The Reconstruction of Protolanguage Muna and Kambowa

La Ino a

Article history:
Received: 9 July 2016
Revised: 15 August 2016
Approved: 30 August 2016
Published: 1 September 2016

Abstract
This article is the result of research that talks about language Muna and language Kambowa in the study of historical linguistics. This article has been shown in an international seminar in Padang with the theme of Language and civilization. But the text only contains a quantitative approach three languages: the language Muna, language Kambowa, and language Busoa. The article will be devoted to the qualitative approach and reconstruction of proto-phonemes and proto-words in two languages, the Muna language, and the kambowa language. This is done in order to find appropriate and accurate reconstruction. Data sought a more complete by adding data derived from previous writings. Muna language is the language used by the people in the district Muna and Kambowa language is the language used by the people in the north Buton regency. The two districts in the province of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. This research is done in the hope that the status of these two languages can be clearer. This is due to that during this time there is some presumption that both of these is the same language that sets it apart is the dialect. Using the approach synchronic comparative and diachronic comparative and with lexicostatistics method for quantitative data found that the percentage of both languages is 52%. Based on the results of the analysis can be found that the Proto-Austronesian language reflected in muna and kambowa as proto-language Muna Kambowa as a proof unifying group is apocope, syncope, Metathesis, Split.

Keywords:
Muna; Historical; Kambowa; Protolanguage; Reconstruction;

1. Introduction
Southeast Sulawesi has a number of local languages which are still used by the speech community in various aspects of life. In addition to the main function as a tool of social interaction, the local language is also as a cultural symbol that has its roots for a long time ago. From the historical aspect, the local languages in Southeast Sulawesi

* Faculty of Humanities, Halu Oleo University Kendari, Indonesia
are very interesting to be researched because of the fact that lots of vocabularies have exhibit similarities of form and meaning. This assumption is strengthened by Hock (1988: 567) that the vocabularies equal or similar in form and meaning are certainly not lending, by chance, or the tendency of the universe but has been hypothesized as a heritage derived from the same language.

Geographically, Muna language (Mn) and Kambowa language (Kb) are in the region of Southeast Sulawesi Province. Muna Language (Mn) is spread in nineteen of the districts in Muna, Kb is spread in District Kambowa also in Muna. Both languages live side by side with Tolaki language, Kulusu, Wawonii, Moronene, Wolio, Cia-cia, and Wakatobi languages which are all spread across in several areas of Southeast Sulawesi Province. Mn language is used by speech community who live and spread mostly in Muna and West Muna.

Mn language has two functions are very prominent, namely the social and cultural functions. In social functions, Mn language is used as a communication tool among society in daily life, the language of instruction in a family, and the language of instruction in the trading activities in traditional markets. In cultural function, Mn language is used as a communication tool among the various societies in activities related to the customs as in the marriage ceremony, to build a house, birth or death ceremony, a thanksgiving, and ritual ceremony.

Kb language is used by a speech community that lives and spread in the villages Kambowa, Lagundi, Kioko in the district Kambowa. Kb does not have a system of written language and Grammar. Until now has yet been found written documentation as related to folklore or other written documents. The stories exist only in storytelling form. Thus, it can be said that the Kambowa language still a spoken language.

2. Research Method

The research is used Syncomparative analysis and historical diacomparative (Lass, 1969:15). The syncomparative method applied before using diacomparative with intent to analyzing data cognate languages are being researched synchronic. The method is used based on the fact that the comparative historical study must be preceded by the synchronic approach. The point is to compare related languages, prior to analysis diachronic; these languages are first analyzed in synchronic.

Syncomparative analysis methods more emphasis on the description of the invention phonemes and phonological aspects of descriptive changed. This analysis aims at finding phonemes, allophones, and its variants, and the relationship of each phoneme in each language phonological system studied (Antonsen, 1990:297). This is important as a basis for the assumption that language is a language-related research, not the same language nor a language which is not related at all (Martinet, 1955 and Maulton, 1961 in Fisiak, ed, 1985).

The diacomparative analysis method is used as a further step to compare all of the related languages studied diachronically. How it works diachronic done gradually. First, the data list of 200 basic vocabularies Swadesh is analyzed quantitatively by using lexicostatistics technique. The technique can be obtained the cognate percentage amount of each language (compare Crowley, 1987: 190). A cognate percentage between languages can be assigned a temporary member of the group of languages researched. Second, the data were qualitatively analyzed with respect to (1) all phoneme word pairs are identical; (2) pairs have phonemic correspondence; (3) pairs similar phonetically; and (4) pairs have a different phoneme. Keraf (1991) suggested taking the following three steps in reconstructing the phonemes of the language relatives, (1) a record of all correspondence phonemic language groups were compared; (2) comparing the elements that show the contrast in the wider environment and look for pairs of the new to reinforce the findings obtained by the way of the first; and (3) reconstruct each phoneme of the word were compared. Furthermore, based on the qualitative analysis of genetic relationship languages researched definitively determined.

The workings of the reconstruction of proto-language implemented inductively known as a bottom-up (Bottom-up Reconstruction) technique is used refers to the study of language Austronesian the first time when the Austronesian languages West (Tagalog, Javanese, and Batak Toba) compared to reconstruct proto-Indonesian (Dempwolff, 1938). Step determination of proto-phonemes done by setting a photo proto-phoneme-by-phoneme. Each proto-phoneme found through (a) search the number of devices vocabulary cognate to support the determination of the proto-phoneme certain reconstructed, (b) the observation correspondence phonemes and determination formulations number of rule changes in the sound, and (c) the establishment etimon-etimon proto-language in lexical (compare Fernandez, 1996:30). The workings of the phonological reconstruction following the sequence of steps first, then proceed with the lexical reconstruction. How it works is described as follows.

1) Reconstruction of phonology

Especially phonological reconstruction method is essentially the process of discovery and determination proto-phoneme and the phonological system proto-language Muna-Kambowa. This process is taken as a
preparatory step towards the reconstruction process lexical. The steps taken in the reconstruction of phonology include (a) determining the form and its proto-phoneme it enters the environment; (B) the formulation of phonemes proto-language reflection on languages Muna and Kambowa that can be observed in correspondence by the equivalent sound cognate vocabulary; (C) the formulation of the rules of phoneme correspondence between languages that is based on the reflection of phonemes proto-language Muna-Kambowa (PMnKb).

2) Reconstruction of Lexical

Reconstruction lexical proto-word aim to find a device that has the meaning of (certain) the same or similar language as the language Muna-Kambowa being compared (Dyen, 1975: 7). Reconstruction lexical phonological executed after the reconstruction is done. Although done later, reconstruction of the two is inseparable. In the phonological reconstruction must involve the word, through the cognate vocabulary phonemes and amendments that are found. Each phoneme variants can only appear and gradually changed, the structure of the word (Robinson, 1977: 70). But in this paper only discusses the phonological reconstruction alone. This is done to limit the assessment is too broad. Therefore it will be focused more specifically on the reconstruction of the phonological level.

3. Results and Analysis

Phonemes of Muna Language

Muna language has five vowels. The five vowel phonemes can be described and mapped as follows.

Table 1
Vowels of Muna

|        | Front | Middle | Back |
|--------|-------|--------|------|
| High   | i     | u      |      |
| Medium | e     | o      |      |
| Low    | a     |        |      |

(La Ino: 2015)

Consonant

Muna Language has twenty tree consonant phonemes. All consonant are described below.

Table 2
Consonants of Muna

|                  | labial | alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Stop implosive   | β      |          |         |       |         |
| Explosive Voiced | b      | d        | g       |       |         |
| voiceless explosive | p | t | k |   |         |
| Affricate Voiced | f      |          | g       |       |         |
| Affricate voiceless |      |          |         |       |         |
| Fricative Voiced |        |          |         |       |         |
| Fricative Voiceless | m | n         | h       |       |         |
| Nasal            |        |          |         |       |         |
| Prenasal         | mp     | nd       | ηg      | ηk    |         |
|                  | mb     | ns nt    |         |       |         |
| Thrill           | r      |          |         |       |         |
| Lateral          | l      |          |         |       |         |
| Semivowel        | w      |          |         |       |         |

(La Ino: 2015)
Phonemes of Kambowa Language

Vowel
Kambowa language has five vowels. The five vowel phonemes can be described and mapped as follows.

Table 3
Vowels of Kambowa

|       | Front | Middle | Back |
|-------|-------|--------|------|
| High  | i     |        | u    |
| Medium| e     |        | o    |
| Low   | a     |        |      |

(La Ino: 2015)

Consonant
Kambowa language has twenty three consonant phonemes. All consonant are described below.

Table 4
Consonants of Kambowa

|                      | labial | alveolar | palatal | velar | glottal |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Stop implosive       | β      |          |         |       |         |
| Explosive Voiced     | b      | d        | g       |       |         |
| Voiceless explosive  | p      | t        | k       |       |         |
| Affricate Voiced     |        |          |         |       |         |
| Affricate voiceless  | δ      |          |         |       |         |
| Fricative Voiced     |        |          |         |       |         |
| Fricative Voiceless  | s      |          | h       |       |         |
| Nasal                | m      | n        | η       | ηg    | ηk      |
| Prenasal             | mp     | nd       | ηg      |       |         |
|                      | mb     | ns       |         | ηk    |         |
|                      |        |          |         | nt    |         |
| Thrill               | r      |          |         |       |         |
| Lateral              | l      |          |         |       |         |
| Semivowel            | w      |          |         |       |         |

(La Ino: 2015)

Evidence of Grouping

1. Evidence of Quantitative
The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the two languages are researched will be compared with the percentage of similarity comparison vocabulary languages, such as Tolaki language, Wolio, Kulisu, Wawonii, Moronene, and Ciacia language.

Comparability of the two languages with six other relatives language to clarify and reinforce the level of closeness in lexicostatistics, either connections inside as a separate group or connection to the outside as a proof separation of language groups with outside groups. The following table has presented the percentage of similarity rough data of the Swadesh list (revised Blust 1980).
Table 5

The Percentage of Similarity/Resemblance Cognate Words of Muna Language, Kambowa, and the Language Surrounding Based on Calculation of Lexicostatistics 200 Vocabulary Swadesh List (Revised Blust, 1980)

|        | Muna | Kambowa | Busoa | Wolio | Tolaki | Cia-Cia | Kulisu | Wakatobi |
|--------|------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Muna   | -    | 52      | -     | 48    | 45     | -       | 28     | 25        |
| Kambowa| 52   | -       | 48    | 45    | -      | 28      | 25     | 29        |
| Busoa  | 48   | 45      | -     | 36    | 35     | 40      | -      | -         |
| Wolio  | 36   | 35      | 40    | -     | 20     | 26      | 32     | 25        |
| Tolaki | 28   | 20      | 26    | 32    | -      | 35      | 36     | 24        |
| Cia-Cia| 39   | 33      | 35    | 36    | 24     | -       | 28     | -         |
| Kulisu | 28   | 25      | 24    | 34    | 28     | 25      | -      | -         |
| Wakatobi| 25  | 20      | 20    | 37    | 17     | 25      | 29     | -         |

The diagram above shows evidence that the languages studied had a cognate relationship and the relationship genetically very varied. Variations of the connections between them are evident from the percentage of cognate vocabulary resemblance and similarity of the highest 652% and lowest 17%. This percentage shows the relationships at the highest level are a subfamily and the lowest level is a family of (stock). The percentage of such circumstances proves that languages are researched and reconstructed included in the same family (Keraf, 1991: 135), the Austronesian family.

Kinship of language group Mn, language Kb, which has the highest percentage seen in the relationship between language Mn and language Kb which reached 50%, the Group of these languages have a percentage figure that is much higher when compared to the percentage of kinship held on languages others are nearby. Such evidence proves that quantitatively Mn language, language Kb, a separate group as a subfamily (subfamily) (Dyen, 1965: 18) which is different from the languages that exist in the vicinity.

As a separate group, language Mn, language Kb further can be said (Dyen, 1977: 34) at a percentage of vocabulary cognate owned each of these languages, the relationship between language Mn, with language Kb has a percentage figure vocabulary cognate highest (52%) followed by the relationship between language to language Bs Mn (48%), and the lowest percentage figure cognate vocabulary is the relationship between the language Kb Bs (42%).

Based on the percentage numbers of cognate vocabulary, it can be made the lineage of Mn language, Kb, and Bs language as follows.
Chart 1
The Lineage of Genetic Relationship of Mn and Kb Language
(Quantitatively)

| Cognate Percentage | lineage of genetic relationship: languages Mn and Kb | the status of language |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 30-                |                                              | stock                  |
| 35-                |                                              |                        |
| 36%                |                                              |                        |
| 40-                |                                              | family                 |
| 45-                |                                              |                        |
| 52%                |                                              |                        |
| 60                 |                                              |                        |
| 61%                |                                              |                        |
| 65                 |                                              | subfamily              |
| 70                 |                                              |                        |
| 75                 |                                              |                        |
| 80                 |                                              |                        |
| 81%                |                                              |                        |
| 85                 |                                              | dialect                |
| Language Kb        | Kb                                           |                        |
| Mn                 |                                              |                        |

*(La Ino: 2015)*

Description:
a) Muna language and Kambowa language is one of the groups, i.e. groups Muna and group Kambowa.
b) In lexicostatistics, groups of Muna and Kambowa language achieved an average percentage of 48.3% cognate vocabulary belonging to the subfamily language.

evidence of qualitative

Establishment of evidence towards kinship languages of Muna and Kb carried through the following steps.
a) Evidence of Mn and Kb language as a separate subgroup;
b) Evidence of the subgroup Mn and Kb language; and
c) Evidence of the two languages as one of a family.

evidence of group unity

a) Evidence of phonological

Generally, phonological evidence found in MnKb group which jointly owned is exclusively in groups Muna-Kambowa as evidence unifying. The phonological evidence, when linked with the reflex of phoneme PAN on PMnKb, found some evidence as a unifying marker group that can be identified as follows.

1) Apocope (C > O/ #)
PAN     PMnKb
*anak   *ana   ‘child’
*minyak *mina   ‘oil’
Ino, L. (2016). The reconstruction of protolanguage Muna and Kambowa. International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, 2(3), 151-168. https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/ijllc/article/view/127

b) Evidence of Lexical

In group members of languages of Muna and Kambowa have found a number of characteristics shared lexical exclusively which is not found to the cognate set on language or other language groups.

Phonological Reconstruction of Protobahasa Muna – Kambowa (PMnKb)

Based on cognates found the vocabulary of the language and the language Muna Kambowa it can do comparison phonemes. The comparison is taken to find evidence of language as a basis for determining the genetic relationships and relationships Muna language groups - Kambowa. From the evidence of language, both quantitatively and qualitatively who had served at the front, then the language and the language Muna Kambowa placed as a separate group in the group Muna - Kambowa. The two languages are hypothesized to come from the same ancestor language, called Proto Muna - Kambowa (PMnKb). Because it comes from the same ancestor language, the obtained phonemes such PMnKb.

To obtain a clear illustration of phonemes system PMKb reconstruction, the following is presented the process of invention and evidentiary phonemes, phoneme repertory, distribution, and phoneme reflection.

a) The invention and Evidence Proto phoneme PMnKb

Vowel

1) PMnKb *i (i- -i -i) > Bl, Pr i

PMnKb *i can be found in three positions, the beginning, middle, and final positions, as shown in the following cognate vocabulary.
PMnKb Mn Kb
*ifi ifi ifi ‘fire’
*ihi ihi ihi ‘meat’
*insaidi insaidi insaidi ‘we’
*lima lima lima ‘hand’
*robbhine robbhine robbhine ‘woman’
*dhunia dhunia dhunia ‘world’
*sakusi sakusi sakusi ‘witness’
*kambari kambari kambari ‘yarn’
*mokuni mokuni mokuni ‘yellow’

2) PMnKb *u (u- -u- -u) > Mn, Kb u
PMnKb *u can be found in following cognate vocabulary below.

PMnKb Mn Kb
*umbe umbe umbe ‘Yes’
*tomuna tomuna tomuna ‘reed’
*tubhari tubhari tubhari ‘add’
*molute molute molute ‘lazy’
*(gh,h)abu ghabu habu ‘dust’
*labu labu labu ‘anchor’

3) PMnKb *e (e- -e- -e) > Mn, Kb e,
PMnKb *e can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb Mn Kb
*ere ere ere ‘stand up’
*ewa ewa ewa ‘opponent’
*rea rea rea ‘blood’
*bheka bheka bheka ‘cat’
*lente lente lente ‘born’
*rope rope rope ‘course’
*bhoke bhoke bhoke ‘bundle’
*pande pande pande ‘blacksmith’

4) PMnKb *o (o- -o- -o) > Mn, Kb o
PMnKb *o can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb Mn Kb
*olu olu olu ‘cloud’
*ompulu ompulu ompulu ‘ten’
*ompu ompu ompu ‘grandson’
*robu robu robu ‘bamboo sprout’
*polangku polangku polangku ‘stairs’
*boti boti boti ‘boat’
*kilo kilo kilo ‘scale’
*kundo kundo kundo ‘back’

5) PMnKb *a (a- -a- -a) > Mn, Kb a
PMnKb *a can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb Mn Kb
*adharma adhara adhara ‘horse’
*ana ana ana ‘child’
*ada ada ada ‘borrow’
*kaburi kaburi kaburi ‘writing’
*dhangku dhangku dhangku ‘beard’
*saha saha saha ‘chili’
Ino, L. (2016). The reconstruction of protolanguage Muna and Kambowa. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, 2*(3), 151-168. https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/ijllc/article/view/127

|   | tuna    | tuna    | tuna    | ‘bud’    |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| *koana* | koana   | koana   | koana   | ‘give birth’ |

6) **Vocal Series**

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *hamai* | hamai | hamai | ‘where’ |
| *aini* | aini | aini | ‘this’ |
| *saori* | saori | saori | ‘most’ |
| *mاف(p)usau* | mafusau | mapusau | ‘cassava’ |
| *karambau* | karambau | karambau | ‘buffalo’ |
| *kasaera* | kasaera | kasaera | ‘hoe’ |
| *sehae* | sehae | sehae | ‘how much’ |
| *andoa* | andoa | andoa | ‘they’ |
| *fokoinau* | fokoinau | fokoinau | ‘aunt’ |
| *oe* | oe | oe | ‘water’ |
| *bughou* | bughou | bughou | ‘new’ |
| *duria* | duria | duria | ‘durian’ |
| *mie* | mie | mie | ‘person’ |
| *siu-siu* | siu-siu | siu-siu | ‘hedgehog’ |
| *pui* | pui | pui | ‘tail bone’ |
| *suawi* | suawi | suawi | ‘comb’ |
| *kalua* | kalua | kalua | ‘bat’ |
| *ghue* | ghue | ghue | ‘rattan’ |
| *dea* | dea | dea | ‘red’ |
| *deu* | deu | deu | ‘needle’ |
| *gholeo* | gholeo | gholeo | ‘day’ |
| *raeati* | raeati | raeati | ‘people’ |
| *daoa* | daoa | daoa | ‘market’ |
| *soua* | soua | soua | ‘acne’ |
| *kuea* | kuea | kuea | ‘hawk’ |
| *siua* | siua | siua | ‘nine’ |

**Consonants**

7) **PMnKb *ß (ß- -ß -) > Mn, Kb ß**

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *bhari-bharie* | bhari-bharie | bhari-bharie | ‘all’ |
| *bhotu* | bhotu | bhotu | ‘broke’ |
| *wobha* | wobha | wobha | ‘mouth’ |

8) **PMnKb *b (b- -b- -b) > Mn, Kb b**

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *buli-buli* | buli-buli | buli-buli | ‘anus’ |
| *bunia* | bunia | bunia | ‘eagle’ |
| *robu* | robu | robu | ‘bamboo sprout’ |
| *bebe* | bebe | bebe | ‘duck’ |

9) **PMnKb *p (p- -p- -p) > Mn, Kb p**

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *patopoto* | potopoto | potopoto | ‘kidnapper’ |
| *pidi* | pidi | pidi | ‘arc’ |
| *kapipi* | kapipi | kapipi | ‘chick’ |
| *sapi* | sapi | sapi | ‘cow’ |
10) PMnKb*F (F- -F-) > Mn f Kb p
PMnKb *w can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn       | Kb       |
|-------|----------|----------|
| *Fokotu(gh,h)ue | fokotughue | pokotuhue | ‘correct’ |
| *Foro(gh,h)     | forohu    | porohu   | ‘drinking’ |
| *Fuma          | fuma      | puma     | ‘eat’      |
| *moniFi        | monifi    | monipi   | ‘thin’     |

11) PMnKb *w ( w- -w-) > Mn, w Kb w
PMnKb *w can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *walaka | walaka | walaka | ‘ancestor’ |
| *wawa  | wawa | wawa | ‘space’ |
| *bhawa | bhawa | bhawa | ‘union’ |
| *lawue | lawue | lawue | ‘long beans’ |

12) PMnKb *m (m- -m- ) > Mn, Kb m
PMnKb *m can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *mata | mata | mata | ‘eyes’ |
| *minaho | minaho | minaho | ‘not yet’ |
| *morindi | morindi | morindi | ‘cold’ |

13) PMnKb *d (d- -d- -d) > Mn d Kb d
PMnKb *d can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *dingku | dingku | dingku | ‘touch’ |
| *dali  | dali | dali | ‘earring’ |
| *sadara | sadara | sadara | ‘aware’ |
| *soda  | soda | soda | ‘carry on’ |
| *bhadili | bhadili | bhadili | ‘cannon’ |

14) PMnKb *t (t- -t- -t) > Mn, Kb t
PMnKb *t can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *tarima | tarima | tarima | ‘receive’ |
| *tampa | tompa | tompa | ‘limit’ |

14) PMnKb *dh (dh- -dh-) > Mn, Kb dh
PMnKb *dh can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *dhangku | dhangku | dhangku | ‘beard’ |
| *dhara-dhara | dhara-dhara | dhara-dhara | ‘pigeon’ |
| *idho  | idho | idho | ‘green’ |
| *kadharga | kadharga | kadharga | ‘kapok’ |
15) PMnKb *s (s- -s- ) > Mn, Kb  s  
PMnKb *s can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *sampe| sampe| sampe| ‘till - end (time) |
| *sea  | sea  | sea  | ‘ant’ |
| *tasi | tasi | tasi | ‘bag’ |
| *kesa | kesa | kesa | ‘beautiful’ |

16) PMnKb *n (n- -n-) > Mn, Kb  n  
PMnKb *n can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *nokae| nokae| nokae| ‘less’ |
| *nea | nea | nea | ‘name’ |
| *minahoi| minahoi| minahoi| ‘not yet’ |
| *tomuna| tomuna| tomuna| ‘wild sugarcane’ |

17) PMnKb *r (r- -r- -r) > Mn, Kb  r,  
PMnKb *r can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *robu | robu | robu| ‘bamboo sprout’ |
| *rambe| rambe| rambe| ‘bead’ |
| *kaburi| kaburi| kaburi| ‘writing’ |
| *karambavau| karambavau| karambavau| ‘buffalo’ |

18) PMnKb *l (l- -l- -l) > Mn, Kb  l  
PMnKb *l can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *lente | lente | lente| ‘born’ |
| *liko | liko | liko | ‘nit’ |
| *palabuha | palabuha | palabuha | ‘harbor’ |
| *kolaki | kolaki | kolaki | ‘nobleman’ |

19) PMnKb *g (g- -g- ) > Mn, Kb  g  
PMnKb *g can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *gili | gili | gili | ‘betel’ |
| *gulupu | gulupu | gulupu | ‘powder’ |
| *lagu | lagu | lagu | ‘song’ |
| *pogau | pogau | pogau | ‘speak’ |

20) PMnKb *k (k- -k- -k) > Mn, Kb  k  
PMnKb *k can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *kadadi | kadadi | kadadi| ‘animal’ |
| *kundo | kundo | kundo | ‘back’ |
| *wula | wula | wula | ‘moon’ |
| *’sulepe | sulepe | sulepe | ‘belt’ |

21) PMnKb *ng ( -ng- -ng) > Mn, Kb  ng  
PMnKb *ng can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.  
| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb |
|-------|------|----|
| *ngara | ngara | ngara | ‘bored’ |
| PMnKb   | Mn   | Kb   |
|--------|------|------|
| *ngari | ngari| ngari| 'lazy' |
| *soronga | soronga | soronga | 'case' |
| *mongare | mongare | mongare | 'full' |

22) PMnKb *h (h- -h-) > Mn, Kb  h
PMnKb *h can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *horo | horo | horo | 'fly' |
| *hae  | hae  | hae  | 'what' |
| *aherati | aherati | aherati | 'the beyond' |
| *saha  | saha  | saha  | 'chili' |

23) PMnKb *G (G- -G-) > Mn gh Kb  h
PMnKb *G can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *Gunteli | ghunteli | hunteli | 'egg' |
| *GaGe | gaghoe | hahe | 'foot' |
| *paGi | paghi | pahi | 'bitter' |
| *kaGito | kaghito | kahito | 'black' |

24) PMnKb *mb (mb- -mb-) > Mn, Kb  mb,
PMnKb *mb can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *mbolaku | mbolaku | mbolaku | 'steal' |
| *mbudu | mbudu | mbudu | 'stingy' |
| *kumbe | kumbe | kumbe | 'ghost' |
| *umbwe | umbe  | umbe  | 'Yes' |

25) PMnKb *mp (mp- -mp-) > Mn, Kb  mp,
PMnKb *mp can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *mpiru | mpiru | mpiru | 'wink' |
| *mpaga | mpaga | mpaga | 'sideways' |
| *mpau  | mpau  | mpau  | 'sleepiness' |
| *tompa | tompa | tompa | 'limit' |
| *ompu  | ompu  | ompu  | 'grandfather' |
| *ompulu | ompulu | ompulu | 'ten' |

26) PMnKb *nd (nd- -nd-) > Mn, Kb  nd,
PMnKb *nd can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *ndai | ndai | ndai  | 'a little' |
| *ndaka | ndaka | ndaka | 'supine' |
| *ndawu | ndawu | ndawu | 'fall down' |
| *pande  | pande  | pande  | 'smart' |
| *kundo  | kundo  | kundo  | 'back' |
| *morindi | morindi | morindi | 'cold' |

27) PMnKb *ns (ns- -ns-) > Mn, Kb  ns,
PMnKb *ns can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn   | Kb   |
|-------|------|------|
| *nsara | nsara | nsara | 'long' |
| *nsere  | nsere  | nsere  | 'the fall of water' |
| *hansu  | hansu  | hansu  | 'sword' |
*lensi  lensi  lensi  ‘open ties’

28) PMnKb *nt (nt- -nt-) > Mn, Kb nt,
PMnKb *nt can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *ntara | ntara | ntara | ‘hold’ |
| *ntalea | ntalea | ntalea | ‘bright’ |
| *tantu | tantu | tantu | ‘correct’ |

| *Fontantae | fontantae | pontantae | ‘provide’ |
| *bente | bente | bente | ‘castle’ |

29) PMnKb *ngk (ngk- -ngk-) > Mn, Kb ngk,
PMnKb *ngk can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

| PMnKb | Mn | Kb |
|-------|----|----|
| *ngkalamata | ngkalamata | ngkalamata | ‘uncooked’ |
| *ngkonu | ngkonu | ngkonu | ‘round’ |

| *bangko | bangko | bangko | ‘chair’ |
| *kangkaru | kangkaru | kangkaru | ‘claw’ |

Repertory of Phoneme PMnKb

1) Vowel

Protophoneme of vowel found five vowels in PKMb, as shown below:

| Front | Middle | Back |
|-------|--------|------|
| High  | *i     | *u   |
| Medium| *e     | *o   |
| Low   | *a     |

2) Vowel Series

In PKMb also found a number of vocal series. The series are follows the pattern *ai, *au, *ae, *ao, *oa, *oi, *oe, *ia, *iu, *ie, *ua, *ui, *ue, *ea, *eu, *eo, *aea, *aoa, *oua, *uea.

3) Consonants

Protophoneme of consonant reconstructed consists of 24 consonants, the eighteenth of proto phoneme of consonants that can be mapped as follows.

|            | labial | alveolar | palatal | velar | Glottal |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Stop Implosive | *ß     |          |         |       |         |
| Explosive Voiced | *b     | *d       |         | *g    |         |
| Voiceless Explosive | *p     | *t       |         |       | *k      |
| Affricate Voiced |        |          |         |       |         |
| Affricate voiceless |        |          |         |       | *dh     |
| Fricative Voiced | *F     |          |         |       | *G      |
| Fricative Voiceless | *s     |          |         |       | *h      |
| Nasal | *m     | *n       |         | *ŋ    |         |
| Prenasal | *mp    | *nd      |         | *ng   | *ŋk    |
| Lateral | *k     |          |         |       |         |
| Semivowel | *w     |          |         |       |         |
Sign *F is the result of the reconstruction of the phoneme /ʃ/ and /p/. This was done because (1) the phoneme /ʃ/ and a phoneme /p/ reconstructed before, so it must be made phoneme new as a result of the reconstruction of the combined two phonemes are, (2) language Kambowa not have the phoneme /ʃ/ so phoneme /ʃ/ in Muna language will change sporadically into phonemes /p/ language Kambowa. As well as with an *G which is the result of the reconstruction of the phoneme /h/ and phoneme /ğ/. Kambowa language does not have the phoneme /ğ/ so phoneme /ğ/ language Kambowa will be changed to phonemes /h/ language Muna.

Phonemes Distribution of PMnKB

1) Distribution of Vowel Phonemes

| Posisi awal | Posisi tengah | Posisi akhir |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| *i*         | *ina ‘mother’ | *rohhine ‘woman’ | *kambari ‘yarn’ |
| *u*         | *umbe ‘yes’ | *molute ‘lazy’ | *labu ‘anchor’ |
| *e*         | *ewa ‘opponent’ | *bheka ‘cat’ | *rope ‘course’ |
| *o*         | *olu ‘cloud’ | *boti ‘boat’ | *to ‘to’ |
| *a*         | *ana ‘child’ | *kaburi ‘writing’ | *tuna ‘bud’ |

2) Distribusi deret vokal

a) Vowel series which is flanked by consonant

- kasaera ‘hoe’
- suawi ‘comb’
- Fokoinau ‘aunt’

b) Vowel series which preceded by consonant

- hamai ‘where’
- konau ‘palm’
- sehæ ‘how much’
- karambau ‘buffalo’
- koa ‘owl’

c) Vowels with all elements are vowels.

- oe ‘water’
- ue ‘veining’

d) Vowel series with three series

- raeti ‘people’
- daoa ‘market’
- kuea ‘hawk’

3) Distribution of Consonants

| Initial Position | Middle Position |
|------------------|-----------------|
| *b*              | *bhotu ‘break’  | *wobha ‘mouth’  |
| *b*              | *bangku ‘chair’ | *robhu ‘bamboo sprout’ |
| *m*              | *mata ‘eye’     | *tomuna ‘reed’    |
| *p*              | *piso ‘knife’   | *rope ‘course’    |
| *F*              | *Fuma ‘eat’     | *paFu ‘broken’    |
| *w*              | *walaka ‘ancestor’ | *lawue ‘long beans’ |
| *d*              | *dana ‘thatch’  | *soda ‘carry on the shoulder’ |
| *t*              | *tampa ‘limit’  | *boti ‘boat’      |
| *s*              | *sea ‘ant’      | *kesa ‘beautiful’ |
| *n*              | *nea ‘name’     | *minaho ‘not yet’ |
| *dh*             | *dhangku ‘beard’ | *idho ‘green’    |
| *r*              | *rato ‘arrive’  | *karambau ‘buffalo’ |
| *l*              | *liko ‘nit’     | *kolaki ‘nobleman’ |
| *g*              | *gili ‘sirih’   | *pagar ‘fence’    |
| *k*              | *kadadi ‘animal’ | *mbolaku ‘steal’ |
| *h*              | *horo ‘fly’     | *saha ‘chili’     |
List reflection of phoneme PMKb in Mb and Kb

| PMnKb  | Mn      | Kb      |
|--------|---------|---------|
| *i-    | *-i-    | -*i    |
| *u-    | -*u-    | -*u    |
| *e-    | *-e-    | -*e    |
| *o-    | -*o-    | -*o    |
| *a-    | -*a-    | -*a    |
| *ß-    |   ß-    | ß-      |
| *b-    | -*b-    | -*b    |
| *p-    | -*p-    | -*p    |
| *F-    | -F-     | f-      |
| *m-    | -*m-    | -*m    |
| *w-    | -*w-    | -*w    |
| *d-    | -*d-    | -*d    |
| *dh-   | -*dh-   | -*dh   |
| *t-    | -*t-    | -*t    |
| *s-    | -*s-    | -*s    |
| *n-    | -*n-    | -*n    |
| *r-    | -*r-    | -*r    |
| *l-    | -*l-    | -*l    |
| *g-    | -*g-    | -*g    |
| *G-    | -*G-    | -*G    |
| *k-    | -*k-    | -*k    |
| *ng-   | -*ng-   | -*ng   |
| *h-    | -*h-    | -*h    |
| *mb-   | mb-     | mb-     |
| *mp-   | mp-     | mp-     |
| *nd-   | nd-     | nd-     |
| *nt-   | nt-     | nt-     |
| *ns-   | ns-     | ns-     |
| *ngk-  | ngk-    | ngk-    |

4. Conclusion

The naming of protolanguage Muna-Kambowa besides destined cognate relationship also implies the idea of history that both languages have a similar development experienced as a single language. Name selection of protolanguage Muna-Kambowa intended to cover all of the languages. The similarity and resemblance to elements of language Muna-Kambowa such words cognate proved that the similarity and resemblance were not because of borrowing or coincidence but rather the inheritance of protolanguage.

Language groups of Muna-Kambowa have cognate words affinity with the percentage of similarity Muna-Kambowa group in average 50% as quantitative evidence. In addition, the joint innovation in the form of qualitative evidence from a set of words was not found in a related language or other language groups.

Acknowledgments

Writing can be solved with the help of various parties. Therefore, through this paper is also the author would like to thank those who have contributed to the settlement. Among them was Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Usman Rianse, M.S. as
rector Halu Oleo University that always gives a boost to the faculty to write in journals with international scale, as well as the Mister of Prof. La Ode Sidu who always encouraged the author. Herlina Pambabu to my family and Wa Rahma who always gave support.
References

Arlotto, Anthony. (1981). *Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Azhari, A. S. (2018). Speech Acts of Classroom Interaction. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture (IJLLC)*, 4(2), 24-45.

Chitra, S., & Malarvizhi, M. (2018). A study on Consumer Reaction on Passenger Car Tyre Selection in Theni. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences (IRJMIS)*, 5(2), 64-68.

Crowly, Terry. (1997). *An Introduction to Historical Linguistic*. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea Press.

Fernandes, Inyo Yos. (1996). *Relasi Historis Kekerabatan bahasa Flores. Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif terhadap sembilan bahasa di Flores*. Flores: Nusa Dua.

Hounhanou, A. V. (2018). Evaluating Benin EFL Learners Writing Composition during Final Exam. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture (IJLLC)*, 4(2), 9-23.

Kasseng, Syaharudin, Alimuddin D.P., Andi Mahmudin and Rasdiana P. (1987). *Pemetaan Bahasa-Bahasa di Sulawesi Tenggara*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan bahasa.

La Ino and La Ode Sidu. (2016) "Reconstruction of Protolanguage Blagar and Pura in Alor Regency in East Nusa Tenggara in Indonesia (The Study of Historical Linguistics)" Artikel presented in International Linguistic and Language Studies Conference in Istanbul Turki June 24 – 25, 2016.

La Ino and La Ode Sidu. (2016). “Kinship Relations in Kulisusu Language, Waonii Language, and Moronene Language’ Makalah disajikan pada The 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistik Society tanggal 26—28 Mei 2016 di Manila Phipina.

La Ino. (2004). “Pengelompokan Genetis Bahasa Blagar, Pura, dan Retta di Kabupaten Alor Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.” Tesis untuk Program Pascasarjana. Universitas Udayana.

La Ino. (2009). “Pelacakan Bahasa Tereweng di Kabupaten Alor Nusa Tenggara Timur” Makalah pada Seminar Internasional Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya di Kupang NTT.

La Ino. (2013). “Austronesia dan Non Austronesia di Pulau Pantar Serta Hubungan Kekerabatannya dengan Bahasa Austronesia Di Flores Timur” Makalah Disajikan Pada Seminar Internasional “Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Austronesia-NonAustronesia, Globalisasi, dan Revitalisasi” di Denpasar Bali 6 s.d. 7 November 2013.

La Ino. (2014). "Bahasa Retta Bahasa Retta Dan Hubungan Kekerabatannya Dengan Bahasa Blagar Dan Pura Kabupaten Alor Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur” Makalah disajikan pada Konggres Internasional Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia tanggal 19-22 Februari 2014 di Lampung.

La Ino. (2014). “Kekerbatan BahasaMuna, Wolio, dan Tolaki dalam Angka: Suatu Analisis Leksikostatistik” dalam *Jurnal Ilmiah* Vol. 4 No. 1 April 2014. Lembaga Kajian Ekolinguistik; Medan.

La Ino. (2015a). “Pemanfaatan Linguistik Historis Komparatif dalam Pemetaan Bahasa-Bahasa Nusantara” dalam *Jurnal Retorika* Vol. 1 Nomor 2 Oktober 2015. Halaman 359-374.

La Ino. (2015b). *Deskripsi Fonem Bahasa-Bahasa di Sulawesi Tenggara*. Yogyakarta:Pustaka:Puitika.

La Ino. (2015c). “Genetic Relationship Language Muna, Busoa, and Kambowa in Southeast Sulawesi” (Linguistic Historical Comparative Study). Makalah disajikan pada Seminar Internasional di Universitas Andalas tanggal 12-13 Agustus 2015.

Mbete, Aron Meko. (1990). “Rekonstruksi Proto –Bali – Sasak – Sumbawa”. Disertasi untuk Program Pascasarjana UI Jakarta.

Suarta, I. M., Widana, I. W., & Citrawan, I. W. (2018). Lontar manuscript readability. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture (IJLLC)*, 4(2), 58-65.
Biography of Author

Dr. La Ino, S.Pd., M.Hum. is full-time lecturer of the Faculty of Humanities, Halu Oleo University, Kendari Indonesia. He graduated his Master of Humanity in Udayana University Bali. Then, he graduates his doctorate in Udayana University in Bali. La Ino born in Raha on September 26, 1971. He wrote some articles in several different book and journals. Book: 1. Deskripsi Fonem Bahasa di Sulawesi Tenggara Nomor ISBN: 978-602-1621-36-3, 2. Bahasa Indonesia dan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Nomor ISBN: 978-602-71215-2-2, Journals: 1. Survival Vocabulary of Wuna Language in Plant Environment of Kowala Publish International Research Journal of Management Sciences, IT and Social (IRJMS) ISSN: 2395-7492 Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2016, 2. Makna Tuturan Dalam Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Adat Mambolosuako Masyarakat Tolaki Lingua Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra ISSN 1693-4725, Vol. 6 No. 1, April 2010, 3. Proses Morfologis Prefiks Dalam Bahasa Wolio (Kajian Transformasi Generation) Lingua Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra ISSN 16934725, Vol. 6 No. 1, April 2011. Conference: 1. Kinship Relations in Kulusu Language, Wawonii Language, and Moronene Language (A Comparative Analysis) Article Presenting in The 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistic Society Manila Philippines 26 – 28 May 2016, 2. Derivational System of Ciacia language (a Study of Morphological). Proceeding Annual International Conference ISSN 2251-3566 5th Conference on Language, Literature, and Linguistics (L3 2016) 30-31 May 2016 in Singapura, Reconstruction of Protolanguage Blagar and Pura in Alor Regency in East Nusa Tenggara in Indonesia (The Study of Historical Linguistics), Third International Linguistics and Language Conference June 24-25, 2016 in Turki Istanbul