Change of the Language Proto Austronesia to Gayo Language

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Abstract: Changes in Proto Austronesian sounds into Gayo language are sound changes based on place, including changes in aeresis, syncope, apocop, protest, epentisis, and paragogue. This paper uses oral data and written data. The oral data collection was done by using skill method, that is the conversation of the researcher with the resource person. Furthermore, the data collection of writing is done with the data written / skilled to listen to the author's conversation with the speakers. Data analysis methods and techniques are used by collecting 200 vocabularies, translating them into Gayo, and describing various sound changes. The theory used is a comparative historical study. The result found that the change of Proto Austronesian sounds into Gayo languages derives various sound changes based on the place, ie changes in aferesis, syncope, apocop, protesis, epentesis, and paragogue.

1   INTRODUCTION

Sound changes are one of the smallest elemental change markers in the language. Various kinds of sound changes can be deciphered by various types of sound changes that further look at individual sound changes that merely question the proto sound without associating it with other phonemes in the environment it enters. Instead various sound changes are based on a certain sound relationship with other phonemes in a segment, or in a wider environment. Sound changes are based on the place of which changes in metathesis, aferesis, syncope, apocalypse, protocol, epentesis, and paragogue. Sound changes (which then illustrate sound con- tributions between the related languages) are not accidental events.

Basically, the change is governed and determined by all the principles of order (Bynon, 1979: 25). Based on the above concept it can be said that any regular sound changes that can also be known condition (condition) environment that caused the change. In addition, the nature and nature of it have differences in preminensi, also determine the difference of embodiment and also the changes. So, based on theories used can be concluded this research only reaches the field of sound changes only. The facets of the sound changes studied include Proto Austronesian language changes into Gayo.

Proto language is a theoretical assembly designed by assembling the system of languages that have a historical relationship through the formulation of rules in a very simple and designed to build and reassemble as a picture of the past about a language (Bynon, 1979: 71).

Austronesia is the name of a language family located in the plains of Southeast Asia. This clump is related to other clumps found in the plains of Southeast Asia. That is Austro-Asiatic clumps. The grouping of Austronesian languages is: Western Austronesian language (Indonesian / Malay) divided into western Indonesian languages, including Malagasy, Formesa, Filiphina, Bisaya, Minahasa, Gayo, Batak, Nias, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Dayak, Minangkabau, and Eastern languages including Eastern Africa, Sula-Bacan, South Halmahera-West Irian, and Eastern Indonesian (Keraf, 1984).

Gayo language is a language communication tool used by Gayo tribe in conveying information to Gayo fellow citizens. Gayo is one of the native tribes that inhabit the Gayo highlands of Central Aceh district.

2   METHOD

This research is conducted by applying inductive thinking stage, that is a number of linguistic phenomena obtained in the field are analyzed with the theories and the appropriate method in accordance with the objectives to be achieved in this research. In this research applied qualitative and quantitative approach. A qualitative approach relates to the dynamic dimension or dimension of language innovation over time. An exclusive mutual change that finds the innovative lingual device, implies that any closely related derivative language is assumed to have innovative features that are also inherited, and not in any other language or group of kin languages.

2.1   Research Sites

The location of this study is an area of observation whose inhabitants use the Gayo language in Bener Meriah District.

2.2   Data Sources

Source of data obtained from literature materials and field research. The literary sources are derived from books relating to Comparative Historical Linguistics and Gayo language books. The data used in this study are 200 vocabulary sorted from 800 Gorys Keraf vocabulary. The data is obtained based on the decomposition of vocabulary based on limbs, household appliances, plants, animals, and so forth. The data is then translated into the derived language by the informant.

Data sources from field research were obtained from informants who were native Gayo speakers.

2.3   Methods and Techniques of Data Collection

In this research use oral data and write data. The collection of oral data using the skill method. Abstract method is obtained from the conversation between the researcher and the informant. In the implementation of competent methods, researchers are directly involved in the research area, meeting informants to obtain data. The basic technique used is fishing technique. Fishing technique begins with the researcher giving stimulation (rattling) to the informant to bring up the language phenomenon that is expected by the researcher. Furthermore, it is used the skill technique of the semuka, that is the direct conversation between the researcher and the informant face-to-face. The conversation is based on a list of questions that have been prepared by the researcher. Then, using recording techniques and record techniques, because of the limitations of researchers to remember. Recording techniques that record and record oral data obtained from resource persons for classification.

Acquisition of written data in this study using the method refer. The method is a method of data collection by listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 1995: 98). This method is developed by tapping technique with advanced technique that is tapping technique. The tapping technique is to note some form that is relevant to the researcher from the use of language in writing. After the informant gave information on the PAN language vocabulary that has been converted into the derived language (Gayo language), the researcher recorded the information.

2.4   Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

The procedures in analyzing this data are 1) collecting 200 vocabulary and translating it into Gayo. 2) Describe the various sound changes. 3) analyze Proto Astronesia language changes into Gayo language. Examples of data analysis: 1) aferesis change is the removal of one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word. As the Proto Austronesian phoneme experiences the omission / sound proofing in Gayo. Example:

PAN	BG	Glos
*qasap	asap	smoke

/ *qasap / lower sound in aferesis → / asap / in Gayo language

Sounds * / q / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

* qasap

Øasap
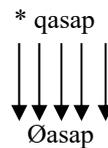
3 ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis of Changes in Proto Austronesian Language in Gayo

To accomplish the collected data is by analyzing the various sound changes based on certain sound hubs with other phonemes in a segment or in a wider environment. The procedures in analyzing this data are: 1) collecting 200 vocabulary and translating it into Gayo. 2) Describe the various sound changes. 3) analyze Proto Astronesia language changes into Gayo language.

3.1.1 An Apocop Sound Change is a Sound Change in the Form of Removal of One or More Phonemes at the End of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
* kow	ko	you
* matay	mate	dead

In the data above / * kow lower the sound apocop → / ko / in Gayo language.
Sounds * / w / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

*k o w
↓ ↓ ↓
k o Ø
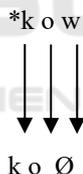
In data / * matay / lower sounds apokop → / mate / in Gayo language.
Sound * / y / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

*m a t a y
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
m a t e Ø
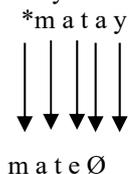
3.1.2 The Change of Aferesis Sound is A Sound Change in the Form of Removal of One or More Phonemes at the Beginning of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
*di	i	at
*hujan	uren	rain

In the data /*di / lower sound in aferesis → / i / in Gayo language.
Sounds * / d / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

*d i
↓ ↓
↓ ↓
Ø i
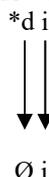
On data / * hujan / lower sound in aferesis → / uren / in Gayo language.

Sounds * / h / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

*h u j a n
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ø u r e n
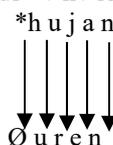
3.1.3 Changes in Syncope Sounds are Sound Changes in the Form of Removal of One or More Phonemes in the Middle of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
*duwa	roa	two
* i(n)təm	itəm	black

In data / * duwa / lower sounds in sync → / roa / in Gayo language.
Sounds * / w / lost / lesap in Gayo / Ø /

*d u w a
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
r o Ø a
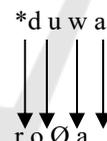
3.1.4 Changes in the Sound of The Protesis Are Sound Changes in the Form of Adding One or More Phonemes at the Beginning of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
* tuk(tuk)	tətok	tap
*inum	minum	drink

In the data / * tuk (tuk) / lower sounds by protesis → / tətok / in Gayo language.

```
*++t u k
  │ │ │ │
  ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
  t ə t o k
```
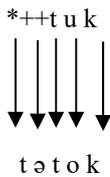
In data / * inum / lower sounds in protesis ➝ / drink / in Gayo language.

Gayo.

```
*+ i n u m
  │ │ │ │
  ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
  m i n u m
```
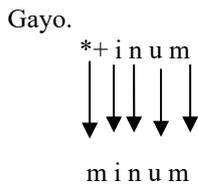
3.1.5 The Change of Sound of the Efentesis is a Sound Change in the Form of Adding One or More Phonemes in the Middle of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
*kua	kunə	how

In the data / * kua / lower the sound efentesis ➝ / kunə / in Gayo language.

```
*k u + a
 │ │ │ │
 ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
 k u n ə
```
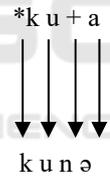
3.1.6 Changes in Paragog Sounds are Sound Changes in the Form of Adding One or More Phonemes at the End of a Word

PAN	BG	Glos
*sa	sara	one

In the data / * sa / lower sounds in paragog ➝ / sara / in Gayo language.

```
*s a + +
 │ │ │ │
 ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
 s a r a
```
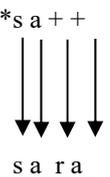
4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study of Proto Austronesian language sounds in the Gayo language

of comparative historical linguistic studies, it can be concluded that the change of Proto Austronesian sound sounds has various sound changes based on where it can be derived into Gayo. As for the various sound changes based on that place is the apocope, ie the sound change in the form of removing one or more phonemes at the end of the word, the aferesis is a sound change in the form of removal of one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word, syncope is a sound change in the form of removal of one or more phonemes in in the middle of a word, the protesis is a sound change in the form of adding one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word, the efentesis is a sound change in the form of adding one or more phonemes in the middle of a word, and the efentesis is a sound change in the form of adding one or more phonemes in the middle of a word.

One of the sound changes of the Proto language not found in the 200 Gayo language vocabulary is the change of metathesis, ie the change of sounds that manifestly exchange places in a word.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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