

Original Research Article

The Kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo Language

ABSTRACT

Aims: To investigate and to know the kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo language.

Study design: This research used quantitative research

Place and Duration of Study: Medan, North Sumatera.

Methodology: In this case, the writers used a lexicostatistic approach to determine the level of kinship in Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages by comparing the vocabulary contained in these languages and then seeing and determining the similarity of the vocabulary of the three languages. In this case, the basic swadesh vocabulary of 200 words was used to determine the percentage of cognates.

Results: The result of the research shown that the kinship of Karo and Pakpak is at family level. The number of cognate words of Karo and Pakpak 140 word and non-cognate 60 words. Furthermore, the kinship of Pakpak and Gayo is at family level with the number of kinship of Pakpak and Gayo 82 words and non-cognate 118 words.

Conclusion: Based on the findings, it was found that the level of kinship between Karo and Pakpak languages was 70% with a separation period about 500-2500 years ago. From this percentage, it can be stated that Karo and Pakpak languages have a close relationship. While the level of kinship between Pakpak and Gayo languages is 41%, it means that the kinship relationship between Pakpak and Gayo languages is not close even though the relationship between the two languages belongs to the family. However, if it is seen from the percentage, both of them is not close. And the separation period of Pakpak and Gayo languages was around 500-2500 years ago. This means that the two languages have been separated for a long time.

Keywords: Kinship, Karo Language, Pakpak Language, Gayo Language

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an equipment than can be used for all people in the world to do communication. One of the language that human used to communicate is local language. Every tribe certainly has different language and different culture. And it will differentiate one each other.

In Indonesia, there are so many local language, they are Mandailing language, Jawa language, Batak Toba language, Karo language, Pakpak language, Gayo language and etc. And it is used to interact both oral or written. Local language and its culture as food, religious system and etc. also refers to the identity. In other hand, Local language is used as the supporting for national language, namely Indonesia Language. Thus, regional languages need to be fostered and continuously developed in order to strengthen the resilience of national culture.

Local language development can be conducted through a research. In this case, research on language kinship is very interesting to be investigated. The science that studies language kinship is called comparative historical linguistics. In this case, the language will be compared and classified^{1,2}. Comparative historical linguistics was started by William Jones in 1792 on his speech to the Royal Asiatic Society. In addition, comparative historical linguistics also discusses language development³⁻⁵. This means that through LHK, researchers can compare languages in the world, especially in Indonesia. Not only it, it also can classify language. In this case, it provides a very large contribution in tracing the nature of language development from time to time. So, this study is very important to be conducted.

In this study the writers will discuss the kinship of language. The kinship is affected by language, culture, conceptualization and also the function of the cultural where they will develop on and on⁶. Beside that geographical location also affect to the language kinships⁷. In this research, the writers will discuss language kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo languages. This language belongs to the Austronesian language family. And these languages have a kinship. The kinship relationship of the three languages can be seen from their geographical location. Geographically, the Karo, Pakpak and Gayo tribes lived nearly, namely North Sumatra and Aceh.

Karo Language

Karo language is the language used by Karo's Society and they use it to communicate to the other. Batak Karo consists of two, namely Karo Gugung and Karo Ginger. Karo Gugung are domiciled in Karo Regency and they are the original population of Batak Karo. Meanwhile, Karo Jahe is domiciled in the districts of Deli Serdang, Langkat, Dairi, Samosir, Simalungun and Nangroe Aceh Darrusalam districts. It can be concluded that The society of Batak Karo spreads in Karo, Deli Serdang, Langkat Dairi, Simalungun, Samosir dan Aceh Darrusalam District.

Pakpak language

Pakpak language is the language used by the Pakpakk tribe. The Pakpak people originated from South India, namely Indika Tondal to Muara Tapus nearly Dairi, after that they developed in Tanah Pakpak and became the Pakpak Tribe⁸. Some Pakpak people live in Tanah Dairi and some are diaspora, leaving their country and settling in new areas.

Some of them live in Tanah Pakpak and become the Pakpak Tribe "Situkak Rube," "Sipungkah Kuta" and "Ni Talun Tribe" in Tanah Pakpak. Others go to other places and form or create new communities. S/he knows that s/he is from Tanah Pakpak and admits that Pakpak is her/his tribe but changes the clan to another tribe. On the other hand, there are those who go abroad and change their identity by changing their name and surname⁹.

According to the dialect and area of distribution, Pakpak is grouped into five parts, namely: Pakpak Simsim, Pakpak Keppas, Pakpak Pegagan, Pakpak Boang and Pakpak Kelasén. Each division is distinguished according to the ulayat rights of the clans which are administratively not only domiciled in the Dairi Regency area (before it was divided), but there are those in Aceh Singkil, Humbang Hasundutan (before the expansion from North Tapanuli) and Central Tapanuli.

Pakpak Simsim, Pakpak Keppas and Pegagan are administratively located in Dairi and Pakpak Bharat, while Pakpak Kelasén are located in Humbang Hasundutan district, Central Tapanuli district, especially in Parlilitan and Manduamas districts. It is different again with Pakpak Boang who is domiciled in Singkil district, especially in Simpang Kiri and Kanan sub-districts.

Gayo language

Gayo language is the language used by the Gayo tribe. The Gayo tribe is one of the tribes who live in the Gayo highlands, precisely in Aceh in the central part of Aceh province. Administratively, the Gayo tribe is domiciled in the districts of Central Aceh, Bener Meriah and Gayo Lues. The Gayo tribe has characteristics, namely being Muslim, having curly hair, black skin, wearing a surname, having a small body, and having Karo and Alas ethnicities.

Looking at the distribution of the Karo, Pakpak and Gayo tribes, they live close to each other, So it caused the spread of the mother languages. Mother languages certainly have kinship in the past.

Beside from geographical location, the kinship relationship of Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages can be seen from the sound and the same phonemes. Language kinship can be investigated through the analysis of meaning components in determining the meaning relationship between a set of lexemes in a meaning field¹⁰. The kinship of Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages can be seen in the following data.

List 1: The kinship of Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages

Glos	Karo	Pakpak	Gayo
<i>Hati</i> (heart)	ate	Ate	ate
<i>Bagi</i> (share)	bagi	Bagi	bagi
<i>Lidah</i> (tongue)	dilah	Dilah	dilah
<i>Tiga</i> (three)	telu	Telu	tulu
<i>Tali</i> (rope)	nali	Tali	tali

The data above shows that the Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages have a kinship. This is indicated by the presence of several similar sounds and phonemes (see data 1 and 3). Different things occur in data 2, 4 and 5 of the Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo kinship languages, which can be seen from the change in sound and the same meaning. In this case there has been a retention in his speech. So this is very interesting to study. Besides that, research on the kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo language do not discussed yet.

There have been many researches on kinship, including Hale.¹¹ Hale discussed 'Kinship Reflection in Syntax: Some Australian Language'. In this research, he stated that the kinship system was reflected in pronominal. Furthermore, research on language kinship is discussed by Ernawati.¹² She discusses the kinship of Karo, Minang and Malay languages. In her research, she said that the kinship between Karo and Minang languages is a different language. This is indicated by the percentage of kinship of 31%. This means that the language kinship relationship is only a family relationship (stock). Furthermore, the relationship between Karo and Malay is 26% and is a clump relationship (stock). Meanwhile, the Malay and Minang languages have a family relationship with a percentage of 66%.

¹³Mualita (2015) discussing the 'Kinship of Batak Toba language and Batak Angkola language: a comparative historical linguistic study. The results showed that the Toba Batak language and the Angkola Batak language had a kinship relationship. This is indicated by finding of the cognate set 114 words, neither identic or not. Based on the results of the study, it was found that 95 words had kinship identically and 25 words had kinship but there were sound changes, both vowels and consonants.

¹⁴Nurmala (2016) discussed the Kinship System in Karo Jahe Language in Bangun Purba Village. In his research, ¹⁴ said that the kinship system in Bangun Purba Village was based on heredity, marriage and generational order. In this case, Nurmala does not compare the Karo Jahe language with other languages.

¹⁵Suparno (2020) also discussed the Kinship of Kitchen Furniture Vocabulary Forms in Sudanese and Syrian Arabic. The results of his research showed that the vocabulary in Arabic and Sudanese has a kinship which is indicated by the discovery of a number of words that have identical relationships, have phonemic correspondence, have phonetic similarities and have one phoneme difference.

Based on the explanation above, the kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo language does not discuss yet. Therefore, the writer wants to investigate and know about the kinship of Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages. In this case, the writers will investigate the kinship between Karo and Pakpak language. Next, the kinship Pakpak and Gayo language

2. METHODOLOGY

The writers used quantitative methods in this research. In this case, the writers used a lexicostatistic approach to determine the level of kinship in Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages by comparing the vocabulary contained in these languages and then seeing and determining the similarity of the vocabulary of the three languages. In this case, the basic swadesh vocabulary of 200 words was used to determine the percentage of cognates. After that, the percentage of cognates of the compared words was calculated by using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{k}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:

K : number of cognates

N : number of words compared

The languages used to define kinship must be from the same proto^{1,2,4,5,16}. To determine that the language has a kinship relationship, here are the steps to be conducted:

- 1) Empty words or empty slots do not count. In this case empty words or empty slots such as loan words and invented words (not basic words)
- 2) Isolation of bound morphemes. In this case, the invented word consisting of free and bound morphemes must be separated first. So, only the basic words are compared.
- 3) Define the words of relatives. Relative words if they have identical pairs, have phonemic correspondence, have phonetic similarities, and there is only one different phoneme.

To determine the kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo languages, a table classification of language kinship is used based on the percentage of language kinship.

List 2: Language level and its percentage

Level of Language	Time of Separation (in century)	Percentage
Language	0-5	81-100%
Family	5-25	36-81%
Stock	25-50	12-36%
Microphilium	50-75	4-12%
Mesophilium	75-100	1-4%
Macrophilium	100-ke atas	Kurang dari 1-1%

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis by using a lexicostatistical approach, it was found that the level of language kinship was found. In this case, the level of kinship was studied is the level of kinship of Karo and Pakpak languages. Next, examine the level of kinship between Pakpak and Gayo languages.

A. Level of Kinship of Karo and Pakpak Language

Based on the results of data analysis, it shows that the level of kinship in Karo and Pakpak languages is at the family level. In this case the languages have a close kinship. This is indicated by the number of cognate words as many as 140 words of 200 words from the swadesh list. Meanwhile, the number of non-cognates words are 60 words. The level of kinship of Karo and Pakpak language can be seen through the calculations below.

$$C = \frac{k}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$C = \frac{140}{200} \times 100\%$$

$$C = 70\%$$

From the calculation above, the percentage level of kinship of Karo and Pakpak languages is 70%. The kinship level at 70% indicates that the language has a family kinship level. This means that their level of kinship is close. And it can be seen that the time of separation of the Karo and Pakpak languages was around 500-2500 years ago. The cognate words of the two languages listed in the 200 swadesh words are listed in the following table.

Table 1 The List of Cognate Word of Karo and Pakpak Language

Glos	Karo	Pakpak
<i>Air</i> (water)	lau	lae
<i>Akar</i> (root)	urat	urat
<i>Angin</i> (wind)	aŋin	aŋin
<i>Anjing</i> (dog)	bian	bian
<i>Api</i> (fire)	api	api
<i>Atap</i> (roof)	tarum	tarup
<i>Awan</i> (cloud)	əmbun	əmbun
<i>Ayam</i> (hen/cock)	manuk	manuk
<i>Bagi</i> (share)	bagi	bagi
<i>Bisul</i> (ulcer)	barəh	baroh
<i>Bapak</i> (father)	bapa	bapa
<i>Baru</i> (new)	mbaru	rimbaru
<i>Batang</i> (stem)	batan	batan
<i>Batu</i> (stone)	batu	batu
<i>Benar</i> (true)	tuhu	tuhu
<i>Bengkak</i> (swollen)	bəsar	bəsar
<i>Berat</i> (heavy)	mbərat	berat
<i>Buru</i> (hunt)	ərburu	buru
<i>Berdiri</i> (stand)	cinder	cender
<i>Renang</i> (swim)	lan	lan
<i>Jalan</i> (walk)	dalan	dalan
<i>Mimpi</i> (dream)	nipik	nipi
<i>Napas</i> (breath)	kəsa	kəsa
<i>Bintang</i> (star)	bintan	bintan
<i>Buah</i> (fruit)	buah	buah
<i>Bulan</i> (moon)	bulan	bulan
<i>Bunga</i> (flower)	buŋa	buŋa
<i>Busuk</i> (rotten)	macik	macik
<i>Cacing</i> (worm)	gaya	goya
<i>Daging</i> (meat)	jukut	jukut
<i>Darah</i> (blood)	darəh	daroh
<i>Datang</i> (come)	rəh	rəh
<i>Daun</i> (leaf)	bulun	bulun
<i>Debu</i> (dust)	abu	abu
<i>Di</i> (in)	i	i
<i>Bawah</i> (under)	təruh	təruh
<i>Dia</i> (she/he)	ia	ia
<i>Dingin</i> (cold)	mbərgəh	mbərgəh
<i>Dua</i> (two)	dua	dua
<i>Duduk</i> (sit)	kundul	kundul
<i>Ekor</i> (tail)	ikur	ekur
<i>Empat</i> (four)	əmpat	empat
<i>Engkau</i> (you)	əŋko	ko
<i>Garam</i> (salt)	sira	sira
<i>Gigi</i> (tooth)	ipən	epen
<i>Guntur</i> (thunder)	ləngur	renggur

<i>Hari</i> (day)	wari	ari
<i>Hati</i> (liver)	ate	ate
<i>Hidung</i> (nose)	iguŋ	iguŋ
<i>Hidup</i> (life)	ŋgeluh	ngeluh
<i>Hijau</i> (green)	məratah	meratah
<i>Hitam</i> (black)	mbiriŋ	nberəŋ
<i>Hujan</i> (rain)	udan	udan
<i>Ikan</i> (fish)	ikan	ikan
<i>Ini</i> (this)	ənda	ənda
<i>Jantung</i> (heart)	jantung	jantung
<i>Jarum</i> (needle)	jarum	jarum
<i>Jatuh</i> (fall down)	ndabuh	ndabuh
<i>Jahit</i> (sew)	jait	jait
<i>Jauh</i> (far)	ndaoh	ndaoh
<i>Kambing</i> (goat)	kambing	kambing
<i>Kabut</i> (fog)	rəmaŋ	rəmaŋ
<i>Kaki</i> (leg)	nahe	nehe
<i>Kanan</i> (right)	kemuhən	kamuhən
<i>Kayu</i> (wood)	kayu	kayu
<i>Kelambu</i> (mosquito net)	kelambu	kelambu
<i>Kepala</i> (head)	takah	takal
<i>Kering</i> (dry)	kərah	kərah
<i>Kilat</i> (lightning)	kilap	kilap
<i>Kita</i> (we)	ita	kita
<i>Kuning</i> (yellow)	məgərsiŋ	gərsiŋ
<i>Kutu</i> (lice)	kutu	kutu
<i>Laba-laba</i> (spider)	lawah-lawah	labah-labah
<i>Langit</i> (sky)	lanjit	lanjit
<i>Laut</i> (sea)	lawit	laut
<i>Lebar</i> (wlarge)	mbəlaŋ	mbəlaŋ
<i>Leher</i> (neck)	kərahuŋ	kərahoŋ
<i>Lima</i> (neck)	lima	lima
<i>Lidah</i> (tongue)	dilah	dilah
<i>Malam</i> (night)	berŋi	berŋin
<i>Malu</i> (shame)	mela	mela
<i>Mata</i> (eye)	mata	mata
<i>Mati</i> (dead)	mate	mate
<i>Lipat</i> (fold)	lipat	lipat
<i>Miring</i> (crooked)	mereng	mereng
<i>Bakar</i> (burn)	tutuŋ	tutuŋ
<i>Beli</i> (buy)	tukur	tokor
<i>Bunuh</i> (kill)	mbunuh	bunuh
<i>Pegang</i> (hold)	cikəp	cekep
<i>Peras</i> (squeeze)	pərəh	pəroh
<i>Pilih</i> (choose)	pilih	pilih
<i>Potong</i> (cut)	kərət	kərət
<i>Pukul</i> (hit)	pəkpək	pakpak
<i>Tanam</i> (plant)	tanəm	tanəm
<i>Curi</i> (steal)	taŋko	taŋko
<i>Dengar</i> (listen)	mbəgi	mbəge
<i>Tembak</i> (shoot)	tembak	tembak
<i>Ketuk</i> (knock)	tuktuk	toktok
<i>Garuk</i> (scratch)	gərgo	gorgor

<i>Gigit</i> (bite)	karat	karut
<i>Ikāt</i> (tie)	ikət	ekət
<i>Isap</i> (suction)	cəpcəp	cəpcəp
<i>Menguap</i> (evaporate)	payamən	pohamən
<i>Kunyah</i> (chew)	ŋatŋat	ŋatŋat
<i>Tiup</i> (blow)	əmbus	əmbus
<i>Timur</i> (east)	timur	timur
<i>Mereka</i> (they)	Kalak	kalak
<i>Minum</i> (drink)	minəm	mənum
<i>Mulut</i> (mouth)	babah	babah
<i>Muntah</i> (vomit)	mutah	mutah
<i>Naik</i> (go up)	Naʔkih	naʔkih
<i>Nama</i> (name)	gəlar	gərar
<i>Orang</i> (people)	jəlma	jəlma
<i>Panjang</i> (long)	gədaŋ	gədaŋ
<i>Pasir</i> (sand)	kərsik	kərsik
<i>Perempuan</i> (woman)	dibəru	dabəru
<i>Perut</i> (stomach)	bəltək	bəltək
<i>Tujuh</i> (seven)	pitu	pitu
<i>Putih</i> (white)	məntar	bəntar
<i>Rambut</i> (hair)	buk	buk
<i>Rumput</i> (grass)	dukut	dukut
<i>Satu</i> (one)	sada	sada
<i>Saya</i> (I)	aku	aku
<i>Sayap</i> (wing)	kabən	kabən
<i>Sembunyi</i> (hide)	cəbuni	ciboni
<i>Semua</i> (all)	kərina	karina
<i>Siapa</i> (who)	ise	ise
<i>Tahu</i> (know)	ətəh	itoh
<i>Takut</i> (afraid)	mbiar	mbiar
<i>Tali</i> (rope)	nali	tali
<i>Tanah</i> (soil)	tanəh	tanoh
<i>Tebal</i> (thick)	məkapal	kapal
<i>Terbang</i> (fly)	kabaŋ	kabaŋ
<i>Janji</i> (promise)	janji	janji
<i>Tidur</i> (sleep)	mədəm	mədəm
<i>Tiga</i> (three)	təlu	təlu
<i>Tikus</i> (mouse)	mənci	mənci
<i>Tua</i> (old)	mətua	tua
<i>Tulang</i> (bone)	tulan	tulan
<i>Usus</i> (intestines)	tuka	bituka

Table 2 shows that the number of cognate words found in Karo and Pakpak languages was 140 words and 60 words are noncognate. The list of noncognate words can be seen in the following table.

Table 2 The List of Non-cognate Word of Karo and Pakpak Language

Glos	Karo	Pakpak
<i>Abu</i> (ash)	Abu	sirɔbun
<i>Anak</i> (child)	Anak	duka
<i>Apa</i> (what)	kai	kade
<i>Asap</i> (smoke)	gəbuk	asap
<i>Bagaimana</i> (how)	uga	bakunə
<i>Basah</i> (wet)	bəncəh	taptap
<i>Bekerja</i> (work)	ərdəhin	karejo

<i>Belok</i> (turn)	belok	tekong
<i>Baring</i> (lay down)	taya	pedəm
<i>Kata</i> (word)	ŋərana	kata
<i>Pikir</i> (think)	rukur	piker
<i>Tumbuh</i> (grow)	turah	tubuh
<i>Besar</i> (big)	galan	mbelga
<i>Bulu</i> (fur)	mbulu	bukbuk
<i>Burung</i> (bird)	perik	manukmanuk
<i>Dan, dengan</i> (and, with)	ras	deket
<i>Danau</i> (lake)	lau	danau/pea
<i>Atas</i> (above)	das	babo
<i>Dalam</i> (deep)	bas	bagas
<i>Dimana</i> (in)	l ja	idike
<i>Hitung</i> (count)	kira	etong
<i>Hutan</i> (forest)	kəranən	rambah
<i>Ibu</i> (mother)	nande	inan
<i>Isteri</i> (wife)	ndəhara	ndaberu
<i>Itu</i> (that)	ah	i
<i>Jahat</i> (wicked)	gutul	jahat
<i>Kapan</i> (when)	ndigan	dahari
<i>Kiri</i> (left)	kawəs	kambirang
<i>Kotor</i> (dirty)	məkət	durun
<i>Kulit</i> (skin)	kulit	koling
<i>Lain</i> (other)	sidəban	laen
<i>Laki-laki</i> (man)	dilaki	daholi
<i>Makan</i> (eat)	man	mangan
<i>Lihat</i> (see)	nəhən	təŋən
<i>Ludah</i> (saliva)	cidur	edur
<i>Belah</i> (split)	naka	bəlah
<i>Buka</i> (open)	nalani	buka
<i>Tangis</i> (cry)	ŋandun	tangis
<i>Cium</i> (kiss)	ŋəma	cium
<i>Alir</i> (flow)	malər	jarir
<i>Gali</i> (dig)	ukal	kurak
<i>Tikam</i> (stab)	nəbak	tikam
<i>Merah</i> (red)	məgara	mbara
<i>Nyamuk</i> (mosquito)	renjit	namuk
<i>Panas</i> (hot)	melas	ngara
<i>Payudara</i> (breast)	tetek	susu
<i>Pendek</i> (short)	gəndək	joppok
<i>Rumah</i> (house)	rumah	sapo
<i>Sakit</i> (ill)	sakit	cio
<i>Sempit</i> (narrow)	picət	sempit
<i>Suami</i> (husband)	perbulanən	daholi
<i>Tahun</i> (year)	tahun	tahun
<i>Tajam</i> (sharp)	ntəlap	tajəm
<i>Tangan</i> (hand)	tan	tangan
<i>Telinga</i> (ear)	cupin	penggəl
<i>Telur</i> (egg)	təlor	naruh
<i>Tertawa</i> (laugh)	tawa	tertaba
<i>Tipis</i> (thin)	məlipəs	nipis
<i>Tumpul</i> (blunt)	mantul	tompəl
<i>Ular</i> (snake)	nipe	ulok

B. The level of kinship of Pakpak and Gayo Language

Based on the results of data analysis showed that the level of kinship of Pakpak and Gayo language is at the level of family kinship. The list of cognate words of the two languages is 81 words of 200 Swadesh words. While non cognate words are 119 words. In this case, these languages are still classified as very far for language kinship if it is seen from the percentage even though they have a family relationship level. The level of kinship of the two languages can be seen through the following calculation.

$$C = \frac{k}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$C = \frac{81}{200} \times 100\%$$

$$C = 41\%$$

From calculation above, the percentage level of kinship of the two languages is 41%. Based on the concept stated by Crowley that the kinship level of 41% indicates that the language has a level of family kinship. In this case, the level of kinship between Pakpak and Gayo is still very far if it is seen from the percentage level. The cognate words found from the two languages when comparing the languages can be seen in the following table.

Table 3 The List of Cognate Words of Pakpak and Gayo Language

Glos	Pakpak	Gayo
<i>Akar</i> (root)	urat	uyət
<i>Asap</i> (smoke)	asap	asap
<i>Awan</i> (cloud)	əmbun	əmun
<i>Bagaimana</i> (how)	bakunə	kunə
<i>Bagi</i> (share)	bagi	bagi
<i>Bisul</i> (ulcer)	baroh	barah
<i>Batang</i> (stem)	bataŋ	bataŋ
<i>Batu</i> (stone)	batu	atu
<i>Berat</i> (heavy)	berat	bərət
<i>Jalan</i> (walk)	dalan	ralan
<i>Mimpi</i> (dream)	nipi	nipi
<i>Napas</i> (breath)	kəsah	kəsah
<i>Pikir</i> (think)	pikir	Piker
<i>Bintang</i> (star)	bintaŋ	bintaŋ
<i>Buah</i> (fruit)	buah	uah
<i>Bulan</i> (moon)	bulan	ulən
<i>Bunga</i> (flower)	buŋa	buŋə
<i>Burung</i> (bird)	manukmanuk	manuk
<i>Darah</i> (blood)	daroh	rayoh
<i>Daun</i> (leaf)	buluŋ	uluŋ
<i>Debu</i> (dust)	abu	Awuh/dul
<i>Di</i> (in)	i	i
<i>Bawah</i> (under)	təruh	tuyoh
<i>Duduk</i> (sit)	kundul	kunul
<i>Engkau</i> (you)	ko	ko
<i>Garam</i> (salt)	sira	sira
<i>Gigi</i> (tooth)	epen	ipon
<i>Guntur</i> (thunder)	renggur	gəgur
<i>Haŋi</i> (liver)	ate	ate
<i>Hidung</i> (nose)	iguŋ	iyuŋ
<i>Isteri</i> (wife)	ndaberu	bəberu
<i>Jahat</i> (wicked)	jahat	jahat
<i>Jantung</i> (heart)	jantung	jantu
<i>Jarum</i> (needle)	jarum	jarum
<i>Jahit</i> (sew)	jait	jit

<i>Kambing</i> (goat)	Kambing	Kambi
<i>Kayu</i> (wood)	kayu	Kayu
<i>Kelambu</i> (mosquito net)	kelambu	kelmu
<i>Kilat</i> (lightning)	kilap	Kilət
<i>Kita</i> (we)	kita	Kitə
<i>Kutu</i> (lice)	kutu	Kutu
<i>Lain</i> (other)	laen	Len
<i>Langit</i> (sky)	lanjit	Lanjit
<i>Laut</i> (sea)	laut	Lut
<i>Lidah</i> (tongue)	dilah	delah
<i>Makan</i> (eat)	mangan	maŋan
<i>Mata</i> (eye)	mata	mata
<i>Mati</i> (dead)	mate	mate
<i>Lipat</i> (fold)	lipat	lipət
<i>Miring</i> (crooked)	mereng	Mere
<i>Bakar</i> (burn)	tutuŋ	Tutu
<i>Belah</i> (split)	bəlah	bəlah
<i>Bunuh</i> (kill)	bunuh	unuh
<i>Pilih</i> (choose)	pilih	pilih
<i>Potong</i> (cut)	kərat	kərat
<i>Tanam</i> (plant)	tanəm	tanom
<i>Cium</i> (kiss)	cium	cum
<i>Alir</i> (flow)	jarir	jaril
<i>Ketuk</i> (knock)	toktok	tətək
<i>Gali</i> (dig)	kurak	kuruk
<i>Ikat</i> (fold)	ekət	ikot
<i>Timur</i> (east)	timur	timur
<i>Minum</i> (drink)	mənum	minum
<i>Nama</i> (name)	gərar	gərəl
<i>Nyamuk</i> (mosquito)	namuk	namuk
<i>Orang</i> (people)	jəlma	jəlma
<i>Payudara</i> (chest)	susu	susu
<i>Perempuan</i> (woman)	dabəru	bəbəru
<i>Tujuh</i> (seven)	pitu	pitu
<i>Rambut</i> (hair)	buk	wok
<i>Satu</i> (one)	sada	sara
<i>Saya</i> (I)	aku	aku
<i>Sayap</i> (wing)	kabəŋ	kəpek
<i>Tajam</i> (sharp)	təjəm	təjəm
<i>Tali</i> (rope)	tali	tali
<i>Tanah</i> (soil)	tanoh	tanoh
<i>Telur</i> (egg)	naruh	tənaroh
<i>Janji</i> (promise)	janji	janji
<i>Tiga</i> (three)	təlu	tulu
<i>Tipis</i> (thin)	nipis	nipis
<i>Tua</i> (old)	tua	tuə
<i>Tulang</i> (bone)	tulan	tulən

Table 3 shown that the number of cognate words found in Pakpak and Gayo is 82 words and the non-cognate words 118 words. The list of non-cognate words can be shown in the following table.

Table 4 The List of Non-Cognate Words of Pakpak and Gayo Language

Glos	Pakpak	Gayo
<i>Abu</i> (ash)	sirabun	wau

<i>Air</i> (water)	lae	waəh
<i>Anak</i> (child)	duka	anak
<i>Angin</i> (wind)	Anjin	kuyu
<i>Anjing</i> (dog)	bian	asu
<i>Apa</i> (what)	kade	hana
<i>Api</i> (fire)	api	rara
<i>Atap</i> (roof)	tarup	supu
<i>Ayam</i> (hen/cock)	manuk	kurek
<i>Bapak</i> (father)	bapa	ama
<i>Baru</i> (new)	rimbaru	ayu
<i>Basah</i> (wet)	taptap	basah
<i>Bekerja</i> (work)	karejo	buət
<i>Belok</i> (turn)	tekong	kisər
<i>Benar</i> (true)	tuhu	bətul
<i>Bengkak</i> (swollen)	bəsar	kəmun
<i>Baring</i> (lay down)	pedəm	gulaŋ
<i>Buru</i> (hunt)	buru	munjaro
<i>Berdiri</i> (stand)	cendər	səsuk
<i>Renang</i> (swim)	laŋe	nawe
<i>Kata</i> (word)	kata	cərak
<i>Tumbuh</i> (grow)	tubuh	murip
<i>Besar</i> (big)	mbelga	kul
<i>Bulu</i> (fur)	bukbuk	jaŋut
<i>Busuk</i> (rotten)	macik	borok
<i>Cacing</i> (worm)	goya	kətol
<i>Daging</i> (meat)	jukut	dəŋke
<i>Dan, dengan</i> (and, with)	deket	rum
<i>Danau</i> (lake)	danau/pea	dano
<i>Datang</i> (come)	rəh	geh
<i>Debu</i> (dust)	abu	Awuh/dul
<i>Atas</i> (above)	babo	atas
<i>Dalam</i> (in)	bagas	was
<i>Dimana</i> (where)	idike	l si
<i>Dia</i> (she/he)	ia	we
<i>Dingin</i> (cold)	mbərgoh	səjuk
<i>Dua</i> (two)	dua	roa
<i>Ekor</i> (tail)	ekur	uki
<i>Empat</i> (four)	empat	opat
<i>Hari</i> (day)	ari	lo
<i>Hidup</i> (life)	ngeluh	murip
<i>Hijau</i> (green)	meratah	ijo
<i>Hitam</i> (black)	nberəŋ	itəm
<i>Hitung</i> (count)	etong	kirə
<i>Hujan</i> (rain)	udan	urən
<i>Hutan</i> (forest)	rambah	utən
<i>Ibu</i> (mother)	inaŋ	inə
<i>Ikan</i> (fish)	ikan	gulə
<i>Ini</i> (this)	Ənda/en	ini
<i>Itu</i> (that)	i	oya
<i>Jatuh</i> (fall down)	ndabuh	mətuh
<i>Jauh</i> (far)	ndaoh	gip
<i>Kabut</i> (fog)	rəmaŋ	kabut
<i>Kaki</i> (leg)	nehe	kidinŋ

<i>Kanan</i> (right)	kamuhən	kuən
<i>Kapan</i> (when)	dahari	səlo
<i>Kepala</i> (head)	takal	ulu
<i>Kering</i> (dry)	kərah	kəriŋ
<i>Kiri</i> (left)	kambirang	kiri
<i>Kotor</i> (dirty)	durun	kotek
<i>Kulit</i> (skin)	Koling	kulit
<i>Kuning</i> (yellow)	gərsiŋ	kuniŋ
<i>Laba-laba</i> (spider)	Labah-labah	ləlawah
<i>Laki-laki</i> (man)	daholi	rawan
<i>Lebar</i> (large)	mbəlaŋ	kolak
<i>Leher</i> (neck)	kərahoŋ	roŋok
<i>Lima</i> (five)	lima	limə
<i>Malam</i> (night)	berŋin	kələm
<i>Malu</i> (shame)	mela	kəmel
<i>Lihat</i> (see)	təŋən	eŋon
<i>Ludah</i> (saliva)	edur	eleh
<i>Beli</i> (buy)	tokor	bəli
<i>Buka</i> (open)	buka	ukə
<i>Pegang</i> (hold)	cekep	amat
<i>Peras</i> (squeeze)	pəroh	mulie
<i>Pukul</i> (hit)	pakpak	pəpok
<i>Tangis</i> (cry)	tangis	moŋot
<i>Curi</i> (steal)	taŋko	osoh
<i>Dengar</i> (listen)	mbəge	pəŋe
<i>Tembak</i> (shut)	tembak	bədil
<i>Garuk</i> (cratch)	gorgor	kəkor
<i>Gigit</i> (bite)	karut	ket
<i>Isap</i> (suction)	cəpcəp	isəp
<i>Menguap</i> (evaporate)	pohamən	map
<i>Kunyah</i> (chew)	ŋatŋat	ŋəŋal
<i>Tikam</i> (stab)	tikam	tənik
<i>Tiup</i> (blow)	əmbus	yup
<i>Merah</i> (red)	mbara	ilaŋ
<i>Mereka</i> (they)	kalak	pakəa
<i>Mulut</i> (mouth)	babah	awah
<i>Muntah</i> (vomit)	mutah	loah
<i>Naik</i> (go up)	na?kih	nik
<i>Panas</i> (hot)	ngara	porak
<i>Panjang</i> (long)	gədaŋ	naru
<i>Pasir</i> (sand)	kərsik	one
<i>Pendek</i> (short)	joppok	konot
<i>Perut</i> (stomach)	bəltək	tukə
<i>Putih</i> (white)	bəntar	putih
<i>Rumah</i> (house)	sapo	umah
<i>Rumput</i> (grass)	dukut	kərpe
<i>Sakit</i> (ill)	cio	sakit
<i>Sembunyi</i> (hide)	ciboni	təmuni
<i>Sempit</i> (narrow)	Sempit	empət
<i>Semua</i> (all)	karina	bewene
<i>Siapa</i> (who)	ise	sa
<i>Suami</i> (husband)	daholi	rawan
<i>Tahu</i> (know)	itoh	bətih

<i>Tahun</i> (year)	tahun	tun
<i>Takut</i> (afraid)	mbiar	təriḥ
<i>Tangan</i> (hand)	tangan	pumu
<i>Tebal</i> (thick)	kapal	təbəl
<i>Telinga</i> (ear)	penggəl	kəmiriŋ
<i>Terbang</i> (fly)	kabaŋ	tərbaŋ
<i>Tertawa</i> (laugh)	tertaba	kədik
<i>Tidur</i> (sleep)	mədəm	nome
<i>Tikus</i> (mouse)	mənci	tikus
<i>Tumpul</i> (blunt)	tompəl	tumpul
<i>Ular</i> (snake)	ulok	lipe
<i>Usus</i> (intestines)	bituka	tetuke

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, it was found that the level of kinship between Karo and Pakpak languages was 70% with a separation period about 500-2500 years ago. From this percentage, it can be stated that Karo and Pakpak languages have a close relationship. While the level of kinship between Pakpak and Gayo languages is 41%, it means that the kinship relationship between Pakpak and Gayo languages is not close even though the relationship between the two languages belongs to the family. However, if it is seen from the percentage, both of them is not close. And the separation period of Pakpak and Gayo languages was around 500-2500 years ago. This means that the two languages have been separated for a long time.

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