



Phonemic Correspondences between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama

Roxanne Marie Flores¹, Hendrokumoro²

^{1,2} Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

Article Info	Abstract
Received: 2026-06-01 Revised: 2026-06-18 Accepted: 2026-06-28	<i>This study identifies systematic phonemic correspondences between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama through a comparative phonemic analysis using the 200-item Swadesh list as the data basis. Data were obtained from officially published dictionaries, and in the case of Sinama, consultations with a native speaker. Cognate pairs were identified by cross-referencing the gathered data with Proto-Austronesian (PAN) reconstructions. Results show that Sinama yields a remarkably high lexicostatistical similarity with Bahasa Indonesia with 43.89% cognacy, putting Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama in the level of language family subgrouping. Six systematic phonemic correspondences were identified between the two languages: elision of /h/ in initial and final word positions, the raising of /a/ to /o/ before final /m/, multiple changes on the vowel /e/, correspondences on /r/, and the lateralization of /j/ to /l/. In addition, twenty-six cognate pairs were found to be completely identical between the two languages. These results show the shared Austronesian heritage between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama and the distinct phonological developments each language has undergone over time. This study also shows the importance of including understudied regional languages, such as Sinama, in comparative linguistics research on Indonesian and Philippine languages.</i>
Keywords: Austronesian, Sama-Bajau, Phonemic Correspondences	
DOI: 10.24256/ideasv14i1.11175	
Corresponding Author: Roxanne Marie Flores roxannemarieliflores@mail .ugm.ac.id Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta	

1. Introduction

Indonesia and the Philippines are neighboring nations in Southeast Asia whose peoples have maintained maritime contact for centuries, even long before either country existed as a modern nation-state. This deep historical connection between Indonesia and the Philippines is visibly reflected in their languages. Both countries are home to languages classified under the Austronesian family group, one of the largest and most geographically dispersed language families, spanning all the way from Madagascar in the west to Easter Island in the east (Adelaar & Himmelman, 2011; Blust, 2019; Pereltsvaig, 2012). This study looks into this

Austronesian language heritage by providing a comparative analysis of the phonemic correspondences between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama.

Bahasa Indonesia is the national language of the Republic of Indonesia. It is historically derived from Malay, a Western Austronesian language that served as a regional lingua franca across maritime Southeast Asia (Blust, 2013; Sneddon et al., 2010; Steinhauer, 2005). Sinama, on the other hand, is a language under the Sama-Bajau subgroup of Austronesian. The Sama-Bajau languages are mostly spoken in the southern parts of the Philippines, the Sabah area of Malaysia, and coastal areas of northeastern Indonesia (Ingilan & Jubilado, 2021; James, 2017; Blust, 2013; Lobel, 2013). There are several regional dialects of Sinama spoken in the Philippines (Ingilan & Jubilado, 2021). For this study, Central Sinama is the representative dialectical variety as it is the dialect documented in the officially-published dictionary where data was sourced.

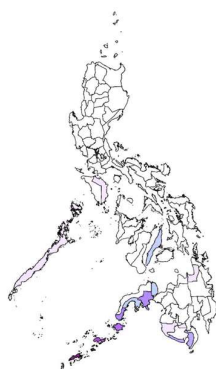


Figure 1. Map of the Sinama-speaking regions in the Philippines with the higher concentration of speakers represented in darker purple color (retrieved from Thinking Machines)

The Sama people's homeland places them geographically close to Indonesia, in fact, probably closer than any other Philippine ethnolinguistic group. This strategic location already makes Sinama an interesting subject for Indonesian-Philippine interlinguistic comparative analysis, but beyond this, the linguistic position of the Sama-Bajaw languages is also worth considering. It has been recognized that the Sama-Bajaw languages are intrusive in the Philippines, and that they may have originated in the Barito river basin of southeast Borneo wherein their dispersal into the southern Philippines was stimulated by early contact with Srivijayan Malays, the same Malay tradition from which Bahasa Indonesia descends (Blust, 2007). This prehistoric contact with Malay-speaking peoples, along with its possible origins traceable to the Barito language subgroup of the Austronesian language family, make Sinama not just a geographically convenient subject for Indonesian-Philippine comparison, its study is also deeply motivated by historical linguistics.

Despite this significance, most comparative linguistics studies involving Indonesian and Philippine languages are overwhelmingly focused on Tagalog as the representative Philippine language (Astorga et al., 2024; Safitri et al., 2024; Raymunde et al., 2023; Azizah et al., 2022; Arizo et al., 2020), with only a few occasional extensions to other regional languages in the Philippines like Ilokano (Wardana et al., 2020) and Cebuano (Jubilado & Manuli, 2009). Studies on Indonesian and Philippine languages also tend to be conducted separately, either Indonesian-focused studies (Hendrokumoro, 2023; Mahriyuni et al., 2023; Ramadhan et al., 2023; Candria, 2022; Sinaga & Widyawati, 2022) or Philippine-focused studies (Zorc et al., 2023; Ingilan & Jubilado, 2021; Jubilado, 2021; Robinson & Lobel, 2013; Reid & Liao, 2004).

Beyond descriptive linguistic contribution, this study is also relevant for discussions on maritime Southeast Asia. The Sama people have long occupied a space that did not initially consider the political borders of what is now known as the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Their language, together with its different variants and dialects, is an important linguistic record of how maritime regions in Southeast Asia were once strongly interconnected.

A systematic analysis of the lexical similarities between Sinama and Bahasa Indonesia contributes not only to Austronesian linguistics, but also to discussions of the shared identity and heritage of the Sama people in Southeast Asia. Phonemic correspondence analysis is a method in historical and comparative linguistics that identifies systematic sound relationships across cognate pairs, by doing so, researchers can assess whether similarities between languages are due to shared retentions from a protolanguage or shared innovations after their divergence (Crowley & Bower, 2010).

This study compares core vocabulary between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama with three main objectives: 1.) to identify cognate pairs, 2.) to analyze the systematic phonemic correspondences between the identified cognate pairs, and 3.) to quantify the degree of lexical similarity between the two languages through lexicostatistics.

2. Method

This study uses a mixed-methods design: quantitative lexicostatistical computation and qualitative phonemic correspondence analysis. The primary dataset is the 200-item Swadesh list, a standardized list of core vocabulary used in comparative and historical linguistic research (Crowley & Bower, 2010). From the initial 224 items on the list, the words *ice*, *snow*, and *freeze*, were excluded from data analysis because of their reference to environmental phenomena not present in the tropical climates of both Indonesia and the Philippines, as such, these concepts usually resulted to loanwords, which are avoided at all costs when it comes to lexicostatistical computations.

Data for Bahasa Indonesia were drawn from the *Kamus Besar Bahasa*

Indonesia (KBBI VI), the official dictionary of the Indonesian language published by the *Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa* 'Agency for Language Development and Cultivation'. Sinama data were sourced from the *Central Sinama-English Dictionary*, published by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) Philippines. For an understudied language like Sinama, the dictionary data gathered from the SIL Dictionary was not enough as there were a number of words that are not yet included in the SIL dictionary's lexicon inventory.

To address this, the researcher consulted with Albidri Baharil Albi, a native speaker of Sinama from Tawi-Tawi, Philippines. The consultation was conducted in two stages: first, the Swadesh list was sent to the consultant who supplied missing vocabulary items and provided relevant alternative forms; second, a direct meeting was held to resolve remaining questions, particularly when morphological affixation obscured the root form of the word. Both dictionary-sourced and consultant-provided words were accepted as valid data for this research.

Cognate identification was conducted by cross-referencing both Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama Swadesh lists with the Proto-Austronesian (PAN) reconstructions in Wurm and Wilson's *English Finderlist of Reconstructions in Austronesian Languages* (1975). Word pairs were classified as cognates when both forms could be traced to a shared PAN reconstruction and when the differences between them could be accounted for by systematic and typologically plausible sound changes (Crowley & Bower, 2010). All confirmed loanwords were excluded from data analysis.

After the cognate identification process, lexicostatistical percentage was calculated by dividing the number of confirmed cognate pairs with the total number of items on the list (final total of 221 words) and multiplying it by 100. Afterwards, a systematic phonemic correspondence analysis was conducted to identify the sound relationships between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama.

3. Result

A total of 97 cognate pairs were identified from a total of 221-word pairs between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama, with a lexicostatistical result of 43.89% cognacy in core vocabulary. In lexicostatistics, this puts Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama in the level of *language family* subgrouping. According to Crowley & Bower (2010), languages in this subgroup share 36-80% of their core vocabularies, languages with 81% or higher percentage of cognacy are considered to be *dialects* of the same language, and languages in lesser degrees of relationship but still descended from a common ancestor are considered to be under the same *language stock or phylum*. With a cognacy percentage of just a little below 50%, the historical relationship between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama remains strong and evident to this day.

Six (6) systematic phonemic correspondences were identified between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama: 1.) phoneme elision of /h/ in initial syllable position,

2.) phoneme elision of /h/ in final syllable position, 3.) vowel raising of /a/ to /o/ in final syllable positions preceding /m/, 4.) consonant weakening of /r/ to /h/, /l/, or /Ø/, 5.) lateralization of /j/ to /l/ and 6.) vowel change of /e/ to /a/, /i/, /o/, /u/, or /Ø/. In addition, Sinama shows a strong lexical similarity with Bahasa Indonesia: a total of twenty-six (26) completely identical cognate pairs with no phonemic variations.

Phoneme elision: /h/ → /Ø/ - word-initial position

The most recurring phonemic correspondence between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama is the elision of the voiceless glottal fricative /h/. There are two patterns for this correspondence. First is the elision of /h/ in initial syllable positions, observed in five (5) cognate pairs.

Table 1. Phoneme elision: /h/ → /Ø/ - first syllable

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
nose	*/ig'uŋ/	/hidung/	/ūng/
liver	*/'ataj/	/hati/	/atay/
to suck	*/t'əpt'ep/	/hisap/	/s'ssop/
to wipe	*/qapus/	/hapus/	/pu'us/
to count	*/hituŋ/	/hitung/	/itung/
Total		5	5

The elision of /h/ is one of the most typologically common sound changes in linguistics (Crowley & Bower, 2010). As a voiceless glottal fricative, /h/ is considered articulatorily weak and as such, prone to deletion.

Phoneme elision: /h/ → /Ø/ - word-final position

The second pattern is the elision of /h/ in word-final positions. This is observed in seven (7) cognate pairs from the Swadesh list.

Table 2. Phoneme elision: /h/ → /Ø/ - first syllable

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
fruit	*/bu'ah/	/buah/	/buwa' /
tongue	*/dilah/	/lidah/	/d'lla/
to spit	*/luvah/	/ludah/	/ludja' /
to vomit	*/'u(n)tah/	/muntah/	/ngutta/
to kill	*/bunuh/	/bunuh/	/bono' /
to split	*/bəlah/	/belah/	/b'kka' /
earth	*/tanah/	/tanah/	/tana' /
Total		7	7

In several of these pairs, the final /h/ in Bahasa Indonesia corresponds not

to a simple sound deletion, but to the glottal stop /ʔ/ represented orthographically as ' in Sinama. This implies that in some words in Sinama, while the fricative quality of /h/ was lost, the glottal place of articulation from PAN /h/ was partially preserved, representing a process of sound weakening instead of an outright deletion.

Vowel raising: /a/ → /o/ - before final /m/

A type of vowel correspondence between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama is the raising of the low-front vowel /a/ to the mid-back vowel /o/ in final syllable positions that precede the nasal bilabial consonant /m/. This is observed in four (4) items from the Swadesh list.

Table 3. Vowel raising: /a/ → /o/ - __#m

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
black	* /i(n)təm/	/hitam/	/ettom/
night	* /[']aləm/	/malam/	/sangom/
sharp	* /tad'em/	/tajam/	/talom/
six	* /'ənəm/	/enam/	/nnom/
Total		4	4

This is an interesting sound change in Sinama as it occurs specifically in word environments preceding the bilabial nasal /m/. This may be a process of vowel-consonant assimilation in which the back rounded quality of /o/ anticipates the labial closure of /m/. This correspondence is further supported by other word pairs outside the Swadesh list, such as *tanam~tanom* 'plant', *asam~ssom* 'sour', *dalam~lalom* 'deep', and *kelam~elom* 'dark'.

Phoneme change: /r/ → /h/, /l/, /∅/

The voiced alveolar approximant /r/ is present in Sinama's broader phonological inventory, but interestingly it wasn't found in any of the 97 cognate pairs between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama. The phoneme /r/ in Bahasa Indonesia consistently changes to /h/, /l/, or is dropped altogether /∅/. This correspondence is observed in eight (8) cognate pairs.

Table 4. Phoneme change: /r/ → /h/, /l/, /∅/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
heavy	* /bəyat/	/berat/	/buhat/
new	* /baɣu/	/baru/	/ba'ahu/
hundred	* /yatut'/	/ratus/	/hatus/
to think	* /ki[r]a/	/pikir/	/pikil/
to sleep	* /tiduɣ/	/tidur/	/tuli/
wide	* /lapa/	/lebar/	/lambu/
egg	* /[t]əluy/	/telur/	/nt'llo/

taste	*/rasa/	/rasa/	/ssa/
Total		8	8

This process of /r/ weakening to the glottal fricative /h/, the lateral /l/, or even its complete deletion can be considered a process of rhotic lenition. This correspondence is particularly more interesting when the full Sinama and Bahasa Indonesia Swadesh lists are considered. The phoneme /r/ appears in eleven (11) items in the Sinama Swadesh list compared to fifty-five (55) items in Bahasa Indonesia. There is limited retention of /r/ in Sinama's core vocabulary, while Bahasa Indonesia has stronger retention of PAN rhotics across its lexicon. This suggests that the two languages have diverged significantly in their development of the voiced alveolar approximant /r/.

Lateralization: /j/ → /l/

Another systematic correspondence observed between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama involves the voiced postalveolar affricate /j/ which corresponds to the voiced alveolar lateral approximant /l/ in Sinama. This occurs in four (4) pairs from the Swadesh list.

Table 5. Lateralization: /j/ → /l/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
to walk	*/lakav/	/jalan/	/l'ngngan/
to sew	*/d'ahit/	/jahit/	/la'it/
bad	*/d'ahat/	/jahat/	/la'at/
sharp	*/tad'em/	/tajam/	/talom/
Total		4	4

Vowel correspondence: /e/ → /a/, /i/, /o/, /u/ or /∅/

Lastly, the mid-front vowel /e/ exhibits the most varied correspondence patterns between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama. In the cognate pairs examined, /e/ regularly changes to /a/, /i/, /o/, /u/, or /∅/ in Sinama, with elision being the most frequent, occurring in six (6) cognate pairs. A factor that may contribute to the variability of this correspondence is that Bahasa Indonesia's orthographic *e* represents two distinct phonemes: /e/ and /ə/. Sinama's orthography does not have this distinction in the same way. Instead, other than the regular /e/ it also uses a vertical apostrophe or saltillo, /' / to represent both the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the schwa /ə/ (James, 2017).

Table 6. Vowel elision: /e/ → /∅/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
four	*/'ə(m)pat/	/empat/	/mpat/

short	*/pandak/	/pendek/	/p'ndok/
fat	*/mənək/	/lemak/	/l'mmøk/
egg	*/[t]əluy/	/telur/	/nt'llo/
full	*/pənuh/	/penuh/	/p'nno'/
to split	*/bəlah/	/belah/	/b'kka'/
Total		7	7

In addition to elision, at times /e/ also lowers to the low-front vowel /a/. This is observed in four (4) pairs.

Table 7. Vowel lowering: /e/ → /a/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
wide	*/lapa/	/lebar/	/lambu/
thick	*/təbəl/	/tebal/	/kapal/
ear	*/taliŋa'/	/telinga/	/talinga/
ten	*/puluh/	/sepuluh/	/sangpung/
Total		4	4

In some instances, /e/ raises to the high-front vowel /i/, observed in three (3) pairs from the Swadesh list.

Table 8. Vowel raising /e/ → /i/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
narrow	*/t'ə(m)pit/	/sempit/	/sigpit/
seed	*/bənih/	/benih/	/binhi'/
shoot	*/təmbak/	/tebak/	/timbang/
Total		3	3

Lastly, /e/ also undergoes backing and rounding, corresponding to /o/ or /u/ in Sinama, observed in three (3) pairs.

Table 9. Vowel backing and rounding: /e/ → /o/, /u/

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
correct	*/(m)bənə!'/	/betul/	/bontol/
to swell	*/beNkeg/	/bengkak/	/boskag/ /buskag/
heavy	*/bəyat/	/berat/	/buhat/
Total		3	3

The multiple outcomes of Bahasa Indonesia /e/ in Sinama, whether elision, lowering, raising, or backing, when considering the difference in their phonological inventories and also orthography, show that both languages developed their

reflexes for the mid-front vowel, schwa, and glottal stop sounds quite differently.

Completely identical forms between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama

The following cognate pairs between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama are completely identical forms with no phonemic variations. There are twenty six (26) of these items observed from the Swadesh list.

Table 10. Completely identical forms between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama

Gloss	PAN form	Indonesia	Sinama
I	*/'aku'/	/aku/	/aku/
you (singular)	*/'kav/	/kau/	/kau/
we	*/'kita' (inclusive)	/kita/ (inclusive)	/kita/ (inclusive)
we	*/'kami' (exclusive)	/kami/ (exclusive)	/kami/ (exclusive)
two	*/'duva'/	/dua/	/duwa/
five	*/'lima'/	/lima/	/lima/
man (human)	*/'[t]avu[']/	/manusia/	/manusiya'/
child	*/'anak/	/anak/	/anak/
animal	*/'bi(nN)a(ŋ)(Ct)aŋ/	/binatang/	/binatang/
stick	*/'təkən/	/tang kai/	/tang kay/
leaf	*/'da'un/	/daun/	/daun/
skin	*/'kulit/	/kulit/	/kulit/
horn	*/'ta(n)duk/	/tanduk/	/tanduk/
eye	*/'mata'/	/mata/	/mata/
finger nail	*/'kuku'/	/kuku/	/kuku/
hand	*/'lima'/	/tangan/	/tangan/
heart	*/'d'antun/	/jantung/	/jantung/
to breathe	*/'haŋus/	/napas/	/napas/
lake	*/'danav/	/danau/	/danaw/
stone	*/'batu'/	/batu/	/batu/
sky	*/'laŋit/	/langit/	/langit/
fire	*/'apuj/	/api/	/api/
ash	*/'abu'/	/abu/	/abu/
yellow	*/'kuniŋ/	/kuning/	/kuning/
year	*/'tahun/	/tahun/	/tahun/
cold	*/'diŋin/	/dingin/	/dingin/
wood	*/'kaju'/	/kayu/	/kayu/
Total		26	26

In light of Crowley and Bower's (2010) discussion on shared retention of core vocabulary across two languages, these twenty-six identical pairs show high and conservative retention of vocabulary from earlier PAN forms in both languages.

4. Discussion

Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama at a glance

The findings from the phonemic correspondence analysis between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama show that the two languages share a remarkable degree of lexical and phonological similarity, but this is perhaps unsurprising given the geographic proximity and presumed origins of the Sinama-speaking communities in the Philippines in relation to Indonesia. The correspondences identified in this study show a combination of shared retention of PAN form reflexes and also distinct innovations that each language has gone through since their assumed divergence.

The most striking feature of the Sinama data in comparison to Bahasa Indonesia is their completely identical cognate forms: twenty-six pairs, with very little to no phonemic differences. This degree of lexical retention on core vocabulary implies either a prolonged period of contact between the two language communities, or a shared strong and conservative retention of the PAN forms in core vocabulary, or perhaps even both.

When it comes to vowels, Sinama shows mostly consistent similarities with Bahasa Indonesia, with the exception of the mid-front vowel /e/. Unlike /a/, /i/, /o/, and /u/, which are relatively stable across the identified cognate pairs, /e/ goes through multiple changes in the Sinama counterparts. This may be partially explained by the fact that the Indonesian orthographic *e* represents two distinct phonemes: /e/ and /ə/. This phonemic distinction may have been a unique innovation in the development of Bahasa Indonesia's reflexes for PAN /e/. On the other hand, Sinama developed different reflexes for the PAN /e/ both in phonology and orthography. Sometimes it is retained as /e/, sometimes it uses a vertical apostrophe or saltillo, /' / to represent both the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the schwa /ə/ sound (James, 2017).

Another interesting pattern is the systematic absence of /r/ from all identified cognate pairs between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama. The phoneme /r/ in Bahasa Indonesia consistently changes to /h/, /l/, or /Ø/ in Sinama. Meanwhile, Bahasa Indonesia shows a stronger retention of PAN rhotics in its lexicon. As for the remaining correspondences, like /h/ elision in both initial and final word positions and lateralization of /j/ to /l/, these are all typologically attested sound changes mostly categorized under sound lenition (Crowley & Bower, 2010).

Taken all together, the six systematic correspondences identified in this study all paint a picture of how two languages that share a common Austronesian heritage have gone through their own distinct developments over time. These differences do not take away from their Austronesian roots, instead they make each language unique. And it is this uniqueness that gives a more pronounced identity to the people group that speak them. These results, especially the completely identical cognate forms, also support prior observations that the Sama-Bajau

languages, with their geographic dispersal across the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia, have strong ties to broader Austronesian languages like Malay, and also possible shared origins with Southeast Barito languages like Ma'anyan and Malagasy (Blust, 2007).

5. Conclusion

This study identified six systematic phonemic correspondences between Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama through a comparative phonemic correspondence analysis of cognate pairs drawn from the 200-item Swadesh list. It shows the practicality of using phonemic correspondence analysis as a tool for tracing where and how related languages show divergence and/or retention. The list of cognate pairs that exhibited strong retention could be worth examining further. They could reveal insights on the concepts that Bahasa Indonesia and Sinama speaking communities continue to hold strongly in their languages to this day.

There still remain a few limitations in this study, despite the best efforts to collect and analyze significant data. The analysis is based exclusively on the 200-item Swadesh list, which is designed to represent universal core vocabulary. This list however, does not always capture the full range of phonemic correspondences present in the broader lexicon of each respective language. It is quite possible that additional, or even different correspondences could emerge from a wider comparative dataset. Furthermore, this study relies on Central Sinama as the representative variety for Sinama; other Sinama dialects may exhibit different correspondence patterns with Bahasa Indonesia.

Future research could expand the scope of comparison to include other Sama-Bajau languages and dialects. A particularly promising direction would be a direct cross-comparison of relevant Sama-Bajau varieties spoken in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, still focusing on their similar lexicon and phonemic correspondences. A direct comparative study such as this could speak volumes on how this maritime people's language developed in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, political borders that their ancestors previously never recognized.

6. Acknowledgement

I am grateful to my professor and master's thesis adviser, Prof. Dr. Hendrokumoro, M.Hum, for the guidance and invaluable feedback to this article. I also thank Universitas Gadjah Mada and the Faculty of Cultural Sciences for granting me access to resources essential for this study. Lastly, this article has been funded with support of the Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (KNB) Scholarship from the Ministry of Higher Education, Sciences, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia. This publication reflects the view only of the author, and the Ministry of Higher Education, Sciences, and Technology of Republic of Indonesia cannot be

held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

7. References

- Abduh, N. K., & Masruddin, M. (2023). Structural Studies of Robert Stanton in The Folklore of Luwu (Worongporong dan Pariama). *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 117-126.
- Adelaar, A., & Himmelmann, N. (Eds.). (2011). *The Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar*. Routledge.
- Arizo, C. D., Palayon, A. L., Tornito, A. P. V., & Sukma, B. P. (2020). Comparative analysis of Filipino and Indonesian monophthongs. *Lexeme: Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, 2(1). <http://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/LJLAL>
- Astorga, J. M. S., Cortes, C. J. S., Angkico, C. J. P., Alvarez, S. R., Paragua, K. G., Recto, T. F., & Mancio, J. M. Y. (2024). Phonological similarities between Tagalog and Bahasa Indonesia using phonology as human behavior. *Ignatian International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(12). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14305001>
- Azizah, P. N., Rosidin, O., Anggraini, A., & Devi, K. (2022). Bentuk dan makna kosakata Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Tagalog dalam lirik lagu Zack Tabudlo "Asan Ka Na Ba." *Pena Literasi*, 5(2), 161-170. <https://doi.org/10.24853/PL.5.2.161-170>
- Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa. (2023). *Kamus besar bahasa Indonesia* (6th ed.). Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi. <https://kbbi.kemendikdasmen.go.id>
- Blust, R. (2007). The linguistic position of Sama-Bajaw. *Studies in Philippine Languages and Cultures*, 15, 73-114. <https://www.sil.org/resources/archives/25719>
- Blust, R. (2013). *The Austronesian languages*. Asia-Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.
- Blust, R. (2019). The Austronesian homeland and dispersal. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 5(1), 417-434. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011718-012440>
- Candria, M. (2022). Telaah linguistik historis komparatif terhadap bahasa Indonesia, Jawa, Madura, dan Bali. *Endogami: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Antropologi*, 6(1), 67-75. <https://doi.org/10.14710/endogami.6.1.67-75>
- Crowley, T., & Bowern, C. (2010). *An introduction to historical linguistics* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Hendrokumoro. (2023). Kekerabatan bahasa Jawa dan Bali. *Deskripsi Bahasa*, 6(1), 19-27. <https://doi.org/10.22146/db.v6i1.5772>
- Ingilan, S., & Jubilado, R. (2021). The state of Tausug and Sama-Bajau linguistics. *Hawai'i Journal of the Humanities*, 2(1), 99-115.

- <https://hilo.hawaii.edu/humanities/journal/issues/documents/humanities/journal/issues/TheStateofTausugandSama-BajauLinguistics.pdf>
- James, J. J. (2017). *Central Sinama Voice: A symmetrical analysis* (Master's thesis, Dallas International University). Dallas International University. https://www.diu.edu/documents/theses/James_Jeremiah-thesis.pdf
- Jubilado, R. (2021). Comparative ergative and accusative structures in three Philippine languages. *Southeastern Philippines Journal of Research and Development*, 26(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.53899/spjrd.v26i1.121>
- Jubilado, R. & Manuli, M. (2009). Malay and Cebuano ditransitives: A minimalist perspective. *Journal of Modern Languages*, 19(1), 85–98. <https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/JML/article/view/3617>
- Lobel, J. W. (2013). *Philippine and North Bornean languages: Issues in description, subgrouping, and reconstruction* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Hawai'i, Mānoa). <https://zorc.net/rdzorc/Lobel=JasonLobel/Lobel-DISSERTATION-Revised-2013-0328.pdf>
- Maglana, M. C. (2016). Understanding identity and diaspora: The case of the Sama-Bajau of maritime Southeast Asia. *Jurnal Sejarah Citra Lekha*, 1(2), 71–80. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jscl.v1i2.12089>
- Mahriyuni, Pramuniati, I., & Maftuhah, R. A. (2023). Lexicostatistics of Javanese and Sasak Languages: Comparative Historical Linguistic Studies. *Mimbar Ilmu*, 28(1), 124–130. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mi.v28i1.59797>
- Pallesen, A. K., Pallesen, A. C., James, L., & James, J. J. (2024). *Central Sinama-English dictionary*. Summer Institute of Linguistics Philippines. <https://sil-philippines-languages.org/prog/sml/dict/index-english/index.htm>
- Pereltsvaig, A. (2021). *Languages of the world: An introduction* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108783071>
- Ramadhan, J. A., Anu, C., Mulyadi, & Nurhidayati, S. A. (2023). Linguistik historis komparatif dalam perbandingan rekonstruksi bahasa Mandailing dan bahasa Melayu. *Jurnal Pendidikan Multidisipliner*, 6(12), 307–313. <https://edu.ojs.co.id/index.php/jpm/article/view/73>
- Raymunde, P., Caangay, R., Mamonong, V., & Ponce, M. (2023). Tagalog, Bahasa Indonesia, and Bahasa Melayu language: A comparative analysis. *Psychology and Education: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 14(5), 586–605. <https://ejournals.ph/article.php?id=21821>
- Reid, L., & Liao, H. C. (2004). A brief syntactic typology of Philippine languages. *Language and Linguistics*, 5(2), 433–490. <https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/55ad1381-5025-418b-bd1e-03e9703ca6a9/content>
- Robinson, L. C., & Lobel, J. W. (2013). The Northeastern Luzon subgroup of Philippine languages. *Oceanic Linguistics*, 52(1), 125–168. <https://research.ebsco.com/c/wel7c4/viewer/pdf/2b23usbavr?route=details>

- Safitri, H., Ariani, N., & Pratiwi, D. I. (2024). Reduplication in Tagalog and Indonesian language (Bahasa): A comparative study. *Jurnal Onoma: Pendidikan, Bahasa, dan Sastra*, 10(2), 1829–1843. <https://ouci.dntb.gov.ua/en/works/4Eey1gz4/>
- Setiawan, E. I., Masruddin, M., & Zainuddin, Z. (2023). Semiotic Analysis and Ethnography Study on the Implementation of Local Wisdom in Economic Field at Luwu Society. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(2), 1912-1925.
- Sinaga, L. D., & Widyawati, D. (2022). Hubungan Kekerabatan Bahasa Pakpak dan Alas: Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif. *Alinea: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajaran*, 11(2), 153–162. <https://doi.org/10.35194/alinea.v11i2.2293>
- Sneddon, J. N., Adelaar, K. A., Djenar, D. N., & Ewing, M. C. (2010). *Indonesian: A comprehensive grammar*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203720882>
- Steinhauer, H. (2005). Colonial history and language policy in Insular Southeast Asia and Madagascar. In A. Adelaar & N. Himmelmann (Eds.), *The Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar* (pp. 65–86). Routledge.
- Thinking Machines. (2016, August 10). *The language landscape of the Philippines in 4 maps*. Retrieved from <https://stories.thinkingmachin.es/philippine-languages/>
- Wurm, S. A., & Wilson, B. (1975). *English finderlist of reconstructions in Austronesian languages*. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, No. 33, The Australian National University.
- Zorc, R. D., Lobel, J. W., & Hall, W. (2023). Historical linguistics of the Philippines. In A. Adelaar & A. Schapper (Eds.), *The Oxford guide to the Malayo-Polynesian languages of Southeast Asia*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198807353.003.0007>