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## Comparative Linguistic Study On Relationship Of Aceh, Minangkabau And Gayo Languages

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### Abstract

*This research focuses on the Austronesian or Polynesian Malay language family, which includes the languages of Acehnese, Minangkabau, and Gayo respectively. The fact that there are similarities in form and meaning, which are a reflection of the same historical legacy, is the basis for the hypothesis that the three languages are related to one another. This hypothesis is based on the fact that there are similarities. In this study, linguistic grouping methods and lexicostatistical approaches were utilized in order to investigate the kinship relationship that exists between the Acehnese language, the Minangkabau language, and the Gayo language. In the first level, Morris Swades selects 200 essential words for the fundamental vocabulary. The referential method was used in order to provide this facts, and the technique that was utilized was the note-taking technique. The second step is to establish which duos of the three languages speak a cognate language. Third, compute the amount of time that has passed between each of the three languages. In the fourth step, you will calculate the error period in order to obtain a more accurate separation time. According to the findings, the Acehnese, Minangkabau, and Gayo languages were all classified as belonging to the same family of languages. It is estimated that 57 percent of Acehnese and Gayo speakers are related linguistically, whereas the percentages for Minangkabau and Gayo are 39 percent and 29.5 percent of Minangkabau Language and Acehnese.*

**Keywords:** Aceh, Minangkabau And Gayo Languages

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## INTRODUCTION

As a subfield of linguistics, comparative historical linguistics has the primary responsibility, amongst other things, of determining the facts and levels of closeness and kinship between languages that are closely related to the grouping of kinship languages. This is just one of the many tasks that this subfield is tasked with. The history of language development is essentially the same for all of the related languages that belong to the same language group. In light of this primary mission, the field of comparative historical linguistics is given the responsibility to investigate the historical connections that exist across various language families (Antilla, 1972).

When studying the history of language, one looks for preexisting links between different languages and attempts to reconstruct the protolanguages that have descended from the languages that are spoken today. The classification of languages and the reconstruction of their proto-languages are typically where researchers begin when looking for evidence of kinship and ancestry. The classification of languages into families or proto-kinships is referred to as grouping (family tree). The identification of linguistic components as protoforms is another step in the reconstruction of protolanguage. As a result, clarity of kinship and affinity ties can be acquired according to the level of structure and genealogy of linguistic kinship through the process of grouping and reconstructing (Antilla. 1972; Hock, 1988)

The theory of comparative historical linguistics has served as the foundation for this research. Jacob Grimm (1787-1863), Lehman (1972), Hock (1988), and Bynon were among the people who contributed to the development of this theory (1979). This theory is also referred to

as the diachronic theory, and it is concerned with the analysis of the structure and regularity of changes in common languages, such as those that are equipped with sound changes, in order to reconstruct older languages, particularly ancient (proto) languages that existed many thousands of years before that. Because of the influence of time and place, this ancient (proto) language morphed and eventually split into a number of languages that evolved from it (Bynon, 1979). The grammar and syntax of these derived languages are inherited from their parent language; nonetheless, these languages will be distinct due to the development and innovation that took place after the parent language had already been established (Bynon, 1979). Comparative research makes it possible to demonstrate, on a fundamental level, that cognate languages are related to one another through the inheritance of elements from their proto-languages or native languages (Hock, 1988). The concept of the original language, also known as the proto-language, is not literally a grammatical form; rather, it refers to a form that is intended to be constructed or reconstructed in order to provide an explanation of the history of a language. To put it another way, this concept is a theoretical idea designed in a very simple method with the purpose of connecting kindred language systems through the use of a number of rules (Jeffers and Lehiste, 1970; Bynon: 1979). The linguistic facts, which may be discovered in the languages of relatives and take the shape of regularities and equivalences, provide proof of shared legitimacy that was inherited from a common ancestor (Bynon, 1979). When there are similar hereditary traits, it is possible to find close coherent links between kin languages and to trace their proto-language systems. This is because kin languages share characteristics.

The kinship status between the three languages is ranges: Percentage of kinship classification: Dialect of languages 81-100%, Language of family 36-81% , Families of stock 12-36%, Stock of micriphilum 04-12%, Microphyla of esophylum 01- 4%, Mesopyla of acrophylum 00-1% (Crowley: 1987).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is qualitative in nature, which means that it aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and other actions, holistically (whole) by means of description in the form of words and language in a particular natural context, and by utilizing a variety of natural methods. In other words, this research seeks to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject (Moleong, 2011). Aims to describe the linguistic relationship between Minangkabau, Aceh, and Gayo as well as the degree to which their lexicons are comparable. Because listening to vocabulary in the dictionary is the way that is used to get data, the listening method is utilized during the stage that is designated for the collection of data. The concept of hearing pertains not only to the practice of understanding spoken language, but also to that of comprehending written language. When researchers listen to data sources using the listening technique, they then use the writing technique to record the data and classify it using the similarity method of linguistic characteristics. If the listening method is used, then the writing technique is used. The method of collecting data is known as the interview method, and it consists of conducting direct interviews with native speakers of the language. The word lexicon (vocabulary) is the source of the adjective form lexical, which is derived from the noun form of the word. A lexeme is a meaningful word unit, and it serves as the fundamental building block of the lexicon (Chaer, 2002). The lexicostatic method was utilized in order to determine the degree of genetic relationship between the Minangkabau, Aceh, and Gayo languages.

After determining the word relatives, the next step is to find the percentage of relatives with the formula :  $C = Vt / Vd \times 100\%$

Description: C = word relative; Vt= number of relatives' vocabulary; Vd= amount of gloss calculated

After those steps we can classification of kinship systems, whether as a single language (language), language family (subfamily), language family (stock), microphyllum, mesophyllum, or macrophyllum, respectively (Keraf, 1996)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is qualitative in nature, which means that it aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and other actions, holistically (whole) by means of description in the form of words and language in a particular natural context, and by utilizing a variety of natural methods. In other words, this research seeks to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject (Moleong, 2011). Aims to describe the linguistic relationship between Minangkabau, Aceh, and Gayo as well as the degree to which their lexicons are comparable. Because listening to vocabulary in the dictionary is the way that is used to get data, the listening method is utilized during the stage that is designated for the collection of data. The concept of hearing pertains not only to the practice of understanding spoken language, but also to that of comprehending written language. When researchers listen to data sources using the listening technique, they then use the writing technique to record the data and classify it using the similarity method of linguistic characteristics. If the listening method is used, then the writing technique is used. The method of collecting data is known as the interview method, and it consists of conducting direct interviews with native speakers of the language. The word lexicon (vocabulary) is the source of the adjective form lexical, which is derived from the noun form of the word. A lexeme is a meaningful word unit, and it serves as the fundamental building block of the lexicon (Chaer, 2002). The lexicostatic method was utilized in order to determine the degree of genetic relationship between the Minangkabau, Aceh, and Gayo languages.

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## CONCLUSION

Using 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies as an analysis material, it was found that the lexicon similarity between the two was about 53% through the comparison of identical pairs and similar pairs. From the percentage of kinship, it is grouped that English, German and Dutch are the *languages of the family*.

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