

Reflection of Etymon Proto-Austronesian Bilabial [p] in Nias Language

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Introduction

Historical compositional linguistics or diachronic linguistics is a branch of language science that deals with the kinship relations and line of language. The kinship and historicity of the language is one certain region. The kinship or foundation relationship is abstracted in terms of the term. It is also an implied linguistics fact which is used as the basis of determination and proof of kinship relationship. These linguistics facts illustrate the historical process of the relative languages in the course of time. The tracking and interpretation of the phenomenon on evolution of language in the past is the features of diachronic linguistics.

The object of research is the relative languages found in Nias Island, namely North Nias Language (NNL), West Nias Language (WNL) and South Nias Language (SNL). The researcher is interested in knowing the kinship lineage, the separating timing of these three languages, and the approximate age of these languages. Furthermore, it is seen from the reflection of Proto-Austronesian etymon in Nias language that occurs both reflected linearly and reflected in innovation with the sound changes that occur in the sound environment with phonological rules which occur in the changed environment of sound. Below is a sample of Proto Austronesian language (PAN) that reflected linearly (retention) and innovatively (change) in Nias language (NL) categorized in the type of nouns that are still inherited in the Nias language:

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pig'a'/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/how much/
	*/pəñu/	/fənu/	/fənu/	/fənu/	/turtle/
Middle	*/lipan/	/alifa/	/alifa/	/alifa/	/centipede/
Final	-	-	-	-	-

The existence of this uniqueness in terms of language and genetics leads to a larger question about the identity of the people and Nias language. It is interesting to know the extent to which the Nias language has been formed leaving the prestige of Austronesia by examining the Austronesia etymons reflected in the vocabulary of Nias. This research on etymon reflection describes the track record of inheritance, development, and change of Proto-Austronesian language in Nias language as an effort to reveal Nias language identity as well as effort to preserve Nias language. The question is, how does the reflection of Proto-Austronesian consonant in Nias language? The objective of this research is to expose the reflection of consonant sounds of Proto-Austronesian language in Nias.

There are several previous studies related to Comparative Historical Linguistics (LHK) that are relevant to this research, among others; Mandala's (2010) dissertation entitled "The Phonological Evolution of Oirata and its Kinship with Non-Austronesia Languages in Timor Leste", Ardana's research entitled "The Phoneme correspondence of Proto-Austronesian in Kaili and Uma Language in Central Sulawesi" and Nurmaida's (2016) "Inheritance of Proto – Austronesian etymon In Aceh". Language kinship (genetic relationship) in a particular

geography can be traced and proven through the cognate set that is studied quantitatively and qualitatively. The kin's word tool can be found in all kin languages because the kin languages are assumed to derive and have the same certain verbal genetically features. The meaning by the kin's word tool is the basic words of the same or similar form and meaning. The kin's word tool is a common heritage derived from the same language ancestor. The genetic heritage of the Austronesia which is 2215 etymons as an ancient lexicon is the work of Dempwolff (1934-1938).

The kinship relation of cognate inter-language in comparative study can be proven based on the inherited elements from origin of language or proto language (Hock, 1988). The concept of the original language or proto is not really a real form of language, but a form that is built up or re-assembled as a picture of a language's past. In other words, this concept is a theoretical idea that is designed in a very simple way to connect the systems of a common language by using a number of rules (Jeffers and Lehiste, 1979; Bynon, 1979). Linguistics facts in the form of order and correspondence found in the kin languages show the evidence of mutual consciousness that inherited from the same ancestor (Bynon 1979: 47).

Methodology

The research was conducted in Nias District by taking the location in three districts of North Nias District in Afulu and Alasa Sub districts, and West Nias District in Mandrehe and North Mandrehe Sub districts, and South Nias District in Gomo and Bawomataluo Sub districts. One village each from the three districts were taken as the object of research. The reason why this research was conducted in three locations of the district is because the three districts consists of different dialect of Nias language. From each district chosen for research, 4 informants aged 25 to 60 years were selected. The method for data collection in this research is the interview method with spoken, note, and record technique (Sudaryanto, 1988). This method is implemented in the form of spoken face to face.

Result

Based on Zagoto (1980), Nias language is without the consonant bilabial [p], but it has a consonant labio-dental [f].

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pig'a/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/how much/
	*/panau/	/mofanə/	/mofanə/	/mofanə/	/go/
	*/pəñu/	/fənu/	/fənu/	/fənu/	/turtle/
	*/pilih/	/mamili/	/wufili/	/mufili/	/choose/
	*/panua/	/niha/	/niha/	/niha/	/person/
	*/pinang/	/fino/	/fino/	/fino/	/areca nut/
Middle	*/dompat/	/kofe/	/kofe/	/kofe/	/wallet/
	*/la(m)pat/	/əfa/	/əfa/	/əfa/	/four/
	*/lipan/	/alifa/	/alifa/	/alifa/	/centipede/
	*/lupah/	/olifu/	/olifu/	/olifu/	/forget/
	*/nipis/	/anifi/	/anifi/	/anifi/	/thin/
	*/kapak/	/afi/	/afi/	/afi/	/ax/

*/impi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/dream/
*/ipən/	/ifə/	/nifə/	/nifə/	/tooth/
*/panua/	/niha/	/niha/	/niha/	/person/
*/tupay/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/squirrel/

Final - - - - -

Discussion

PAN Consonant */p/

1. Phoneme of PAN */p/ reflected becomes NL /h/, /n/, /f/, /m/ at the initial

/p/ > /h/ / # ___

/p/ > /n/ / # ___

Example:

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pig'a'/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/hauga/	/how much/
	*/panua/	/niha/	/niha/	/niha/	/person/

2. Phoneme of PAN */p/ reflected becomes NL /f/ at the initial and at the middle

/p/ > /f/ / # ___ #

/p/ > /f/ / # ___

Example:

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pinang/	/fino/	/fino/	/fino/	/arecanut/
Middle	*/impi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/dream/
	*/ipən/	/ifə/	/nifə/	/nifə/	/tooth/
	*/tupay/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/squirrel/

Fortition / Stronger

Fortition (or stronger) is the change of a phoneme or more into a different phoneme whose position is more powerful, as weak consonants become strong or low vowels become high (Crowley, 1992). Innovation of Fortis can be found in below which is change from *p>n.

Example:

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pilih/	/mamili/	/wufili/	/mufili/	/choose/
	*/panua/	/niha/	/niha/	/niha/	/person/

Lenition / Weaker

Lenition (or weaker) is the change of a phoneme or more into a different phoneme whose position is weaker such as /b/ > /w/ or /p/ > /f/ (Crowley, 1992). The most extreme lenition is the loss of one or more sounds (Crowley, 1992). Examples of lenition innovations are listed below:

Position	PAN	NNL	WNL	SNL	Meaning
Initial	*/pinang/	/fino/	/fino/	/fino/	/areca nut/
Middle	*/impi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/ifi/	/dream/
	*/ipən/	/ifə/	/nifə/	/nifə/	/tooth/
	*/tupay/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/katufe/	/squirrel/
	*/la(m)pat/	/əfa/	/əfa/	/əfa/	/four/

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion of data, the conclusions are: From 16 cognates, reflections of PAN phonemes *[p] in NL are:

- a. PAN consonant phonemes *[p] reflected linearly in NL are: *[ø]
- b. PAN consonant phonemes *[p] reflected with innovation in NL are:

*/ p /> / h /,

*/pig'a'/ /hauga/ /hauga/ /hauga/ /how much/

*/ p /> / n /,

*/panua/ /niha/ /niha/ /niha/ /person/

*/ p /> / m /,

*/pilih/ /mamili/ /wufili/ /mufili/ /choose/

*/ p /> / f /,

*/tupay/ /katufe/ /katufe/ /katufe/ /squirrel/

Changes in the form of PAN etymon in NL are found in several innovative changes: fortition or stronger like */ p /> / n /, */ p /> / m /, and lenition or weaker like */ p /> / f /, */ p /> / h /.

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