

## GAYO LANGUAGE IS OLD MALAY (A DIALECTOLOGY STUDY: THE LANGUAGE CHANGE)

**Abdussalam**

*Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan*

**Salami Mahmud**

*Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh*

### ABSTRACT

An interdisciplinary linguistic which studies the problem on language variation is so called Dialectology. The variation of language happens on the usage that is caused by the change of social environment and place for ages. Language variation can be found in the form of accent, sub dialect, dialect, or that of language. Studying a language variation means also to trace the language history. Geographically, language variation can show where the speaker comes from. Linguistics distinctions analyzed in dialectology are phonetics, morphemic, and lexical variations. However, in this study, phonological and lexical variations are discussed. Glosses used are Ogden's 850 basic words which have been translated into Bahasa. The research subjects are 18 Gayo native speakers. Six of them become primary informants and the rests are as secondary ones. Methods of acquiring data used are *cakap-simak* (speak and listen) as well as *tulis-rekam* (write and record). The discovered data from the informants are crosschecked with the standardized words of *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian Great Dictionary). Then, the distance of word variations are determined by using dialectometry formula. The result are: 165 words = 19,41% lexical differences, 305 words = 35,88% phonetically differences, and 380 words = 44,71% without difference, neutral or zero. By regarding 1% data error tolerant, it can be concluded that Gayo language is Old Malay that has "accent variation = 20,41%" compared to New Malay or Bahasa Indonesia.

**Keywords:** language, variation, Gayo, Malay.

## INTRODUCTION

Gayo language that is found in the central part of Aceh province is interesting to be discussed by dialectological study since the language spoken by Gayo ethnic is known as an Old Malay. Malay in Gayo language *Melaya* means “go anywhere” and is also called for “Malaysia”. For example, “*We nge beloh ku Melaya*” = “He has gone to Malaysia.” “*Kusi we melaya?*” = Where does he go? In Tamil, *melayu* or *melayur* = high land. In Sanskrit, *malaya* = a kind of delicate scent eaglewood tree. In Javanese, *melayu* = *geras* or run. According to *Ensiklopedi Umum* 1997, Malay language covers: Malay of Riau, Lingga, Malay of Johor including Malay of Bangka, Malay of Natuna, Bunguran Ulu, Melay of Baliton, Melay of Margur, Pashu...” At the present time, the Melay ethnic is called as Indonesian, they populate all of Indonesian islands as native population (Nasution & Sembiring, 2007, pp. 3-9).

A long time ago, there was a great kingdom in Gayo area called as *Kerajaan Linge* or *Lingga*. As said by mouth to mouth story, the kingdom had a very close relationship to *Lingga* in Malaysia. The story “Sengeda and White Elephant” tells the relationship of Linge Gayo, Malaysia, and Aceh Darussalam kingdoms. It is told that Sengeda and Bener Meriah’s mother was the King of Malacca’s daughter. In view of the fact that Gayo is classified as Melay ethnic as well, but why is Gayo called as an Old Melay? To answer the question is not easier one, since it is needed some studies to support the fact such as history, anthropology, archeology, genetics, and linguistics to prove it scientifically. In this paper, the case is discussed by linguistics view on the variation of lexical words of Bahasa Gayo as an Old Melay compared to Bahasa Indonesia as a New Melay by using dialectometry formula. The number of words used as glosses are Ogden’s 850 basic words (Crystal, 2002).

### Geographical Area of Gayo Language

Gayo language area is geographically situated in central region of Aceh which is located in the six regencies, namely (a) East Aceh Regency, (b) Bener

Meriah Regency, (c) Central Aceh Regency, (d) Gayo Luwes Regency, (e) South-East Aceh Regency, and (f) Aceh Tamiang Regency (See the maps!).



Image taken from <http://uranggayo.wordpress.com/>

### **The Purposes and the Significance of study**

The purposes of the study are (1) to identify the number of variation lexically and phonologically; (2) to decide categorization of accent, sub dialect, dialect, or language differences between Bahasa Gayo as an Old Malay and Bahasa Indonesia as a New Malay; and (3) to describe linguistically relationship between the Old Malay and New Malay as the answer to the question of the study.

The significant of this study are: (a) realization of the idea about Preserving Local Languages based on the statute UUD 45; (b) proving the phonological and lexical variants of Gayo and Malay languages; (c) increasing the professionalism on writing about dialectology; (d) supporting the vocabulary of Gayo and Indonesian; (e) enhancing self confidence to speak in Gayo and Malay languages among the spokesperson; (f) developing knowledge on dialectology; (g) Adding new reading material on the language; (i) knowing where the spokesperson come from; and (h) recommendation for decision maker in applying the government policy on language.

## LITERATURE AND THEORY

At this point, it will be discussed the literature of Gayo seeing from the views of history, archeology, genealogy, anthropology, and linguistics. From the history view: according to Said (1961), Monograph Team from Unsyiah (1970), Ibrahim (2001), Gayo speaking people are the Old Malay originated from backside of India and occupied alongside of Indonesian islands during the time of the first movement. Aminurrashid (as cited in Nonki, 2011) states that "...the ethnic called Malay was living people at the outside bank of a small river that is named as *Sungai Melayu* (Melay River) to the upward of *Sungai Batanghari* (now, *Sungai Jambi*). They had been there more or less  $\pm 1500$  years ago. It had been occupied by a Malay Kingdom before a well-known Sriwijaya Kingdom or Old Palembang.

Archeology view: the very new fact from Archeology officer in Medan is that the fossils of Gayo's ancestors which are called as Old Malay have been discovered recently. They had been living in Takengen since the time 4.400 to 3.580 years elapsed (<http://aceh.tribunnews.com/>).

Anthropology view: it is believed that Gayo culture was from Howabinh that had been existed since the Mesolithic ages  $\pm 7.000-5.000$  years elapsed (see, <http://aceh.tribunnews.com/2011/12/12/kajian-arkeologis-suku-batak-dari-gayo> and Waspada, 11 January 2012, C11). It means Gayo people have been existed  $\pm 3.500$  years earlier than Malay Kingdom and Sriwijaya one. Gayo is categorized as old Malay or proto Melay.

Genealogy view: it is told that Gayo people have genealogical relationship with Old Malay. In the book *Aceh Sepanjang Abad*, it is stated that Gayo ancestor were Old Malay that strided out alongside of coastal area and settled to the central part of Aceh caused by the coming of New Malay from Indo-China and Kampuchea in the year 300 B.C. They lived along side of coastal area of north and east of Aceh as well as along side of Jambo Aye River, Perlak, and Kuala Simpang (Said, 1985, pp. 76). Gayo people formerly lived in the coastal area of north and east part of Aceh, exactly in Perlak and Pase. Later on, they settled into central part of moun-

tainous area of *Aceh Loser Antara* which is now called as Gayo High Land (Ibrahim, 2001).

Linguistics view: Gayo language is a language that is spoken by Aceh Gayo or Old Melayu which is more popular called as *urang Gayo* = Gayo people. The majority of them live in Central Aceh (UU 24/1956), Southeast Aceh (UUNo. 7/1974), Gayo Lues (UUNo. 4/2002), and Bener Meriah (UU 41/2003). Before the year 1974, the four regions belong to Central Aceh regency. Some of Gayo people reside in other regions, such as Gayo Kalul in Aceh Tamiang (UU 4/2002), Gayo Lukup or Serbejadi, in East Aceh (UU 24/1956). Before 1956, Gayo Kalul and Serbejadi belong to Central Aceh. In the year 2002, Aceh Tamiang was part of East Aceh regency. A small number of Gayo people exist in Aceh Singkil (UU 14/1999), Southwest Aceh (UU 4/2002), Subulussalam city (UU 8/2007), and other parts of Indonesia (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/aceh>).

Gayo people do not have a special writing system; however, it was derived from Arabic and modified to be so-called as *Arab Melayu* or *Arab Jawi*. It is known since the time of Islam existence in Andalas or Sumatra Island. Alphabetical writing system or Latin's writing symbols were not recognized before the Dutch colonialization period (Ibrahim, 2001, pp. 1-7). Gayo language is spoken by Gayo people spread along the six regencies of Aceh. It is stated that the phyla of Melay Polynesia language inherits the local languages such as Melay, Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Achinese, Batak, Balinese, Bugis, Nias, Toraja, Sasak, Seram, Dayak, and Gayo in Indonesia (Kern, as cited in Nasution & Sembiring, 2007, p. 56).

### **Dialectology**

The terms of dialectology, accent, dialect, language, and variant are as follows: (a) the systematic study of regional dialects is known variously as *dialectology*, *dialect geography*, *geolinguistics*, or *linguistic geography*" (see, Crystal, 1992:26; Chambers and Trudgill, 1980:207); (b) *Accent* "a national, local or individual way of pronouncing words" (Hornby, 1999:6). For example, Speak English with a foreign accent!(c) *Dialect* "the form of a language used in part of country or by a class of people with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other

forms of the same language” (Hornby, 1999, p. 319); (d) *language*, in Gayo is called as *Basa* or *Bahasa*. It means a systematic system apply to communicate ideas or feelings by using sign, sound, gesture, or signal that is considered and known its meaning (Brown, 2008, p. 406) or “the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings” (Hornby, 1999, p. 662); (e) *Variant* or *Variation* is “a thing that differs from other things or from a standard” (Hornby, 1999, p. 1320). So, variants in this study are linguistic form differences of lexical and phonetically used by the two languages, namely bahasa Gayo as Old Malay and bahasa Indonesia as the New Malay.

“All aspects of language structure and use are subject to changes, but the most noticeable and frequent changes affect pronunciation and vocabulary, and it is these which have attracted most study” (Crystal, 1992, p. 328). So, language is change “*dari Kaku ke Baku*” from a rigid into flexible one, from imperfect to be perfect one, such as: Old English to be Middle English and Modern English. Old Bahasa Indonesia into New one, such as *Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan* (EYD). for example:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| - yung→igung→idung→hidung (nose)        | - yup→iup→iyup→tiup (blow) |
| - ka'→kak→akak →kakak →kakanda (sister) | - sap→isap→hisap (suck)    |

Ancient Malay-Old Malay-New Malay:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| - savanakna→sebanyaknya→sebanyak-banyaknya (as much as possible) |                            |
| - manghidupi→menghidupi (to earn for a living)                   | - varang→barang (things)   |
| - vuatna→buatnya (for him/her)                                   | - prakara→perkara (matter) |

Studies on dialectology, in Indonesia, have been done since 1951 (Lauder, 2002). It is mentioned that there are 172 studies on dialectology all over Indonesia which is considered having more or less 735 languages. One of them is the study on Javanese done by Nothofer. He came into conclusion that Javanese dialect found in western part of Jogja is more conservative than that of Jogja, showing the characteristic of Ancient Java (Nothofer, as cited in Laksono, 2001). So, does Bahasa Gayo (Old Melay) differ from or close to Bahasa Indonesia (New Melayu)? How are the variants?

Language variants can be found in the form of *Phonological variant and Lexical one*. It is important to differ between phonological and lexical features in this study because to categorize linguistic features of a language into accent, sub dialect, dialect, or a language by using dialectometry formula, the variation of phonology is neglected (Ayatrohaedi in Mahsun, 1995, p. 119). Phonological variants among the regions are noticed if (a) the variants of lexeme conduce the same meaning or correspond to one and another, (b) the variants between the lexeme that show the same meaning if one or two sounds exist at the same position. The variant of lexeme that shows the same meaning is regarded as phonological variant if the lexeme is derived from the same lexical or the same protolanguage. If there is another reflection of a lexical or corresponding of its meaning is considered that it has two variants, namely phonological variant and lexical one (Mahsun, 1995, p. 23-24).

The variation of phonological feature caused by deletion or addition of vowel or consonant sounds is used to be happened and it is so-called sound variation or the style of a language. According to linguist, dialect variation consists of five styles: (1) phonetic or phonological variant, for example: in Bahasa Gayo: /aih/, /wih/, /waih/ 'water'; and *kuhi, kusi, kusihen* 'where'; (2) semantic variant, including: (a) synonym, a word that has the same meaning of a thing at different place, such as in Bahasa Gayo Lues and Gayo Laut: *poen* and *poa* 'salt'; (b) homonym, words with the same form but different meanings of different places, for example, *bayi* 'baby' = *anak* (Bahasa Indonesia) and *bayi* 'bride' = *pengantin* (Bahasa Gayo); *lang* 'tomorrow' = *besok* (Gayo) and *lang* 'no' = *tidak* (Karo); *enggih* 'no' = *tidak* (Gayo) and *enggih* 'yes' = *ya* (Java). (3) onomasiological variant, the set of associated concepts in relation to their linguistic forms at different places, such as *tahlil, wirid, pengajian, and yasinen* 'menghadiri pengajian = attending to reading group' (Gayo Laut-Gayo Lues); (4) semasiological variant, the set of the same concept for different meaning, e.g. *Padang* = *kota* (city), *suku* (tribe), *sate* (skewered meat); (5) morphological variant, the variation of word structure of the same language, e.g. (Gayo) *gure-geguren* = *senang-kesenangan* 'delight-delightment',

*mangan-pemanganan* = *makan-makanan* 'eat-food' (Guirald, as cited in Ayatrohaedi, 1983, p. 3–5).

Another linguist divides the variants into ten language styles (Mahsun, 1995, p. 33-39), such as *assimilation*, *dissimilation*, *metathesis*, *constriction*, *aphaeresis*, *syncope*, *apocope*, *prothesis*, *epenthesis*, and *paragog*. (1) **Assimilation** is the influence exercised by one sound upon the articulation of another, so that the sounds become more alike, it can be a vowel with another vowel, vowel with consonant, and consonant with another consonant. e.g. (Gayo Blang-Gayo Lut): *mere→merg* = *mau* 'want', *amate→amante* = *bapak kita* 'our father', *sana→hana* = *apa* 'what', *nise→nice* = *dia punya* 'her/his'. (2) **Dissimilation**, the influence sound segments have on one another, so that they become less alike. E.g. ancient Javanese and new Javanese: *rwa→roro→loro* = *dua* 'two'; Bahasa Gayo and Batak Karo: *sara→sada* = *satu* 'one', *rowa→dowa* = *dua* 'two', *tulu→telu* = *tiga* 'three', *ine→inang* = *ibu* 'mom', *ama→amang* = *ayah* = 'father', *engi→anggi* = *adik perempuan* 'young sister'. (3) **Metathesis**, alteration in a normal sequence of two sound elements. E.g. Old Melay-New Melay or Gayo-Indonesia: *geral→gelar* 'name or title', *ringkalan→lingkaran* 'circle'. (4) **Contraction**, a shortened of two sounds attached to an adjacent form. E.g. Bahasa Gayo Blang-Gayo Laut: *daun→dun* = *daun* 'leaf', *belang→blang* = *lapangan* 'square'. (5) **Aphesis**, the loss of an unstressed vowel at the beginning of a word. E.g. in Old Malay: *masin→asin* 'salty', *masam→asam* 'sour'. (6) **Syncope**, the loss of sounds or letters from the middle of a word. e.g. Bahasa Indonesia: *gelembung→gembung* 'bubble', *gerigi→gigi* 'teeth', *gemuruh→guruh* 'thunder'. (7) **Apocope**, the omission of a final syllable, sound, or letter in a word. E.g. Bahasa Gayo Laut: *geralle→geral* = *nama* 'name', *jerohe→jeroh* = *baik* 'good', *sedeppe→sedep* = *sedap* 'delicious'. (8) **Prothesis**, the insertion of an extra sound at the beginning of a word. E.g. Bahasa Indonesia: *bu→ibu* 'mom', *kak→kakak* 'sister', *bang→abang* 'brother'. (9) **Epenthesis**, the insertion of an extra sound in the middle of a word. E.g. Old Malay: *doa→dowa* = *do'a* 'pray', *sumang→sumbang* 'disharmony', *Amaku→Amangku* 'my father', *Saidi→Sahidi* (one's name). (10) **Paragog**, the addition of sounds or letters at the end of a word. E.g. Gayo language: *kune →kunehen* =

*bagaimana* 'how', *kusi*→*kusihen* = *kemana* 'where', *cerak*→*ceraken* = *bicara* 'talk', *keta*→*ketane* = *begitu* 'then'.

### Some Theories

In linguistics, a special study on dialect is called dialectology, dialect geography, geolinguistics, or linguistic geography. It is said that dialectology has connection with the other nonlinguistic sciences. That is why, in this writing, before discussing dialectology further, it is necessary to discuss the supporting knowledge such as history, anthropology, archaeology, and genetics. All these sciences can prove the genuine of an ethnic where it is from. So, these are needed to support the probes that Aceh Gayo is really an Old Malay or not.

1. Historical theory, that people who live in the interior or central of an island or continent are the first dwellers to the island or the continent (see, Ibrahim, 2001:1). Gayo people live in the central of Sumatra Island, Central Aceh.
2. Anthropological theory, that human culture is develop time to time, from the traditional era to modern one (from paleolithic→mesolithic→to neolithic). It can be seen from the tools and house wares used, including musical instrument made.
3. Archeological theory, the very ancient people can be known their ages from carbonic test of their fossils. It has been found that the fossil of Gayo ancestors in Ujung Karang Kebayaken, Takengon. The age of the fossils are ±6.500 years elapsed (see <http://sejarah.kompasiana.com/2011/07/05/>).
4. Genetics theory, someone can be known his ancestor by comparing his genetic or DNA with his or her ancestor. The fossils teeth of Gayo ancestors in Ujung Karang Kebayaken have been studied by experts from Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology Jakarta. The fossils were found by Archeologists of North Sumatra (see <http://www.tanohaceh.com/?p=1129>).
5. Linguistic theory, "language shows who you are". The relationship of a tribe to another one can be traced from the language they speak since the linguis-

tic features of the speakers can be seen or analyzed to show where they are from.

In linguistic theory, there is a theory which is so-called 'wave theory'. It is popularized by Johannes Schmidt in the year 1872. According to this theory, the languages used by people in certain region are influenced by the changes of a certain region. It means, a change will spread away (just like the wave) from its core and it does not stop till the border of a dialect since it is able to spread out of a language border to interlanguages. Even it influences among the phyla of the languages or intralanguages. There is hypothesis which says that a language is categorized as protolanguage to some other languages can be known by comparing the languages (Schwarz, et al., 1992, p. 1176). In this study, the words of Aceh Gayo (Old Malay) are compared to Bahasa Indonesia (New Malay). Then, the words are analyzed to find the percentage of lexical and phonological variants by using dialectometry formula.

### Method of Study and Analysis

This study uses two methods, library research and field research methods. Library research is used to find some information based on writing materials such as book, journal, encyclopedia, dictionary, magazine, newspaper, and other writing materials. Field research is used to find data from subjects or informants in the field. To identify accent, sub dialect, dialect, and language variants of Bahasa Gayo, is used *Cakap and Simak methods* or speaking and listening methods (Sudaryanto, 1993). Speaking method is applied by using elicitation technique, face to face, and recording technique. Listening method is applied by using techniques of writing and recording. Data collecting are analyzed by using matching technique, matching and comparing techniques, contrasting and comparing techniques. Data collection is taken from some informants that are fulfilling exceptional requirements (Mahsun, 1995; Ayatrohaedi, 1983; Chambers and Trudgill, 1990). The result of recording data is written, and then they are compared with the lexical words found in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Informants are selected from six fields of study. Data collection used questionnaire of 850 glosses, *Ogden's 859 Basic Words* (Crystal, 1992 and Abdussalam, 2012). Next, selecting the glosses to sort them into lexical and

phonological variants, neutral or zero (without variant), At last, each group of glosses are calculated by using dialectometry formula to be considered the variant of the two languages into accent, sub dialect, dialect, or language variants (Thomas, 1988; Guiter in Mahsun, 1995:118; Sibarani, 1999).

#### *The Dialectometry Formula*

$$\frac{S}{n} \times 100 = d\%$$

Description:

**S** = Number of word variation from area of the study.

**n** = Total number of glosses that are compared.

**d** = Total percentage of variation.

Based on the formula, it is measured the lexical variation or differentiation as the following criteria: more than  $\geq 81$  percent lexical variation is considered as language variant (*langue*), 51–80 percent lexical variation is considered as dialect variant (*dialecte*), 31-50 percent lexical variation is considered as sub dialect variant (*sousdialecte*), 21-30 percent lexical variation is considered as accent variant (*parler*), and less than  $\leq 20$  percent lexical variation is considered as no variant (*negligeable*). (Guiter, as cited in Sibarani, 1999, p. 9, Lauder, 2002, p. 39, and Mahsun, 2005, p. 154).

The analysis of phonological variation is using Guiter criteria: (Guiter in Mahsun, 2005, p. 155). However, In this study, the standard of phonological criteria are not applied because to determine an accent, sub dialect, dialect, and language variants by using dialectometry formula, the phonological and morphological variants should be ignored (Ayatrohaedi in Mahsun, 1995, p. 119).

#### **The Result of Study**

The result of dialectometry analysis on the glosses of 850 basic words show that the variation of Bahasa Gayo (Old Malay) compared with Bahasa Indonesia (New Malay) as follows: few lexical variation, namely 165 words = 19,41%, some phonetically variation, 305 words = 35,88%, and neutral or zero = 380 words = 44,71%. By adding 1 % error tolerance of data, it is found that lexical variation =

20,41%. It means there is “accent variation” between Bahasa Gayo (Old Malay) and Bahasa Indonesia (New Malay).

## CONCLUSION

Having seen from the result of dialectometry analyses and supported by archeology, anthropology, genealogy, and history theories, it can be pulled out a supposition that Gayo people are the oldest men in Sumatra and their language is called as Aceh-Gayo language or Gayo Language or Old Malay that has different accent with New Malay or Bahasa Indonesia (20,41%). So, it is very possible that Gayo’s ancestors are also the ancestors for Achinese, Batak, Minangkabau, New Malay and other tribes among Sumatra island. The idea has been supported by Nasution and Sembiring (2007, p. 3-9) that the present Melay ethnics named as Indonesian, live in all Indonesian islands are genuine native people or speakers.

Based on the conclusion, it is necessary to do further studies with a bigger number of glosses or words, namely 2.000 up to 3.000 glosses and more complete of linguistic aspects, namely lexical, morphological, and phonological features. So, the accuracy of data is more acceptable since few of Ogden’s 850 words may not be sufficient any more.

## REFERENCES

- Abdussalam. (2012). *Hanya 850 Kata Gayo-Indonesia-Inggris untuk Komunikasi Sehari-hari*. Medan: Program Studi Linguistik Sekolah Pascasarjana USU.
- Aceh.tribunnews.com. (2012). *Kajian Arkeologis Suku Batak dari Gayo*. Retrieved from <http://aceh.tribunnews.com/2011/12/12/kajian-arkeologis-suku-batak-dari-gayo>
- Ayatrohaedi. (1983). *Dialektologi: Sebuah Pengantar*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.
- Brown, H Douglas. (2008). *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa (transl)*. (5<sup>th</sup> Edition). Jakarta: US Embassy.
- Chambers, J.K. and Trudgill, P. (1980). *Dialectology*. Cambridge, New York, Melbourne: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (1992). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hornby, A.S. (1999). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. 4th Impression. Oxford: Oxford University press.
- Ibrahim, M. (2001). *Mujahid Dataran Tinggi Gayo*. Takengon: Yayasan Maqammahmuda.
- Kompasiana. (2012) retrieved from <http://sejarah.kompasiana.com/2011/07/05/menelusuri-sejarah-suku-gayo-melalui-dongeng-dan-bukti-arkeologi/>
- Laksono, Kisyani. (2001). *Bahasa Jawa di Jawa Timur Bagian Utara dan Lex.Dambangan: Kajian Dialektologis*. Ringkasan Disertasi.
- Lauder, Multamia RMT. (1993). *Pemetaan dan Distribusi Bahasa-Bahasa di Tangerang*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa.
- Lauder, Multamia RMT. (2002). "Reevaluasi Konsep Pemilah Bahasa dan Dialek untuk Bahasa Nusantara", (Jurnal) *Makara, Sosial Humaniora*, Vol.6, No.1 Juni 2002 (file pdf).
- Mahsun, (1995). *Dialektologi Diakronis: Sebuah Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Nasution, Farizal & Sembiring, Asli Br. (2007). *Budaya Melayu*. Medan: Badan Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah Provinsi Sumut.

- Nonki. (2010). *Asal Usul Bahasa Melayu*. Retrieved from <http://massahartiga.Lex.Dogspot.com/2010/03/asal-usul-bahasa-melayu-sebuah-kajian.html>
- Nothofer, Bernd. (1980). *Dialektgeographische Untersuchungen in West-Java und im Westlichen Zentral-Java*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- Nur, W. W. (2011). *Menelusuri sejarah suku gayo melalui dongeng dan bukti arkeologi*. Retrieved from <http://sejarah.kompasiana.com/2011/07/05/menelusuri-sejarah-suku-gayo-melalui-dongeng-dan-bukti-arkeologi/>
- Schwarz, Chaterine., Davidson, George., et al. (1992). *Chambers English Dictionary*, (Editors). London: Clays Ltd. St Ives plc.
- Sibarani, Robert & Hanafiah, Ridwan. (1999). *Geografi Dialek Bahasa Mandailing*. Medan: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Bagian Proyek Pembinaan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah Sumatera Utara.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistis*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Tanoh Aceh. (2012). *200 Siswa di Takengon Jalani Tes DNA*. Retrieved from <http://www.tanohaceh.com/?p=1129>
- Thomas, Alan R. (1988). *Methods in Dialectology*. Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Wikipedia. (2011). *Aceh*. Retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aceh>

## APPENDIX

## THE WORDS PHONETICALLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD MALAY AND NEW MALAY (INDONESIA)

No.	GLOSS ENGLISH	BAHASA GAYO (MELAYU TUA)	BAHASA INDONESIA (MELAYU MUDA)	DIFFERENCE/ VARIANT (Neutral, Lexical, Phonetics)
	1	2	3	4
<b>A</b>				
2	able,	mampu, sanggup .	mampu, sanggup	Phon.D
3	about,	sekiter .	sekitar,	Phon.D
6	across,	semelah .	sebelah (seberang),	Phon.D
7	act,	betindak .	bertindak,	Phon.D
8	addition,	penamahen .	penambahan,	Phon.D
9	adjustment,	penyesuen .	penyesuaian,	Phon.D
13	against,	Berlewenen.	berlawanan	Phon.D
14	agreement,	persetujuan .	persetujuan,	Phon.D
15	air,	hewe, kuyu.	hawa, bayu,	Phon.D
16	all,	seloroh .	seluruh,	Phon.D
17	almost,	hamper.	hampir,	Phon.D
19	amount,	jemlah .	jumlah,	Phon.D
20	amusement,	hiburen .	hiburan,	Phon.D
22	angle,	sagi, sodot .	segi, sudut,	Phon.D
23	angry,	benges .	bengis (marah)	Phon.D
24	animal,	benatang .	binatang,	Phon.D
25	answer,	jeweben .	jawaban,	Phon.D
28	apparatus,	peralatan .	peralatan,	Phon.D
29	apple,	wah napel .	buah apel,	Phon.D
30	approval,	persetujuan .	persetujuan,	Phon.D
31	arch,	bangunen mu- lengkung.	bangunan melengkung,	Phon.D
32	argument,	alasen .	alasan,	Phon.D
34	army,	tentera .	tentara,	Phon.D
36	as,	sebage (lagu) .	sebagai,	Phon.D
39	attempt,	cube.	coba (usaha)	Phon.D
40	attention,	peratin, pratin .	perhatian,	Phon.D
42	authority,	keahlien .	keahlian,	Phon.D
43	automatic,	otomates .	otomatis,	Phon.D
44	awake	terjege (wet nome).	terjaga,	Phon.D
<b>B</b>				
49	balance,	timang ,	imbang,	Phon.D

50	ball,	bal .	bola,	Phon.D
51	band,	ben, rombongan .	ben, rombongan,	Phon.D
54	basket,	keranyang .	keranjang,	Phon.D
56	be,	ara, jadi.	ada, jadi,	Phon.D, N
58	because,	sebeb .	sebab,	Phon.D
59	bed,	rosbang .	rusbang,	Phon.D
61	before,	sebelum .	sebelum,	Phon.D
62	behavior,	kelakun .	kelakuan,	Phon.D
63	belief,	kepercayaan .	kepercayaan,	Phon.D
66	berry,	uwah (ni) beri .	buah beri	Phon.D
70	bit,	tefikik, tikit .	sedikit,	Phon.D
72	bitter,	pait, pit	pahit,	Phon.D
73	Lex.Dack,	item,	hitam,	Phon.D
76	Lex.Dow,	iyup .	tiup,	Phon.D
79	boat,	perau .	perahu,	Phon.D
80	body,	beden .	badan,	Phon.D
82	bone,	tulen .	tulang,	Phon.D
88	brain,	utok .	otak,	Phon.D
91	brass,	kuningen .	kuningan,	Phon.D
92	bread,	ruti .	roti,	Phon.D
94	brick,	atu bata .	batu bata,	Phon.D
98	brother,	abang, sudere .	abang, saudara,	N, Phon.D
101	bucket,	emer .	ember,	Phon.D
102	building,	bangunen .	bangunan,	Phon.D
103	bulb,	bohlam, gelemung .	bohlam, gelembung,	N, Phon.D
107	but,	tapi.	tetapi,	Phon.D
<b>C.</b>				
117	cart,	pedati, gerbak .	pedati, gerobak	N,Phon.D
119	cause,	sebeb .	sebab,	Phon.D
121	chain,	rante .	rantai,	Phon.D
123	chance,	kesempatan,can .	kesempatan,	Phon.D
128	chest,	peti, dede.	peti, dada,	N, Phon.D
132	circle,	ringkelen .	lingkaran,	PHON.D R = L (Alofon)
135	clock,	jem .	jam,	Phon.D
138	coal,	atubere .	batubara,	Phon.D
148	company,	perus- ahaen, rombongan	perus- ahaan, rombongan,	Phon.D
149	comparison,	perbandingan .	Perbandingan	Phon.D
153	condition,	keadaen, parie .	keadaan	Phon.D
154	connection,	hubungan .	hubungan,	Phon.D
156	control,	kendalin .	kendali,	Phon.D
157	cook,	mujerang .	menjerang,	Phon.D

158	copper,	tembege .	tembaga,	Phon.D
163	cough,	matuk .	batuk,	Phon.D
166	cow,	lemu .	lembu,	Phon.D
169	crime,	kejahaten .	kejahatan,	Phon.D
170	cruel,	kejem, kasar .	kejam, kasar	Phon.D, N
171	crush,	tebrak .	tabrak,	Phon.D
175	curtain,	tire .	tirai,	Phon.D
178	cut .	mungerat, mune- bang .	mengerat, mene- bang	Phon.D
D.				
179	damage,	kerusakan .	kerusakan,	Phon.D
181	dark,	gelep .	gelap,	Phon.D
182	daughter,	peteri .	putri,	Phon.D
184	dead,	mate .	mati,	Phon.D
186	death,	kematen .	kematian,	Phon.D
187	debt,	utang .	hutang,	Phon.D
188	decision,	keputusan .	keputusan,	Phon.D
189	deep,	relem, delem .	dalam,	Phon.D
190	degree,	derejet,tingket .	derajat,tingkat,	Phon.D
191	delicate,	sedep .	sedap,	Phon.D
192	dependent,	ketergantungan .	ketergantungan,	Phon.D
193	design,	murancang .	merancang,	Phon.D
194	desire,	keinginen, kenak .	keinginan, kehendak	Phon.D
195	destruction,	perusakan.	perusakan,	Phon.D
197	development,	pengembangan .	pengembangan,	Phon.D
198	different,	mubeda, berbeda .	berbeda,	Phon.D
199	digestion,	pencernaken ,lamung.	pencernaan, lam- bung	Phon.D
202	discovery,	penemun .	penemuan,	Phon.D
207	distribution,	penyaluren .	penyaluran,	Phon.D
208	division,	bagen .	bagian,	Phon.D
209	do,	bebuet .	berbuat,	Phon.D
214	drain,	saluren, parik .	saluran, parit	Phon.D
216	dress,	pekayan .	pakaian,	Phon.D
218	driving,	munyepir .	menyopir,	Phon.D
219	drop,	tetep, singah .	tetes, singgah,	Phon.D
E.				
222	ear,	cuping, kemiring .	kuping,	Phon.D
223	early,	awal, mulo .	awal, mula	N, Phon.D
227	education,	pendidikan .	pendidikan,	Phon.D
228	effect,	akibet, pengaruh .	akibat, pengaruh,	Phon.D, N
230	elastic,	elastis, tegang- kenur .	elastis, tegang- kendur	N, Phon.D
232	end,	akhire, selese .	akhir, selesai	Phon.D

236	error,	kesalahen .	kesalahan,	Phon.D
237	even,	malahen .	malahan,	Phon.D
238	event,	peristiwa, kejadian	peristiwa, kejadian	Phon.D
240	every,	setiep, jep .	setiap,	Phon.D
241	example,	contoe .	contoh,	Phon.D
242	exchange,	pertukeren .	pertukaran,	Phon.D
243	existence,	keberadaen .	keberadaan,	Phon.D
244	expansion,	perluesen .	perluasan,	Phon.D
245	experience,	pengalamanen .	pengalaman,	Phon.D
246	expert,	tenege ahli .	tenaga ahli,	Phon.D
<b>F.</b>				
250	fall,	musim gugur, metuh .	musim-gugur, jatuh	N, Phon.D
255	fat,	gemok, gotol .	gemuk,	Phon.D
260	feeling,	perasaen .	perasaan	Phon.D
263	fiction,	cerite .	cerita,	Phon.D
264	field,	ume .	huma,	Phon.D
266	finger,	jari, jejari .	jari, jemari	N, Phon.D
268	first,	mulo, pemulo .	mula, pemula	Phon.D
269	fish,	iken .	ikan,	Phon.D
271	flag,	bendera, kiberen .	bendera, kibarkan,	N, Phon.D
272	flame,	munyala .	menyala,	Phon.D
273	flat,	gempes .	kempes,	Phon.D
274	flight,	penerbanganen .	penerbangan,	Phon.D
275	floor,	lante .	lantai,	Phon.D
276	flower,	bunge .	bunga,	Phon.D
278	fold,	lipeten .	lipatan,	Phon.D
279	food,	panganen .	panganan,	Phon.D,
280	foolish,	ogoh .	bodoh,	Phon.D
283	force,	kekueten .	kekuatan,	Phon.D
284	fork,	gerpu, penggarut	garpu, penggarut	Phon.D, N
288	frame,	bingke .	bingkai,	Phon.D
289	free,	gratis, cume-cume	gratis, cuma-cuma,	N, Phon.D
292	from,	ari .	dari,	Phon.D
294	fruit,	uah, uwah.	buah, buwah	Phon.D
<b>G.</b>				
299	get,	depet .	dapat,	Phon.D
301	give,	osah .	kasih,	Phon.D
305	goat,	kaming .	kambing,	Phon.D
312	green,	ijo .	hijau,	Phon.D
314	grip,	tengkam .	tangkap,	Phon.D
316	growth,	pertumuhnen .	pertumbuhan,	Phon.D
317	guide,	pemannu.	pemandu,	Phon.D

H.				
320	hammer,	tukul, mertil.	tukul, martil,	N, Phon.D
323	happy,	bahgie .	bahagia,	Phon.D
324	harbor,	pelabuhan .	pelabuhan,	Phon.D
329	have,	milik ara .	milik, ada,	N, Phon.D
331	head,	mumimpin, ulu.	memimpin, hulu,	Phon.D
334	heart,	jantung, ate .	jantung, hati,	N, Phon.D
336	help,	bantu, tulung .	bantu, tolong	N, Phon.D
337	here,	i sin, i sien .	di sini,	Phon.D
340	hole,	luwang, loyang .	lubang,	Phon.D
342	hook,	sangkutn.	sangkutan,	Phon.D
343	hope,	harapen .	harapan,	Phon.D
344	horn,	terompet, tanuk .	terompet, tanduk,	N, Phon.D
345	horse,	kude .	kuda,	
346	hospital,	umah sakit .	rumah sakit,	Phon.D
347	hour,	jem .	jam,	Phon.D
348	house,	umah .	rumah,	Phon.D
I.				
353	idea,	ide, pemikiren .	ide, pemikiran ,	Phon.D
354	if,	ike .	jika,	Phon.D
357	impulse,	gerak ni ate .	gerakan hati,	Phon.D
359	increase,	muningket .	meningkat,	Phon.D
364	instrument,	peralatan .	peralatan,	Phon.D
365	insurance,	jaminen, asuransi .	jaminan, asuransi,	Phon.D, N
366	interest,	bunge, minet .	bunga, minat,	Phon.D
367	invention,	penemun .	penemuan,	Phon.D
369	island .	pulo .	pulau.	Phon.D
J.				
370	jelly,	sele .	selai,	Phon.D
372	join,	gabungen .	gabungan,	Phon.D
373	journey,	perjelenen .	perjalanan,	Phon.D
375	jump .	lumpet .	lompat.	Phon.D
K.				
379	kick,	tipak .	sepak,	Phon.D
381	kiss,	cum, cumen .	cium, ciuman,	Phon.D
385	knowledge .	pengetahuen, ilmu .	pengetahuan, ilmu.	Phon.D, N
L.				
386	land,	dereten, tanoh .	daratan, tanah,	Phon.D
392	lead,	petunyuk, pimpin .	petunjuk, pimpin,	Phon.D, N
393	leaf,	dun, ulung .	daun,	Phon.D

394	learning,	pelejeren .	pelajaran,	Phon.D
398	let,	bier, ijinen .	biar, ijinkan,	Phon.D
399	letter,	suret, tulisen, huruf .	surat, tulisan, huruf,	Phon.D, N
400	level,	tingket .	tingkat,	Phon.D
403	light,	caya, nyala .	cahaya, nyala,	Phon.D, N
407	linen,	lemut, lemek .	lembut, lembek,	Phon.D
409	liquid,	cairen .	cairan,	Phon.D
411	little,	tikik .	dikit ,	Phon.D
412	living,	kehidupen .	kehidupan,	Phon.D
417	loud,	inger .	hingar,	Phon.D
419	low,	renah .	rendah.	Phon.D
M.				
421	make,	buet, tos .	buat,	Phon.D
423	man,	urang, rawan .	orang, lelaki,	Phon.D, Lex.D
424	manager,	menejer, pimpi- nen .	manajer, pimpinan,	Phon.D
426	mark,	tene .	tanda,	Phon.D
428	married,	munikah, kerje .	menikah,	Phon.D
429	match,	adu, judu .	adu, jodoh,	N, Phon.D
430	material,	reta, bene .	harta, benda,	Phon.D
431	mass,	rami, rayat .	ramai, rakyat,	Phon.D
433	meal,	makanen, man- gan .	makanan, makan,	Phon.D
436	medical,	kesehaten .	kesehatan,	Phon.D
437	meeting,	pertemuen, rapat .	pertemuan, rapat,	Phon.D, N
438	memory,	memori, ingeten .	memori, ingatan,	N, Phon.D
443	mind,	pikiran .	pikiran,	Phon.D
447	mixed,	icampur, iaduk .	dicampur, diaduk,	Phon.D
450	month,	bulen (tanggal) .	bulan, (tanggal),	Phon.D
451	moon,	ulen (planet)	bulan (planet)	Phon.D
452	morning,	soboh .	subuh,	Phon.D
454	motion,	bergerak .	bergerak,	Phon.D
457	move,	pinah .	pindah,	Phon.D
458	much, more,	bayak, lebih bay- ak, dele.	banyak, lebih ban- yak,	Phon.D
N.				
462	name,	nahma, geral .	nama, gelar	Phon.D
469	need,	kebutuhen, keper- luen .	kebutuhan, keperlu- an,	Phon.D
474	news,	berite, keber .	berita, kabar,	Phon.D
475	night,	kelam, gelep .	malam, gelap,	Phon.D
476	no,	enggih, gere .	enggak, tidak,	Phon.D
477	noise,	inger .	hingar,	Phon.D

480	nose,	iyung, igung .	hidung,	Phon.D
482	note,	cataten .	catatan,	Phon.D
O.				
486	observation,	pengamatan .	pengamatan,	Phon.D
487	of,	tentang, mungenai .	tentang, mengenai,	Phon.D
488	off,	matinen .	matikan,	Phon.D
489	offer,	tawaren .	tawarkan,	Phon.D
492	old,	tue .	tua,	Phon.D
495	open,	uke .	buka,	Phon.D
497	opinion,	pendepet, pikiran	pendapat, pikiran,	Phon.D
498	opposite,	lewen (kata) .	lawan (kata),	Phon.D
503	ornament,	hiasen .	hiasan,	Phon.D
504	other,	laen, len .	lain,	Phon.D
507	over,	i atas .	di atas,	Phon.D
P.				
511	paint,	cet .	cat,	Phon.D
513	parallel,	sejejer .	sejajar,	Phon.D
514	parcel,	bungkusen .	bungkusan,	Phon.D
515	part,	bagien .	bagian,	Phon.D
518	payment,	pembayaren .	pembayaran,	Phon.D
519	peace,	dame .	damai,	Phon.D
520	pen,	pelpen .	pulpen,	Phon.D
522	person,	urang, manusie.	orang, manusia,	Phon.D
531	plate,	pingen, plat .	pinggan, plat ,	Phon.D, N
532	play,	men, drama .	main, drama ,	Phon.D, N
534	pleasure,	kesenangen .	kesenangan ,	Phon.D
536	pocket,	sak, kantong .	saku, kantong,	Phon.D, N
538	poison,	racun, tube .	racun, tuba,	N, Phon.D
540	political,	pelitik, pendukung	politik, pendukung	Phon.D, N
543	position,	posisi, kedudukan	posisi, kedudukan,	N, Phon.D
545	pot,	pot,cerek .	pot, ceret,	Phon.D
546	potato,	gantang .	kentang,	Phon.D
548	power,	kuasa, tenege .	kuasa, tenaga,	Phon.D
552	prison,	penjere .	penjara,	Phon.D
554	probaLex.De,	kemungkinan .	kemungkinan,	Phon.D
558	property,	aset, reta .	aset, harta,	N, Phon.D
563	pump,	pumpah .	pompa,	Phon.D
564	punishment,	hukumen .	hukuman,	Phon.D
565	purpose,	tujuen .	tujuan,	Phon.D
566	push,	tulak, degen .	tolak, tekan,	Phon.D

<b>Q.</b>				
569	question,	pertanyaen .	pertanyaan,	Phon.D
572	quite .	sungguh .	sungguh,	Phon.D
<b>R.</b>				
578	ray,	siner .	sinar,	Phon.D
581	reading,	<i>mubaca</i> .	<i>membaca</i> ,	Phon.D
582	ready,	siep .	siap,	Phon.D
583	reason,	alasen .	alasan,	Phon.D
586	regret,	penyesalen, munyesal	penyesalan, me- nyesal	Phon.D
588	relation,	hubungan .	hubungan,	Phon.D
593	responsible,	bertanggungjawab .	bertanggung jawab,	Phon.D
594	rest,	isterhat .	istirahat,	Phon.D
601	road,	jelen .	jalan,	Phon.D
602	rod,	tangke .	tangkai,	Phon.D
608	round,	puteren .	putaran,	Phon.D
610	rule,	aturen .	aturan,	Phon.D
<b>S.</b>				
618	say,	ucepen .	ucapkan,	Phon.D
620	school,	sekolah .	sekolah,	Phon.D
621	science,	ilmu pengetahuan .	ilmu pengetahuan,	Phon.D
630	seed,	eneh .	benih,	Phon.D
631	selection,	pemilihan .	pemilihan,	Phon.D
632	self,	diri, sendiri .	diri, sendiri,	Phon.D
633	send,	mungirim .	mengirim,	Phon.D
636	separate,	<i>mupisah</i> .	<i>berpisah</i> ,	Phon.D
644	sheep,	<i>bebiri</i> .	<i>biri-biri</i> ,	Phon.D
648	shock,	<i>guncangen</i> .	<i>goncangan</i> ,	Phon.D
650	short,	singket .	singkat,	Phon.D
653	sign,	tenne .	tanda,	Phon.D
655	silver,	pirak .	perak,	Phon.D
657	sister,	adek, aka .	adik, kakak	Phon.D
658	size,	ukuran .	ukuran,	Phon.D
664	slope,	mereng .	miring,	Phon.D
667	smash,	cemes .	smes,	Phon.D
671	smooth,	alus .	halus,	Phon.D
679	soft,	lemut .	lembut,	Phon.D
680	solid,	pedet .	padat,	Phon.D
681	some,	itikik .	dikit,	Phon.D
683	song,	nyanyin, lagu .	nyanyian, lagu	Phon.D, N
687	soup,	sop .	sup,	Phon.D

690	special,	husus .	khusus,	Phon.D
691	sponge,	sepon, mugosok .	sepon, menggosok,	N, Phon.D
692	spoon,	senok .	sendok,	Phon.D
699	statement,	pernyataen .	pernyataan,	Phon.D
705	stick,	tungket .	tongkat,	Phon.D
711	stone,	atu .	batu,	Phon.D
716	street,	jelen, dene .	jalan,	Phon.D
717	stretch,	mulonggaren .	melonggarkan,	Phon.D
718	stiff,	jekang, kental.	kejang, kental,	Phon.D, N
720	strong,	kuet .	kuat,	Phon.D
723	sugar,	gule .	gula,	Phon.D
726	support,	dukungen .	dukungan,	Phon.D
T.				
741	teaching,	ejeren, ejer .	ajaran, ajar,	Phon.D
744	than,	aripada .	daripada,	Phon.D
745	that,	behwe .	bahwa,	Phon.D
747	then,	Kemudien, kemuden .	kemudian,	Phon.D
749	there,	i sone .	di sana,	Phon.D
750	thick,	tebel .	tebal,	Phon.D
752	thing,	benne .	benda,	Phon.D
754	though,	meskiye .	meskipun ,	Phon.D
755	thought,	pikiran .	pikiran,	Phon.D
760	thunder,	gegur .	guntur,	Phon.D
761	ticket,	kercis .	karcis,	Phon.D
763	till,	hinge, sampe .	hingga, samapai	Phon.D
767	to,	ku .	ke,	Phon.D
771	tongue,	dilah .	lidah,	Phon.D
775	town,	kute .	kota,	Phon.D
776	trade,	perdagangan .	perdagangan,	Phon.D
777	train,	kretapi .	kereta api,	Phon.D
778	transport,	pengangkutan .	pengangkutan,	Phon.D
786	twist .	puter .	putar,	Phon.D
U.				
791	use,	gune, pake'	guna, pakai	Phon.D
V.				
796	view,	pandangan, anggapan .	pandangan, anggapan	Phon.D
797	violent,	kekejemen .	kekejaman,	Phon.D
W.				
799	waiting,	munanti .	menanti,	Phon.D
808	wave,	gelumang .	gelombang,	Phon.D

812	week,	mingu .	minggu,	Phon.D
814	well,	jeroh, telege .	baik, telaga,	Lex.D, Phon.D
818	when,	ketike .	ketika,	Phon.D
821	whip,	cambuk, dere .	cambuk, dera,	N, Phon.D
822	whistle,	piul .	siul,	Phon.D
823	white,	puteh .	putih,	Phon.D
826	wide,	lues .	luas,	Phon.D
840	work,	buet, kerje.	buat, kerja,	Phon.D
842	wound,	luke .	luka,	Phon.D
843	writing,	tulisen .	tulisan,	Phon.D
X.	-	-	-	
Y.				
845	year,	taun, tun .	tahun,	Phon.D
847	yes,	eya, ole, o beta .	iya, o begitu,	Phon.D, Lex.D
849	you,	kam, ko .	kamu, kau	Phon.D
850	young.	mude .	muda.	Phon.D
Z.	-	-		
			Phonetically Difference	= 305 words (35.88%)