The Reconstruction of Protolanguage Muna and Kambowa

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Abstract

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

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

2. Research Method

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

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

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

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

1) Reconstruction of phonology

Especially phonological reconstruction method is essentially the process of discovery and determination proto-phoneme and the phonological system proto-language Muna-Kambowa. This process is taken as a

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

2) Reconstruction of Lexical

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

3. Results and Analysis
Phonemes of Muna Language
Muna language has five vowels. The five vowel phonemes can be described and mapped as follows.

Table 1
Vowels of Muna

	Front	Middle	Back
High	i		u
Medium	e		o
Low		a	

(La Ino: 2015)

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

Table 2
Consonants of Muna

	labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
Stop implosive	ß				
Explosive Voiced	b	d		g	
voiceless explosive	p	t		k	
Affricate Voiced	f			ğ	
Affricate voiceless		ð			
Fricative Voiced					
Fricative Voiceless		s			h
Nasal	m	n		ŋ	
Prenasal	mp	nd		ŋg	
	mb	ns nt		ŋk	
Thrill		r			
Lateral		l			
Semivowel	w				

(La Ino: 2015)

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

Table 3
Vowels of Kambowa

	Front	Middle	Back
High	i		u
Medium	e		o
Low		a	

(La Ino: 2015)

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

Table 4
Consonants of Kambowa

	labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
Stop implosive	ß				
Explosive Voiced	b	d		g	
Voiceless explosive	p	t		k	
Affricate Voiced					
Affricate voiceless		ɗ			
Fricative Voiced					
Fricative Voiceless		s			h
Nasal	m	n		ŋ	
Prenasal	mp	nd		ŋg	
	mb	ns		ŋk	
		nt			
Thrill		r			
Lateral		l			
Semivowel	w				

(La Ino: 2015)

Evidence of Grouping
1. Evidence of Quantitative
    The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the two languages are researched will be compared with the percentage of similarity comparison vocabulary languages, such as Tolaki language, Wolio, Kulisusu, Wawonii, Moronene, and Ciacia language.
    Comparability of the two languages with six other relatives language to clarify and reinforce the level of closeness in lexicostatistics, either connections inside as a separate group or connection to the outside as a proof separation of language groups with outside groups. The following table has presented the percentage of similarity rough data of the Swadesh list (revised Blust 1980).

Table 5
The Percentage of Similarity/Resemblance Cognate Words of
Muna Language, Kambowa, and the Language Surrounding
Based on Calculation of Lexicostatistics 200 Vocabulary Swadesh List
(Revised Blust, 1980)

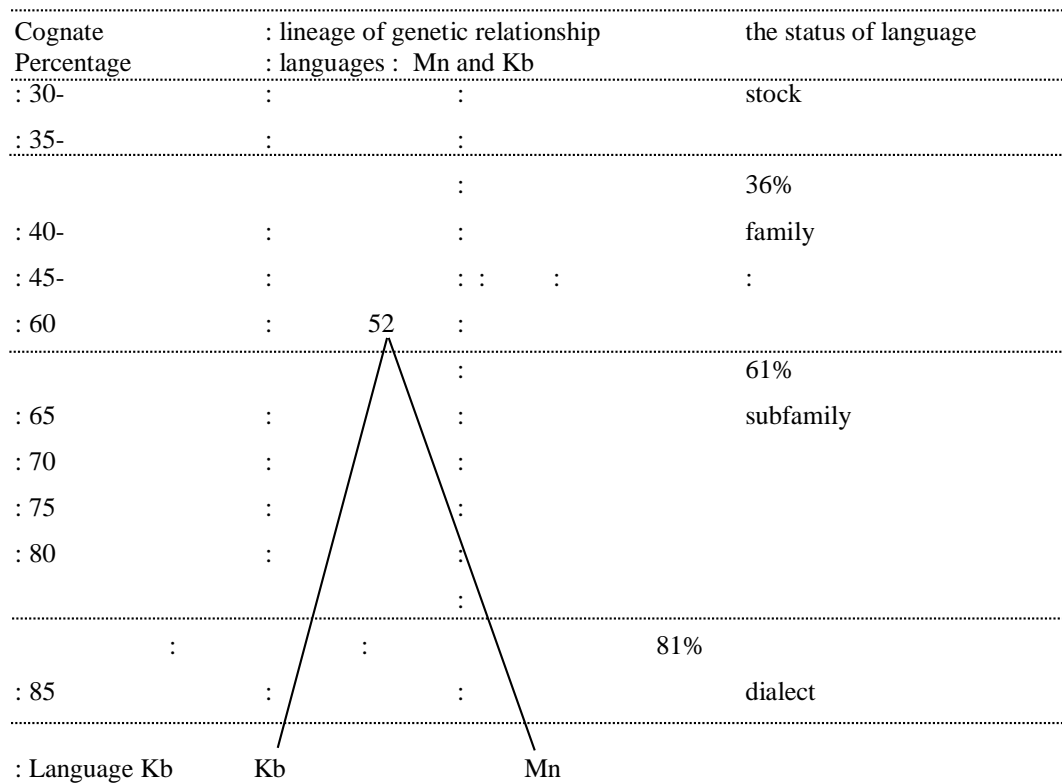| **Muna**	-							
Kambowa	52	-						
Busoa	48	45	-					
Wolio	36	35	40	-				
Tolaki	28	20	26	32	-			
Cia-Cia	39	33	35	36	24	-		
Kulisusu	28	25	24	34	28	25	-	
Wakatobi	25	20	20	37	17	25	29	-
	Muna	Kambowa	Busoa	Wolio	Tolaki	Kulisusu	Cia-Cia	Wakatobi

(La Ino: 2015)

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

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

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

Based on the percentage numbers of cognate vocabulary, it can be made the lineage of Mn language, Kb, and Bs language as follows.

Chart 1
The Lineage of Genetic Relationship of
Mn and Kb Language
(Quantitatively)

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

(La Ino: 2015)

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

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

Evidence of Group Unity
a) Evidence of Phonological
    Generally, phonological evidence found in MnKb group which jointly owned is exclusively in groups Muna-Kambowa as evidence unifying. The phonological evidence, when linked with the reflex of phoneme PAN on PMnKb, found some evidence as a unifying marker group that can be identified as follows.
 1) Apocope (C > O/_ #
    PAN   PMnKb
    *anak   *ana   'child'
    *minyak   *mina   'oil'

*kapas	*kapa	'cotton'

2) Syncope

PAN	PMnKb	
*duri	*rui	'thorn'

3) Metathesis

PAN	PMnKb	
*duri	*rui	'thorn'
*benih	*wine	'seed'

4) Split PAN *b   *b (PMnKb)
                       *w

PAN	PMnKb	
*benteng	*bente	'bastion'
*bunga	*bunga	'flower
*babi	*wewi	'pig'
*abu	*awu	'dust'

5) Split PAN *d   *d (PMnKb)
                       *r

PAN	PMnKb	
*dosa	*dosa	'sin'
*durian	*duria	'durian'

b) Evidence of Lexical

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

PMnKb	*wawo	'above'
	*nowae	'take along'
	*piso	'knife'
	*kadadi	'animal'
	*sewula	'one month'
	*nebholosi	'avenge'
	*sea	'ant'
	*paghi	'bitter'
	Etc	

Phonological Reconstruction of Protobahasa Muna – Kambowa (PMnKb)

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

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

a) The invention and Evidence Proto phoneme PMnKb

Vowel

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

   PMnKb *i can be found in three positions, the beginning, middle, and final positions, as shown in the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*ifi	ifi	ifi	'fire'
*ihi	ihi	ihi	'meat'
*insaidi	insaidi	insaidi	'we'
*lima	lima	lima	'hand'
*robhine	robhine	robhine	'woman'
*dhunia	dhunia	dhunia	'world'
*sakusi	sakusi	sakusi	'witness'
*kambari	kambari	kambari	'yarn'
*mokuni	mokuni	mokuni	'yellow'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*adhara	adhara	adhara	'horse'
*ana	ana	ana	'child'
*ada	ada	ada	'borrow'
*kaburi	kaburi	kaburi	'writing'
*dhangku	dhangku	dhangku	'beard'
*saha	saha	saha	'chili'

| *tuna | tuna | tuna | 'bud' |
| *koana | koana | koana | 'give birth' |

6) Vocal Series

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

Consonants

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*bhari-bharie	bhari-bharie	bhari-bharie	'all'
*bhotu	bhotu	bhotu	'broke'
* wobha	wobha	wobha	'mouth'

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*buli-buli	buli-buli	buli-buli	'anus'
*bunia	bunia	bunia	'eagle'
*robu	robu	robu	'bamboo sprout'
*bebe	bebe	bebe	'duck'

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*patopoto	potopoto	potopoto	'kidnapper'
*pidi	pidi	pidi	'arc'
*kapipi	kapipi	kapipi	'chick'
*sapi	sapi	sapi	'cow'

10) PMnKb*F (F- -F-) > Mn f Kb p

PMnKb *w can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*Fokotu(gh,h)ue	fokotughue	pokotuhue	'correct'
*Foro(gh,h)	foroghu	porohu	'drinking'
*Fuma	fuma	puma	'eat'
*moniFi	monifi	monipi	'thin'

11) PMnKb *w (w- -w-) > Mn, w Kb w

PMnKb *w can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*walaka	walaka	walaka	'ancestor'
*wawa	wawa	wawa	'space'
*bhawa	bhawa	bhawa	'union'
*lawue	lawue	lawue	'long beans'

12) PMnKb *m (m- -m-) > Mn, Kb m

PMnKb *m can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*mata	mata	mata	'eyes'
*minaho	minaho	minaho	'not yet'
*morindi	morindi	morindi	'cold'
*amara	amara	amara	'angry'
*tomuna	tomuna	tomuna	'wild sugarcane'
*karondomi	karondomi	karondomi	'wall'

13) PMnKb *d (d- -d- -d) > Mn d Kb d

PMnKb *d can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*dingku	dingku	dingku	'touch'
*dali	dali	dali	'earring'
*sadara	sadara	sadara	'aware'
*soda	soda	soda	'carry on'
*bhadili	bhadili	bhadili	'cannon'

14) PMnKb *t (t- -t- -t) > Mn, Kb t

PMnKb *t can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*tarima	tarima	tarima	'receive'
*tompa	tompa	tompa	'limit'
*rato	rato	rato	'arrive'
*mata	mata	mata	'eyes'
*boti	boti	boti	'boat'

14) PMnKb *dh (dh- -dh-) > Mn, Kb dh

PMnKb *dh can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*dhangku	dhangku	dhangku	'beard'
*dhara-dhara	dhara-dhara	dhara-dhara	'pigeon'
*idho	idho	idho	'green'
*kadhawa	kadhawa	kadhawa	'kapok'

15) PMnKb *s (s- -s-) > Mn, Kb s

   PMnKb *s can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*sampe	sampe	sampe	'till - end (time)
*sea	sea	sea	'ant'
*tasi	tasi	tasi	'bag'
*kesa	kesa	kesa	'beautiful'

16) PMnKb *n (n- -n-) > Mn, Kb n

   PMnKb *n can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*nokae	nokae	nokae	'less'
*nea	nea	nea	'name'
*minaho	minaho	minaho	'not yet'
*tomuna	tomuna	tomuna	'wild sugarcane'

17) PMnKb *r (r- -r- -r) > Mn, Kb r,

   PMnKb *r can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*robu	robu	robu	'bamboo sprout'
*rambe	rambe	rambe	'bead'
*kaburi	kaburi	kaburi	'writing
*karambau	karambau	karambau	'buffalo'

18) PMnKb *l (l- -l- -l) > Mn, Kb l

   PMnKb *l can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*lente	lente	lente	'born'
*liko	liko	liko	'nit'
*palabuha	palabuha	palabuha	'harbor'
*kolaki	kolaki	kolaki	'nobleman'

19) PMnKb *g (g- -g-) > Mn, Kb, g

   PMnKb *g can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*gili	gili	gili	'betel'
*gulupu	gulupu	gulupu	'powder'
*lagu	lagu	lagu	'song'
*pogau	pogau	pogau	'speak'

20) PMnKb *k (k- -k- -k) > Mn, Kb k

   PMnKb *k can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*kadadi	kadadi	kadadi	'animal'
*kundo	kundo	kundo	'back'
*wula	wula	wula	'moon'
*'sulepe	sulepe	sulepe	'belt'

21) PMnKb *ng (-ng- -ng) > Mn, Kb ng,

   PMnKb *ng can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*ngara	ngara	ngara	'bored'

*ngari	ngari	ngari	'lazy'
*soronga	soronga	soronga	'case'
*mongare	mongare	mongare	'full'

22) PMnKb *h (h- -h-) > Mn, Kb h

PMnKb *h can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

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

23) PMnKb *G (G- -G-) > Mn gh Kb h

PMnKb *G can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

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

24) PMnKb *mb (mb- -mb-) > Mn, Kb mb,

PMnKb *mb can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*mbolaku	mbolaku	mbolaku	'steal'
*mbudu	mbudu	mbudu	'stingy'
*kombe	kombe	kombe	'ghost'
*umbe	umbe	umbe	'Yes'

25) PMnKb *mp (mp- -mp-) > Mn, Kb mp,

PMnKb *mp can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

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

26) PMnKb *nd (nd- -nd-) > Mn, Kb nd,

PMnKb *nd can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

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

27) PMnKb *ns (ns- -ns-) > Mn, Kb ns,

PMnKb *ns can be found at the following cognate vocabulary.

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*nsara	nsara	nsara	'long'
*nsere	nsere	nsere	'the fall of water'
*hansu	hansu	hansu	'sword'

*lensi	lensi	lensi	'open ties'

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*ntara	ntara	ntara	'hold'
*ntalea	ntalea	ntalea	'bright'
*tantu	tantu	tantu	'correct'
*Fontantae	fontantae	pontantae	'provide'
*bente	bente	bente	'castle

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

PMnKb	Mn	Kb	
*ngkalamata	ngkalamata	ngkalamata	'uncooked'
*ngkonu	ngkonu	ngkonu	'round'
*bangko	bangko	bangko	'chair'
*kangkaru	kangkaru	kangkaru	'claw'

Repertory of Phoneme PMnKb
1) Vowel
Protophoneme of vowel found five vowels in PMKb, as shown below

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

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

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

	labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	Glottal
Stop Implosive	*ß				
Explosive Voiced	*b	*d		*g	
Voiceless Explosive	*p	*t		*k	
Affricate Voiced					
Affricate voiceless		*dh			
Fricative Voiced	*F			*G	
Fricative Voiceless		*s			*h
Nasal	*m	*n		*ŋ	
Prenasal	*mp *mb	*nd *ns *nt		*ŋg *ŋk	
Thrill		*r			
Lateral		*l			
Semivowel	*w				

Sign * F is the result of the reconstruction of the phoneme /f/ and /p/. This was done because (1) the phoneme /f/ and a phoneme /p/ reconstructed before, so it must be made phoneme new as a result of the reconstruction of the combined two phonemes are, (2) language Kambowa not have the phoneme /f/ so phoneme /f/ in Muna language will change sporadically into phonemes /p/ language Kambowa. As well as with an *G which is the result of the reconstruction of the phoneme /h/ and phoneme / ğ /. Kambowa language does not have the phoneme /ğ / so phoneme / ğ / language Kambowa will be changed to phonemes / h / language Muna.

Phonemes Distribution of PMnKB
1) Distribution of Vowel Phonemes

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

2) Distribusi deret vokal
  a) Vowel series which is flanked by consonant
    *kasaera 'hoe'
    *suawi 'comb'
    *Fokoinau 'aunt'
  b) Vowel series which preceded by consonant
    *hamai 'where'
    *konau 'palm'
    *sehae 'how much'
    *karambau'bufallo'
    *koa 'owl'
  c) Vowels with all elements are vowels.
    *oe 'water'
    *ue 'veining'
  d) Vowel series with three series

*raeati	raeat	raeati	'people'
*daoa	daoa	daoa	'market'
*kuea	kuea	kuea	'hawk'

3) Distribution of Consonants

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

*G	ghunteli 'egg'	*kaGito 'black'
*mb	*mbali 'enemy'	*kombe 'ghost'
*mp	*mpiru 'wink'	*ompulu 'ten'
*nd	*ndai 'a little'	*pande 'smart'
*ns	*nsara 'long'	*hansu 'sword'
*nt	*ntara 'hold'	*bente 'castle'
*ngk	*ngkalamata 'uncooked'	*polangku 'stairs'
*ng	*ngara 'bored'	*mongare 'full'

List reflection of phoneme PMKb in Mb and Kb

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

4. Conclusion

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

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

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