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INHERITED VOCABULARY OF PROTO-AUSTRONESIAN IN THE BANJARESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to present a reflection of the Proto-Austronesian language in the Banjarese language (BL). Used in the South, Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, it is was a lingua franca of trade in the past. Almost all Dayak speech communities are have knowledge of it. In addition, it is also spoken in certain regions of Sumatra, including Tembilahan (Riau) and Sabak Bernam (Malaysia). As a language covering wide area of users, it has many dialects and sub-dialects. Linguists still have different opinions in terms of the BL dialect. Hapip, Suryadikara and Durasid state that BL consists of two dialects. They are the Hulu or the upper-stream dialect and the Kuala or the down-stream dialect. Meanwhile, Kawi claims that there are three Banjarese dialects namely the Hulu Dialect, Kuala dialect, and Bukit or the mountain-range dialect. BL belongs to the family of the Austronesian language. The question is: How are the elements of the Proto-Austronesian (PA) language reflected in Banjarese? In relation to the question, this research is done to describe the reflection of the PA in BL using comparison method and was done by arranging a set of characteristics of the Banjarese vocabulary that correspond the PA etimon. The research result shows that: (a) generally the PA etimony are represented unimpairedly in the BL, (b) the PA's phonemes are inherited in the BL without any changes, (c) the reflection forms of some words shows some changes; however these changes seem to be sporadic; (d) the phonetic changes tend to refer to the similarities of the articulatory circumference; and (e) not all of the PA etimony is reflected in the BL.

Keywords: Proto-Austronesian, Banjarese, lingua franca, Dayak language

INTRODUCTION

The Banjarese has become the dominant language among the young people of Kalimantan. The so-called Proto-Austronesia language has been intensively studied by Hudson in his Barito Isolects (1967). And this paper attempts to present a reflection of the Proto-Austronesian language in the Banjarese language. The phonemic transcription has made use of the International Phonemic Symbols and this will help non-Banjarese speakers to pronounce the words well. It is the objective of this paper that the Banjarese language and linguistic studies will gain international recognition.

It can be said that BL consists of various dialect each of which has its own characteristic in terms of phonological system and vocabularies (Durasid, 1982; Suryadikara, 1994; Kawi, 2002). According to Hapip (1978), the differences between Kuala dialect and Hulu dialect are as follows. The Kuala dialect vowel system has six vowels, namely /i/, /u/, /a/, /ə/, /o/, and /é/ Meanwhile the Hulu dialect has only three vowels, /i/, /u/, /a/. These differences cause spelling differences between the Kuala dialect and the Hulu dialect. For instance the spelling of */gagodoh/* 'fried banana', */loloŋkaŋ/* 'window', */gonol/* 'big, */gémét/* 'slow, */légar/* wide,

wide open', */təda/* 'dependably', */bəŋaŋ/* 'deaf' in the Kuala dialect will be */guguduh/, /luluŋkaŋ/, /ganal/, /gimit/, /ligar/, /tada/, /baŋaŋ/* in Hulu dialect. Through investigation in terms of vocabulary, it is clear that both dialects consist of certain words that are different from each other. For example, the word */juruk/* 'kitchen', */tukun/* 'throw', */duyu/* 'dog', */kurat/* 'frog', */talah/* 'completed' in Banjar Hulu will be recognized as */dapur/, /anjiŋ/, /kodok/, /habis/* in Banjar Kuala. Other examples are shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Vocabulary Differences between Kuala and Hulu Dialect.

Kuala Dialect	*Hulu Dialect*	*English*
Ampadal	lintan	liver
Cuntaŋ	gayuŋ	bail
Dapur	juruk, padu,	kitchen
Añar	puga, hañar	New
Ambil	bibit	take v.
Likit	cacak	Flame
Anjiŋ	duyu, kuyuk, hadupan	Dog
Kodok	kurat, kuŋkuŋ, lalak	Frog
Léwat	limpuwa	Pass
Unda	aku	I, me
Ñawa	ikam	You
Duwa	lawan	With
Suit	tiŋuy	whistle v.

Other differences between Kuala and Hulu dialect occur in the use of certain phonemes. The Hulu dialect omits certain phonemes that the Kuala uses. The deletion or the addition of certain phonemes is discussed in the following details.

Phoneme /h/ in the Hulu dialect becomes zero /θ/ in Kuala dialect. For instance, in the Kuala dialect the words *iŋgan* 'for', *iŋga* ''up to', *iduŋ* 'nose', *idup* 'live', *ujan* 'rain', *undaŋ* 'shrimp', *ujuŋ* 'end', *aja* 'only', *adaŋan* 'buffalo', *alar* 'wing' will be *hiŋgan, hiŋgap, hiduŋ, hidup, hujan, hundaŋ, hujuŋ, haja, hadaŋan, halar* in the Hulu dialect.

Generally, both dialects tend to have intonation differences. Each sub dialect also has its own intonation. For example, in the intonation of the Hulu dialect, the sub dialect of Batang Alai Selatan differs from the intonation of the sub dialect Kelua, Tanjung, and others. However, the intonation in BL is not phonemical in nature. For example, the word *hintalu* 'egg' in sub dialect Birayang is unstressed and spelled */hin- talu/*, while in other sub dialect, like the Kelua, Tanjung, the final syllable of the word is said at a length and with intonation song */hintalû/*.

As a language that keeps on expanding, BL is not free from other language influences. In its manifestation the influence is concerned with all aspects of the language (Collin, 1998; Hamam, 2002; Nothofer, 2009). This explains why the vocabularies of BL are classified into two groups, namely original words and loan words. In Brennan's research entitled *Lexical Borrowing in Malay/Indonesia* (1992; see Yatim in Bawa & Wayan Pastika ed., 2002) he concludes that vocabularies in any languages always consists of two elements, namely original vocabularies and loan vocabularies. The original vocabularies are generally referred to as earliest from the language, whereas loan vocabularies are classified as a type of reproduction from the sets of lexeme of the second language as the heir of the proto language (see Mbete in Bawa & Wayan Pastika ed., (2002), Blust in Kaswanti Purwo & Collins ed., 1985; Nothofer (1975).

This paper is concerned about the reflection of the Austronesian proto language in BL. The focus is on how the forms of the loan vocabularies are derived from other languages. The hypotheses are that the similarities between words from various languages are caused by the relation of those languages. This is affected by approximating a language regularly, on purpose, because of circumstances and the similar occurrences (see Ibrahim, 1985). There are two fundamental issues in this paper, namely the perspective about the origin of BL, and the reflection of Austronesian proto language in the original BL vocabulary.

DISCUSSION

The Origins of the Banjarese Language

As one of the members of the family of Austronesia language, BL has existed since hundreds or even thousands of years ago. Kawi (1993) concludes that before the sixteenth century (it might be six or seven previous century), when it was analogous to the society of Kutai it had existed and had been institutionalized as a social cultural group. Therefore as a social cultural group, they claim the language as their own medium of communications. As a living language, BL is still developing. Its growth is in tandem with the social and culture progress of its community. In the course of the progress, BL is not free from the influence of other languages. Therefore, in the vocabularies of BL for example, there are genuine vocabularies derived from Proto Austronesia (PA) language that are borrowed from other languages within the same family or even from a foreign language (Kawi & Rustam Effendi, 1993; Ardika in Bawa & I Wayan Pastika ed., 2002).

In reality, this growth affects the existence of various perspectives about the origins of BL. There is one perspective which assumes that BL is Malay language (ML) used in South Kalimantan. Suryadikara's deliberation (1994), of BL vocabularies by comparing them to vocabularies in Malay inscription, concludes that the origin of this Malay language and nation is Sumatra. This paper will compare a number of vocabularies of ML to BL. Other feels that BL is mixture of Malay, Javanese, and Dayak language (Ras, 1968; Bondan, 1953).

The Reflection Of Austronesian Vocabulary In Bl

BL's vocabulary can be grouped into three types. They are (a) original vocabularies, namely the heritage language of Proto Austronesia (PA) and vocabulary as the result of creativity or the result of social convention of the BL community, (b) word innovation of vocabulary in the form of phonological and or semantical creation by the BL community of PA and loan words, and (c) loan words, which come from other vernaculars (not inherited words) or from foreign language (Asamah Haji Omar, 1995; Prentice, 1970).

The inherited words may be delivered to the next generation in linear from to BL and innovation process. BL vocabularies which are in the form of the result of innovation from the heritage words are still considered to be the original words of BL, not as loan words (See Keraf, 1991). BL's original words are vocabularies inherited from PAN, descended either in the linear or through the innovation of vocabularies as the result of the convention of BL's community. This convention is possible because of the arbitrary natures of the language namely there is no logical relation or link between language device (in the form of sound) and such meaning or concept intended by the device or symbol (Chaer, 1994; Akmajian et al, 1990).

Heritage vocabularies, which are in the form of linear heritage, are accepted by BL's society without any changes and phonological creation. In other words, the vocabularies of PA are accepted intact. This linear heritage indicates that BL society has kept the vocabulary through thousands of years from PA till today (Adelaar, 1985; Bloomfield, 1995). Besides, the existences of PA vocabulary also indicate the familiar contiguity between the ancient language and the modern language (Riza, 2009).

The number of PA words is large. Based on the result of the description of BL vocabulary, in the English Finderlist of Reconstructions in Austronesian Languages (Wurm and Wilson, 1975), not less than seven hundred PA vocabularies are inherited in linear into BL. Those vocabulary cover all types of words, like verb, noun, adjective, number word, and pronouns.

Some Verbs in PA endowed in the linear are: **/adu/ ‘annoy,irritate, quarrel’, */alih/ ‘change place’, */arak/ ‘walk in procession’, */baŋkit/ ‘rise’, */baŋun/ ‘erect, rise’, */bagi/ ‘share, distribute’, */balik/ ‘turn over’, */bantiŋ/ ‘throw down forcefully’’, */batak/ ‘drag’, */bibit/ ‘carry in hand’, */bintiŋ/ ‘bring along’, */bintih/ ‘kick’, */buat/ ‘make’, */buka/ ‘open’, */dampul/ ‘adhisive, /glue/’, */gugut/ ‘gnaw off’, */guluŋ/ ‘roll’, */gusa/r ‘angry’, */rawa/ ‘greet each other’, */ugah/ ‘displace, remove’, */tilik/ ‘look’, */tatak/ ‘chop off’, */sumpal/ ‘cork’,* and others.

Malay language also has most of the vocabulary, but some have vanished or experience innovation. Evanescent vocabularies in ML are **/ batak/* ' trailing', **/ bintih/* ' kick’, **/ bintiŋ/* ' hold', **/ bintih/* ' kick', and **/ ugah/* ' removing', while word **/alih/* ' displace', have undergone phonological innovation into / *aléh*/.

In classical Javanese, there is also innovation to words: For instance **/bantih/* has changed into / wantih/, **/ batak/* changed into /watek/, **/buwat/* changed into / bwat/, besides words PA which is not used anymore. The interesting thing is the existence of certain words which are assumed to have been borrowed from Javanese (JV/OJV). Most of the assumptions are wrong because the words are in fact PA vocabulary that has been descended from both languages (JV, OJV, and BL). Among them there are words such as **/ batak/* ' trailing' and */ *bantih*/ ' lambaste' that was inherited by BL has become /*batak*/, and / *bantih*/. This word is often mentioned from JV /*watek*/ and /*wantih*/. According to morphological analysis, BL inherited the words of PA in linear way and JV through phonological innovation. It is safe to say that it can be in the case of the words /*batak*/ and /*bantih*/, BL is nearer to PA than to JV.

Noun of PA endowed in linear into BL cover animal names, plants names, names of body organs, disease names, name of domestic equipments, names of house parts, kinship names, and the numbers names. Some of the animal names are: **/babuy/ ‘pig’, */bilalaŋ/ ‘locust,grasshopper’, */gagak/ ‘raven’, */harimaw/ ‘tiger’, */itik/ ‘duck’, */kaluwaŋ/ ‘kalong’, */kala/ ‘scorpion’, */hundaŋ/ ‘shrimp’, */halilipan/ ‘centipede/, */bilis/ ‘fish species’, */balatuk/ ‘woodpecker’, */balanak/ ‘fish species’, */kambiŋ/ ‘goat’, */katam/ ‘crab/, */landak/ ‘porcupine’’, */kutu/ ‘louse’, */lintah/ ‘leech’, */ñamuk/ ‘mosquito’, */pañaηat/ ‘bee species’, */punay/ ‘pigeon’, */tabuan/ ‘bee species’, */tuma/ ‘louse species’, */taηgiliŋ/ ‘scaly anteater’*. If they are compared to Malay (ML) and JV/OJV, a lot of this animal names are still the same and used by the three speech communities. There are also some words which are the same in BL and some which have changed or experience of innovation in ML and JV/OJV.

In BL, some words of PA *babuy, bilalaŋ, kaluwaŋ, hundaŋ, halilipan, pañaŋat, taŋgiliŋ,* are kept, meanwhile in ML there have been innovation such as **/babuy/* has become */babi, */bilalaŋ/,* has become */bəlalaŋ/, */kaluwaŋ/* has become */kaloη/, */hundaŋ/* has become */hudaŋ/, */halilipan/* has become */halipan/, */taŋgiliŋ/* has become */təŋgiliŋ/.* The words

*/pañaŋat/, 'bee species',_*/tabuwan/_ 'bee species', are still there in BL. Meanwhile in ML they are not used anymore. In OJV, the words _*/harimaw/, */kaluwaŋ/, */balatuk/_ are innovations of "d" into _/harimoŋ/, /kalwaŋ/_ and _/bələkok/_. Some of the plants names like _*/balimbiŋ/_ ''fruit species', _*/bakuŋ/_ 'wild lily' _*/batuŋ/ 'bamboo species', */banih/ 'seed', */buluh/ 'bamboo species', */gaduŋ/ 'tuber species', */haur/ 'bamboo species', */hubil'taro species', */guliŋgaŋ/ 'tree species', */kaŋkuŋ/ 'vegetable species', */kambaŋ/ 'flower', */katapaŋ/ 'tree species', */kulur/ 'fruit species', */kulat/ 'mushroom', */lumut/'moss',*/maŋga/'mango', */madaŋ/ 'tree species', */baŋkudu/ 'fruit species, */naŋka/ 'jack fruit', */pandan/ 'pandanus', */pauh/ 'fruit species', */sukun/ 'fruit species', */pinaŋ/ 'areca nut'_. In this case, many words of JV/OJV, ML, remains intact, but some others have been modified. In ML, for instance, the words of PA _*/balimbiŋ/_ has become _/bəlimbiŋ/, */batung/_ has become _/pətuŋ/, */hubi/_ has become _/ubi/, */kambaŋ/_ has become _/kəmbaŋ/_. The words such as _*/banih/ 'seed', */guliŋgaŋ/ 'tree species'_, and _*/madaŋ/ 'tree species'_ are still used in BL but they are not used anymore in ML. In OJV, the words _*/bakuŋ/_ and _*/buluh/_ has become _/wakuŋ/_ and _/wuluh/_.

The body organs names derived in linear way by BL are: _*/balikat/ 'shouldre bone', */balakaŋ/ 'back, backside', */butuh/ 'penis', */dada/ 'chest', */dahi/ 'forehead', */gigi/ 'tooth', */kaniŋ/ 'ayebrow', */kuku/ 'finggernail', */kulit/ 'skin', */laŋan/ 'arm', */mata/ 'eye', */paha/ 'thigh', */patuk/ 'beak',*/piŋgaŋ/ 'waist', */pipi/ 'cheek', */puki/ 'vagina', */susu/ 'milk, breast', */taŋan/ 'hand', */talapak/ 'palm of hand', */taliŋa/ 'ear', */tanduk/ 'horns', */tariŋ/ 'tusk', */tumit/ 'heel', */utak/ 'brain'_. They are still used and survive in BL and ML. However, BL still keep their original forms of PA, meanwhile in ML some of them have been innovated. The modified-words of PA in ML are: _*/balikat/_ becomes _/bəlikat/_, _*/balakaŋ/_ becomes _/bəlaka_ŋ/, _*/butuh/_ becomes _/butu/_, _*/kani_ŋ/, becomes _/kəni_η/, _*/talapak/_ becomes _/təlapak/_, _*/taliŋa/_, becomes _/təliŋa/_, meanwhile other vocabularies are descended in linear way by BL and ML.

Name of Domestic Equipments which BL inherit in linear from PA are: _*/balayuŋ/ 'ax', */bantal/ 'pillow', */bubu/ 'alat menangkap ikan', */dampul/ 'glue', */daway/ 'wire', */gala/ 'resin', */gambir/ 'gambier', */gandaŋ/ 'kaind of drum', */halu/ 'rice pestle', */ampaŋ/ 'pond', */kadut/ 'bag, sack', */kalambu/ 'mosquite net', */kampil/ 'beg, sack', */kapak/ 'ax', */karuŋ/ 'sack', */katil/ 'bed', */lampit/ 'a plaited mat rattan', */\ampin/ 'diaper', */lilin/ 'candle, wax', */maŋkuk/ 'bowl', */nila/ 'indigo', */pahat/ 'chisel', */paku 'nail', */panah/ 'bow, arrow', */pulut/ 'glue', */rantay/ 'chain', */taŋga/ 'stairs, ladder', */tali/ 'rope', */talam/ 'shallow and rimmed', */tandu/ 'a litter, sedan chair', */tapih/ 'sarong', */tilam/ 'something to sleep on', */timah 'tin', */tuŋku/ 'fireplace, hearth, */tumbak/ 'spear, lance',*/ubat/ 'medicine'_. All this domestic equipments are still used in BL but in JV/OJV and ML while some of those words are not used anymore and some others have been innovated. In ML the word _*/balayuŋ/_ and _*/tuŋku/_ are not used anymore. Besides, the words _*/bantal/, */dampul/, */kalambu/, */_ and _*/maŋkuk/_ have been are modified into _/wantal/, /dəmpul/, /kəlambu/,_ and _/maŋkok/_.

The names of diseases which are inherited in the linear are: _*/batuk/'four', */bisul/ 'abscess', */bular/ 'cataract', */butak/ 'bold', */butir/ 'small, pimple', */gatal/ 'itch', */gila/ 'insane', */lumpuh/ 'paralyzed', */panaw/ 'fungus', */timpaŋ/ 'unstable', */tuli/ 'deaf'_. All disease names come from PA and are still used in JV and ML but there are some words that have been innovated. In JV, for instance, the word _*/bular/_ become _/bulər/,_ in ML the word _*/butak/_ becomes _/botak/_**.**

The words of numbers (numeralia) descended in linear to BL are: _talu 'three', ampat 'four', lima 'five', anam 'six, pitu 'seven', puluh 'ten'_. These words are also used in JV and ML but have been innovation. In JV, the word */talu/ becomes /təlu/, */_ampat_/ becomes /_papat_/, */_lima_/ becomes /_limo_/, */_anam_/ becomes /_nəm_/. In ML the words */_talu_/ becomes /_tiga_/, */_ampat_/ becomes /_əmpat_/, */_anam_/ becomes /_ənam_/, and */_pitu_/ becomes /_tujuh_/.

The words of kinship system descended in linear to BL are: PAN, */_datu_/ 'grandpa's father or mother', */_kaka_/ ''brother/sister', */_kamanakan_/ 'nephew', */_laki_/ 'man' */_marina_/ 'father/mother's sister', */_nini_/ 'grandma', */_tuha_/ 'uncle'. Some of these words are still used in JV and ML, in linear and innovatively, such as: _datu, kaka,_ and _nini._

Adjective words descended in linear to BL are: _*/baah/'flood', */balu/'widow', */bukat/'thickl',*/laŋis/'clean'',*/pajah/ 'extinguished'', */balah/'crack, side', */buŋkuk/ 'bent, crooked', */dalam/ 'in, deep', */diŋin/ 'cool, */gagah/ 'strong', */ganap/ 'exactly enough', */gañaw/ 'putrid taste', */gantiŋ/ 'crucial', */garaη/ 'ferocious', */haŋat/ 'warm', */halaη/ 'handicapped', */hiri/ 'jealous', *kantal/ 'thick', */kicuh/ 'complex', */kukuh/ 'strong', */kuniŋ/ 'yelow', */kuraŋ/ 'less', */kurus/ 'thin', */labih/ 'more than', */lamak/ 'fat', */lambat/ 'late', */lantak/ 'budding leaf', */lantik/ 'curve', */lapar/ 'hungry', */layu/ 'withered', */licak/ 'mud', */malu/ 'shy', */manaŋ/ 'win', */mantah/ 'unripe', */masak/ 'ripe', */padih/ 'smarting', */pahit/ 'bitter', */panas/ 'hot', */paniŋ/ 'dizzy', */putih/ 'white/', */riwaŋ/ 'torn', */rusak/ 'damaged', */taguh/ 'invulnerable', */takutan/ 'afraid', */tamanaŋ/ 'barren', */timbul/ 'appear'_. Some of these words are also used in JV and ML. The word */_pajah_/, for example, used in JV, has been modified into /_pəjah_/. In ML the words _*/diŋin/, */gagah/, */haŋat/, */kuniŋ/, */kuraŋ/, */kurus/,_ are inherited without any modification in forms, but the words _*/balah/, */ganap/, */hiri/, */kantal/, */labih/, */lamak/, */manaŋ/, */mantah/, */padih/,_ are innovated into _/gənap/, /iri/, /kəntal/, /ləbih/, /ləmak/, /mənaŋ/, /məntah/, /pədih/._ Besides, there are also some words of PA that are still in BL, but they haven not been used anymore in JV and ML. For instance words such as */_laŋis_/, */_gañaw_/, and */_riwaŋ_/. The table shows some words of PA that are accepted in linear way by BL.

Table 2. Linear Inheritance of PA in BL

_Bl_	_Pa_	_Indonesian_	_English_
bangkuŋ	Bangkuŋ	bengkung	arch
hurup	Hurup	tukar	Alternate
kabat	Kabat	ikat	bunch up
kabun	Kabun	kebun	Gardener
kakat	kakat	(me) rayap	Cling
kantuŋ	kantuŋ	saku	Pocket
kilaw	kilaw	makan ikan tanpa nasi	eat raw
kilik	kilik	gendong	Ampit
kuluk	kuluk	tutup kepala	head covering
uyun	uyun	bujuk	Agree
suŋkal	suŋkal	congkel	grub up
sambat	sambat	katakan, jawab	Answer
piŋkut	piŋkut	pegang	mastery, dominion rule go government
pati	pati	peti	Box
padaŋ	padaŋ	padang	Field

Original Words With Innovation

Not all words of PA are accepted in linear by BL. Many existing words of PA in BL have experienced innovation. The innovation is in the form of sound change, form, or the meaning, resulting in a new word. Innovation can be grouped into three types, namely, sound innovation (phonological innovation), form innovation, and meaning innovation (see Arnaff, 2005; Mbete in Bawa & I Wayan Pastika ed., 2002).

In its relation to PA, phonological innovation is an event of change or friction of sound that happened as the effect of a long span time between the moment of its usage in ancient language and the current language. Generally, the friction of that sound happened because of the effect of the contiguity of articulator area between one sound and the other sound. For example between sound / p/ bilabial voiceless and / b/ voice bilabial or because there is no such fricative in BL now, like */ q/ and */z/. Consequently, the fricative of sound happened regularly as the effect of above-mentioned causes.

This research obtained some data proving the happening of phonological innovation of PA in BL. Those Innovations will be explained hereunder.

*/t/ becomes /s/, /t/ in BL

> The sound */t/ is a voiceless dental pursue that becomes /s/ in BL representing a voiceless fricative dental sound. So, that both sound is the same as voiceless sound. In fact, the sound /t/ is not a foreign phoneme in BL. Phoneme /t/ in BL represents phoneme that is able at various word position (early, middle, and final position of word). The phoneme */t/ changes into /s/ in BL is not because of phonological structure difference but because of other causes such both phonemes second is their articulacy area are very nearby. Referring to this case, */t/ at certain words remain defended as /t/.

*/t/ in the end of a word becomes /s/ in BL

In BL/ML sound /t/ owns two allophones, namely [t], and [t>]. The [t] Allophone is free allophone that form on the tip of the tongue that touches the gum immediately discharged, like /*tawak*/ 'throw', /*tiwadak*/ 'fruit species, jackfruit'. The [t>]Allophon is not a free allophone that is formed by the back part of tongue still close at gum for a few moments, for example /*kantat*/ ' tight', /*likat*/ ' condensed'.

Generally, the [t] allophone is at the beginning of the syllable and [t>] is at the end of syllable. Based on the above clarification, the */t/ changes into /s/ is a [t>]. Allophone.

The innovation of */t/ in the end of a word that becomes /s/ can be seen in the words like */*‘ulat*/ which becomes /*ulas*/ ‘clothes’, */*tulit*/ which becomes /*tulis*/ ‘write’, */*tulut*/ which becomes /*tulus*/ ‘constant’, */*tikut*/ which becomes /*tikus*/ ‘rat, mouse’, */*tindat*/ which becomes /*tindas*/ ‘press’, */*tipit*/ which becomes /*tipis*/ ‘thin’, */*tapat*/ which becomes /*tapas*/ ‘wash’, */*tabut*/ which becomes /*tabus*/ ‘ransom’, */*tadat*/ which becomes /*tadas*/ ‘be effective, be vulnerable’, */taŋit/ which becomes /taŋis/ ‘weep, cry’.

*/t/ in the middle of a word becomes /s/ in BL

The */t/ in the niddle of a words becomes /s/ in BL. The phonem */t/ becomes /s/ also happen to */t/ whose position in the middle of a word. */t/ that becomes /s/ is from free allophone [t], like the words */*’ut’ah*/ becomes /*usah*/ ‘necessary’, */*pat’aŋ*/ becomes /*pasa*ŋ/ ‘fix up’, */*pat’ak*/ becomes /*pasak*/ ‘peg’, */*mat’ak*/ becomes /*masak*/ ‘ripe’, */*mut’aŋ*/ becomes /*musaŋ*/ ‘civet,, */*lat’uŋ*/ becomes /*lasuŋ*/ ‘mortar (rice), */*kut’am*/ becomes /*kusam*/ ‘faded’, */*kat’av*/ becomes /*kasaw*/ ‘rafter, beam’ ‘, */*laŋtat*/ becomes /*laŋsat*/ ‘fruit species’.

Leena and Luna International, Oyama, Japan.

Because the sound of */t/ is not a rare sound in BL, it is possible to spell it still as /t/. The possibility happens to /t/ whose position in the beginning of a word. In beginning position */t/ becomes /t/ or also /s/.

***/t/ in initial position becomes /t/ BL**

Phoneme */t/ in the beginning of a word does not change and remains as /t/ such as in the words */*tabut*/ becomes /*tabus*/ 'ransom', */*tadat*/ becomes /*tadas*/ be effective' , */*tagat*/ becomes /*tagas*/ 'indicate', */*taŋit*/ becomes /*taŋis*/ 'weep, cry', */*talut*/ becomes /*talus*/ 'penetrate', */*tulit*/ becomes /*tulis*/ 'write', */*tulut*/ becomes /*tulus*/ 'constant', */*tikut*/ becomes /*tikus*/ 'rat, mouse', */*tindat*/ becomes /*tindas*/ 'press, crust', */*tapat*/ becomes /*tapas*/ 'flatten', */*tapaj*/ becomes /*tapay*/ 'ferment', */*taRag*/ becomes /*tarah*/ incision', */*tajtaj*/ becomes /*tatay*/ 'line'.

In the case of */t/ that remain /t/ is caused by two factors. First of all because it is in a word that owns two phonemes /t/. One of the /t/, it is [t>} changes into /s/ and another /t/, that is /t/ that is in general is the beginning of a word remains spelled as /t/.

***/t/ in the initial position changes into /s/**

Phoneme */t/ becomes /s/ and does not only happen to */t/ whose position in the end and the middle of a word, but also happen to */t/ in the initial position of a word. It seems that */t/ that change into /t/ is from a free allophone [t] in the initial position of a word, such as in the words */*t'umaŋat*/ which becomes /*sumaŋat*/ 'spirit, enthusiasm', */*t'uluh*/ which becomes /*suluh*/ 'torch', */*t'uliŋ/* which becomes /*suliŋ*/ 'flute', */*t'ulam*/ becomes /*sulam*/ 'embroider' ', */*t'ulah*/ which becomes /*sulah*/ 'hairless', */*t'uŋkal*/ which becomes /*suŋkal*/ 'dig up, exavate', */*t'ambalih*/ which becomes /*sumbalih*/ 'slaughter', */*t'umbiŋ/* which becomes /*sumbiŋ*/ 'jagged', */*t'umpal*/ which becomes /*sumpal*/ 'stopper, plug', */*t'umpah*/ which becomes /*sumpah*/ 'curse'.

Data on the change of */t/ which becomes /s/ and /t/ seems to be constant. Most of the data refers to the pattern of the change. Some deviation can be found in the change patterns when */t/ becomes /s/ and /t/ this can be explained using phonological principles because the data about the change is very little.

What is another form of changes are */t/ becomes /b/ in word */*ta'ŋat*/ becomes /*baŋat*/ 'very', */t/ becomes /ɵ/ in word */balat/, */d'a(m)bat/, */lu*(n)tuh*, */*nsaqit*/, becomes /*bala*/ 'accident', /*jamba*/ 'grab', /*lunuh*/ 'melt, liquefy', and /*saki*/ 'sexual intercourse', */t/ becomes /c/ in the word */*bi(n)t'ul*/ becomes /*bincul*/ 'abscess', */*t'ilak*/ becomes /*cilang*/ 'brightness', */*TinTin*/ becomes /*cincin*/ 'ring, chime', */*t'ijang*/ becomes /*cilang*/ 'brightness', */TinTin/ becomes /cincin/ 'ring, chime', */t'ijang/ becomes /cilang/ 'brightness', */t/ becomes /d/ in the word */*bunter*/, becomes /*bundar*/ 'round', */t/ becomes /j/ in the word */*ga(n)t'al*/ becomes /*ganjil*/ 'uneven number', */t/ becomes /l/ in the word */*ga(n)d'it*/ becomes /ganjil/ 'ood', */'*uŋkit*/ becomes /*huŋkil*/ 'dig up', */t/ becomes /h/ in the word */*ta(m)bay*/, */*lajat'*/, */*payat'*/ becomes /*hambar*/ 'insipid, tasteless', /*layah*/ 'weaken', and /*parah*/ 'squeeze'.

The data above show the changes from */t/ into /b/, /c/, /d/, /j/, /l/, and /h/. Such changes may be caused by a slip of the tongue because the alveolar */t/ rarely changes into bilabial /b/, laminopalatal /c/, /d/, even into laminopalatal /j/, alveolar /l/, and faringal /h/. One more change, */t/ into /ɵ/ will be explained in a special part, that is about the change caused by process of assimilation and dissimilation.

The following table 3 shows the change of sound (innovation) */t/ becomes /s/, /t/, and others.

Table 3. Innovation */t/ becomes /s/, /θ/, /c/

_PA_	_BL_	_Indonesian_	_English_	_Innovation of */t/ into_
hi!it’	hiris	Iris	cut into pieces	S
t’uyuh	suruh	Suruh	instruction	S
t’ut’ah	susah	Susah	trouble, care (worry)	S
t’ut’u	susu	Susu	milk	S
t’ukt’uk	susuk	Sisip	insert	S
bat’I	wasi	besi	iron	S
‘ut’iy	usir	usir	chase (hunt)	S
‘ulat’	ulas	alas	clothes	S
tikut’	tikus	tikus	rat (mouse)	t/s
ta!ut	tarus	terus	stright on	t/s
nsaqit	saki	setubuh	sexual intercourse	θ
lun[t]uh	lunuh	mencair	melt	θ
d’a(m)bat	jamba	rebut	grab	θ
balat	bala	bencana	accident	θ
t’ijaŋ	cilaŋ	gemerlap	brightness	C
tintin	cincin	cincin	ring	C
t’ut’uk	Cucuk	tusuk	prick	C
puntuk	Pucuk	pucuk	height	C

*/d/ shifts into /j/, /t/

It is the same as */t/, the sound */d/ is not a strange sound in BL. In consequence, the change sound of */d/ into / j/ only happen to */ d/ that is at the middle position of a word. Meanwhile, */d/ in the beginning of a word remains pronounced as /d/.

The change of */d/ into /j/ and /t/ is very conducive because the both sound are voiced sounds. */d/ is sound of a voiced dental pursue and /j/ [is] voiced-fricative palatal sound.

*/d/ changes into /j/

There are a lot of examples showing */d/ change into / j/ in BL, especially */d/ at the middle position of a word. The sound */d/ in PA becomes /j/ in BL like the words */_'uñduk_/ changes into /_uñjuk_/ ' delivering', */ _t'undul_/ changes into /_tuñjul_/ ' push', */_u'di_/ changes into /uji/ ‘test', */ tudu/ change into /tuju/ ‘aim, going to', */_tud'uh_/ changes into /_tujuh_/ ' seven', */ _tand'uh_/ changes into / _tanjuŋ_/ 'foreland', */_tad'am_/ changes into /_tajam_/ ' keen', */tad'i/ changes into / _taji_/ 'spur', */ _pad'am_/ changes into /_pajam_/ 'closing eye', */_pañdaŋ_/ changes into / _pañjaŋ_/ 'long' */_hud'uŋ_/ changes into /_hujuŋ_/ 'top off’.

*/d/ changes into /d/

The sound */d/ is a common sound in BL. Therefore, there are also many language facts that show BL inheriting from PA through the maintainence of the original sound of */d/.

Some of the examples of such maintenance can be seen in the words */_dak'iŋ_/ that has changed into / _daciŋ_/ 'scale, balance', */_da(n)daŋ_/ changes into / dadaŋ/ 'heat wood’, */_da'ak_/ changes into /_dahak_/ 'mucus, phlegm', */_damay_/ changes into /_damar_/ 'resin', */ _danav_/

changes into / *danaw*/ 'lake', */*dapuy*/ changes into /*dapur*/ ' kitchen', */*datay*/ changes into /*datar*/ 'leven', */*divi*/ changes into /*diri*/ 'person, human', */*dukduk*/ changes into /*duduk*/ ' sit', */*dula'*/ changes into /*dulak*/ 'pleasure, satisfied', */*hu(n)dip*/ changes into /*hidup*/ 'alive, life', */*hud'uŋ*/ changes into / *hujuŋ*/ 'top off'.

*/d/ shifts into /t/

Phoneme */d/ in the final position becomes /t/ in BL because in BL the sound system /d/ is only in the beginning and middle position of a word. Therefore, the sound /d/ that is in the form of alveolar-unvoiced sound experiences such innovation, changing into /t/ that belongs to the close articulator area. It is well known that the sound /t/ is an alveolar-unvoiced sound.

*/d/ that changes into /t/ can be noted in words like: */*bukid*/ changes into /bukit/ 'hill', */*bədbəd*/ changes into /*babat*/ 'fasten', */*ulad*/ changes into /*hulat*/ 'caterpillar', */*kavad*/ changes into / *kawat'*/ 'strand of metal', */*t'undul*/ changes into /*suntul*/ 'bump, knock, nudge', */*surud*/ changes into /*surut*/ 'withdraw', */*(t)u(ŋ)kad*/ changes into /*tuŋkat*/ 'stick'.

The data above shows that */d/ closing a word (or */d>/) turning into /t/. In phonologic system of BL sound /d/ is never in the final of words. It has to be changed into another sound that has a close articulacy area. The data that cannot be explained are the changes from */d/ into / t/ in */ *t'undul*/ has changed into /*suntul*/ 'knock, nudge'. This change cannot yet be explained because data about this change is not adequate.

Other changes which cannot be explained yet here is the change of */d/ into /N/ in */*be(ŋ)kad*/ change into /*baŋkaŋ/* 'oppose', */ d/ changes into / l/ in */ *dalaŋ*/ change into /*laraŋ*/ 'prohibit', */ t/ changes into /y/ pada * /*paduŋ*/ changes into /*payuŋ*/ 'umbrella', */t/ changes into /r/ in */*d'ambaj*/ changes into /*rambay*/ 'fruit species'.

Innovation of */d/ has change into /j/, /d/ or / t/ BL presented in table 4 below.

Table 4. Innovation of */d/ change into / j/, /d/ or /t/

PA	*BL*	*Indonesian*	*English*	*Innovation of */d/ into*
bad'[!]	baji	baji	wedge	j
bad'u	baju	baju	shirt, cloth	j
hid'av	hijaw	hijau	green	j
hud'jan	hujan	hujan	rain	j
hud'uŋ	hujuŋ	ujung	cape	j
la'ud	lawut	laut	sea	t
li(q)ad	likat	kental, liat	stretch oneself	t
le(n)pad	limpat	melonjak, lewat	soar	t
(t)u'ud	lintuhut	lutut	knee	t
raud	rawut	raut	pare	t
sanad	saŋga	sangga	protect	θ
kudkud	kukur	kukur	round up	θ/r
dilaq	ilat	lidah	tongue	θ
bedbed	babat	balut	bandage	θ/t
budbud	bubur	bubur	mash (mence)	θ/r

*/ y/ changes into / r/ and / y/ BL

The sound */y/ is a voiced semi vocal sound, meanwhile /r/ [is] a voiced-vibrated dental sound. So, these sounds are sonant (voiced). In BL, sound /y/ can be at the beginning, middle, and final position of a word, in words /_payat_/ 'hoarse', /_kaya_/ 'like', /_japay_/ ' hold' /_sapay_/ 'spreading', /_yakin_/ ' confidence'. However all of the sound /y/ in the beginning of a word in BL now are from loan words. Therefore the sound */y/ is not a foreign sound for speech community of BL. Besides the */y/ may become /r/. It also has the potential to be /y/.

*/y/ in the end of a word becomes /r/ of BL

The phoneme */y/ in the final position of a word that becomes /r/ in BL can be found in the following example, like */_damay_/ which has changed into /_damar_/ 'resin', */_paliy_/ change into /_palir_/ 'penis', */_lihiy_/ change into /_lihir_/ 'slippery', */_[t]ikay_ become /_tikar_/ 'mat', */_kapuy_/ change into /_kapur_/ 'chalk', */_bibiy_/ change into /_bibir_/ 'lip', */_labuy_/ changes into /lebur/ 'molten', */_kanduy_/ change into /_kandur_/ 'loose', */_datay_/ change into /_datar_/ 'level off', */_ipay_/ change into / ipar/ 'brother or sister in-laws'.

It has been explained that the sound /y/ can be at final position of a word but in the process of endowment the changes of */y/ into /r/ also happened. This friction happened because their articulator's areas are near, therefore some words ending in /y/ shif to /r/.

*/y/ in middle of a word becomes /r/

The phoneme */y/ in the middle of a word that changes into /r/ can be noted in some examples, like */_payat_/ changes into /_paras_/ 'extort', */ _d'ayiŋav_/ changes into /_jariyaŋaw_/ 'plant species', */_bayu_/ changes into /_baru_/ 'new', */_uyaŋ/_ changes into /_uraŋ/_ 'people', */_t'uyuh_/ changes into /suruh/ _'order'_, */_[t]ayah_/ changes into /_tarah_/ 'plane down, crab', */_luyut_/ changes into /_lurut_/ ' pick/take until used up', */_payam_/ changes into _/param/_ 'braised, stew', */_kayat_/ changes into /_karat_/ 'crosscut, slice', */_buyu_/ changes into /_buru_/ ' hunt' */_bayat_/ change into /_baras_/ 'rice'.

*/y/ in the beginning position of a word becomes /r/

In BL now the sound /y/ in the initial position of a word can be identified only in the loan words, like /_yasin_/ 'the verse of yasin', /_yakin_/ 'confidence'. This research finds that in PA, the sound */y/ in the initial position of a word in BL sound is not used anymore (the sound has been innovated to become /r/).

Phoneme */y/ in the initial position of a word that becomes /r/ can be seen in such following words */_yut'uk_/ changes into /_rusuk_/ 'rib', */_yumun_/ changes into /_rumun_/ 'gathering', */_ya(m)pat_/ changes into /rampas/ 'hijack', */_yaja_/ changes into /_raya_/ 'big, great', */_yatut_/ changes into /_ratus_/ 'hundred', */_ya(m)puh_/ changes into /_rapuh_/ ' brittle, soft', */_yabuk_/ changes into /_rabuk_/ 'powder', */_ya(t)at'_ changes into /_rantas_/ ' tear', */_yubuh_/ change into /_rubuh_/ ' tumbling down', */_yabah_/ changes into /_rabah_/ 'collapse', */_yumah_/ changes into /rumah/ 'house'.

*/y/ changes into /y/

Besides phoneme */y/ is innovated into /r/ it also remain to be spelled out as /y/, both in the middle position and final position of a word. The sound */y/ that changes into /y/ can be noted in words like */_raNtay_/ changes into /_rantay_/ 'chain', */_mayaŋ_/ change into /_mayaŋ_/ 'flower of palm' */_saNpay_/ changes into /_sampay_/ 'arrive', */_lantay_/ changes into /_lantay_/ 'floor', */_balaylay_/ changes into /_balalay_/ 'trunk', */_paypay_/ changes into /_papay_/ 'spatter, disseminate' */_runay_/ changes into /_ranay_/ 'silent', */_luhay_/ changes into /_luhay_/ 'easy', */_laŋuy_/ changes into /_liŋay_/ 'clean', */'_guyaŋ_/ change into /_guyaŋ_/ 'dance'.

Besides the regular innovation, namely */y/ changes into /r/ and /y/ there are also words of PA which is inherited by BL in the form of another way of innovation, but the innovation is not supported by adequate data. The other ways of innovation are */y/ changes into /ø/ like the words */*babuy*/ changes into /*babi/* 'pig', */*beRey*/ changes into /*bari/* 'giving', /*qatey*/ changes into /*hati/* 'liver', */t/ changes into /N/, for example the words */*ikuy*/ changes into /*ikuŋ*/ 'tail', */y/ changes into /a/, for example in the word */*tyduh*/ change into /*taduh*/ 'calm'.

The sound of PA (not only the sound */y/) often reflected in BL with sound /ø/. The change of sound of PA into /ŋ/ in BL represent the process assimilation and or dissimilation, like, */*tyduh*/ changes into /*taduh/* 'calm', */*bayaj*/ changes into /*bari*/ 'give', */*ta(m)bay*/ changes into /*tamba/* 'medicines', */*layiv*/ changes into /*lari*/ 'run', */*liyan*/ changes into /*lain*/ 'other, dissimilar', */*gaway*/ changes into /*gawi*/ 'work', */*hantaluy*/ changes into /*hintalu*/ 'egg', */*ramay*/ changes into /*rami*/ 'crowded'.

The process of assimilation and or this dissimilation will be discussed at special parts. Innovation of */y/ changes into / r/, / y/, / q/ is presented again in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Innovation of */y/ changes into / r/, / y/, / q/

PA	BL	Indonesian	English	Innovation of /y/ into
baya	Bara	bara	glowing coals	r
bayoh	Barah	barah	abcess	r
bayat'	Baras	beras	rice	r
bibiy	bibir	bibir	lips	r
hiliy	hilir	hilir	downstream	r
hiyup	hirup	hirup	drinking	r
berrey	bari	beri	give	θ
qatey	hati	hati	liver	θ
ramay	rami	ramai	happy	θ
ta(m)bay	tamba	obat	medicine	θ
payam	param	peram	braised (stew)	r
kayiy	kariŋ	kering	dry	r
yatut'	ratus	ratus	hundred	r
yumah	rumah	rumah	house	r
t'uyuh	suruh	suruh	instruction	r

*/ v/ changes into / w/, / p/ BL

The phoneme */ v/ is the unknown sound in the phnological system of BL. In theory of phonology, the sound /v/ is grouped into bilabial sound like sounds /w/, /p/, /b/, and /m/. Therefore, */v/ is perhaps innovated into BL to be such a sound. Based on the linguistic evidence, */v/ mostly innovated into /w/ in BL. The sound */v/ that changes into /w/ can be found in the final, middle, and initial position of a word.

*/ v/ in the end of a word becomes /w/

The phoneme */v/ in final position that becomes /w/ can be seen in words */*kat'av*/ changes into /*kasaw*/ 'prop of house roof', */*halimav*/ changes into /*harimaw*/ 'tiger', */*laŋav*/ changes into /*laŋaw*/ 'a kind of fly', */*kilav*/ changes into /*kilaw*/ 'gleam', */*liŋav*/ changes into /*liŋaw*/

'turn around', */*limav*/ changes into /*limaw*/ 'lemon, orange', */*t'ilav*/ changes into /*silaw*/ 'dazzled', */*hid'av*/ changes into /*hijaw*/ 'green', *[t]uŋav*/ changes into /*tuŋaw*/ 'tungau', */*pit'av*/ changes into /*pisaw*/ 'knife'.

***/v/ in middle position becomes / w/ BL**

The phoneme */v/ in middle of a word become /w/ in BL found in the words */*avaŋ*/ changes into /*awaŋ*/ 'air, atmosphere', */*daluvaŋ*/ changes into /*daluwaŋ*/ 'bark cloth', */*'avak*/ changes into /*awak*/ 'body', */*avan*/ changes into /*awan*/ 'cloud', */*luvat*/ changes into /*luwas*/ 'wide open', */*kuva*/ changes into /*kawa*/ 'able, can', */*tuvak*/ changes into /*tuwak*/ 'toddy, a kind of liquor', */*kavad*/ changes into /*kawat*/ ' strand of metal', */*ivak*/ changes into /*iwak*/ 'fish', */*lavan*/ changes into /*lawan*/ 'opponent, fight against'.

***/v/ in the initial position become /w/ BL**

The phoneme */v/ in the beginning of a word that becomes /w/ in BL can be seen in words like */*valu*/ changes into /*walu*/ 'eight', */*vada*/ changes into /*wada*/ 'inveigh', */*vavah*/ changes into /*wawah*/ 'tear length', */*vani*/ changes into /*wani*/ 'dare', */*vaŋkaŋ/* changes into / *waŋkaŋ*/ 'boat'. Besides */v/ changes into /w/ in BL there are also changes into /p/ and /b/ and innovated with the process of assimilation. However, Iinguistic data supporting this innovation is rarely found. */v/ that changes into /p/ BL is only found in two words, namely the words */*davat*/ changes into /*dapat*/ 'able, can' and */*vada*/ changes into /pada/ 'to, at'. */v/ changes into /b/ is only found in one word, namely the word */*balivit*/ changes into /*balibis*/ 'bird species'.

Table 6 */v/ innovated into /w/, /r/, /k/

PA	*BL*	*Indonesian*	*English*	*Innovation of */V/ into*
banuva'	banuwa	benua	land	w
ba[!]uvaŋ	baruwaŋ	beruang	bear	w
bavaŋ	bawaŋ	bawang	onion	w
buvaŋ	Buwaŋ	buang	throw out	w
hanav	Hanaw	enau	sugar falm	w
lavan	Lawan	awan	opponent	w
t'ava	Sawa	piton	snake	w
balivit	Balibis	belibis	duck, wild	b
davat	Dapat	dapat	achieve	p
divi	Diri	diri	person, human	r
buvu	timburu	cemburu	jealous	r
ulav	Ular	ular	snake	r
uvaŋ	Uraŋ	orang	being	r
vanan	Kanan	kanan	right	k
viyi	Kiri	kiri	left	k

The example of the process of endowment in other forms are */v/ changes into /ø/ like the words */*varay*/ changes into /*air*/ 'water', */*layiv*/ changes into /*lari*/ 'run', */v/ changes into /r/ in words */*buvuk*/ changes into */buruk/* 'ugly, rotten', */*buvu*/ changes into /*buru*/ 'hunt',

*/_'ulav_/ changes into /_ular_/ ' snake', */_uvang_/ changes into /_urang_/ ' people', the example of */v/ changes into /h/ are */_vayi_/ changes into /hari/ 'day', */_muva[!]a'_/ changes into /_muhara_/ 'estuary', */v/ changes into /k/ can be found in the words */_vanan_/ changes into /_kanan_/ 'right', */_viyi_/ changes into /_kiri_/ 'left". Table 6 hereunder presents Iinguistic data showing */v/ innovated into /w/ sound and the other sounds in BL.

*/j/ changes into / y/, / j/ in BL

The phoneme */j/ is not a foreign sound in BL. Although this sound cannot take the final position of a word in BL, it is very productive in the initial and middle position of a word. */j/ is voiced africate pallatal sound, meanwhile /y/ sound is voiced palatal sound. Thereby, both sounds are sonant so that the change of */j/ into /y/ can happen because contiguity area of that their articulator.

*/j/ by the end of word become /y/

The phoneme */j/ in the final of a word that becomes / y/ can be seen in the words */_t'alaj_/ changes into /_salay_/ 'smoked', */_t'ampaj_/ changes into /_sampay_/ 'arrive', */_yimbaj_/ changes into /_rumbay_/ 'hang', */_upaj_/ changes into /_tupay_/ 'squirrel', */_tajtaj_/ changes into /_tatay_/ 'line', */_tapaj_/ changes into /_tapay_/ 'ferment', */_taŋkaj_/ changes into /_taŋkay_/ 'stem', */_t'uŋaj_/ changes into /_suŋay_/ 'stream', */_pakaj_/ changes into /_pakay_/ 'use'.

*/j/ in middle of a word becomes /y/ in BL

The phoneme */ j/ in the middle position of a word that becomes /y/ BL can be found in words like */_tijup_/ changes into /_tiyup_/ 'blow', */_pajuŋ/_ changes into /_payuŋ_/ 'umbrella', */_ñijuy_/ changes into /_ñiyur_/ 'coconut', */_majaŋ_/ changes into /_mayaŋ_/ 'cluster of fruit', */_lijay_/ changes into /_liyar_/ 'shy (wild)', */_lajuŋ_/ changes into /_liyuŋ_/ 'shade', */_lajat_/ changes into /_layah_/ 'weaken', */_lajay_/ changes into /_layar_/ 'sail', */_lampujaŋ_/ changes into /_lampuyaŋ_/ 'plant species', */_kajaw_/ changes into /kayaw/ 'head hunting' */_kaju_/ changes into /kayu/ 'wood ', */_kaja_/ changes into /_kaya_/ 'manner (method). Table 7 below presents the innovation of */j/ into /y/, /j/, and other.

Table 7. The innovation of */j/ that changes into /y/, /θ/, /j/, and other

_PA_	_BL_	_Indonesian_	_English_	_Innovation of */j/ into_
'ajun	ayun	ayun	swing	y
Baŋkaj	baŋkay	bangkai	corpse (body)	y
k'ijum	cium	cium	kiss	y
Hantaj	hantay	tunggu	wait	y
Kajaw	kayaw	pemenggal kepala	headhunting	y
kaju'	kayu	kayu	wood	y
Apuj	api	api	fire	θ
Binaj	bini	bini	women	θ
bayaj	beri	beri	give	θ
'ataj	hati	hati	liver	θ
hi(rj)is	hiris	iris	slice	θ
ku(dj)a	kuda	kuda	horse	θ
mataj	mati	mati	dead	θ
(!)amaj	rami	ramai	bustling	θ
taytay	tatay	jejer	bridge, footbridge	θ/y

*/q/ changes into /h/ /k/ in BL

The phoneme */q/ is an unknown sound in BL. The sound */q/ in BL can be a glotal sound or can also be parallel with /k/ representing the voiceless velar sound. In this case sound */q/ may become /h/ or /k/ because of the closeness of the articulatory area. As it is well known, the sound /h/ is a voiceless fricative glotal sound.

Based on the obtained data, in fact */q/ in the final and middle position of a word becomes /h/ in BL.

*/q/ in the end of a word becomes /h/ in BL

The phoneme */q/ in final of a word that becomes /h/ in BL can be noted in the words */_papaq_/ changes into /_pampah_/ 'meet, encounter', */_pəcaq_/ changes into /_pəcah_/ 'broken', */_pisaq_/ changes into /_pisah_/ 'separate', */_panaq_/ changes into /_panah_/ 'arrow', */_kawaq_/ changes into /_kawah_/ 'cauldron', */_təŋaq_/ changes into /_taŋah_/ 'half', */_tuqa_/ changes into /_tuha_/ 'mature', */_taqih_/ changes into /_tahi_/ 'feces', */_sumpaq_/ changes into /_sumpah_/ 'swear', */_suRuq_/ changes into /suruh/ 'command'.

*/ q/ in the middle of a word becomes /h/ in BL

The phoneme */q/ in middle position that becomes /h/ in BL can be seen in the words */_tuqa_/ changes into /_tuha_/, */_taqih_/ changes into /_tahi_/, */_muqa_/ changes into /_muha_/. The deviation of the sound */q/ to /h/ is possible because the articulator areas of the sound /h/ and glotal /q/ are near.

*/q/ in the beginning of a word becomes /h/ in BL

The change of the phoneme */q/ into /h/ does not only occur to */q/ in the end of and middle of a word but also to the */q/ sound in the beginning of a word. The change can be seen in the words */_qanut_/ changes into /_hañut_/ 'float', */_qalus_/ changes into /_halus_/ 'delicate, fine', */_qilaŋ_/ changes into /_hilaŋ_/ 'lost', */_qa(n)ba_/ changes into /_hamba_/ 'servant, slave'.

*/ q/ changes into /k/

The phoneme */k/ changes into /k/ in BL appear in the words */_rapuq_/ changes into /_ramuk_/ 'grind to powder', */_heNpaq_/ changes into /_hapak_/ 'cause swelling', */_aNgaq_/ changes into /_agak_/ 'manner', */_(ogh)ukuq_/ changes into /_kuyuk_/ 'dog' , */_luaq_/ changes into /_luwak_/ 'spit out, vomit', */_Re(M)Puq_/ changes into /_rapuk_/ 'grind to powdwer' , */_zamaq_/ changes into /_jamak_/ 'handle', */_huliq_/ changes into /_bulik_/ 'return', */_nsaqit_/ changes into /_saki_/ 'sexual intercourse'.

Beside the regular innovation above, there are some words showing the change with other sounds (not /h/ or /k/) and/ or with sound assimilation.

Forms of such innovation appear in the words */_babaq_/ changes into /_babaw_/ 'torn', */_raqup_/ changes into /_raup_/ 'pick up with hand(s)', */_(qh)apit_/ changes into /_gapit_/ 'press' , */_saNgaq_/ changes into /_saŋga_/ 'difender', */_paqis_/ changes into /_pais_/ 'roast wrapped in leaves', */_(q)albug_/ changes into /_gabuk_/ 'wood dust', */_tanqaw_/ changes into / _tiŋaw_/ 'see at a distance', */_timpuhuq_/ changes into /_talimpuh_/ 'sit with leg under one' , */_qémat_/ changes into /_gamat_/ 'slowly', */_qa(n)tat'_/ changes into /_gintas_/ 'smash', */_li(q)ad_/ changes into /_liyat_/ 'strong' , */_paqas_/ changes into /_biŋkas_/ 'stretch open', */_dilaq_/ changes into /_ilat_/ 'tongue'. The examples of innovation of */q/ into /h/, /k/, and others, presented in table 8 hereunder.

Table 8. Innovation of */q/ into /k/, /h/, /θ/

_PA_	_BL_	_Indonesian_	_English_	_Innovation of */q/ into_
Baliq	Balik	(ber)balik, kembali	turn back, return	K
[q]uliq	Bulik	kembali	return	K
henpaq	Hapak	apak	cause swelling, humiliate	K
zamaq	Jamak	raba	handle	K
muqa	Muka	muka	precede, front, before	K
luwaq	Luwak	muntahkan	spit, spit out, vomit	K
pikuq	Piŋkuk	bengkok	bent	K
Ruaq	Ruwak	tuang	spew	K
babaq	Bawah	bawah	low	H
bintiq	Bintih	sepak	push with kick	H
Qalus	Halus	halus	delicate, fine	H
Qatey	Hati	hati	liver	H
Qilaŋ	Hilaŋ	hilang	lost	H
qayun	Ayun	ayun	conform	θ
Qisep	Isap	isap	breathe in	θ
Paqis	Pais	pepes, pais	roast wrapped in leaves	θ
raqup	Raup	raup	pick up with hands	θ
Ruqar	Ruha	terlalu besar	brosdness	θ

*/ l/ in the middle position changes into /r/

The phoneme */l/ is a common sound in BL. The sound */l/ can occupy all position in word. Even though in a long course of words endowed, the innovation in the form of sound deviation from */l/ changes into /r/ has happened. The sound */l/ is voiced lateral alveolar sound, while /r/ is vibrated-alveolar sound. So, these sounds own articulatory contiguity so that it enabled the deviation to happen, from */l/ changes into /r/.

Some example of the changes of */l/ into / r/ in BL appear the words like */_talaŋ_/ changes into /_taraŋ_/ ‘bright’, */_tali_/ changes into /_tari_/ ‘dance’, */_sulat_/ changes into /_surat_/ ‘letter’, */_t'uluŋ/_ changes into /_suruŋ_/ push forward’, */_t'ula_k/ changes into /_surak_/ ‘applause’, */_t'ilih_/ changes into /_sirih_/ ‘betel pepper, */ _kalaŋ/_ changes into /_karaŋ_/ ‘cliff’. The following table shows the data about innovation of */l/ that changes into /r/.

*/ z/ changes into / j/ BL

The phoneme */z/ has been unknown in the phonological system of BL. In consequence, a word using /z/ sound will be innovated into /j/. the deviation of */z/ into /j/ is caused by the contiguity of articulatory area of the two sounds. As it is known */z/ is voiced fricative alvieolar sound and /j/ is voiced africate palatal sound. So, those sounds are sonant sound.

The examples of innovation of */z/ into /j/ appear in the words */_tuzuh_/ changes into /_tuju_/ ‘aim, goal’, */_zambay_/ changes into /_rambay_/ ‘fruit species’, */_zaNgut_/ changes into / _jaŋgut_/ ‘beard’, */_zuragan_/ changes into /_juragan_/ ‘captain’, */_zəlaq_/ changes into /_jalas_/ ‘clarity’, */_zintən_/ changes into /_jintan_/ ‘cummin’. The shift of */z/ into /j/ is very constant so that the change in other forms are not found. Table 10 below presents the data about innovation of */z/ into /j/ in BL

Table 9. Innovation of */l/ that changes into /r/

PA	*BL*	*Indonesian*	*English*	*Innovation of */l/ into*
‘alah	arah	arah	direction	R
buluŋ	buruŋ	burung	bird	R
hañil	gañir	anyir	rancid	R
katal	gatar	getar	quake	R
giliŋ	giriŋ-giriŋ	genta kecil	musical bell	R
gilik	girik	mengebor	drill	R
d’alaŋ	jaraŋ	jarang	rare	R
d’alat	jarat	jerat	loop, cord	R
d’ali’	jari	jari	fingger	R
d’aliŋ	jariŋ	jaring	hunting net	R
t’ilih	sirih	sirih	betel pepper	R
t’uluŋ	suruŋ	dorong	press forward	R
talaŋ	taraŋ	terang	bright	R
[+]ali	tari	tari	dance	R
(c+t)alunpag	tarumpah	sandal	sandal	R

Table 10. Innovation of */z/ into /j/ in BL

PA	*BL*	*Indonesian*	*English*	*Inovation of */z/ into*
hazar	Ajar	ajar	lesson	j
azar	Ajar	ajar	teach	j
ga(ñ)zil	Gañjil	ganjil	foreign	j
zangut	Jaŋgut	janggut	beard	j
zəlaq	Jalas	jelas	clarity	j
zamaq	Jamak	raba	handle	j
zintən	Jintan	jintan	cummin	j
zulzul	Jujul	jolok	fill up (over fill)	J
zuragan	juragan	juragan	leader (captain)	j
pənzəm	pajam	pejam	sleep	J
tinzak	tiñjak	tinjak	pedal, stirrup	J
tuzuh	tuju	tuju	aim, goal	J

*/!/ changes into / r/ in BL

The phoneme */!/ Changes into trill avikal /r/ BL. The change of */!/ into /r/ BL is very constant so that almost no other changes can be found. The change of */!/ into /r/ occur to all position (beginning, middle, and final position of a word).

*/!/ in the initial position changes into /r/ in BL

Some examples of */!/ in the beginning of a word that changes into /r/ in BL are: */_[!]aŋit_/ changes into /_raŋit_/ 'fly, stinging', */_!abuŋ_/ changes into /_rabuŋ_/ 'spring, shoot', */_!abuk_/ changes into /_rabuk_/ 'tinder', */_!a(m)but_/ changes into /_rabut_/ 'snatch away', */_!ak'un_/ changes into /_racun_/ 'poison', */_[!]agi_/ changes into /_ragi_/ 'yeast, ferment'.

*/!/ in the middle position shift to /r/ in BL

Some examples of */!/ in midle of a word that changes into /r/ are: */_pa(!)ut_/ changes into /_parut_/ 'grated, rasp', */_ñi[!]u_/ changes into /_ñiru_/ 'sieve, winnowing basket', */_ti(!)u_/ changes into /_tiru_/ 'copy, imitate', */_'u!ut_/ changes into /_urut_/ 'massage', */_hi!i_/ changes into /_hiri_/ 'jealous', */_hi!it_/ changes into /_hiris_/ 'cut into pieces', */_ba[!]uvaŋ_/ changes into /_baruwaŋ_/ 'bear', */_bu[!]it_/ changes into /_burit_/ 'backside, behind', */_bu!ut_/ changes into /_burut_/ 'hernea'.

*/!/ in the final position shift to /r/ in BL

Some examples of */r / in the final position of aword that shifts to /r/ are: */_hampa[!]_/ changes into /_hampar_/ 'be spread out', */_bana!_/ changes into /_banar_/ 'true', */_bat'a[!]_/ changes into /_basar_/ 'big', */_gambi!_/ changes into /_gambir_/ 'plant species', */ _gut'a[!]_/ changes into /_gusar_/ 'angky', */_d'amu[!]_/ changes into /_jamur_/ 'lay out in the sun', */_luŋga!_/ changes into /_luŋgar_/ 'loose fitting', */_pat'a(!)_/ changes into /_pasar_/ 'market', */_tuka[!]_/ changes into /_tukar_/ barter'. Table 11 shows how the consistency of the changes of */!/ into /r/.

Table 11. Innovation of */!/ that changes into /r/

_PA_	_BL_	_Indonesian_	_English_	_Innovation of */!/ into_
bana!	Banar	benar	true	r
bat'a[!]	Basar	besar	big	r
bu!u	Buru	buru	hunt	r
bu!ut	Burut	hernia	hernia	r
gili!	Gilir	gilir	sequence	r
gu!uh	Guruh	guruh	booming sound	r
hi!it'	Hiris	iris	cut into pieces	R
d'amu[!]	Jamur	jemur	lay out in the sun	R
ka!at	Karas	keras	hard	R
da!aŋ	Laraŋ	mahal	expensive	R
pa(!)uŋ	Paruŋ	bakar	burn	R
!abuŋ	Rabuŋ	rebung	spring (shoot)	R
[!]aga'	Raga	bakul	basket	R
!ibu'	Ribu	ribu	thousand	R
!ibut	Rebut	ribut	storm	R

Other Ways Of Innovation

Beside the innovations that have been elaborated above there are other ways to innovate phonologically like processes of assimilation, dissimilation, sincope, prothesis, metathesis, epenthesis, apocope, and others. The examples of the changes are given as follows.

Assimilation and Dissimilation

Assimilation is the change of a sound into other sound as the consequence of the sound that exist in its environment so that the sound is equal or has the same marks as the sound influencing it (Chaer, 1994:132). In one hand, assimilation represents the change into the same sound, but dissimilation is the change causing two similar phonemes to become different (Chaer, 1994:134).

The examples of assimilation are: */_kanta[!]_/ changes into /_gantar_/ ‘shake, vibrate’, */_hili_/ changes into /_hiri_/ ‘jealos, hate each other’, */_hiliŋ/_ changes into /_hiriŋ_/ ‘incline’, */_ulad_/ changes into /_hulat_/ carterpillar’, */_zulzul_/ changes into /_jujul_/ ‘fill up, over fill’, */_kitkit_/ changes into /_kikis_/ ‘scrape’, */_lumpat_/ changes into /_luncat_/ ‘jump’, */_səbsəb_/ changes into /_sasap_/ ‘chop up’, */_tuzuh_/ changes into /_tuju_/ ‘goal, aim’.

The examples of dissimilation are: */_budbud_/ changes into /_bubur_/ ‘broth, sauce’, */_paqas(i)/_ changes into /_biŋkas_/ ‘stretch open’, */_buɣav_/ changes into /_buru_/ drive away’, */_k'aguk_/ changes into /_cigu_/ ‘hiccough’, */_qatéy_/ changes into /_hati_/ ‘heart, liver’, */_isi_/ changes into /_hiri_/ ‘jealos’, */_uŋkit_/ changes into /_huŋkil_/ ‘take apart’, */_pitpit_/ changes into /_kibit_/ ‘pinch’, */_liŋgak_/ changes into /_liŋgaŋ_/ ‘totter’.

Epenthesis

Epenthesis is a certain phoneme, generally which homorgan environmentally, inserted into a word, for example: */_'adih_/ changes into /_andih_/ ‘possession’, */_da'ak_/ changes into /_dahak_/ ‘mucus’, */_ti'aŋ_/ changes into /_tihaŋ_/ mast, pole’, */_harga_/ changes into /_haraga_/ ‘cost, value’, */_ha'ap_/ changes into /_harap_/ ‘found of, like’, */_kutaw_/ changes into /_kuntaw_/ ‘stir with hand’, */_pali_/ changes into /_pamali_/ ‘retuturning magic’, */_tapak_/ changes into /_talapak_/ ‘palm, halm’.

Apocope

Apocope is an omission of a letter or more in the rear of a word, for example: */_gantih_/ changes into /_ganti_/ ‘compensation, reward, */_habuh_/ changes into /_habu_/ dust, ashes’, */_d'a(m)bat_/ changes into /_jamba_/ ‘grab’, */_kəndih_/ changes into /_kandi_/ ‘jar’, */_pamalik_/ changes into /_pamali_/ ‘taboo’, */_tambunih_/ changes into /_tambuni_/ ‘placenta’, */_tuzuh_/ changes into /_tuju_/ ‘direction’.

Monophtongization

Monophtongization is altering a diphthong in a word into single vowel, for example: */_apuj_/ changes into /_api_/ ‘fire’, */_bəRəy/_ changes into /_bari_/ ‘give’, */_binaj_/ changes into /_bini_/ ‘women’, */_gaway_/ changes into /_gawi_/ ‘work, do, employment’, */_hataj_/ changes into /_hati_/ heart, liver’, */_naynay_/ changes into /_nanar_/ ‘continue’, */paypay/ changes into /_papay_/ ‘move about, fan’, */_tajtaj_/ changes into /_tatay_/ ‘line’ , */_(!)amaj_/ changes into /_rami_/ ‘happy, bustling’.

Metathesis

Metathesis is transposing the order of phonemes in a word, for example: */_varay_/ changes into /_air_/ ‘water’, */_hudip_/ changes into /_hidup_/ ‘life’, */_kamu_/ changes into /_ikam_/ ‘you’ */_liyan_/ changes into /_lain_/ ‘change, differ’, */_gilaŋ_/ changes into /_liŋgaŋ_/ ‘totten, bend back’.

Ablaut

Ablaut is the change of a vowel sound into other vowels. For example: */_cəkcək_ / changes into /_cacak_/ ‘lizard species’, */_həNpaq_/ changes into /_hapak_/ ‘cause swelling’, */_karəm_/ changes into /_karam_/ ‘disappear under water’, */_kətip_/ changes into /kitip/ ‘clip’, */_laŋuy_/

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changes into /*liŋay*/ ‘naked, bare’, */*lənbak* / changes into /*libak*/ ‘valley’, */*lajuŋ*/ changes into /*liyuŋ*/ ‘shade’, */*taŋqaw*/ changes into /*tiŋaw*/ ‘see at distance’.

CONCLUSION

The description above shows that BL inherits a lot of vocabularies of PA. The authenticities of some of the BL vocabulary that are derived from PA are preserved, but some others have experienced the process of innovation. Innovation may happen in the form of innovation of phonology and other processes, like the process of assimilation and dissimilation, epenthesis, apocope, monophtong, metathesis, and ablaut.

All the things that have been desribed above have been introduce to the readers to the vocabularies of PA reflected in BL. The description above is important to be followed up by a number of other studies that intend to see the influence of vocabularies of language of the same group as BL. If they can be done, besides enriching the study of BL, they also will be able to give picture how far the influence of Ianguage of the group to the growth of BL.

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