
Kinship Analysis Malay And Gayo Language : A Comperativ Historical Linguistic Study

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal a relationship between Gayo and Malay which can be seen from the similarity of vocabulary. The method used is descriptive qualitative and quantitative. The data is in the form of vocabulary from Malay and Gayo language which has 6% similarity. This data can be proven not to have a close relationship because the core vocabulary is less than 36% or part of the sub grouping. This research also uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Mahsun (2005) states that qualitative is a way of grouping derived languages into a group that is closer to their relationship, and then using lexicostatistical techniques to analyze the data that has been collected..

Keywords: *kinship, Gayo Language dan Malay Language.*

INTRODUCTION

Language always evolves over time. According to Keraf (1991) the change or development of a language is directly proportional to the speaker and is influenced by the movement of displacement from the spread of the mother language. Languages come from a single parent origin (cognate) and are related to kinship in the past. This can be seen from the similarity of meaning or form of the reflection of historical heritage.

In theory, languages have a kinship in the characteristics of the same form and meaning in a form called a cognitive set. The form of these words is hypothesized to come from a similar protolanguage. Robins (1975) says that comparative linguistics belongs to the field of linguistics which has an important role in contributing to an understanding of language work patterns and language changes in the world. Comparative linguistics serves to analyze and explain language changes. Basically, language has a structure and changes. Comparative historical linguistics research itself has been carried out by experts. This is evidenced by the existence of several written works that examine the various histories of cognate languages in western Indonesia by experts. Examples of writings include Nothofer (1975), Sneddon (1978) and others.

In diachronic language studies, it is said that the language known today is a fossil or the result of ancient heritage because every word and has its own history, the words used by language speakers are a reflection of the past. Every utterance is always passed down from generation to generation. Experts can predict that within 1000 years, about 20 percent will experience a change or omission of a language's vocabulary. The vocabulary includes: names of bodies, numbers (numeral), the general environment and so on.

With the comparison of the similarity of form and meaning that shows the kinship between the languages. This paper discusses the kinship between the Malay language and the Gayo language as a language that comes from the same family or can be called the West Austronesian language or it can also be called Indonesian. In grouping the two languages, the lexicostatistic technique is used. This technique is a technique that has a method of grouping or

sub grouping. This technique focuses more on words or lexicon statistically and then assigns groups based on the percentage of similarities and differences between the two languages.

RESEARCH METHODS

The source of the data are 200 words of Malay and Gayo languages. Two methods of data collection are employed in this research, namely interviewing the informant and recording techniques. In this research, the writer used qualitative and quantitative methods. Mahsun (2005) stated that qualitative is a way of grouping derived languages into a group that is closer to their relationship, and then lexicostatistical techniques are used to analyse the data.

Lexicostatistical Theory

Keraf (1984) mentioned that the language of relatives originating from the same proto will show the following similarities.

- There are similarities in the sound system (phonetics) and the sound structure (phonology);
- There are morphological similarities,
- As well as the existence of syntactic similarities,

Keraf (1984) argued that a pair of words have relatives if they fulfill one of the conditions (a) the pair is identical, (b) the pair has a phonemic correspondence, (c) a phonetic similarity, or (d) a different phoneme. To compare two or more languages, can use the lexicostatistics technique. Keraf (1984) stated that lexicostatistics is a technique of sorting and developing the language which tends to prioritize statistical word observations, then is placed on the basis of judgments and differences from one language to another.

After determining the relative words with the procedure stated above, it can be determined the percentage of the two languages compared to the lexicostatistical percentage calculation technique, namely calculating the percentage of kinship by determining and counting pairs of the same and identical words.

$$\frac{\text{The amount of same words} + \text{the amount of identical words}}{\text{The amount of words studied}} \times 100\%$$

To determine the status of a kinship between these languages, the classification range is as follows:

Kinship Classification Percentage:

Dialect of language	81-100%
Language of family	36-81%
Families of stock	12-36%
Stock of microphilum	04-12%
Microphyla of esophylum	01-4%
Mesophyla of acrophylum	00-1%

(sumber: crowley, 1987)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here are data from both languages

Table 1

No	Gayo Language	Melayu Language	Meaning Language
1	Dul	Abu	Abu
2	wih,waih	air	Air
3	Uyet	akar	Akar
4	Anak	anak	Anak
5	Kuyu	Angin	Angin
6	Asu	anjing	Anjing
7	Hana	Apa	Apa
8	Rara	kebakaran	Api
9	Asap	asap	Asap
10	Supu	bumbung	Atap
11	Mon	awan	Awan
12	Korek	ayam	Ayam
13	Kune	bagaimana	Bagaimana
14	dayung, kerlang	Bahu	Bahu
15	jeroh, mujur, bier	Baiklah	Baik
16	Bapa	Bapa	Bapak
17	Ayu	Baru	Baru
18	Basah	basah	Basah
19	Batang	batang	Batang
20	atu, batu	Batu	Batu
21	Bebuet	sedang bekerja	Bekerja
22	Kiser	pusing	Belok
23	Betul	Betul	Benar
24	bengkak, kemung	bengkak	Bengkak
25	beret,berat	berat	Berat
26	begulang, bergegulan	baring	Berbaring
27	Tungupah	memburu	Berburu
28	Sesok	Berdiri	Berdiri
29	Nawe	berenang	Berenang
30	Remalun	Jalan	Berjalan
31	Becerak	berkata	Berkata
32	Nipi	mimpi	Bermimpi
33	Bekesah	bernafas	Bernapas
34	Bepeker	fikir	Berpikir
35	Murip	membesar	Bertumbuh
36	Kul	Besar	Besar

37	Bintan	Bintang	Bintang
38	Uah	buah-buahan	Buah
39	Ulen	bulan	Bulan
40	Jaŋut	rambut	Bulu
41	bunge, tajuk	bunga	Bunga
42	Manuk	Burung	Burung
43	Buruk	busuk	Busuk
44	Ketol	cacing	Cacing
45	Dengke	daging	Daging
46	urum, den	dan dengan	dan, dengan
47	leut, lut	Tasik	Danau
48	Rayoh	darah	Darah
49	Geh	Datang	Datang
50	Ulung	Daun	Daun
51	Dua	habuk	Debu
52	I	dalam	Di
53	i atas	pada	di atas
54	i toyoh	di bawah	di bawah
55	i was	di dalam	di dalam
56	i sihen	di mana	di mana
57	We	dia	Dia
58	Sejok	sejuk	Dingin
59	Roa	dua	Dua
60	Kunul	Duduk	Duduk
61	Uki	Ekor	Ekor
62	Opat	Empat	Empat
63	Ko	awak, awak	engkau, kamu
64	Poa	garam	Garam
65	Ipon	gigi	Gigi
66	Gegor	Guruh	Guntur
67	Lo	Hari	Hari
68	Hate	hati	Hati
69	Iyuj	Hidung	Hidung
70	Morep	kehidupan	Hidup
71	Ijo	hijau	Hijau
72	Item	hitam	Hitam
73	kire, bilan	Kira	Hitung
74	Uren	Hujan	Hujan
75	Uten	Hutan	Hutan
76	Ine	ibu	Ibu
77	Gule	ikan	Ikan
78	Ini	ini	Ini
79	Banan	Isteri	Istri
80	Oya	Ia	Itu
81	Jahat	Jahat	Jahat
82	ralan, deni	Jalan	Jalan

83	Jarum	jarum	Jarum
84	Itu	Jatuh	Jatuh
85	Itu	Jatuh	Jatuh
86	Gep	Jauh	Jauh
87	Ike	Jika	Jika
88	Kabut	kabus	Kabut
89	Kedeng	kaki	Kaki
90	Kuen	Betul	Kanan
91	Selo	Bila	Kapan
92	Utem	kayu	Kayu
93	Kucak	Kecil	Kecil
94	Ulu	kepala	Kepala
95	Kering	Kering	Kering
96	kilat	kilat	Kilat
97	Kiri	Ditinggalkan	Kiri
98	Kami	kita, kita	kita, kami
99	Kotek	Kotor	Kotor
100	Kulit	kulit	Kulit
101	Kuning	Kuning	Kuning
102	Kutu	kutu	Kutu
103	Lelawah	labah-labah	laba-laba
104	Len	Lain-lain	Lain
105	Rawan	lelaki	laki-laki
106	Mun	Langit	Langit
107	Lot	laut	Laut
108	Lues	Lebar	Lebar
109	Rongok	Leher	Leher
110	Lemak	gemuk	Lemak
111	Delah	lidah	Lidah
112	Mangan	makan	Makan
113	Kelam	Petang	Malam
114	Kemel	Malu	Malu
115	Nonoh	bunuh	Mambunuh
116	Mata	Mata	Mata
117	Mate	Mati	Mati
118	Tekar	melontar	Melempar
119	Nengon	lihat	Melihat
120	Neleh	meludah	Meludah
121	Njerang	masak	Memasak
122	Nyeot	terbakar	Membakar
123	Mbelah	berpecah	Membelah
124	Mbeli	beli	Membeli
125	Nuke	buka	Membuka
126	Namat	tahan	Memegang
127	Meras	memerah	Memeras
128	Memilih	pilih	Memilih
129	Mengerat	potong	Memotong

130	Mudere	pukul	Memukul
131	Monjot	menangis	Menangis
132	Mucum	ciuman	Mencium
133	Munosoh	mencuri	Mencuri
134	Mumenge	dengar	Mendengar
135	Mubedel	tembak	Menembak
136	Mujaril	aliran	Mengalir
137	Mengetok	ketuk	Mengetuk
138	Menguruk	menggali	Menggali
139	Mungayo	calar	Menggaruk
140	Munenget	menggigit	Mengigit
141	Munikot	tali leher	Mengikat
142	Mungisep	menghisap	Mengisap
143	Map	menguap	Menguap
144	Mungangal	mengunyah	Menguyah
145	Munenik	tikam	Menikam
146	Neop	tiup	Meniup
147	Njet	menjahit	Menjahit
148	Ilang	merah	Merah
149	Pakea	mereka	Mereka
150	Inum	Minum	Minum
151	Awah	mulut	Mulut
152	Loha	muntah	Muntah
153	Nek	Teruskan	Naik
154	Geral	nama	Nama
155	Rejit	nyamuk	Nyamuk
156	Jema	Orang	Orang
157	Porak	panas	Panas
158	Naru	panjang	Panjang
159	One	pasir	Pasir
160	Susu	payudara	Payudara
161	Konot	Pendek	Pendek
162	Banan	perempuan	Perempuan
163	Tuke	perut	Perut
164	Wong	belakang	Punggung
165	Poteh	putih	Putih
166	Wok	rambut	Rambut
167	Umah	rumah	Rumah
168	Kerpe	rumput	Rumput
169	Saket	sakit	Sakit
170	Sara	satu	Satu
171	Aku	saya	Saya
172	Aku	awak, awak	Saya
173	Kepek	sayap	Sayap
174	Tuni	bersembunyi	Sembunyi
175	pædet	Sempit	Sempit
176	Bewene	Semua	Semua

177	Sahen	siape	Siapa
178	Rawan	Suami	Suami
179	Beteh	Tahu	Tahu
180	Ton	tahun	Tahun
181	Tejjem	tajam	Tajam
182	Tereh	Takut	Takut
183	Tali	tali	Tali
184	Tanoh	tanah	Tanah
185	Pumu	tangan	Tangan
186	Tebel	tebal	Tebal
187	Kemergen	Telinga	Telinga
188	Tenaroh	Telur	Telur
189	Terbang	terbang	Terbang
190	Kedek	ketawa	Tertawa
191	Geh	tidak	Tidak
192	Nome	tidur	Tidur
193	Tulu	tiga	Tiga
194	Tikus	Tikus	Tikus
195	Nipis	Nipis	Tipis
196	Tua	Tua	Tua
197	Tulen	Tulang	Tulang
198	Tumpol	Tumpul	Tumpul
199	Lipe	Ular	Ular
200	Usus	Usus	Usus

It can be obtained from the data above that there are about 31 similarities in vocabulary between Malay and Gayo. Then from these two languages, the percentage of kinship is calculated by determining and counting pairs of words of the same and similar relatives.

$$\frac{18 + 13}{200} \times 100\% = 6,59\%$$

200

From the percentage above, 6.59% is obtained, which means that these two languages have minimal kinship.

CONCLUSION

The use of 200 words from Gayo and Malay as a source of data analysis. There are only a few words that are similar in the two languages. There are 6.59% of the two language comparisons above. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that both languages belong to the stock of microphilum classification.

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