COGNATES BETWEEN MINANGKABAUNESE AND MANDAILINGNESE

Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Andayani, Rika. 2011: *Cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese*. **Thesis.English Department.Faculty of Languages and Arts.State University of Padang.**

Pada mulanya diyakini hanya ada satu bahasa di dunia, hal ini dibuktikan dengan ditemukannya kemiripan antara bahasa-bahasa yang ada saat ini.Bahasa-bahasa yang memiliki kesamaan baik dalam bentuk dan makna berasal dari satu induk bahasa yang dikenal sebagai *proto language*. Bahasa Minangkabau dan bahasa Mandailing yang dibandingkan dalam tesis ini berasal dari satu rumpun yang sama. Kedua bahasa ini termasuk ke dalam bahasa Malayo-Polinesia dan kemudian terpisah. Bahasa-bahasa yang berasal dari satu rumpun yang sama memiliki kesamaan kosa kata yang dikenal dengan *cognate*. Besarnya persentase *cognate* dipengaruhi oleh jarak penutur.Semakin dekat jarak penyebaran suatu bahasa, semakin kuat pula kekerabatan antara kedua bahasa tersebut.

Dalam menghitung persentase *cognate* dan menghitung tahun pisah antara kedua bahasa ini, digunakan analisis leksikostatistik. Leksikostatistik adalah suatu teknik dalam pengelompokan bahasa yang cenderung mengutamakan kata-kata (leksikon) secara statistik, untuk kemudian berusaha menetapkan pengelompokan itu berdasarkan persentase kesamaan dan perbedaan suatu bahasa dengan bahasa lain. Dari 198 total kata yang terdapat dalam daftar Swadesh (setelah dikurangi dengan 2 gloss yang tidak diperhitungkan), ditemukan dalam bahasa Minangkabau dan Mandailing 63 pasang kata yang mirip dalam bentuk dan makna, dan 135 pasang kata yang tidak memiliki kemiripan. Setelah dianalisis dengan menggunakan leksikostatistik, diperoleh 32% *cognate* antara bahasa Minangkabau dan bahasa Mandailing dan kedua bahasa ini terpisah antara 2420 sampai 2828 tahun yang lalu. *Cognate* yang ditemukan sebesar 32% ini membuktikan bahwa bahasa Minangkabau dan bahasa Mandailing tidak memiliki kekerabatan yang begitu kuat.Kekerabatan yang tidak begitu kuat antara bahasa Minangkabau dan bahasa Mandailing dipengaruhi oleh jarak yang jauh antara penutur kedua bahasa ini.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Learning more about two or more languages catch interest of linguists to identify the similarity between the languages. The similarity between the languages had proven a belief that said there was only one single language in the world (Keraf, 1996:23). The single language is known by proto language which splits into subfamilies and separate.

Most languages are known belong to language families. An accurately identified family is a phylogenetic unit which all its members derive from a common ancestor. The ancestor is very seldom known to us directly, since most languages have a very short recorded history. However, it is possible to recover many of the features of the common ancestor of related languages by applying the comparative method; a reconstructive procedure worked out by 19th-centurylinguistAugust Schleicher. It can demonstrate the family status of many of the grouping languages (Wordiq, 2011).

Languages which derive from a common ancestor have correspondences; their correspondences can be in similar form and meaning. Similar vocabulary between two correspondence languages is called cognate. It is in line withJufrizal (1999:116) who says that cognates are words which share similar meaning and some phonetic similarity.

Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese belong to the same language family. They come from the Austronesian language. They go to the Malayo-

Polynesian family and sub family of Hesperonesian. Dyen (In Keraf, 1996:205) splits the Austronesian language family into two families; language of East Irian and Melanesian and the Malayo-Polynesian languages. The family of Malayo-Polynesian is divided into three sub families; the Hesperonesian languages (language in the west part of Indonesia), the Maluku languages (language in Maluku, Flores and Timor), and the Heonesian languages (Polynesian and Micronesian).

Language correspondence is identified by the region of the speaker. In fact, a language can be found in a continuous area and it also can be found in a separated area. Language correspondence in continuous area relate with geographic distribution. Wardhaugh (1986:128) states that geographic distribution concern with some geographical factors such asa mountain ridge, a river, and the boundary or political factor.Correspondences between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese are found in continuous area.

West Sumatra consists of 7 cities; *Kota* Bukittinggi, *Kota* Padang, *Kota* Padang Panjang, *Kota* Pariaman, *Kota* Payakumbuh, *Kota* Sawah Lunto, *Kota* Solok, and 12 regencies; *Kabupaten* Agam, *Kabupaten* Dharmasraya, *KabupatenKepulauan* Mentawai, *Kabupaten* Lima Puluh Kota, *Kabupaten* Padang Pariaman, *Kabupaten* Pasaman, *Kabupaten* Pasaman Barat, *Kabupaten* Pesisir Selatan, *Kabupaten* Sijunjung, *Kabupaten* Solok, *Kabupaten* Solok Selatan, and *Kabupaten* Tanah Datar. Pasaman, one of the regencies of West Sumatra, lies on boundary area of West and North Sumatra.Pasaman which belongs to West Sumatra is in neighborhood with Muara Sipongi which belongs

to North Sumatra.Correspondence between Minangkabaunese, which is spoken in West Sumatra, and Mandailingnese, which is spoken in North Sumatra, is found in continuous area.Their correspondence relate to geographic condition.

Cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese can be seen in the table below:

Table 1.1: Cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese

Minangkabaunese			Mandailingnese			English
Gloss	Phonetic	Phonemic	Gloss	phonetic	Phonemic	
Abu	[abu]	/abu/	Abuan	[abuan]	/abuan/	Ashes
Barek	[bar]	/barek/	Borat	[borat]	/borat/	Heavy
Abu	[abu]	/abu/	Abu	[abu]	/abu/	Dust
Gadang	[gadaŋ]	/gadaŋ/	Godang	[godaŋ]	/godaŋ/	Big
Kabek	[kab]	/kabek/	Kobet	[kob t]	/kob t/	Tie

There are two reasons for doingthis research. First, cognates can be found in separated area or in continuous area. There were previous researches about cognates. The previous researchers found cognates between correspondences languages in continuous area but the regions are closer. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese are also compared in a continuous area but the distance between the regions where the utterances taken are further. This research was conducted to see the influence of distance to the correspondence between languages. Second, Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese are believed as one single language and separated. They belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family. This research was conducted to identify the percentage of similar vocabulary between

Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese and the time separation between these languages.

B. Identification of the Problem

This research belongs to the study of historical comparative linguistics. Cognates between two correspondence languages can be analyzed in diachronic and synchronic form. In a diachronic form, changes or similarities on languages are analysed over time while in a synchronic form are analyzed at a given time. Cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese would be analyzed by using the lexicostatistic analysis so that this research can be done in a synchronic form.

C. Limitation of the Problem

From the problem identified above, this research was limited to cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese. The vocabulary of Minangkabaunese was compared to the vocabulary of Mandailingnese to get cognates by using the lexicostatistic analysis.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of research was formulated as follow: What are cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese?

E. Research Questions

Based on the formulation of problem, the questions were elaborated into the following:

1. What were cognates of both of Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese?

2. What were the percentages of cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese?

3. When was the time depth between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese?

F. Purposes of the Research

The purposes of this research are:

1. To identify cognates of both of Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese.

2. To find the percentage of cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese.

3. To find the time depth between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese.

G. Significance of the Research

This research is fully hoped to give contribution to linguistics study especially for historical comparative linguistics. Findings of this research are expected to give more information to the reader about cognates between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese and the time depth between these languages. It is also hoped that this research willsupport further research about cognates.

H. Definition of Key Terms

Cognates	: Words which share similar meaning and some phonetic similarity
Minangkabaunese	: Language spoken by Minangkabaunese people.
Mandailingnese	: Language spoken by Mandailingnese people.
Lexicostatistics Analysis	: A quantitative method to establish degrees of linguistic similarity and the corresponding time scale.
Time Depth	:The time separation between two correspondence languages.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Language Families

Most languages are known to belong to language families. An accurately identified family is a phylogenetic unit which all its members derive from a common ancestor. The ancestor is very seldom known to us directly, since most languages have a very short recorded history. However, it is possible to recover many of the features of the common ancestor of related languages by applying the comparative method that is a reconstructive procedure worked out by 19th-centurylinguistAugust Schleicher. Language families can be subdivided into smaller units, conventionally referred to as branchesbecause the history of a language family is often represented as a tree diagram (Wordiq, 2011).

a. The Indo-European family

Robins (1971:316) says that the Indo-European family represented by Germanic, Iranian, Celtic, Balto-Slavic, Italic, and Anatolian. The Germanic languages include English, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Dutch, and some other living languages as well as the extinct Gothic. The Iranian languages include Iranian (Persian) and Avestan (extinct), Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, several other languages in India, and Sanskrit. The Celtic languages include Scots Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, and Breton (spoken in parts of Brittany). The Balto-Slavic languages are divided into the Baltic groups and the Slavic groups. The Baltic groups include Lithuanian and Lettish while the Slavic groups include

Russian, Polish, Slovak, Serbo-croat, Bulgarian and some other together with old Slavic. The Italic languages include Latin and Romance. The Anatolian group of languages include Hittie and some others spoken and written in Asia Minor during the second millennium B.C. (extinct). In line with Robins' idea, Bough and Cable (2002:22-34) say that the Indo-European family include Indian, Iranian, Armenian, Hellenic, Albanian, Italic, Balto-Slavic, Germanic and Celtic.

b. Other language families

According to the ethnology (a comprehensive listing of the world's languages), the largest language families are: Niger-Kordofanian (1489 languages),Austronesian (1262 languages),Trans-New Guinea (552 languages),Indo-European (443 languages). Next,Afro-Asiatic (372 languages),Sino-Tibetan (365 languages),Australian (258 languages) andNilo-Saharan (199 languages). The others areOto-Manguean (172 languages),Austro-Asiatic (168 languages), Sepik-Ramu (104 languages),Dravidian (75 languages),Tai-Kadai (70 languages), andTupi (70 languages) (Wordiq, 2011).

Moreover, Robins (1971:318) says that other language families have been set up on the basis as Indo-European family, systematic correspondences in the phonetic composition of words of similar or related meaning. In Europe much of the region which is not covered by I-E languages is occupied by members of the Finno-Ugrian family which includes Lappish, Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian in Europe, central and east Russia. The Altaic family includes Turkish, Tartar, and Uzbeg. The Sino-Tibetan family includes the numerous Chinese languages and

dialects, Tibetan, and Thai (Siamese). The Hamito-Semitic family which is represented by classical Arabic and the Arabic languages and dialects of the Middle East and North African coast, and by Ancient and Modern Hebrew and other related languages. The Dravidian family includes Tamil and Telugu. The Malayo-Polynesian family includes the languages spoken in the Malay-peninsula, Indonesia, and Madagascar.

In conclusion, the languages are grouped into several family groups. Among these groups are the Indo-European family which includes Germanic, Iranian, Celtic, Balto-Slavic, Italic, Anatolian, Indian, Iranian, Armenian, Hellenic, and Albanian. Other families are the Semitic languages, the Finno-Ugric languages, the Turkic languages, the Bantu languages, the Algonquian languages, the Dravidian languages and the Malayo-Polynesian languages.

B. The Austronesian Languages

The Austronesian languages are spoken in a large part of the world. Geographically, the Austronesian family is the most widely extended language family in the world, along with the Indo-European family. The Austronesian language family includes between 1,000 and 1,200 languages, which represents around one fifth of the languages spoken in the world. 20% of the languages in the world are spoken by less than 4, 5% of the population (Sorosoro, 2010).

Moreover, Katzner (2002:23) says that the Austronesian, or Malayo-Polynesian, family of languages extends from Malaysia and Indonesia to Parts of New Guinea, to New Zealand, the Philippines, across the Pacific Ocean and

Westward, to Madagascar off the east coast of Africa. Its speakers number about 325 million but one million of whom speak a language which called western branch. Four members of the western branch are the official language of independent countries: Malay in Malaysia, Indonesian in Indonesia, Tagalog in the Philippines, and Malagasy in Madagascar. There are three other branches: Micronesian, Oceanic and Polynesian.

Cheng (2009) says that Taiwan is generally considered as the origin of the Austronesian language family. Thus the Formosan branch is regarded as the family's original branch. The languages are likely to have spread out in successive surges through the south-east and the Pacific islands.According to Steven (1999), "the Austronesian Language family extends from Madagascar to Easter Island, and includes places as far away from one another as Taiwan and New Zealand. This family includes languages as varied as Formosan, Malaysian, Indonesian, Hawaiian, and Maori".

Next, Salzner (in Keraf, 1996: 205) says that the Austronesian family is divided into two sub-families: West Austronesian (the Malayo languages) and East Austronesian (the Polynesian languages). The East Austronesian sub-families include the Polynesian languages and the Melanesian languages. Furthermore, based on lexicostatistic comparison, Dyen (in Keraf, 1996:205) divides the Austronesian languages into the languages of East Irian and Melanesia, and the Malayo-Polynesian languages. The Malayo-Polynesian languages also classify into three sub-groups: the Hesperonesian languages which include the languages in west part of Indonesia, languages in Maluku which include languages in

Maluku, Flores and Timor, and Heonesian (include the Polynesian and the Micronesian languages).

Considering the opinions above, the Austronesian family is spoken in Asia. It distribute from Taiwan to Madagascar and the Eastern islands. Based on lexicostatistic comparison, the Austronesian family is grouped into the languages of east Irian and Melanesia and the Malayo-Polynesian family. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese which will be compared in this research belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family and they are grouped into the Hesperonesian sub-family.

C. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese

There are many languages exist in Sumatra, such as Batak, Aceh, Gayo, Toba, Rejang–Lebong, Minangkabaunese and many others. Minangkabaunese is one of the languages spoken in West Sumatra. Keraf (1996:209), says that Minangkabaunese is grouped into three; Agam (Payakumbuh, Agam), Tanah Datar (Si Junjung, Batu Sangkar-Pariangan, Singkarak) and Kerinci (Lubu, Ulu, Mamaq, Akit, Rawa, Talang, Sakei, Mokomoko). Minangkabaunese is not only spoken by the Minangkabaunese people in West Sumatra but also spoken by the Minangkabaunese people in outside of West Sumatra. Moussay (1998:11) says Minangkabunese is also spoken in the western part of Riau and in several cities throughout Indonesia by migration of the Minangkabaunese people who often trade and have a restaurant.

Furthermore, Abra *et al.* (2004:6) says that Minangkabaunese belongs to the family of West Malayo-Polynesian which exists in Sumatra. Among those languages which exist in Sumatra, only Malay in Riau seems similar with Minangkabaunese. Based on that fact, it is believed that the origin of Minangkabaunese is same with the origin of Malay. This belief is supported by the similarity of Malay culture found in culture of Minangkabau.

The Mandailingnese language is spoken in North Sumatra. Mandailingnese belongs to the Batak language. Keraf (1996:209), Bataknese is divided into three groups of dialect; Dairi, Simelungun Timur and Toba. Dialects of Dairi and Toba have sub-dialects, but there is no sub-dialect of Simelungun Timur. Sub-dialects of Dairi are Karo, Alas and Dairi and sub-dialects of Toba are Toba and Angkola-Mandailing.

Mandailingnese is an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesia, the northern island of Sumatra. Lewis (2009) says that Batak Mandailing is the Austronesian language; it belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family. Mandailingnese is not only spoken in North Sumatra but also spoken in other region.

To conclude, Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family. Minangkabaunese is spoken in West Sumatra. It is grouped intothree dialects: Agam, Tanah Datar and Kerinci. Nevertheless, Mandailingnese is spoken in North Sumatra and it belongs to the Toba dialect.

D. Cognates

Cognate is similar vocabulary between languages that come from the same root. Langacker (1972:331) says that cognate is set of related items in daughter languages. Lexical items in different daughters are cognates if they are continuations of the same lexical item in the proto language. A group of languages that genetically related constitute a language family. They are referred to as daughters of this parent language and as sisters of one another.

Next, Ibrahim and Syamsudin (in Jeffers and Lehiste 1982:167) say that cognates are similar vocabularies in the form of phonetic and meaning which is come from the same root of language family. Furthermore, Keraf (1996:36) says that similarity in form and meaning among languages are influenced by three factors: inheritance, by chance and borrowing. Similarity of form and meaning which come from inheritance factor is called cognate, it come from the same proto language. The second factor is by chance, for example the word *"nass"* in Germanic and the word *"nas"* in Zuni mean wet, the word *"man"* in Korean and the word *"man"* in English mean man. The third factor is borrowing. Similarity in form and meaning can be as a result of contact between acceptor and donor language.

Furthermore, Keraf says that languages which have higher cognates' percentage mean that the languages belong to the group which has closer correspondence among its members. Lower cognates' percentage means that languages belong to the bigger group. Languages that belong to the bigger grouphave less correspondence among its members.

In line with Ibrahim and Syamsudin, Jufrizal (1999:116) says that cognates are words which share similar meaning and some phonetic similarity. Moreover, Schendel (2001:17) states that cognates are words which are similar both in form and meaning and come from a common source. Cognates are particularly frequent in the basic vocabulary of daughter languages, since words which relate to some basic aspects of life, such as time, place, food, or social relations tend to be less readily replaced by borrowings from other languages.

In conclusion, cognates are correspondence words that come from the same proto language. Correspondence word has similarity in form of phonetic and meaning. Correspondence among the languages are influenced by three factors; inheritance, by chance and borrowing.

E. The Swadesh List

The Swadesh list is commonly used to determine cognates between two languages. Fox (1995:282) says that the Swadesh list is used in lexicostatistics and glottochronology to determine the approximate date of first separation of genetically related languages, even though other lists may be used. The Swadesh list is used because it contains of basic vocabulary. The basic vocabulary learned during early childhood is assumed to change very slowly over time. Swadesh's original list contained 200 core items, but this was later pruned to 100 in order to eliminate a number of items that were suspected of being culture-dependent. These includes animal name (fish), items dependent on climate (snow), some items that could be expressed by synonyms (woman/wife), as well as words for

some activities which were found to be unsatisfactory (cut, pull, dig, squeeze), and some others.

In addition, Keraf (1996:139-142) states that Morrish Swadesh provides two lists of words:

1. *List I*, consists of 200 words, these words are taken from article of Gudschinksky "The ABC's of lexicostatistics (glottochronology)", Word, 12: page 175-210 (1956).

2. *List II*, this list of words relate to geographic condition of Austronesian. These words in *List II* are taken from words which are used by Kern in deciding the origin of Austronesian language families.

To conclude, the Swadesh list is a list of words contains 200 core vocabularies. This list is commonly used to identify cognate between two languages. The Swadesh list is also used to establish lexicostatistic or glottochronology to determine time separation between correspondence languages.

F. Previous Related Studies

There were some researchers that have conducted study which use lexicostatistic analysis. Gusdi (1988) in his research about "Leksikostatistik dan Gloto kronologis Bahasa Penghulu Jambi: Suatu Studi Linguistik dengan Bahasa Minangkabau Dialek Padang Sibusuk." He found the time of separation between two languages from 1476 to 1632 and the percentage of cognate was 72%.

Irwan (1988) in his research, "Bahasa Sakai-Suatu Tinjauan Komparatif dan leksikostatistik dengan Bahasa Minangkabau," found the time separation between the Sakai language and Minangkabaunese from 1535 to 1712 and percentage of cognate was 85%. Next, Gusdi (1991) in his research about "Leksikostatistik atas Variasi Fonologi Bahasa Minangkabau; Agam, Tanah Datar, Kerinci: Suatu Studi Linguistik Komparatif Padang." He used Swadesh list consist of 200 words. After several consideration related to deciding the cognate, there were 113 word used. He got the time separation between those languages from 1338 to 1844 and the cognate was 81%.

Reniwati (1996) did a research about "Hubungan Kekerabatan Bahasa Melayu, Kerinci, Serawai dan Minangkabau: Suatu Kajian Leksikostatistik." She got the time separation between those languages from 1219 to 1322 and the percentage of cognate was 67%. Furthermore, Chandra (2009) in her research about "Lexicostatistic of Phonology Variation between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari* Andaleh, the 50 *Kota* Regency, and Malay in *Desa* Rumbio, the Kampar Regency" found time separation between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari* Andaleh and Malay in *Desa* Rumbio from 320 to 480 years ago and percentage of cognate was 84%.

The four researchers above did research about cognate between correspondence languages. This research is also about cognate. It is about cognate between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese are correspondence languages; they belong to the Malayo-

Polynesian family. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese would becompared to get cognate.

G. Theoretical Framework

Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family. Some of Minangkabaunese vocabulary has similarity with Mandailingnese vocabulary. Similarity of vocabulary or cognate between these languages was analyzed by using the lexicostatistic analysis.

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Malayo-Polynesian  │
                    └─────────────────────┘

  ┌──────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
  │  Minangkabaunese │              │  Mandailingnese  │
  └──────────────────┘              └──────────────────┘

                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │      Cognates       │
                    └─────────────────────┘

                    ┌──────────────────────────┐
                    │  Lexicostatistic Analysis │
                    └──────────────────────────┘

  ┌──────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────────┐
  │ Percentage of Cognates│         │      Time Depth of        │
  └──────────────────────┘          │   Minangkabaunese and     │
                                     │      Mandailingnese       │
                                     └──────────────────────────┘
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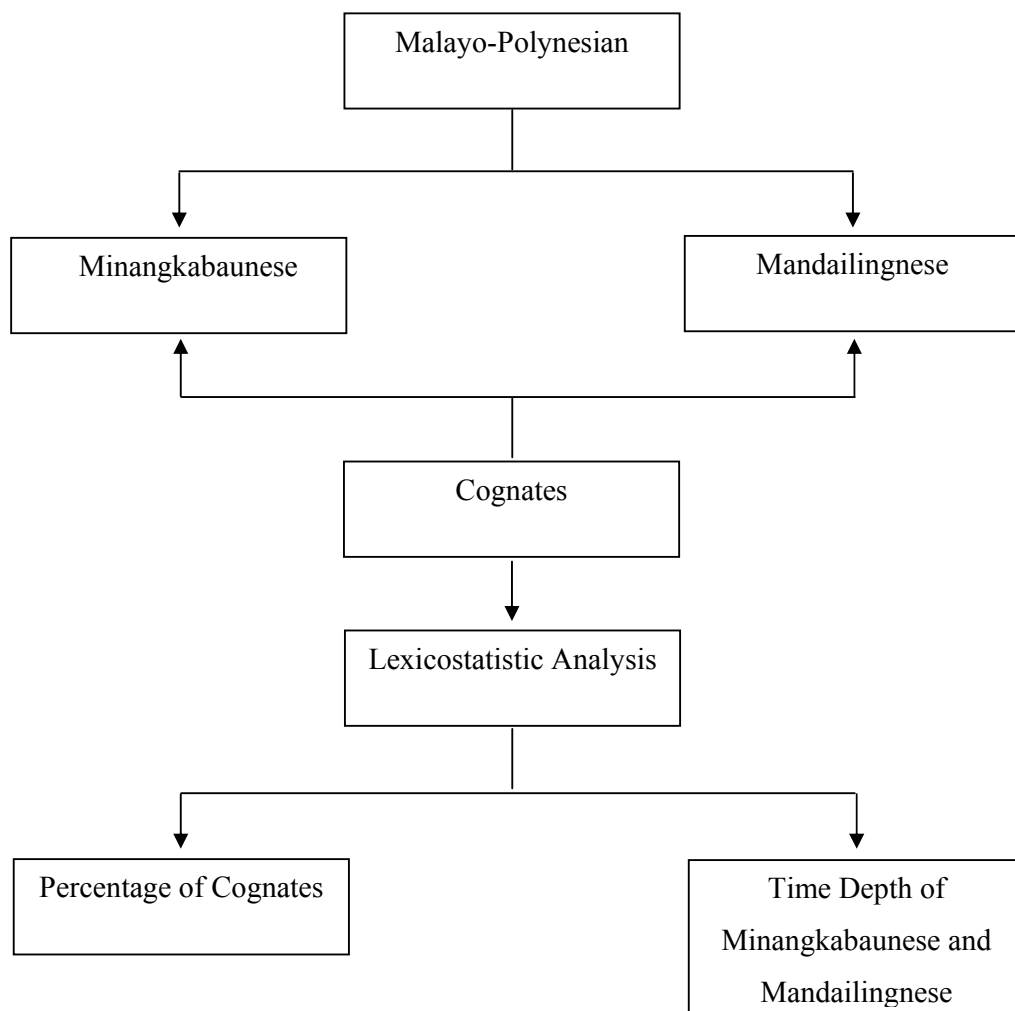
Desa Sipolu-polu (subdistrict of Panyabungan) is estimated about 185.113 kilometers. Meanwhile, the distance from *Nagari* Andaleh (the 50 Kota regency) to *Desa* Rumbio (the Kampar regency) is estimated about 72.6758 kilometers (Google Maps, 2011), (see appendix 6). The distance from*Nagari* Andaleh to*Desa* Rumbio is closer than *Nagari* Sumaniak to*Desa* Sipolu-polu. In line with the *wave theory*, Chandra got higher cognate percentage between Minangkabaunese and Malay because of closer regions where the languages spoken.

The previous researchers found the percentage of cognate among correspondence languages from 67% to 85% while the percentage of cognate between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese was 32%. Languages in the previous researches had closer correspondence. This is proven by higher cognate's percentage among these languages (reach to 85%). Nevertheless, Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese had less correspondence. This is proven by lower cognates' percentage between these languages (only 32%).

Previous researchers found cognates in a closer region. Although Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese were also found in continuous area, distance between the regions is farther than the previous researches. Closer region with the center of diversity shows higher similarity on the languages. However, farther distance between the regions of correspondence language shows farther diversity of their language and less similarity on their vocabulary. So, farther distance between the regions where the utterances of Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese taken result in less cognate's percentage on these languages.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on results of analysis which were provided in chapter IV, it can be concluded that from the total member of 198 words on the Swadesh list (ignoring two empty glosses); there were 63 pairs of similar vocabulary between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese and 135 different pairs. After doing the lexicostatistic analysis on the collected data, it was found that Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese had32% cognate pairs.The time depth between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese was between 2420-2828 years ago.

Higher percentage of cognate between languages shows the closer correspondence between them while lower cognate percentage means that there are fewer correspondences between those languages. Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese had32% cognate pairs; it means that Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese belong to a stock. Because belong to a stock, there is less correspondences between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese.

Cognates can be found in a continuous area or in a separated area. Previous researchers found cognate in continuous area, the languages which were compared in this research were also found in continuous area. Unlike the previous researches, places of where the utterances were taken are farther. Farther distance will results in further diversity on the correspondence languages.The distance from *Nagari* Sumaniak to *Desa* Sipolu-polu is estimated about 185.113 kilometers (Google Maps, 2011). Because of farther distance between the regions where the utterances

of Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese were taken, there is less similarity on these languages.

B. Suggestion

Language correspondence is identified by the region of its speakers. Closer region with the center of diversity shows stronger contact on their language and higher similarity on the languages.Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese are correspondence languages. In this research, Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese were compared to get cognate. Besides cognates, other aspect of language can be analyzed on Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese is language contact.

West Sumatra where Minangkabaunese is spoken and North Sumatra where Mandailingnese is spoken are in neighbourhood. Because of lying in continuous area, it gives possibility to have contact on the Minangkabaunese people and the Mandailingnese people. Contact on the society will also give contact on their language. For further research, it is suggested to analyze contact between Minangkabaunese and Mandailingnese and to identify which language is as the donor language and as the recipient.

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