perre [s]	
lempar → rempe [r]	
tanah → tana [h]	
telur → tello [r]	

ular	→	ula	[r]
jahit	→	jai	[t]
kulit	→	uli	[t]
lidah	→	lila	[h]
lebar	→	lebba	[r]
putih	→	pute	[h]

The above data describes the omission of sound [h] in the word fruit, reeds, blood, soil, tongue, white, sound disappearance [s] in the squeeze, the sound disappearance [r] in egg, width, snake and sound [t] on the word sewing. Consonant disappearance at the end of a word in Bugis language that is related to the vocalist Bugis language.

2. Calculation of the Year of the Malay and Bugis Language of the Parent Language

Based on the calculations of the word relatives in 200 Morris Swadesh's vocabulary there are 60 words similar to sound and 7 words that look like total. So the number of related words between Malay and Bugis is 67 words. If submitted will be obtained:

$$C = \frac{67}{200} \times 100\% \text{ or } C = 33.5\%$$

The kinship of both languages is 33.5%. Based on the clustering list from Morris Swadesh it can be stipulated that Malay (Indonesian) in Bugis is the same language. Based on the percentage can be calculated the year of separation between the Mala language (Indonesian) with Bugis language of the parent language is:

Log 33.5%

t = -----

2 (log 81%)

- 0.47496

= -----

2 (- 0.09151)

0.47499

0.18303

= 2.594959

= 2.595 = 2595

The breaking year is = 2.595 = 2595

= 2014 - 2595

= - 581

= 581 BC

Thus the Bugis language is separate from the Malay language (Indonesian) with its mother tongue estimated in 581 BC.

6. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above can be concluded that found 67 words of relatives Malay language (Indonesia) with Bugis language. The second year the language of its mother tongue was 581 BC.

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Author Biography



Nurhayati, was born on October 2, 1960 in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Working as a lecturer in the Faculty of Humanities University of Hasanuddin since 1986. Graduated from undergraduate in 1985, Graduated from Stratum two in 1996, and graduated strata three in 2005. He served as Chairman of the Department of Indonesian literature since 2002, now as Chairman of the Linguistics Faculty Master program Humanities University of Hasanuddin. Science that was involved was linguistic.