

Reflection of Consonant Phonemes /b/ and /d/ in Toba Batak Language into /p/ and /t/ in Angkola Batak Language

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Received: 11 May 2023 Reviewed: 02 July 2023 Accepted: 24 July 2023

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to describe the reflection of consonant phonemes /b/ and /d/ in Toba Batak language into /p/ and /t/ in Angkola Batak language. The theory used in this paper was the theory of Comparative Historical Linguistics which consists of two views, namely Types of Phonetic Changes and Types of Phonological Processes. The method used by the author was a comparative method between the Toba Batak language and the Angkola Batak language with a focused on the phoneme changes /b/ to /p/ and /d/ to /t/ in both languages. Based on the analysis described in the discussion chapter, it can be concluded that the consonant reflection phonemes /b/ and /d/ in Toba Batak language undergo linear changed to /p/ and /t/ in Angkola Batak language in the initial, middle and final positions. The changing included $b > p$ and $d > t$, the changed occurred consistently in the initial, middle and the final positions.

Keywords: Consonant Phoneme Reflection; Toba Batak Language; Angkola Batak Language

How to Cite: A. (2023). Reflection of Consonant Phonemes /b/ dan /d/ in Toba Batak Language into /p/ dan /t/ in Angkola Batak Language, *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*. 6 (1): 98-101



INTRODUCTION

Language history can be studied in two ways or in two directions like a video played forward or backward. The study of language history is the study of language change with the reconstruction of each language. Linguists start the reconstruction with the earliest available data from the language family, both written and spoken and ascertain the earliest stages of the language or language ancestors. Proto-Indo-European languages can be traced back and projected, despite having no texts and no speakers, always relying on comparative reconstruction (McMahon, 1999).

Comparisons between two or more languages can be said to be as old as the emergence of linguistics itself. The understanding of a language has always attracted people's attention to find out to what extent there are similarities or similarities in aspects of the language. The approach begins with the elements of the word, slowly developing steadily towards more complex comparisons. Comparative linguistics or comparative linguistics is a branch of linguistics that seeks to lay the foundations of an understanding of the historical development and kinship between the languages of the world. The mutual influence of its elements is studied, especially on languages that have made contact in history (Keraf, 1990).

Batak language is one of the regional languages widely spoken in North Sumatra, Indonesia. Batak language consists of several dialects, including Angkola Batak language and Toba Batak language. These two dialects have different characteristics, including in the use of consonant phonemes. Structurally, the languages of Batak Toba and Batak Angkola have a phonological structure, morphological structure, and syntactic structure. Phonologically, the Toba Batak language has five vocal phonemes namely /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/, while the consonant phonemes consist of consonants /m/, /b/, /p/, /s/, /t/, /n/, /l/, /d/, /r/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /r/, and /h/. Angkola Batak also has five vocal phonemes, namely /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/ and its consonant phonemes consist of consonants /m/, /b/, /c/, /p/, /s/, /t/, /n/, /l/, /d/, /r/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /r/, and /h/.

One of the studies related to the reflection of consonant phonemes was conducted by (Harahap, Anna Leli, 2018), The results of her research showed that based on cognate vocabulary, the reflection phonemes of consonant phonemes /c/ and /k/ in Toba Batak undergo linear changes to > /s/ and /h/ in Angkola Batak. This occurs in both initial and middle positions. The changes are as follows: s > c, and h > k. These changes do not occur regularly either in the initial or middle position. Then, on the other hand, the next research examines the reflection between one proto-language and another proto-language conducted by (Adhiti, 2017), the results showed that the reflection (reflex) of PAN to the proto-language of Kabola, Hamap, and Klon (PKbHpKl) found reflexes of PAN vowel phonemes, PAN vowel series, PAN consonant phonemes, and PAN consonant clusters in PKbHpKl. Some phonemes reflected from Proto PAN to proto Kabola language, proto Hamap language, and proto Klon language show that the three languages are derived from Proto PAN and belong to Austronesian language.

The other studies was conducted by (Oktariza, 2021), the result of his research showed that here are two of sound correspondences rules that mostly found in ultima and penultima position. namely $r \sim R / - \eta \# /$ and $\text{ə} \sim \text{ə} / \# b -$ In addition, inherited linearly, inherited with changes, and linearly with lost. The linearly inherited can be seen from some vocal of protolanguage, /*i/, /*a/, /*ə/ also consonant /*b/, /*l/, /*m/, /*p/, /*g/, /*s/, /*ŋ/, /*k/, /*h/. This study focused on sounds correspondences that consisted of ultima and penultima position.

From some of the research above, the study of the reflection of consonant phonemes in /b/, /d/ in Toba Batak language and /p/, /t/ in Angkola Batak language has never been studied before, besides that the consonant phonemes /b/, /d/ in Toba Batak language and /p/, /t/ in Angkola Batak language have a unique phenomenon where both consonant phonemes have similarities in pronunciation and meaning. In this study, the focus will be given to the reflection of basic consonant phonemes /b/, /d/ in Toba Batak > /p/, /t/ in Angkola Batak. The purpose of this study is to describe the reflection of basic consonant phonemes of Proto Austronesian language (PAN) into Toba Batak and Angkola Batak. The method used is a comparative historical linguistic method that aims to compare related languages and determine the similarities and differences between



them to reveal the relationship between the languages. One of them is by describing the reflection of basic consonant phonemes of Proto Austronesian language (PAN) into Toba Batak and Angkola Batak.

RESEARCH METHODS

A method is a way that must be implemented or applied, (Sudaryanto, 2015). So in this case the researcher uses the comparative historical linguistic method, where the comparative historical linguistic method is a way to compare related languages and determine the similarities and differences between them to reveal the relationship between these languages, (Keraf, 1990). The data in this study are 100 lists of the data in this study are 100 lists of Swadesh obtained from, (Blust, 1980). Then the data from PAN is compared with the Toba Batak language obtained from native Toba Batak speakers and native Angkola Batak speakers.

Data collection techniques were carried out using recording techniques and note-taking techniques. The recording technique was used to record conversations or speech based on PAN vocabulary between researchers and native speakers of Angkola Batak language and native speakers of Toba Batak language, while the note-taking technique was used to record the results of researchers' observations about the comparison of consonant phoneme vocabulary between PAN language into consonant phonemes /b/, /d/ in Toba Batak language into /p/, /t/ in Angkola Batak language, (Keraf, 1984).

Then analyze the data using agih method with direct element sorting technique by classifying the data according to the consonant phonemes of each language. Finally, in the data presentation stage, the researcher presents the data in formal and informal forms. For informal data presentation, the researcher provides an explanation of consonant phoneme data in the form of descriptions and formal data presentation, the researcher makes a table containing the consonant phoneme vocabulary of PAN language and the two local languages that have been determined, namely Toba Batak and Angkola Batak, in addition to the table the researcher also makes a phonetic transcript according to each word, besides that the researcher also makes a sign /.../ on consonant phonemes and a sign > which means "to be/change", (Leshiste, Ilse dan Jeffers, 1979).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Comparative historical linguists use regularly occurring sound changes as the basis for tracing the relationship between proto-languages and their descendant languages, rather than random changes. Thus, they can trace phoneme reflections between the proto-language (PAN) into Toba Batak and Angkola Batak through cognate root words. One example of the reflection of consonant phonemes /b/, /d/ in Toba Batak language changes to become /p/, /t/ in Angkola Batak language. The search includes sound elements that still survive and those that have undergone changes. A more detailed explanation will be described below:

1. Consonant Phoneme Reflection /b/ > /p/ and /d/ > /t/ in Toba Batak and Angkola Batak languages

a. Reflection of Consonant Phoneme /b/ > /p/

PAN	BBT	BBA
Anak perempuan	boru	Poru
(mem-) buat	bán	pán
tenggelam	bonom	Ponom
pembohong	bargabus	Pargabus
paham	bohom	Pohom
menenun	subut	Suput
kolak	sonob	Sonop
diam	sib	Sip

Based on the data above, the reflection of the consonant phoneme /b/ > /p/ changes in the Toba Batak language and the Angkola Batak language. The consonant phoneme /b/ in Toba Batak language is reflected to /p/ in Angkola Batak language. For distribution, it occupies the initial, middle and final position of the word.

b. Consonant Phoneme Reflection /d/ > /t/

PAN	BBT	BBA
(me-) pukul	dopak	topak
berdetak	dosar	tosar
jatuh	dappuk	tappuk
telan	dolan	telan
adat	adat	atat
(mem-) bakar	tudung	tutung
limbat	limbad	limbat
harimau	babiad	babiat

Based on the data above, the reflection of the consonant phoneme /d/ > /t/ changes in the Toba Batak language and the Angkola Batak language. The consonant phoneme /d/ in Toba Batak language is reflected to /t/ in Angkola Batak language. For distribution, it occupies the initial, middle and final position of the word.

2. Reflected change of consonant phoneme /b/ in Toba Batak language undergoes linear reflected change to /p/ in Angkola Batak language and reflected change of consonant phoneme /d/ in Toba Batak language undergoes linear reflected change to /t/ in Angkola Batak language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the related cognate words, the consonant phoneme /b/ in Toba Batak language undergoes a linear change to the consonant phoneme /p/ in Angkola Batak language in the initial, middle and final positions. Likewise, the consonant phoneme /d/ in Toba Batak language changes into the consonant phoneme /t/ in Angkola Batak language in the initial, middle and final positions. These changes, namely /b/ > /p/ and d > t, occur consistently in all word positions, including in initial, middle and final positions.

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