

Kinship Relationships between Javanese and Wolio Languages (A Comparative Historical Linguistic Study)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe phonemic correspondences, genetic relationships, and indicate the time of language divergence between Javanese and Wolio languages. The theory used in this research is the Comparative Historical Linguistics (CHL) theory. The data used in the research consist of 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies items. The data in this research were obtained from informants in the form of transcribed interviews. The data are analyzed using lexicostatistics and glottochronology methods. The results show that the percentage of genetic relationships between Javanese and Wolio languages is 18%. Out of 200 basic vocabularies items, there are 34 cognate pairs, 164 non-cognate pairs, and 2 uncounted pairs. Based on lexicostatistical and glottochronological calculations, Javanese and Wolio languages diverged as separate languages approximately 4,316 to 3,814 years ago. Javanese and Wolio languages belong to the same language family at a subgroup level.

Keywords— historical relationship, Javanese, Wolio languages

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the data from the website [1] the number of languages spoken in the world today reaches 7,168 languages. This number is certainly influenced by many things, ranging from geographical location, warfare, people mobility, and culture, as well as social interaction. In line with this, Indonesia as a multicultural nation also has a variety of regional languages. Quoted from the Language Agency website [2] in Indonesia there are no less than 672 regional languages.

The diversity of the various languages has been grouped by previous researchers. For example, [3] stated that Proto Austronesian (PAN) broke into 10 branches, nine branches in Formosa (Taiwan) and the Malay-Polynesian branch. Furthermore, he stated that he divided Proto Malay-Polynesian (PMP) into two, namely Western PMP and Central-Eastern PMP. Javanese and Wolio languages are included in Proto Malay West Polynesia.

Javanese is a regional language used as a mother tongue by more than 68 million people who live mainly on the island of Java. The spread of Javanese includes the provinces of East Java, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, West Java, and Banten. Meanwhile, Wolio is spoken by people in Bau-Bau City Regency, Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Wolio is also known as Buton language because in the past it was used as the official language of the Buton kingdom. Based on 1991 records, the population density in Southeast Sulawesi is very low, making it one of the settlement areas for migrants who generally come from Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara [4].

Javanese and Wolio language are historically related, both belonging to the Austronesian family. Although these two languages are geographically distant, Javanese and Wolio have some similarities in the form and meaning of their lexicons. There are some similarities in the form and meaning of some vocabulary in Javanese and Wolio as in the examples in Table I below.

Table I. Identic Match of Javanese and Wolio Languages

Gloss	Javanese	Wolio
bermimpi [dream]	[□ipi]	[□ipi]
hijau [green]	[ijo]	[ijo]
tujuh [seven]	[pitu]	[pitu]

The data in table 1 shows that Javanese and Wolio language have some similarities in both phonology and lexicon. For example, the meaning of 'dreaming' in data 33 in Javanese and Wolio language is realized in the form [ipi], as well as the form [pitu] which means 'number (seven)', and the form [ijo] means 'green'. From these data, it can be assumed that Javanese and Wolio language have a language kinship.

This assumption cannot be trusted because there is no scientific evidence regarding the kinship of Javanese and Wolio language. Therefore, the two languages need to be studied further to find out the closeness of language kinship, phonemic correspondence, and separation time of the two languages. [3]states that there are distant and close language relationships. One of the ways used to investigate language kinship is using the Comparative Historical Linguistics approach.

Comparative Historical Linguistics was defined as a method used to look at the development of a language by involving analysis and comparison with other languages to assess the level of kinship between the languages being compared [5]. One of the goals and interests of CHL is to question cognate languages by making comparisons regarding elements that show their kinship [6]. The purpose of Comparative Historical Linguistics research is to compare elements of a language, such as phonology, morphology, and lexicon systems, with other languages. Furthermore, it tried to find the proto-language that became the source of the languages that exist today. In addition, this research also seeks to group languages that have a kinship relationship, as well as determine the origin of the proto-language and trace its language migration [7].

Almost all regional languages in Indonesia have similar forms and similar meanings. Comparative Historical Linguistics tried to examine the similarity of word forms and meanings as a result of the historical development of the same proto-language [8]. Comparative linguistics classifies languages into language families, then explains the evidence for the genetic related of the languages being compared. The findings of comparative linguistics have relevance to the study of historical linguistics because language history will also be considered in explaining the genetic related of languages. For example, originating from the same family, language contact, and typological relationships[9].

Historical relationships and similarities in form and meaning found in some Javanese and Wolio language lexicons, the similarity of the language family, namely Ancient Austronesian, further strengthens the assumption of kinship between the two languages. In this study, the Javanese language used as the object of research is Javanese language spoken by people in East Java. Meanwhile, Wolio language is spoken by people in Bau-Bau City Regency, Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

This research aims to examine the kinship of Javanese and Wolio language. Quantitatively, the research results will be in the form of kinship percentage (lexicostatistics) and separation time (glotochronology) so that the kinship lineage of the language can be drawn. Glotochronology is a technique in CHL that attempts to make groupings by prioritizing the calculation of the age of related languages or the calculation of time or time depth [10]. Meanwhile, Lexicostatistics is a technique that allows to determine the level of relationship between two languages. Lexicostatistics as a language grouping method can be done by calculating the percentage of cognate or related devices [11]. As for qualitatively, the results are in the form of Javanese and Wolio language sound correspondences that refer to the relationship or pattern of similarities between phonemes in two or more languages being compared.

Research on the kinship of the Javanese language with other languages in the archipelago has been conducted by many previous researchers. [12] which examines the kinship of Javanese and Gayo languages. The researchers used qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. The data is in the form of 200 swadesh words of Javanese and Gayo languages. This data became evidence that Javanese and Gayo languages are not closely related because the core vocabulary similarity is less than 36% or part of the sub-grouping. The time separation of the two languages is 3,393 thousand years ago.

Research on Wolio language relations was conducted by [12] entitled Kinship Relations of Wolio, Laiyolo, Selayar, and Bonerate Languages in the South and Southeast Sulawesi Offshore Region. The findings of this study showed that researchers can significantly clarify that the four languages are a group of languages that form the

western Muna-Buton subgroup and also show the relationship between the Wolio and Laiyolo languages which are historically closer than the Selayar and Bonerate languages.

[13] in his writing entitled *Lexicostatistical Study of Muna Language, Cia-Cia Language, and Wolio Language in Southeast Sulawesi*. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that Muna language, Cia-Cia language, and Wolio language belong to one language family. This is based on the comparison of 300 basic vocabularies between Muna and Wolio languages, it was found that 133 words are related, so the percentage of kinship between the two languages is 45%. Meanwhile, based on a comparison of 300 basic vocabularies between Cia-Cia and Wolio languages, it was found that 130 words are related, so the percentage of kinship between the two languages is 44%.

Research on the kinship of Javanese with other regional languages that are still geographically close was conducted by [7] entitled *Kinship Relationship between Javanese and Madurese language*. Meanwhile, research on the kinship of the Wolio language with other languages in Southeast Sulawesi was conducted by [14] entitled *Time Separation and Kinship Tree of Suwawa-Gorontalo and Tolaki-Wolio Languages*. Research on language kinship is common because geographically, the languages are close together.

Referring to some of the studies above, this research has similarities and differences with previous studies. The similarity lies in the formal object in the form of language kinship studies from a comparative historical linguistic perspective. The similarities are also in the methods and techniques used, namely using lexicostatistical and grotochronological calculations. As far as the researcher's observation, research on the kinship of Javanese and Wolio language has not been conducted so that this research is expected to contribute to the kinship relationship and separation time of Javanese and Wolio language which are one of Austronesian language family. Therefore, this study will discuss the kinship relationship between Javanese and Wolio language using the CHL method.

II. METHOD

This study used a mixed methods qualitative and quantitative research design. The quantitative approach was used as a reference in the research and descriptive qualitative was used as a data analysis technique [15]. In this study, quantitative methods were used to present the kinship percentage and separation time of Javanese and Wolio language. Meanwhile, the qualitative method is used to explain the phonemic correspondence between Javanese and Wolio language.

The data in this study were secondary and primary data. Primary data was taken from interviews with informants, namely native Javanese speakers and native Wolio speakers. The data in this study were 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies taken from [10]. Vocabulary consists of verbs, pronouns, number words, limbs, nature, surroundings and activities. This research also uses secondary data obtained from literature studies through the Javanese Bausastra dictionary [16]. In addition, the Indonesian Wolio Dictionary [17].

The data collection techniques used are discourse and listening method. The discourse method was carried out with an open-ended discourse technique on the East Java Region Javanese language. Unprompted discourse technique with the Wolio language. The technique was conducted with native speakers of Wolio language accompanied by recordings which the researcher transcribed. This study has two informants, one person as a native speaker of Javanese and one native speaker of Wolio language. The data analysis in this study uses the historical comparative method. [18] states that the historical comparative method was used with sound correspondence between languages hypothesized to be related.

The steps in this study were carried out by collecting 200 Swadesh vocabularies from Javanese and Wolio languages. Furthermore, the words that have similarities (kinship) were then corresponded phonemically, calculated the level of kinship and the time of separation. In presenting the data analysis, the comparative, lexicostatistical, and grotochronological methods of Javanese and Wolio language were used. The comparative method was used to see the similarity of Javanese and Wolio languages vocabularies form. The lexicostatistical method was used to group the languages by looking at the percentage of similarities and differences statistically. Grotochronology is used to obtain accurate information about the time of separation from the compared languages based on data calculation [19]. Therefore, in this study, the grotochronology method was used to determine the separation time of Javanese and Wolio language. The determination of the classification of Javanese and Wolio language was based on the percentage of kinship and separation time proposed by Swadesh in table 2 below.

Table II. Language Grade Classification

Language grade	Separation time (in century)	Words family percentage
Subgroup	0-5	100-81
Family/ Family	5-25	81-36
Family/ stock	25-50	36-12
Microphyllum	50-75	12-4
Mesophyllum	75-100	4-1
Macrophyllum	100-and more	1-less than 1%

Source: [10]

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion in this study includes two things, namely the phonemic correspondence of Javanese and Wolio language, as well as the lexicostatistics and separation time of Javanese and Wolio language.

A. Phonemic Correspondence Javanese and Wolio language

Phonemic correspondence was a segment that corresponds to the same gloss, in terms of meaning or form in various languages being compared [6]. Phonemic correspondence is closely related to phoneme changes, both vowels and consonants. Therefore, before entering the discussion on the correspondence of Javanese and Wolio language, it is first necessary to know about the phonemes in the two languages.

Javanese language has 24 phonem, which are 6 vowel phonem /e/, /a/, /u/, /O/, /I/, /i/, and 18 consonant phonem /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /g/, /k/, /ŋ/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /r/, /m/, /b/, /w/, /y/, /ñ/, /n/. Based on the results of several literature searches, there are different opinions regarding the number of phonemes in Wolio. [19] found that Wolio has 5 vowel phonemes and 29 consonants based on Holle's vocabulary list. Meanwhile, [17] in his Wolio-Indonesian dictionary states that Wolio has 30 consonants, with 5 vowels and 11 diphthongs. Wolio language is a vocalic or open tribal language so all Wolio words end in vowel sounds.

Based on the results analysis in this study, four phonemic correspondences in Javanese and Wolio language were found, namely /i/ ~ /e/, /w/ ~ /b/, /ŋ/ ~ /a/, /n/ ~ /Ø/. The following presents the results of the correspondence analysis between Javanese and Wolio language.

Phonemic correspondence /i/ ~ /e/

Based on the comparison results, the word pairs that have a phoneme correspondence /i/ ~ /e/ were found to have 2 glosses. The data found are as follows.

Table III. Phonemic correspondence /i/ ~ /e/

Gloss	PAN	Javanese	Wolio
hati [heart]	*/hataj/	[ati]	[ate]
mati [die]	*/mataj/	[mati]	[mate]

Based on the data above, there are 2 cognate forms that have a correspondence of /i/ ~ /e/. The phoneme change occurs consistently at the end of the penultimate syllable so that it can be assumed that all /i/ phonemes in Javanese at the end of the penultimate syllable will correspond to the /e/ phoneme in Wolio language. The symptom of sound change that occurs is assimilation. Sound assimilation is a phonological phenomenon in which a sound in a word changes phonetically or phonologically to match or to be similar to an adjacent sound. In assimilation, the sound undergoing change usually adopts some of the properties or features of the closer neighboring sound. In the context of the data above, there was a change in the sound /i/ in Javanese to /e/ in Wolio language.

Phonemic correspondence /ŋ/ ~ /a/

Phonemic correspondence /ŋ/ ~ /a/ have 2 gloss. The data found were as follows.

Table IV. Phonemic correspondence /ŋ/ ~ /a/

Gloss	PAN	Javanese	Wolio
	*/buŋa/	[kŋmba]	
bunga [flowers]		[ŋ]	[kamba]
tiga [three]	*/tŋlu/	[tŋlu]	[talū]

Based on the data above, 2 cognate forms have correspondences /ŋ/ ~ /a/. The phoneme change occurs

consistently at the beginning of the penultimate syllable so that it can be assumed that all phonemes /ɔ/ in Javanese at the beginning of the penultimate syllable will correspond to the phoneme /a/ in Wolio language. The symptom of sound change that occurs is assimilation. Chaer (2009) defines assimilation as a phonetic sound change due to the influence that comes before or after it. In the context of the data above, there is a change in the sound /ɔ/ in Javanese to /a/ in Wolio language.

Phonemic correspondence /w/ ~ /b/

Phonemic correspondence /w/ ~ /b/ have 4 gloss. The data found were as follows.

Table V. Phonemic correspondence /w/ ~ /b/

Gloss	PAN	Javanese	Wolio
bulan [month]	*/bulan/	[wulan]	[bula]
bulu [feathers]	*/bulu/	[wulu]	[bulu]
batu [stone]	*/batu/	[watu]	[ɔatu]
pasir [sand]	*/patiy/	[wɔdi]	[bone]

Based on the data above, there are 4 cognate forms that have a correspondence of /w/ ~ /b/. The phoneme change occurs consistently at the beginning of the penultimate syllable so that it can be assumed that all /w/ phonemes in Javanese at the beginning of the penultimate syllable will correspond to the /b/ phoneme in Wolio language. The sound change /w/ ~ /b/ is included as a lenition or weakening sound. This is in line with [20] that the identification of sound weakening and strengthening is based on a list of strong sound and weak sound status. The following is a list of strong and weak sound statuses.

Table VI. Stronger Sound and weaker sound

<i>Stronger Sound</i>	<i>Weaker Sound</i>
b	W
v	W
p	B
p	F
x	H
a	ɔ
d	I
s	R
k	?

Source: (Crowley & Bowen, 2010)

Phonemic correspondence /n/ ~ /Ø/

Phonemic correspondence /n/ ~ /Ø/ have 2 gloss. The data were as follows.

Table VII. Phonemic correspondence /n/ ~ /Ø/

Gloss	PAN	Javanese	Wolio
	*/dalan/		[ɔala]
jalan [street]		[dalan]	]
bulan [month]	*/bulan/	[wulan]	[bula]

Based on the data above, 2 cognate forms were found that have a correspondence of /n/ ~ /Ø/. The phoneme /n/ in Javanese corresponds to the phoneme /Ø/ in Wolio language at the end of the fifth syllable. The symptom of sound change that occurs is apocryphal, which is a sound change that takes the form of the omission of a phoneme at the end of a word. In this case, there is an omission of the consonant phoneme /n/ at the end of the syllable in Wolio. Apocope sound change is a phonological phenomenon in which a final sound in a word is omitted or the final sound is deleted. In the context of apocryphal sound change, the sound that undergoes removal is usually a consonant or vowel sound that is in the final position of the word. In the context of the data above, the consonant phoneme n in Javanese language located in the ultima syllable is omitted in Wolio language. This is in line with Campbell's opinion [21] that apokop type sound change is a type of sound change in the form of the loss of the final sound of a word.

B. Lexicostatistics and Glottochronology

[3] categorizes Javanese and Wolio languages into the Austronesian family and included in Proto Malay West Polynesia. However, until now it is not certain which language is older between Javanese and Wolio. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out lexicostatistical techniques to see the percentage of kinship and glottochronology to find out the time separation from the two languages. So a lineage will be obtained that illustrates the level of kinship between Javanese and Wolio language.

The following describes the percentage formula for language kinship with the lexicostatistical and glottochronological methods to determine the separation time of the two languages. The table below was used to facilitate researchers in calculating lexicostatistics and glottochronology.

Table VIII. Gloss list in lexicostatistic

Amount of vocabularies	200
Uncounted vocabularies	2
Counted vocabularies	198
Gloss kognat	34

The formula for calculating the percentage of language kinship using the lexicostatistical method is presented as follows.

$$\frac{Vt}{Vb - n} \times 100\%$$

Description:

C= Kinship level percentage

Vt= Number of kin vocabularies

Vb= Number of basic vocabularies

n= gloss that was not taken into account

Kinship percentage of Javanese and Wolio language

$$C = \frac{Vt}{Vb - n} \times 100\% = \frac{34}{200 - 2} \times 100\% = 0,18 \text{ or } 18\%$$

Based on the calculation above, it can be said that Javanese and Wolio Languages have a kinship level of 18% is at the family of stock level. It can also be seen in the language classification level table that the percentage between 12-36% of kerbata words belongs to one family.

Javanese and Wolio language split time calculation (W)

$$W1 \frac{\log C}{2 \log r} = \frac{\log 0,18}{2 \log 0,81} = \frac{-0,744}{-0,183} = 4,065$$

$$4,065 (\times 1000) = 4.065 \text{ years}$$

Standard error calculation (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{C(1-C)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,18(1-0,18)}{198}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,18(0,82)}{198}} = 0,02$$

Calculating the percentage of new kinship level (C2)

$$C2 = C + S = 0,18 + 0,02 = 0,2$$

Calculating the percentage of new split time (W2)

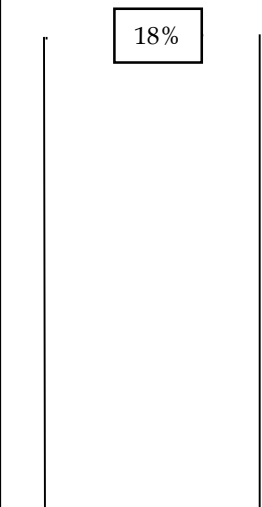
$$W2 = \frac{\log c}{2 \log r} = \frac{\log \log 0,2}{2 \log \log 0,81} = \frac{-0,698}{-0,183} = 3,814$$

$$3,814 (\times 1000) = 3.814 \text{ years}$$

Error period = $W_1 - W_2$, which is $4,065 - 3,814 = 251$ years. This means that the separation time of Javanese and Wolio language has a distortion of 251 years. Based on these data, by calculating the number in the standard error period (0.02 from the actual situation), it can be concluded that the age of Javanese and Wolio languages is as follows.

Javanese and Wolio languages were a single language at $4,065 + 251 = 4,316$ and $4,065 - 251 = 3,814$. So Javanese and Wolio language were a single language at $4,316 - 3,814$ years ago.
 Javanese and Wolio languages started to separate at $4,316 - 2023 = 2,293$ and $3,814 - 2023 = 1,791$. So Javanese and Wolio language started to separate from Proto languages between 2293 BC - 1791 BC (calculated from the research year 2023).

Table IX. the branching line between Javanese and Wolio languages

Kinship percentage	Language tree		Language status
10 - 20 - 30 - 40 - 50 - 60 - 70 - 80 - 90 - 100-			family
	Javanese	Wolio language	dialect

List of Symbol and Abbreviation

- PAN :Proto Austronesia
 [] :Phonetic symbol enclosures
 // :Phonemic symbol enclosures
 * :Hypothesis form

IV. Conclusion

Javanese and Wolio languages were related languages. Both have a kinship percentage of 18% (Families of a stock). Based on the results of glottochronology calculations, Javanese and Wolio languages were a single language in $4,316 - 3,814$ years ago. Javanese and Wolio language began to separate from Proto languages between 2293 BC - 1791 BC (calculated from research year 2023). The results of these calculations indicate that Javanese and Wolio languages are at the level of one family. The results of this study support Blust's research (2013) which groups Javanese and Wolio languages in the same language family, namely the Proto Malay West Polynesia family and comes from the same proto-language and parent, namely Ancient Austronesian. Based on the research results, Javanese and Wolio language have qualitative evidence in the form of sound changes that occur from PAN into Javanese and Wolio languages. Some phonemic correspondences in Javanese and Wolio language are /i/ ~ /e/, /w/ ~ /b/, /ɨ/ ~ /a/, and /n/ ~ /Ø/. Moreover, the types of sound changes are assimilation, apocrypha, and lenition.

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