

# 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, March 2022-June 2022

**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 and the kinship of Pakpak and Gayo is at family level with the number of kinship of Pakpak and Gayo 76 words and non-cognate 124 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% whereas Karo Gayo 38%, it means that the kinship relationship between Pakpak and Gayo languages and also Karo and Gayo Language are 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<sup>1,2</sup>. 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 development<sup>3-5</sup>. 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 on<sup>6</sup>. Beside that geographical location also affect to the language kinships<sup>7</sup>. 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 Tribe<sup>8</sup>. 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 surname<sup>9</sup>.

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. And it will affect to the

80 language. If the language is changed, the kinship of language is also affected. Mother  
81 languages certainly have kinship in the past.

82 Beside from geographical location, the kinship relationship of Karo, Pakpak, and  
83 Gayo languages can be seen from the sound and the same phonemes. Language kinship  
84 can be investigated through the analysis of meaning components in determining the  
85 meaning relationship between a set of lexemes in a meaning field<sup>10</sup>. The kinship of Karo,  
86 Pakpak, and Gayo languages can be seen in the following data.

Glos	Karo	Pakpak	Gayo	87
<i>Hati</i> (heart)	ate	Ate	ate	88
<i>Bagi</i> (share)	bagi	Bagi	<b>bagi</b>	89
<i>Lidah</i> (tongue)	dilah	Dilah	dilah	90
<i>Tiga</i> (three)	telu	Telu	tulu	91
<i>Tali</i> (rope)	nali	Tali	tali	92
				93

94 The data above shows that the Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo languages have a kinship. This is  
95 indicated by the presence of several similar sounds and phonemes (see data 1 and 3).  
96 Different things occur in data 2, 4 and 5 of the Karo, Pakpak, and Gayo kinship languages,  
97 which can be seen from the change in sound and the same meaning. In this case there has  
98 been a retention in the speech. So, this is very interesting to be investigated because the  
99 changes of language are also depending to the history in the past. Besides that, research on  
100 the kinship of Karo, Pakpak and Gayo language do not discussed yet as far the writers know  
101 and read.

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

111 The next previous researcher discussed 'Kinship of Batak Toba language and Batak  
112 Angkola language: a comparative historical linguistic study. The results showed that the  
113 Toba Batak language and the Angkola Batak language had a kinship relationship. This is  
114 indicated by finding of the cognate set 114 words, neither identic or not. Based on the results  
115 of the study, it was found that 95 words had kinship identically and 25 words had kinship but  
116 there were sound changes, both vowels and consonants<sup>13</sup>. Then, the Kinship System in  
117 Karo Jahe Language in Bangun Purba Village. In her research,<sup>14</sup> said that the kinship  
118 system in Bangun Purba Village was based on heredity, marriage and generational order. In  
119 this case, Nurmala does not compare the Karo Jahe language with other languages<sup>14</sup>.

120 Suparno also discussed the Kinship of Kitchen Furniture Vocabulary Forms in  
121 Sudanese and Syrian Arabic. The results of his research showed that the vocabulary in  
122 Arabic and Sudanese has a kinship which is indicated by the discovery of a number of words  
123 that have identical relationships, have phonemic correspondence, have phonetic similarities  
124 and have one phoneme difference<sup>15</sup>.

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

## 129 130 **2. METHODOLOGY**

131 The writers used quantitative methods in this research. In this case, the writers used  
132 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<sup>1,2,4,5,16</sup>. 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.

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%

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### 154 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.

#### 159 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.

$$155 \quad C = \frac{k}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$156 \quad C = \frac{140}{200} \times 100\%$$

$$157 \quad C = 70\%$$

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.

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

<b>Glos</b>	<b>Karo</b>	<b>Pakpak</b>
<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)	bataŋ	bataŋ
<i>Batu</i> (stone)	batu	batu
<i>Benar</i> (true)	tuhu	tuhu
<i>Bengkak</i> (swollen)	bəsar	bəsar
<i>Berat</i> (heavy)	mberat	berat
<i>Buru</i> (hunt)	ərburu	buru
<i>Berdiri</i> (stand)	cinder	cender
<i>Renang</i> (swim)	lanji	lanje
<i>Jalan</i> (walk)	dalan	dalan
<i>Mimpi</i> (dream)	nipik	nipi
<i>Napas</i> (breath)	kəsah	kəsah
<i>Bintang</i> (star)	bintaŋ	bintaŋ
<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)	buluŋ	buluŋ
<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	nberen

<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)	laŋit	laŋit
<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	pəkpək
<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>Ikat</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	kabəŋ
<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)	məkəpal	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

174 Table 1 shows that the number of cognate words found in Karo and Pakpak  
175 languages was 140 words and 60 words are noncognate. The list of noncognate words can  
176 be seen in the following table.

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

Glos	Karo	Pakpak
<i>Abu</i> (ash)	Abu	sirəbun
<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	təptəp
<i>Bekerja</i> (work)	ərdəhin	kərejo
<i>Belok</i> (turn)	belok	tekong
<i>Baring</i> (lay down)	taya	pədəm
<i>Kata</i> (word)	ŋərəna	kata
<i>Pikir</i> (think)	rukur	piker
<i>Tumbuh</i> (grow)	turah	tubuh
<i>Besar</i> (big)	galəŋ	məbelga

<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	inaŋ
<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)	məlkət	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)	nalanj	buka
<i>Tangis</i> (cry)	ŋandun	tangis
<i>Cium</i> (kiss)	ŋəma	cium
<i>Alir</i> (flow)	mələr	jarir
<i>Gali</i> (dig)	ukal	kurak
<i>Tikam</i> (stab)	nəbak	tikam
<i>Merah</i> (red)	məgara	mbara
<i>Nyamuk</i> (mosquito)	reŋit	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)	cupiŋ	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



183 from the percentage even though they have a family relationship level. The level of kinship of  
 184 the two languages can be seen through the following calculation.

185 
$$C = \frac{k}{n} \times 100\%$$

186 
$$C = \frac{82}{200} \times 100\%$$

187 
$$C = 41\%$$

188 From calculation above, the percentage level of kinship of the two languages is  
 189 41%. Based on the concept stated by Crowley that the kinship level of 41% indicates that the  
 190 language has a level of family kinship. In this case, the level of kinship between Pakpak and  
 191 Gayo is still very far if it is seen from the percentage level. The cognate words found from  
 192 the two languages when comparing the languages can be seen in the following table.

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

<b>Glos</b>	<b>Pakpak</b>	<b>Gayo</b>
<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)	batan	batan
<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)	kəsa	kəsa
<i>Pikir</i> (think)	pikir	Piker
<i>Bintang</i> (star)	bintan	bintan
<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)	bulun	ulun
<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)	igun	iyun
<i>Isteri</i> (wife)	ndaberu	bəbərū
<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)	tutup	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	tətok
<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	gəral
<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)	tajəm	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	tuən

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

197 **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	dəngke
<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)	mbərgəh	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)	kərahon	ronjok
<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	mulia
<i>Pukul</i> (hit)	pakpak	pəpok
<i>Tangis</i> (cry)	tangis	monjot
<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	kəpə
<i>Sakit</i> (ill)	cio	sakit
<i>Sembunyi</i> (hide)	ciboni	təmun
<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	tərih
<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

### C. The level of kinship of Karo and Gayo Language

Based on the results of data analysis showed that the level of kinship of Karo and Gayo language is at the level of family kinship. The list of cognate words of the two languages is 76 words of 200 Swadesh words. While non cognate words are 124 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.

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

$$C = \frac{76}{200} \times 100\%$$

$$C = 38\%$$

From calculation above, the percentage level of kinship of the two languages is 38%. Based on the concept stated by Crowley that the kinship level of 38% 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 5 The List of Cognate Words of Karo and Gayo Language**

Glos	Karo	Gayo
<i>Akar</i> (root)	Urat	uyət
<i>Anak</i> (child)	Anak	anak
<i>Awan</i> (cloud)	əmbun	əmun
<i>Bagi</i> (share)	bagi	bagi
<i>Bisul</i> (ulcer)	barəh	barah
<i>Batang</i> (stem)	batan	batan
<i>Batu</i> (stone)	batu	atu
<i>Berat</i> (heavy)	mberat	bərət
<i>Jalan</i> (walk)	dalan	ralan
<i>Mimpi</i> (dream)	nipik	nipi
<i>Napas</i> (breath)	kəsa	kəsa
<i>Bintang</i> (star)	bintan	bintan
<i>Buah</i> (fruit)	buah	uah
<i>Bulan</i> (month)	bulan	ulən
<i>Darah</i> (blood)	darəh	rayoh
<i>Datang</i> (come)	rəh	geh
<i>Daun</i> (leaf)	bulun	ulun
<i>Di</i> (in)	i	i
<i>Atas</i> (above)	das	atas
<i>Bawah</i> (under)	təruh	tuyoh
<i>Dalam</i> (in)	bas	was
<i>Duduk</i> (sit)	kundul	kunul
<i>Engkau</i> (you)	əŋko	ko
<i>Garam</i> (salt)	sira	sira
<i>Gigi</i> (tooth)	ipən	ipon
<i>Guntur</i> (thunder)	ləngur	gəgur

<i>Hati</i> (liver)	ate	ate
<i>Hidung</i> (nose)	iguŋ	iyuŋ
<i>Hitung</i> (count)	kira	kirə
<i>Hujan</i> (rain)	udan	urən
<i>Jantung</i> (heart)	janto	jantu
<i>Jarum</i> (needle)	jarum	jarum
<i>Jahit</i> (sew)	jait	jit
<i>Kambing</i> (goat)	Kambi*	Kami*
<i>Kayu</i> (wood)	kayu	kayu
<i>Kilat</i> (lightning)	kilap	kilət
<i>Kita</i> (we)	ita	kitə
<i>Kulit</i> (skin)	kulit	kulit
<i>Kutu</i> (lice)	kutu	kutu
<i>Laba-laba</i> (spider)	Lawah-lawah	ləlawah
<i>Langit</i> (sky)	lanjit	lanjit
<i>Lima</i> (five)	lima	limə
<i>Lidah</i> (tongue)	dilah	delah
<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>Bunuh</i> (kill)	mbunuh	unuh
<i>Pilih</i> (choose)	pilih	pilih
<i>Potong</i> (cut)	kərət	kərat
<i>Tanam</i> (plant)	tanəm	tanom
<i>Ikat</i> (tie)	ikət	ikot
<i>Kunyah</i> (chew)	ŋatŋat	ŋəŋal
<i>Timur</i> (east)	timur	timur
<i>Minum</i> (drink)	minəm	minum
<i>Nama</i> (name)	gəlar	gərəl
<i>Orang</i> (people)	jəlma	jəlma
<i>Payudara</i> (chest)	tetek	susu
<i>Perempuan</i> (woman)	dibəru	bəbərū
<i>Tujuh</i> (seven)	pitu	pitu
<i>Rambut</i> (hair)	buk	wok
<i>Rumah</i> (house)	rumah	umah
<i>Sakit</i> (sick)	sakit	sakit
<i>Satu</i> (one)	sada	sara
<i>Saya</i> (I)	Aku	aku
<i>Sayap</i> (wing)	kabən	kəpek
<i>Tali</i> (rope)	nali	tali
<i>Tanah</i> (soil)	tanəh	tanoh
<i>Janji</i> (promise)	janji	janji
<i>Tiga</i> (tiga)	təlu	tulu
<i>Tua</i> (old)	mətua	tuə
<i>Tulang</i> (bone)	tulan	tulən
<i>Ular</i> (snake)	nipe	lipe
<i>Usus</i> (intestines)	tuka	tetuke

216 Table 5 shown that the number of cognate words found in Karo and Gayo language  
217 is 76 words and the non-cognate words 124 words. The list of non-cognate words can be  
218 shown in the following table.  
219

**Table 6 The List of Non-Cognate Words of Karo and Gayo Language**

<b>Glos</b>	<b>Karo</b>	<b>Gayo</b>
<i>Abu</i> (ast)	Abu	wau
<i>Air</i> (water)	Lau	waəh
<i>Angin</i> (wind)	Anjin	kuyu
<i>Anjing</i> (dog)	bianj	asu
<i>Apa</i> (what)	kai	hana
<i>Api</i> (fire)	api	rara
<i>Asap</i> (smoke)	gəbuk	asap
<i>Atap</i> (roof)	tarum	supu
<i>Ayam</i> (hen/ turn)cock)	manuk	kurek
<i>Bagaimana</i> (how)	uga	kunə
<i>Bapak</i> (father)	bapa	ama
<i>Baru</i> (new)	mbaru	ayu
<i>Basah</i> (wet)	bəncəh	basah
<i>Bekerja</i> (work)	ərdəhin	buət
<i>Belok</i> (turn)	belok	kisər
<i>Benar</i> (true)	tuhu	bətul
<i>Bengkak</i> (swollen)	bəsar	kəmunj
<i>Baring</i> (lay down)	taya	gulaŋ
<i>Buru</i> (hunt)	ərburu	munjaro
<i>Berdiri</i> (stand)	cinder	səsuk
<i>Renang</i> (swim)	lanji	nawe
<i>Kata</i> (word)	ŋərana	cərak
<i>Pikir</i> (think)	rukur	Piker
<i>Tumbuh</i> (think)	turah	murip
<i>Besar</i> (big)	galan	kul
<i>Bulu</i> (fur)	mbulu	janjut
<i>Burung</i> (bird)	perik	manuk
<i>Busuk</i> (rotten)	macik	borok
<i>Cacing</i> (worm)	gaya	kətol
<i>Daging</i> (meat)	jukut	dəngke
<i>Dan, dengan</i> (and, with)	ras	rum
<i>Danau</i> (lake)	lau	dano
<i>Debu</i> (dust)	abu	Awuh/dul
<i>Dimana</i> (where)	l ja	l si

<i>Dia</i> (she/he)	ia	we
<i>Dingin</i> (cold)	mbərgəh	səjuk
<i>Dua</i> (two)	dua	roa
<i>Ekor</i> (tail)	ikur	uki
<i>Empat</i> (four)	əmpat	opat
<i>Hari</i> (day)	wari	lo
<i>Hidup</i> (life)	ŋgeluh	murip
<i>Hijau</i> (green)	məratah	ijo
<i>Hitam</i> (black)	mbiriŋ	itəm
<i>Hutan</i> (forest)	kəraŋən	utən
<i>Ibu</i> (mother)	nande	inə
<i>Ikan</i> (fish)	ikan	gulə
<i>Ini</i> (this)	ənda	ini
<i>Isteri</i> (wife)	ndəhara	bəbərū
<i>Itu</i> (that)	ah	oya
<i>Jahat</i> (wicked)	gutul	jahat
<i>Jatuh</i> (fall down)	ndabuh	mətuh
<i>Jauh</i> (far)	ndauh	gip
<i>Kabut</i> (fog)	rəmaŋ	kabut
<i>Kaki</i> (leg)	nahe	kidinŋ
<i>Kanan</i> (right)	kemuhen	kuən
<i>Kapan</i> (when)	ndigan	səlo
<i>Kelambu</i> (mosquito net)	kelambu	kelmu
<i>Kepala</i> (head)	takah	ulu
<i>Kering</i> (dry)	kərah	kəriŋ
<i>Kiri</i> (left)	kawəs	kiri
<i>Kotor</i> (dirty)	məlkət	kotek
<i>Kuning</i> (yellow)	məgərsin	kuniŋ
<i>Lain</i> (other)	sidəban	lən
<i>Laki-laki</i> (man)	dilaki	rawan
<i>Laut</i> (sea)	lawit	lut
<i>Lebar</i> (wide)	mbəlaŋ	kolak
<i>Leher</i> (neck)	kərahuŋ	roŋok
<i>Makan</i> (eat)	man	maŋan
<i>Malam</i> (night)	berŋi	kələm



<i>Malu</i> (shamed)	mela	kəmel
<i>Lihat</i> (see)	nəhən	eŋon
<i>Ludah</i> (saliva)	cidur	eleh
<i>Belah</i> (split)	naka	bəlah
<i>Beli</i> (buy)	tukur	bəli
<i>Buka</i> (open)	nalanji	ukə
<i>Pegang</i> (hold)	cikəp	amat
<i>Peras</i> (squeeze)	pərəh	mulie
<i>Pukul</i> (hit)	pəkpək	pəpok
<i>Tangis</i> (cry)	ŋandur	monjot
<i>Cium</i> (kiss)	ŋəma	cum
<i>Curi</i> (stole)	taŋko	osoh
<i>Dengar</i> (listen)	mbəgi	pəŋe
<i>Tembak</i> (shoot)	tembak	bədil
<i>Alir</i> (flow)	malər	jaril
<i>Ketuk</i> (knock)	tuktuk	tətok
<i>Gali</i> (dig)	ukal	kuruk
<i>Garuk</i> (scratch)	gərgo	kəkor
<i>Gigit</i> (bite)	karat	ket
<i>Isap</i> (taste)	cəpcəp	isəp
<i>Menguap</i> (evaporate)	payamən	map
<i>Tikam</i> (stab)	nəbak	tənik
<i>Tiup</i> (blow)	əmbus	yup
<i>Merah</i> (red)	məgara	ilan
<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>Nyamuk</i> (mosquito)	reŋit	namuk
<i>Panas</i> (hot)	melas	porak
<i>Panjang</i> (long)	gədaŋ	naru
<i>Pasir</i> (sand)	kərsik	one
<i>Pendek</i> (short)	gəndək	konot
<i>Perut</i> (stomach)	bəltək	tukə
<i>Putih</i> (white)	məntar	putih

<i>Rumput</i> (grass)	dukut	kərpe
<i>Sembunyi</i> (hide)	cəbuni	təmuni
<i>Sempit</i> (narrow)	picət	empət
<i>Semua</i> (all)	kərina	bewene
<i>Siapa</i> (who)	ise	sa
<i>Suami</i> (husband)	perbulanən	rawan
<i>Tahu</i> (know)	ətəh	bətih
<i>Tahun</i> (year)	tahun	tun
<i>Tajam</i> (sharp)	ntəlap	təjəm
<i>Takut</i> (afraid)	mbiar	tərih
<i>Tangan</i> (hand)	tan	pumu
<i>Tebal</i> (thick)	məkapał	təbəl
<i>Telinga</i> (ear)	cupiŋ	kəmiriŋ
<i>Telur</i> (egg)	təlor	tənaroh
<i>Terbang</i> (fly)	kabaŋ	tərbaŋ
<i>Tertawa</i> (laught)	tawa	kədik
<i>Tidur</i> (sleep)	mədəm	nome
<i>Tikus</i> (mouse)	mənci	tikus
<i>Tipis</i> (thin)	məlipəs	nipis
<i>Tumpul</i> (blunt)	mantul	tumpul

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## 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 between Pakpak and Gayo languages is not close even though the relationship between the two languages belongs to the family. Same with the kindship of Karo dan Gayo has family relationship but the percentage of the kindship at 38%. And the separation period of Pakpak and Gayo languages and also Karo and Gayo language were around 500-2500 years ago. This means that the two languages have been separated for a long time, both Pakpak language and Gayo language or Karo language and gayo language.

## COMPETING INTEREST

I am joining to the ELTA organization. It is a group of lecturers and teachers in Sumatera Utara. By joining in it, it can help me to find out new idea to be investigated.

## AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

The contribution includes (1) Conceptualization. In this case, the authors gave the idea, formulation the problem and the goal of the research. (2) Data curation, (3) Investigation. In this case, collecting the data. (4) Methodology, (5) Administration, (6)

243 Supervision, (7) Visualization, and (8) Writing. In this case writing draft until final writing and  
244 it was done by the first author.  
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281