

# Conservative and Innovative Form of Proto Malay in Malay Asahan

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**Abstract:** This paper aims to describe the innovative and conservative forms of Proto Malay (PM) in Malay Asahan (BMA) through its reflexes. These forms include vowel and consonant phonemes. The method is a comparative historical method with the probability theory of language change. From the analysis it is concluded that the vowels are generally reflected in an innovative rather than consonant. Innovative reflexes on the vowels cause the reflected lexicons to be innovated. The high vowel */\*i/* is reflected into */i/* and */e/*. Meanwhile the vowel */\*u/* is split into */u/* and */ɔ/*. The middle vowel */\*ə/* is reflected into */a/* and */ɔ/* innovatively. The vowels */\*a/* and */\*ə/* simultaneously merge into */a/*. Innovatively reflected consonants are found in */\*h/*, */\*k/*, */\*ʔ/*, and */\*r/* consonants. The plosive voiceless consonants */\*p/*, */\*t/*, and */\*k/* are reflected at all positions linearly. Meanwhile, the */\*c/* consonant appears only in the initial and medial positions, and */\*ʔ/* only appears in the final position. The plosive voiced consonants i.e */\*b/*, */\*d/*, */\*j/*, and */\*g/* are only reflected in the initial and medial positions linearly. The nasal consonants */\*m/*, */\*n/*, and */\*ŋ/* are also reflected in all positions linearly, but */\*ɲ/* is reflected only in initial and medial positions. The liquid consonant */\*r/* and */\*l/* and fricative */\*s/* and */\*h/* are reflected in all positions. */\*r/* consonant is innovated into */R/*, while */h/* is split into */h/* and */Ø/*.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Asahan Malay (BMA) in its development has a relationship with the parent language, namely the Protoaustronesia language (PAN). As a proto language that covering the Austronesian language family, PAN language inherits a number of lexicon in its derivative language. However, after separating from the parent language, evolutively every language evolves even in its own way in accordance with its environment (Bynon, 1979). Evolving and changing a language even the shifting of a language is a community efforts in meeting their interaction needs. Natural conditions, culture, and environment are other causes. Therefore, it is not surprising that there is a common terminology in different languages. This condition also occurs in the sustainability of the cognate languages.

The languages of the Austronesian family are so numerous, so the researchers attempted to group the languages into smaller groups through reconstruction. So that the Protomalay, Protobatak, and other protolanguage are found. It is done to observe the

process of inheritance that occurs in the protolanguage from the PAN language. PAN language hypothetically derives the Protomalay (PM) language and other proto language. Furthermore, the PM language is a language that hypothetically derives the current Malay language and its dialects, one of them is BMA. For example, if the reconstructed is */\*p/*, this protoconsonant */\*p/* should be seen as a formula characterized [+consonantal, +obstruent, +anterior] and so on. These characteristics are made as conclusions based on similar or almost identical features found in */p/* in various Malay dialects. It is impossible to describe exactly how the */\*p/* sounds in protolanguage are spoken. The phonemes derived from the protolanguage are referred to as derived or reflex phonemes. Thus, */p/* in a dialect is a reflex of */\*p/* (Asmah Haji Omar, 1995). This reflex is called a linear reflex.

A proto phoneme sometimes has only one reflex and sometimes more than one reflexes. These different reflexes can appear in different environments and in different dialects. PM vowel phonemes */\*ə/*, for example, have reflexes */ə/*, */ɔ/*, and */a/*. The relationship between one reflex and another

derived from a proto phoneme is called a diaphon (Asmah Haji Omar, 1995). In examining this reconstruction, it holds on the "probability factor" which Asmah Haji Omar called the probability theory of language change. The meaning of this theory is that the processes of change prevailing in language repeated from time to time. Therefore, what applies in synchronic language change is nothing but the repetition of the same process that prevailed in the past (Asmah Haji Omar, 1995).

## 2 METHOD

There are two concepts in the inheritance system of Protolanguage into derivative language, namely the concepts of innovation and retention. The concept of innovation is based on the writings of Llamzon. He described that innovation is the continuity of change of certain features of a language whereas if the continuity is not changed it is called retention (Llamzon, 1969). However, certain features can not change up to a certain stage in its development and therefore it can be regarded as retention from the stage of innovation. The form of retention and innovation in derivative languages is called a conservative and innovative form.

The process of preserving the proto language in the present language is called linear inheritance. Greenberg (Fernandez, 1996) explains that in its historical development, language can occur independently without going through a period of common development. This is the opposite of innovation that the innovations experienced by language are exclusively common through a period of common development. Innovation is assumed to occur when language as a whole break up into a number of specific language subgroups [see Widayati, 2016].

In phonology, innovation is concerned with the rules of change that encourage the formation of new vocabularies (Nurmaida, Sibarani, Widayati, and Nurlela, 2019). Phonological innovations appear in various forms of change including the number and distribution of phonemes such as mergers and splits, deletion, and substitutions (see also Purba, Mbete, Ni Wayan, 2017). Regular phoneme changes in the related languages are an earlier language heritage, while irregular changes occur later. There are generally two innovations: replacement and emerging forms. Substitution is a change in the form of a parent language cognate.

The research for conservative and innovative forms in the BMA of the PM uses historical linguistic

analysis and comparative methods (Widayati, 2016). Therefore, descriptive data collection is the first step for provision of appropriate data in this study. The natural data of the speakers strives to emerge naturally without manipulation. Here the researchers are required with all the ability to capture and simultaneously analyze the data with the theories and methods appropriate, in order to materialize the expected research results. The data of Protoaustronesia language (PAN) and Proto Malay language (PM) were obtained from von Dempwolff (1938), Nothofer (1988 dan 1975), Blust (1988), Collins (1986), Adelaar (1994, 1988), Asmah Haji Omar (1995), and Inyo Yos Fernandez (1996).

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results will be discussed in two subsections, they are the innovative and conservative forms of PM vowels in BMA and the innovative and conservative forms of PM consonant in the BMA

### 3.1 The Innovative and Conservative Forms of PM Vowels in BMA

The PM vowel system who reconstructed by Adelaar is similar to the Proto Austronesian vowel system, which recognizes two high vowels /\*i/ and /\*u/, a middle vowel /\*ə/, and a low vowel /\*a/ (Collins, 1986).

#### 3.1.1 The PM High Vowels in BMA

The high vowels are distinguished over the back vowel /\*i/ and the front vowel /\*u/. PM Vowel /\*i/ has various reflexes in BMA, ie /i/ linearly inherited and /a/, /e/ innovatively inherited. For example, \**biar* > *biaR*, \**kəcik* > *kəclK*, \**bulih* > *buleh*, *bəleh*. The PM vowel /\*i/ of the open penultimate syllable remain linearly inherent. However, in the open and closed ultimate and penultimate syllables /\*i/ also become [e] (on closed syllables only). This change can be explained that in the closed syllable /i/ changes the distinguishing feature [+ high] to [-high] and the neutralization of the syllables before or after. The change /\*i/ > /e/ occurs because /\*i/ undergoes a feature adjustment process in the presence of /ə/, ie [+ high] > [-high]. The process of change because of the environment has resulted in phonemic separation /\*i/ > /i/ and /e/. In the antepenultimate syllable /\*i/ becomes /i/ and /a/ in BMA. The alteration of /\*i/ >

/a/ in this syllable is the result of the second syllable neutralization or penultimate syllable (see Adelaar, 1994). For example, *\*binantu* > *m (i, a) nantu*, *\*tiŋadah* > *t(i,a)ŋadah*.

From the above description it can be concluded that */\*i/* has split into the derived phoneme, ie /i, e, and a/. In addition, BMA also retains many archaic forms or conservative forms that having /i/ vowel. That is, in the BMA is still maintained PM forms. The existence of a low vowel /e/ or /a/ is a later change (c.f. Nothofer, 1975).

The PM vowel */\*u/* has different reflexes because of its environment. In open and closed ultimate and penultimate syllables */\*u/* > /u/. The closed syllable [u] weakened into [U]. The distinctive features [+ height, + tense] change into [+ high, -tense]. For example, *\*batu* > *batu*, *\*jatuh* > *jatUh*, *\*hulu* > *hulu*, *\*pərut* > *pəRUt*. However, /u/ also splits into /ɔ/ in the same environment, ie ultima and penultima syllables. The appearance of /ɔ/ in this BMA is the result of neutralization of low vowel sounds /e, a, or o / that located before or after neutralized sounds. For example, *\*bulih* > *buleh, bɔleh*, *\*iluk* > *ɛɔk*, *\*puhun* > *pɔhɔn*, *\*tuluy* > *tɔɔy*, and *\*ikuR* > *ikUR*. That is, BMA lexicon shows an innovative and conservative form. In antepenultimate syllable */\*u/* has a diverse reflex: /u, i, and a/. This diversity arose sporadically in the BMA. For example, *\*kuliliŋ* > *k(u, a)lilŋ*, *\*sumajət* > *s(u, a)majət*, *\*surambi?* > *s(u,a)rambi*, *\*subaraj* > *s(i,a)bɔRaj*, *\*kulambu* > *k(u, a)lambu*. The emergence of an innovative phoneme, ie /a, i/ can be called as the vowel harmony or the neutralization of the sound of the penultimate vowel syllable.

### 3.1.2 The PM Middle Vowels in BMA

The PM middle vowel */\*ə/* has a reflex /ɔ/, and /a/ in BMA. These innovative reflexes appear in different syllables. In the penultimate syllable */\*ə/* is reflected innovatively as /ɔ/. For example, *\*kəŋaj* > *kɔŋaj*, *\*bəlum* > *bɔlUm*, *\*səŋap* > *sɔŋap*, *\*dəbu* > *dəbu*. In antepenultimate/preantepenultimate and closed ultimate syllables */\*ə/* reflected as /a/. The reflex of /a/ arises as a result of the neutralization of the vowel in the second syllable of the end/penultimate. For example, *bərapa* > *baRapɔ*, *\*bəlakaŋ* > *balakaŋ*, *\*məŋapa* > *maŋapɔ*, *\*bəkəlahi* > *bakalai*. In the closed ultimate syllable */\*ə/* is inherited inovatively as /a/. For example, *\*pinjəm* > *pinjam*, *\*cəpət* > *cəpat*, *\*tahən* > *tahan*, *\*ləmək* > *ləmak*, *\*kəbəl* > *kəbal*.

### 3.1.3 The PM Low Vowel in BMA

The PM low vowel */\*a/* on closed penultimate and open/closed penultimate syllables are linearly inherited in the BMA. However, in the open ultimate syllable */\*a/* > /ɔ/, whereas in antepenultimate syllable */\*a/* > /a/. That is, PM */\*a/* has split in BMA. For example, *\*salah* > *salah*, *\*bara* > *baRɔ*, *\*apa* > *apɔ*, *\*banjay* > *banjke*, *\*baRani* > *baRani*, *\*kamuniŋ* > *kamunŋ*

Reflexes of */\*a/* are also present in double vowels. There is a double vowel that appears due to the loss of consonant */\*h/* on the position between the vowels and there is also a double vowel which is a form of PM. For example, *\*bahira?* > *baira?* > *berak*, *\*sahupan* > *saupan* > *sɔpan*, *\*baisan* > *besan*, *\*mairah* > *meRah*. In the lexicon *\*bahira?*, at first happening was */\*h/* > /Ø/, then contraction */\*ai/* > /e/ and also the lexicon *\*sahupan*. The process is *\*sahupan* > *\*saØupan* > *saupan* > *sɔpan*. On *\*baisan* and *\*mairah* lexicons only the contraction process occurs, namely *\*baisan* > *besan*; *\*mairah* > *merah*.

Based on the description of the PM phoneme above and its reflexes, it can be concluded that the BMA vowel system consists of a five-phoneme system which is a reflex of the four PM vowel phonemes, ie

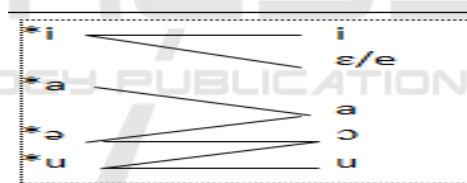


Figure 1: PM vowel reflex in BMA

### 3.2 The Innovative and Conservative Forms of PM Consonants in the BMA

PAN language recognizes 25 consonants, ie, \*p, \*b, \*t, \*d, \*D, \*c, \*j, \*k, \*g, \*q, \*m, \*n, \*ŋ, \*s, \*S, \*h, \*l, \*r, \*R, \*y, \*w, \*z, and \*Z. All consonants occupy all positions, only consonants \*T, \*Z, \*z, \*ŋ, and \*j do not occupy the final position. The phonemic development of the PAN consonants to PM is described as follows (see Blust, 1988 and Fernandez, 1996).

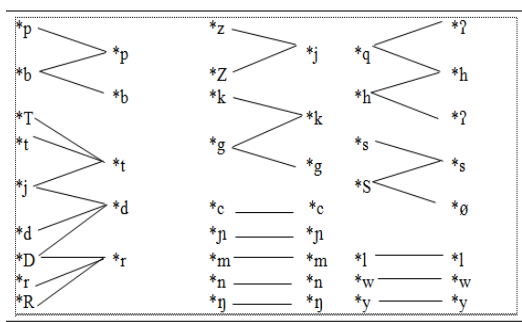


Figure 2: PAN consonants reflex in PM

### 3.2.1 The PM Plosive Voiceless Consonants in BMA

Consonants of /p, t, c, k and ʔ/ typically appear in the inter-vowel position, at the initial position, and after the nasal consonant. The plosive voiceless PM /\*c/ consonant is less common than the others. Words like *curi* and *cium* contained in Malay are borrowing words from a language in Northern India. According to Zorg (Blust, 1988) the plosive voiceless consonants in standard Malay is a derivative form that developed later from Protopolynesia /\*s or \*t/, which is reinforced by accent patterns that often appear in the last syllables. However, according to Adelaar (1988) this view may be true, but the developments may have occurred before the PM stage. However, all isolects have /c/ in at least several comparable devices that are clearly not borrowed. That is, in reconstructing the consonant of BMA can still be done through PM \*c.

The consonants of PM /\*p and /\*t/ are linearly inherited in the BMA either in the initial, medial, or final position without any environment. Similarly with /\*c/, but /\*c/ never appears in the final position. For example \**puluh* > *pulUh*, \**tipu* > *tipu*, \**lipət* > *lipat*, \**əmpat* > *əmpat*, \**hatəp* > *atap*, \**tuha* > *tuʔ*, \**datəŋ* > *datəŋ*, \**bəlut* > *bəluʔ*, \**cari* > *caRi*, \**cəray* > *cəRe*, \**cucuk* > *cucuk*, \**bənci* > *bənci*. Those inherited lexicons are innovative and conservative. The deleting of /\*h/ in the initial and medial positions is a reasonable occurrence in almost every Austronesian language. While other vowel changes such as /\*ə/ > /a/ on \**hatəp* > *atap* and /\*ə/ > /ɔ/ on \**lətup* > *lətUp* are regular inheritance.

The consonant PM /\*k/ is reflected as [k] and [ʔ]. The reflexes of /k/ > [k] appear in the initial and medial positions. In the final position /\*k/ PM is innovative, ie /\*k/ > [ʔ]. Actually, in this final position /\*k/ remains reflected as /k/, but this phonetically [k] weakened to [ʔ]. The sound [ʔ] which is the realization of /k/ is not distinctive and this is different from the segmental phoneme [ʔ] which is

derived from /\*ʔ/. For example, \**kəmbər* > *kəmbəR*, \**kutu* > *kutu*, \**sakit* > *sakIt*, \**ikan* > *ikan*, \**təluk* > *təluK*.

In contrast to the consonant /\*k/, the consonant /\*ʔ/ is reflected in three forms, ie /k, ʔ, and Ø/ in BMA. The three reflexes are in the final position. The phoneme of /\*k/ and /\*ʔ/ are two different phonemes. The character is the phoneme of /\*k/ in the final position never deleted, while /\*ʔ/ can be deleted in the final position. Obviously, it appears in the following examples, ie \**baliʔ* > *balek*, \**datuʔ* > *datuk*, \**tapəʔ* > *tapak*, \**bukaʔ* > *bukaʔ*, \**nasiʔ* > *nasiʔ*, \**butəʔ* > *butə*, \**jəraʔ* > *jəRə*. In the final position [ʔ] appears as a non-distinctive phoneme, as in the word \**bukaʔ* > *bukaʔ*. This word is used to distinguish words \**buka* > *bukə* in [*babukə puaso*] and *bukaʔ* > *bukaʔ* in [*mambukaʔ pintu*]. This problem also appears on the realized *muka* which is realized to be [*mukə*] and [*mukaʔ*]. The lexicon of [*mukə*] is used to declare 'part of the head', ie 'face' in the [*lagak mukənyə*] 'pretty', while [*mukaʔ*] is used to declare 'front' in [*pəgi ka mukaʔ*]. The appearance of reflexes /k/ and /ʔ/ from /\*ʔ/ and /\*k/, indicates that there has been partial merger and partial splits of two different proto phonemes and and produce the same two phonemes.

In BMA's lexicon there is \**garuk*, \**garuʔ* > *gaRuʔ*, *gaRu*. Both lexemes were used in different meanings. Lexicon *gaRuʔ* is used to 'scavenging garbage', while the lexicon *gaRu* is used to 'rub each other from two touching/scratching itchy surfaces', for example because it is bitten by an insect. Based on the correspondence of sound changes from the PM that \*ʔ > Ø, it is concluded that the lexicon *gaRuʔ* is reflected from the PM \**garuk*, while the lexicon *gaRu* is reflected from PM \**garuʔ*. In comparison, in Banjar (in Borneo) and Serawai (in Palembang) languages recognize lexicon *garut/ gaxut* < \**garuk/garuʔ* (Adelaar, K.A. 1994).

### 3.2.2 The PM Plosive Voice Consonants in BMA

The plosive voice consonants PM in BMA are /b, d, j, and g/. All these consonants can appear in the initial, inter-vowel, and postnasal positions (see Adelaar, 1994). Based on this correspondence Adelaar (1994) reconstructs that the four consonants are reflected from /\*b, \*d, \*j, and \*g/. The consonant PM /\*b/ is present only in the initial and medial positions. In the medial position /\*b/ is present between the vowels whether identical or not and postnasal. In both positions /\*b/ retains in derivative languages, for example \**bintaŋ* > *bintaŋ*, and \**tumbuh* > *tumbuh*. Only on some lexemes that



correspondence cannot be explained /*\*b/* innovated into /*w/*, for example *\*kaban* > *kawan*, *\*taban* > *tawan*, *\*laban* > *lawan*.

The PM consonants /*\*d*, *\*j*, and *\*g/* are present only in the initial and medial positions. This consonant is not found in the final position. In the medial position /*\*d/* is reflected between the identical and not identical vowels, as well as the postnasal position. These three consonants are inherited linearly in the BMA. For example, *\*dada* > *dadɔ*, *\*hiduŋ* > *iduŋ*, *\*tujuh* > *tujuh*, *\*injəm* > *pinjam*, *\*gigi* > *gigi*, *\*təgak* > *təgak*.

### 3.2.3 The PM Nasal Consonant in BMA

The identifiable nasal consonants are /*\*m*, *\*n*, *\*ɲ*, and *\*ŋ/*. The consonant of /*\*m/* is present in every position, initials, medial, and final. This consonant is reflected linearly in the BMA. In the medial position, the consonant appears between the vowels and in front of the homorgan plosive consonant, ie /*b*, *p/*, eg *\*muncuŋ* > *muncUŋ*, *\*kami* > *kami*, *\*tumpul* > *tumpul*, *muntUl*, *\*tajəm* > *tajam*, *\*kətəm* > *kətam*. The lexemes surrounding the presence of /*m/* in their reflexes appear innovatively with changes in identifiable vowels. In addition, there is also a lexem which is reflected conservatively.

Just like the /*\*m/* consonant, this /*\*n/* consonant is also reflected linearly in every position. In the medial position this consonant appears between the vowels and in front of the homorgan plosive consonant, ie /*t*, *d/*, eg *\*nibuŋ* > *nibUŋ*, *\*panas* > *panas*, *\*lantay* > *lantɛ*, *\*hintay* > *intɛ*, *\*iŋin* > *iŋin*, *\*dəlapən* > *(da)lapən*, *\*səmbilan* > *sambilan*. The derived lexicons in the BMA is conservative and innovative. This innovative lexicon arises from a systematic change in vowels. In lexem *\*dəlapən* is inherited with one syllabic deleted at the beginning of a word. This apheresis appears sporadically. Generally, the speakers bring it up in two syllables only in daily speech, that is *lapən*. The interesting inheritance observed is *\*dəlapən* < *\*dua(?)alapan* (originally meaning two taken out of ten). In addition, there are also lexicon *\*səmbilan* < *\*əsaʔ-ambil-an* (*one taken out of ten*). *Ambil* dan *alap* 'take' comes from two different etymons. In Minangkabau language is known leksem *salapan* < *\*əsaʔ-alap-an*. Blust explains that in Minangkabau *s/alap/an* 'eight' comes from the lexicon of origin *s/alap/an* synonymous with *s/embil/an* 'nine' (Blust, 1988). This lexicon then undergoes a change of meaning to 'eight' because of the loss of the original morphological function of this form, ie *sa* < *\*əsa*. In leksem of *\*binantu* > *minantu* there is a substitution

of the plosive consonant in the third syllable of the end (antepenultimate syllable) with nasal homorgan, ie *b* > *m*.

The consonant /*\*ɲ/* exists only in the initial and medial positions between the vowels and in front of the homorgan plosive consonant /*c*, *j/*. For example, *\*jamuk* > *jamUk*, *\*aŋam* > *aŋam*, *\*kəŋaŋ* > *kəŋaŋ*, *\*taŋaʔ* > *taŋɔ*. Lexicons of *\*muncuŋ* > *muncuŋ* actually phonetically appear sounds of [ɲ] in front of [c], ie [*mɲucɲ*]. The realization of /*n/* dental to [ɲ] palatal occurs due to a regressive assimilation process of palatal sound [c]. There has been a feature change of /*n/* in the cluster of [nc] from [+ dental, + nasal] > [ɲ] in the cluster of [ɲc] [+ palatal, + nasal]. The similar processes to this change is for example *\*cincin* > [*cɲncin*], *\*[bənci]* > [*bɲnci*], *\*kancɲ* > [*kəncɲ*]. Similarly with /*n/* in the cluster /*nj/* is the feature change from [+ dental, + nasal] become [- dental, + nasal], i.e. [ɲj]. For example *\*tunjuk* > [*tɲɲUk*], *\*janji* > [*jaɲji*]. The consonant of /*\*ŋ/* is also reflected linearly in all positions in the BMA. In the medial position, the consonant /*\*ŋ/* is present between the vowels and in front of the homorgan plosive consonant, ie /*k*, *g/*, eg. *\*ŋəri* > *ŋɔRi*, *\*səŋət* > *səŋat*, *\*bəŋkay* > *bəŋke*, *\*taŋgaʔ* > *taŋgɔ*.

### 3.2.4 The PM Liquid (lateral, trill) Consonants in BMA

The PM liquid consonants are /*\*r* and *\*l/* which are reflected innovatively in BMA. The consonants of /*\*r/* innovate in all positions to velar fricative /*R/*, for example, *\*rusaʔ* > *Rusɔ*, *\*buruŋ* > *buRuŋ*, *\*hilir* > *hiliR*. The reflexes of /*\*r/* to be velar fricative hypothesized as the result of separation from Proto Malay Polynesian (PMP) fricative /*\*R/* and trill /*\*r/* into /*\*r/* (PM) and become /*R/* (BMA). For example, *\*DaRaŋ* > *\*darah* > *daRah*, *\*DəŋəR* > *\*dəŋəR* > *dəŋəR*, *\*Rumaŋ* > *\*rumah* > *Rumah*, *\*ular* > *\*ular* > *ulaR*. The PM consonant of /*\*l/* is reflected linearly in all positions. For example, *\*lamaʔ* > *lamɔ*, *\*malu* > *malu*, *\*gatəl* > *gatal*.

### 3.2.5 The PM Fricative Consonant PM in the BMA

The PM fricative consonants are /*\*s* and *\*h/*. Fricative /*\*s/* reflected linearly at the initial, medial positions between the vowels and the postnasal, and the final position in the BMA. For example, *\*saraŋ* > *saRaŋ*, *\*bisik* > *bisik*, *\*suŋsaŋ* > *suŋsaŋ*, *\*haus* > *aus*, *\*ruas* > *Ruas*. Conservative lexicons appear in BMA. Also, the consonant of /*\*h/* PM is reflected linearly in the medial position between the vowels and the final

position. In the initial position /\*h/ innovated to be /Ø/. For example, \*harimaw> aRimə, \*huban> uban, \*halia> alia, \*tihar> tiaŋ, \*tuha> tua, \*tahan> tahan, \*pilih> pilih. This apheresis /\*h/ appears regularly, but in the lexicon that having an additional [+ emotion], /h/ more often appear than not. Its function is to give emphasis to the spoken lexicon. For example hapak> hapak 'smell moist', harum> həRum 'fragrance'. In the medial position between identical vowels /h/ still exist, but /h/ deletes between vowels that are not identical. That is, /\*h/ has a split in BMA, ie /h/ and /Ø/.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The vowels are generally reflected in an innovative rather than consonant. Innovative reflexes on the vowels cause the reflected lexicons to be innovated. The high vowel /\*i/ is reflected into /i/ and /e/. Meanwhile the vowel /\*u/ is split into /u/ and /o/. The middle vowel /\*ə/ is reflected into /a/ and /o/ innovatively. The vowels /\*a/ and /\*ə/ simultaneously merge into /a/. Innovatively reflected consonants are found in /\*h/, /\*k/, /\*ʔ/, and /\*r/ consonants. The plosive voiceless consonants /\*p/, /\*t/, and /\*k/ are reflected at all positions linearly. Meanwhile, the /\*c/ consonant appears only in the initial and medial positions, and /\*ʔ/ only appears in the final position. The plosive voiced consonants i.e /\*b/, /\*d/, /\*j/, and /\*g/ are only reflected in the initial and medial positions linearly. The nasal consonants /\*m/, /\*n/, and /\*ŋ/ are also reflected in all positions linearly, but /\*ŋ/ is reflected only in initial and medial positions. The liquid consonant /\*r/ and /\*l/ and fricative /\*s/ and /\*h/ are reflected in all positions. /\*r/ consonant is innovated into /R/, while /h/ is split into /h/ and /Ø/.

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