Inheritance of Austronesian Proto to Languages in Wakatobi: A Diachronic Linguistic Study

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Abstract— Wakatobi is an acronym for the names of four islands in Southeast Sulawesi, namely Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko Islands. The language spoken by the people who live in the area is the Wakatobi language. The evidence regarding the classification of Wakatobi as a language in the Austronesian family needs to be elaborated. Therefore, this research is very important. This research is a qualitative research which is studied diachronically by using a top-down reconstruction. This approach is intended to see the inheritance of the Austronesian Proto to the languages in the Wakatobi Archipelago. Based on the results of data analysis, it is found that the inheritance of Austronesian Proto etymon to the languages in Wakatobi was in the form of retention and some were experiencing innovation. Forms that experience retention include *ana> ana; *ama> ama; * ina> ina; *kutu> kutu; *mata> mata. The forms that experience innovation are *laŋit> laŋet; *bulu> wulu; *isa> asa, *qenay> one. It can be concluded that the inheritance of the PAN phoneme in languages in Wakatobi can be in the form of innovation and retention.

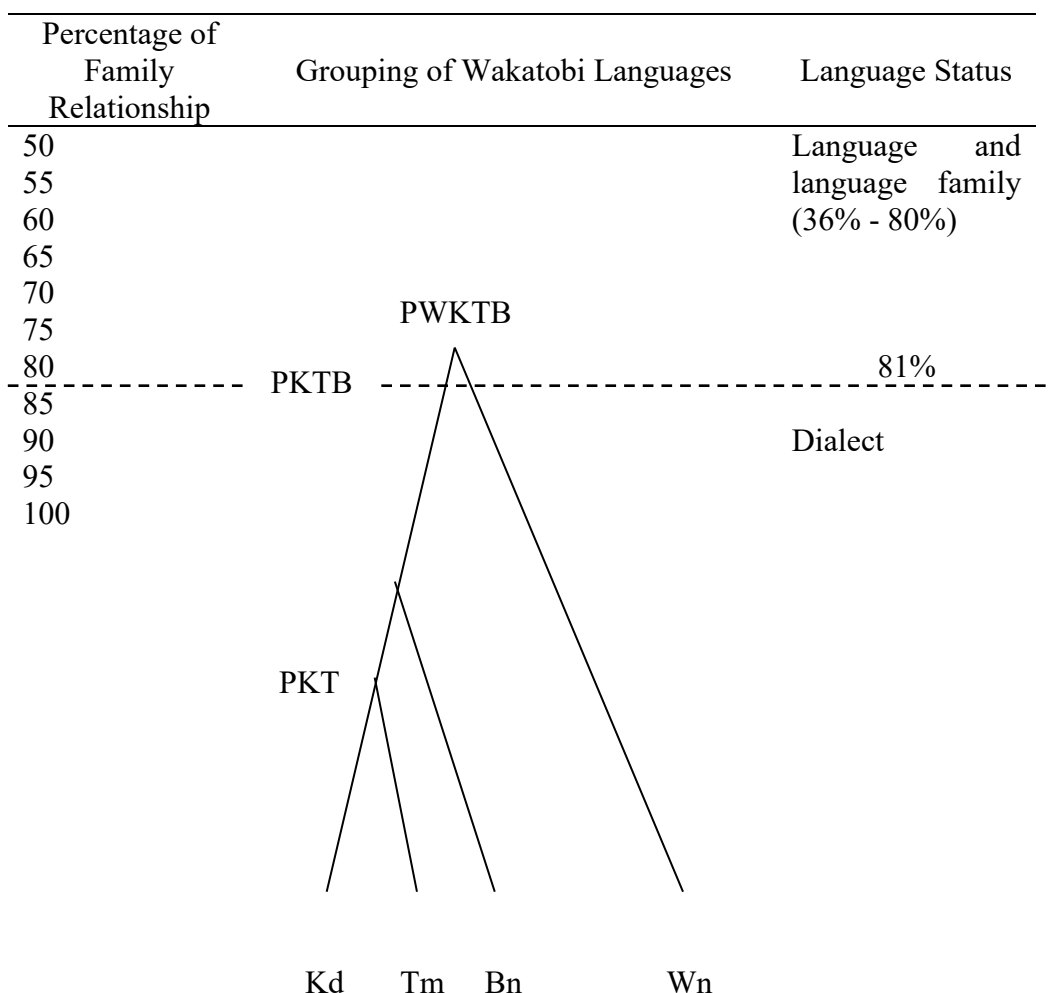*Keywords—* Austronesian Proto, Diachronic Linguistics, Languages, Wakatobi

1 Introduction

Wakatobi was previously more popular named as the Tukang Besi islands. This term was originated from the arrival of the Dutch nation in the islands and saw the activities of many local people working as iron craftsmen. Based on this, it appeared the Dutch term, Toekang Besi Eilanden, which means the Tukang Besi Islands or Blacksmith Islands [1]. In 1959, the name Tukang Besi was considered by the local people to be less attractive so a new idea emerged, namely the Wakatobi Islands. The name Wakatobi is taken from the acronym of the names of four large islands in the archipelago namely Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko. The Wakatobi community use the Wakatobi language in daily communication. This language is derived from the Austronesian language family. In several previous studies including [2] in [3] stated that the languages in Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali, Lombok, and West Sumbawa are the West Polynesia Malay group which is a derivative of Austronesian proto. In a more specific study, designated Wakatobi as a language belonging to the Muna-Buton-Wakatobi language family.

Referring to previous research [4] related to lexicostatistic analysis in languages in Wakatobi, it can be grouped into two, namely Wangi-Wangi, hereinafter abbreviated as Wn and Kaledupa-Tomia-Binongko group, then abbreviated as KTB. The KTB group was then reconstructed to determine the Kaledupa-Tomia-Binongko Proto which was then abbreviated as * PKTB as described in the following diagram.

The results of the grouping as mentioned above are then carried out a search of the Austronesian Proto (PAN) to determine the PAN reflex of the language group in Wakatobi in the form of retention or innovation. This is in line with the view expressed by [5] [6] which explains the process of determining and changing elements of a language must be related to the native language in this case PAN. Therefore, a search for PAN phoneme's reflexes of the languages in Wakatobi needs to be done so that the status of the wakatobi language as part of the Austronesian language is increasingly clear. In addition, this research is also intended to describe the forms of inheritance of Austronesian Proto phonemes to languages in Wakatobi.

Table 1. Lineage of Wakatobi Languages

Percentage of Family Relationship	Grouping of Wakatobi Languages	Language Status
50		Language and language family (36% - 80%)
55		
60		
65		
70		
75	PWKTB	
80	PKTB	81%
85		
90		Dialect
95		
100		
	PKT	
	Kd Tm Bn Wn	

2 Methods

This research was conducted in three stages which are data collection, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis results. Data collection in this study refers to [7], which is an interview method. In the process of collecting data, the author asked a list of questions to the informant. The list of questions is 200 basic vocabulary added 850 cultural vocabulary revised by Dyen (1975). After the data were collected, they are analyzed qualitatively in the form of reconstruction to find Kaledupa-Tomia-Binongko Proto (PKTB). The next step is to look at forms of Austronesian proto reflexes to the languages in Wakatobi in the form of retention and innovation.

3 Result and Discussion

The inheritance of Austronesian proto to languages in Wakatobi can be in the form of retention and innovation. The forms of inheritance are obtained through the use of a top-down approach. The discovery of inheritance is pursued by comparing the shape and meaning of the Austronesian Proto etymon (PAN) with the lexicon of languages in Wakatobi. The use of Austronesian proto etymon (PAN) in this study refers to previous Austronesian dichronic linguistic works including Dempwolf (1934-1938), [2]. The inheritance of Austronesian Proto in the languages of Wakatobi can be observed in the following data.

A. *PAN Vowel Phoneme * i*

The PAN phoneme * i is besides reflected as / i / also experiences innovation into a phoneme / e / in Wn and PKTB languages. Reflection of the PAN * i vocal phoneme, besides experiencing retention, it also innovates to become / e / in Wn and PKTB languages in the position of penultimate and ultimate. For example, in the word meaning 'mother', PAN * ina> Wn and PWKTB ina. This form is a perfect inheritance. Whereas in words that mean 'tongue', PAN * dilaq> Wn and PKTB ela, as well as words that mean 'white', PAN * ma-putiq> Wn and PKTB mo-hute. These forms show the existence of innovation in derivative languages.

B. *PAN Vowel Phoneme * u*

Similar to the previous example, PAN * u vowel phoneme, besides is realized as /u/ also innovates to / o / in Wn and PKTB languages. PAN * u vowel phoneme is retained as / u / in Wn and PWKTB, for example in the word meaning 'thorn' PAN * duRi> Wn and PWKTB ruhi. The other forms show that the innovation of the phoneme PAN * u> becomes / o / in Wn and PKTB in the position of penultimate and ultimate. For example, in the words that mean 'scratch', PAN * kaRuk> Wn and PKTB kaho. The word that means 'set', PAN * qatuR> Wn and PKTB atoro-e. The phoneme / e / in the word is a bound morpheme.

C. *PAN Vowel Phoneme *o*

PAN experiences innovation into /o / in Wn and PKTB languages. The inheritance of PAN in Wn and PKTB shows the innovation of the PAN vocal phoneme * > nay ∴ Wn and PKTB * o both in the position of penultimate and ultimate. This inheritance in the form of innovation is in the words meaning 'sand', PAN * q> R ∴ ŋ ∴ Wn and PKTB *one*. The words that mean 'hear', PAN * d> Wn and PKTB *doŋo*. The words that mean 'brain', PAN * quteq> Wn and PKTB *uto*. In addition, based on the data analysis, it is not found the innovation of the PAN * a vowel phoneme in Wn and PKTB languages. The vowel phoneme is retained as phonemes /a/ in derived languages.

*D. PAN Consonant Phoneme * p*

The PAN * p consonant phoneme, besides reflected as / p / also innovates to / h / in Wn and PKTB languages. The word that means 'fire', in the data above shows the form of innovation of consonant phoneme PAN * apuj> Wn and PKTB ahu that is PAN phoneme * p> Wn and PKTB / h /. Another example also appear in words that mean 'white', PAN * ma-putiq> Wn and PKTB mo-hute.

*E. PAN Consonant Phoneme *t*

The PAN phoneme consonant *t, in addition to being reflected as / t /, also innovates in the form of omission in final position in Wn and PKTB languages. This is caused by the characteristics of the languages in Wakatobi as the vocalist language. If there is a PAN consonant phoneme at the end of the word, then the consonant phoneme will be missed. Such cases can also be found in the languages around it, such as Muna, Kulisusu, Cia-Cia and other languages in the Muna-Buton-Wakatobi language family. For example in the word meaning 'three' * PAN telu> Wn and PKTB tolu, another example also appears in the word meaning 'eye', * PAN mata> Wn and PKTB mata. The consonant phonemes * PAN / t / is not only maintained but are also inherited by means of innovation in the form of removal at the end of words. For example in words that mean 'skin' * PAN kulit> Wn and PKTB kuli, in words that mean 'sky', * PAN laŋit> Wn and PKTB laŋi.

*F. PAN consonants * q*

The PAN consonant phoneme * q in all positions is omitted in Wn and PKTB languages. PAN * qabu> Wn and PKTB awu 'ash' is a form of phonemic removal at the beginning of words in a derivative language. In addition, it is found elimination of the phoneme / q / in the middle and end of words such as PAN * qatay> ate 'heart' in Wn and PKTB and PAN * dilaq 'tongue' becomes ela in Wn and PKTB. The omission of consonant phoneme / q / in the WN and PKTB languages is due to the absence of the consonant phoneme / q / in both languages.

*G. PAN Consonant Phoneme * b*

The PAN consonant phoneme * b, besides being retained in Wn and PKTB as / b /, also innovates to / ɓ / and / w /. The word that means 'crocodile' in the data above shows the inheritance in the form of retention that is PAN * buqayah> Wn and PKTB bueya. In addition to retention, the inheritance is also found in the form of phonemic innovation PAN * b> /ɓ/ and / w / in derived languages. For example in the word meaning 'round' 'PAN * buqlat >Wn and PKTB ɓuloli. PAN * batu "stone" > watu in Wn and PKTB. This form of inheritance occurs regularly so that it can be categorized as a primary rule in the form of a split.

*H. PAN Consonant Phoneme * j*

PAN consonant phoneme * j is omitted in Wn and PKTB . PAN * apuj 'fire'> Wn and PKTB *ahu* is the removal of consonant phoneme at the end of words in a derivative language. The omission of phoneme / j / at the end of a word is influenced by the characteristics of a derivative language, in this case Wn and PKTB as vocalist languages who do not recognize the consonant phonemes at the end of words.

*I. PAN Consonant Phoneme * n*

The PAN consonant phoneme * n> Wn and PKTB / n / is inherited from retention. However, it is found elimination of the phoneme consonant / n / at the end of a word in the derived language. PAN * bituqən 'star' > Wn wetuʔo and PKTB wituʔo are innovations in the form of omission of the consonant phoneme / n / in Wn and PKTB. The elimination of the PAN * n phoneme in Wn and PKTB is caused by the characteristics of the two languages as vocalist language.

*J. PAN Consonant Phoneme * ñ*

The PAN consonant phoneme * ñ> innovates to / n / on Wn and PKTB. This form of innovation appears in the word meaning 'turtle', PAN * peñu> Wn and PKTB ponu. Another data is also found in the word meaning 'ghost', PAN * qañitu> Wn onitu> PKTB teonitu. Such innovations are still in the same articulation as nasal sounds.

*K. PAN Consonant Phoneme * s*

The PAN consonant phoneme * s innovates in Wn and PKTB in the form of disappearances at the final position. For example in the word meaning 'dripping', PAN * bead> Wn and PKTB iti. aAother also appears on the word meaning 'one hundred', PAN * Ratus> Wn and PKTB sahatu.

*L. PAN Consonant Phoneme * R*

The PAN consonant phoneme * R innovates to be omitted in Wn and PKTB languages, for example in the word meaning 'root' PAN * wakaR> Wn and PKTB aka. The same case also appears in the word meaning 'tail', PAN * ikuR> Wn and PKTB iku.

*M. PAN Consonant Phonemes * w*

The PAN consonant phoneme * w in the position of penultimate and ultimate is disappeared in Wn and PKTB. For example in the word meaning 'roots' PAN * wakaR> Wn and PKTB aka. Similar data also appears in the word meaning 'two', PAN * duwa> Wn and PKTB dua.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that the inheritance of the PAN phoneme in languages in Wakatobi can be in the form of innovation and retention. The inheritance in the form of retention, for example, appears in the word meaning 'children', * PAN ana> WN and PKTB ana. Another example also appears in the word that means 'father', * PAN ama> Wn and PKTB ama. The forms presented in the two examples above are the inheritance of PAN in the languages of Wakatobi while still maintaining their original form. In addition to retention, the inheritance of the PAN phoneme in languages in Wakatobi can also be in the form of innovation. This form of inheritance is seen in the word that means 'island', * PAN pulaw> pulo in Wn and PKTB languages. Another example also appears in the word that means 'stone', * PAN batu> Wn and PKTB watu. The form of inheritance in the example is inheritance that change the original form. Despite the changes, this form of inheritance still bears a resemblance to PAN. The inheritance of the PAN phoneme in Wn and PKTB languages occurs regularly. Thus, the languages in the Wakatobi archipelago are part of the Austronesian language family. In addition, from the results of the data analysis, the uniqueness of the languages in Wakatobi is found, that is the absence of consonant phonemes at the end of words. This is a characteristics of the languages in Wakatobi as the vocalist language.

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