

Lexicostatistic of Javanese and Banjarese Languages in Central Kalimantan: A Comparative Linguistic Study

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the kinship between Javanese and Banjarese spoken in Central Kalimantan using a mixed qualitative and quantitative approach. The quantitative method is applied through lexicostatistical techniques, while the qualitative method focuses on analyzing linguistic similarities between the two languages. The main problem addressed in this study is the limited number of comparative studies that specifically examine the lexical relationship between Javanese and Banjarese. This research contributes by offering a detailed mapping of lexical similarities and sound change patterns, as well as providing recent empirical data from a region that has not been widely studied. The research data consist of 207 basic vocabulary items from the Swadesh list collected through observation and conversational methods. Four informants participated, including two native speakers of Javanese and two native speakers of Banjarese. The analysis was conducted by grouping vocabulary into categories, identifying pairs of words with similar forms and cognates, and describing phonemic correspondence patterns. The results show 44 pairs of related words. Identical pairs are the most frequent, totaling 26 word pairs, while the remaining pairs exhibit sound change patterns. These include phonemic correspondences between /a/ and /e/, /a/ and /o/, /u/ and /o/, the omission of the phoneme /h/, and the change of the phoneme /b/ to /w/. The percentage of relatedness is 21%, placing Javanese and Banjarese in the language stoch category according to Swadesh's classification. These findings indicate regular and historically explainable phonemic similarities and differences, contributing to the study of language relatedness in Central Kalimantan.

Keywords: *Comparative Linguistics; Lexicostatistics; Swadesh List; Phonological Correspondence*

Introduction Section

Language is the primary means of communication that not only serves as a vehicle for conveying thoughts and feelings, but also reflects the identity and culture of a community. Indonesia, as a multilingual country, has more than seven hundred regional languages spread across various regions. According to Chaer (2018) one of the branches of linguistics is historical linguistics. Language diversity is a linguistics treasure that is interesting to study, especially in the field of comparative historical linguistics, which examines the kinship between languages based on similarities in form and lexical meaning. According to (Sumarni et al., 2023), language allows us to transfer information clearly and effectively. Without the right language, the development of science will be hampered because collaboration and the exchange of ideas will be difficult. Studies in this field aim to trace the origins of language and explain how a language can develop into various derivative languages that have similarities in sound systems and vocabulary.

Javanese is one of the largest regional languages in Indonesia with a large number of speakers, spread mainly in Central Java, the special region of Yogyakarta, and East Java. This language has a complex system of speech levels (*unggah-ungguh basa*) and a rich vocabulary that reflects the culture of its people. Genealogically, Javanese belongs to the Western Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by the Javanese people, who are found almost everywhere in Indonesia, because the Javanese people have a culture of migratin from one region to another in order to improve their family's economic situation (Purwadi et al., 2012). The large number of Javanese speakers means that the use of Javanese is common in various parts of Indonesia.

Banjarese is a regional language widely used by communities in South Kalimantan and parts of Central Kalimantan. According to Jadiah (2018), South Kalimantan is the region where almost all native speakers of Dayak languages in South Kalimantan are able to communicate in Banjarese. The Banjar language belongs to the Malay language group in the Austronesian family and serves as a *lingua franca* among various ethnic groups in Kalimantan. Although it originated from the Malay language, the Banjarese language has undergone its own development due to contact with the Dayak, Javanese, and Bugis languages. This language also has several dialects, including Banjar Hulu and Banjar Kuala, which show differences in pronunciation and vocabulary.

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Both Javanese and Banjar languages have different historical backgrounds, but both are still in the same language family, namely the Austronesian family. This common origin opens up opportunities for further study of the forms of kinship between the two, both in terms of vocabulary and phonology. Cultural contact and inter-island migration that has been going on since the era of the archipelago's kingdoms has also allowed for mutual influence between the two languages. According to Syafi'i & Ibrahim (2019), related languages are a group of languages that belong to a language family that has a similar history of development or that once formed the same proto-language. Therefore, it is interesting to compare Javanese and Banjarese to determine the extent to which they are related in terms of their linguistic systems.

Research on language kinship has been conducted extensively using various approaches. A study by Surip & Widayanti (2019) analyzed the relationship between Javanese and Gayo languages using comparative historical linguistic methods through examination of phonological, morphological, and lexical aspects to determine the degree of kinship between the two languages. This study provides a comprehensive overview, but does not use quantitative approaches such as lexicostatistics, so that the percentage of lexical similarity cannot be measured numerically.

Meanwhile, Arlini & Saddhono (2024) and Mahendra & Hendrokumoro (2022) examined the relationship between the Ogan language and the Javanese language using a comparative historical approach. The same approach was also used by Mahendra & Hendrokumoro (2022) in another study discussing the relationship between the Sasak language and the Banjarese language. Both studies made important contributions to mapping interlinguistic relationships, but did not utilize the Swadesh list of 207 words as a standard instrument for identifying cognates or calculating kinship percentages.

Different from those studies Mayangsari & Inderaji (2019), which applied lexical-statistical and glottochronological methods to the Berau and Minangkabau languages, thereby producing quantitative analyses of kinship percentages and estimates of the time of separation. The same approach was seen in the studies Wahab & Halin (2021) on the relationship between the Banjar language and the Malay language and Napitupulu & Silaban (2020) on the Batak Toba and Batak Angkola Mandailing languages, which proved the effectiveness of quantitative methods in measuring linguistic proximity more objectively. However, these studies do not discuss in detail the patterns of phonological correspondence as an explanation for the process of sound change.

Based on this, it is clear that no research has specifically examined the lexical relationship between Javanese and Banjarese in the context of Central Kalimantan by combining lexicostatistics and phonological correspondence analysis based on the 207-word Swadesh list. Therefore, this study aims to present a quantitative analysis of the degree of kinship between the two languages through the calculation of the percentage of cognates, while also providing a qualitative explanation of the sound change patterns that form the historical relationship between the two. The lexicostatistical approach allows for objective measurement of the extent to which the two languages have lexical similarities, which can then be used to determine kinship categories, such as close, medium, or distant kinship, as formulated in the glottochronological and comparative methods.

In this context, it is interesting to explore whether Javanese, as one of the major languages on the island of Java, has a significant kinship relationship with Banjarese in South Kalimantan. Historically, relations between the Javanese and Banjarese peoples have existed since the era of kingdoms and inter-island trade, which opened up opportunities for linguistic contact. Through comparative analysis of basic vocabulary and identification of cognates, it can be determined whether the similarities between Javanese and Banjarese are the result of Proto-Austronesian inheritance or the result of subsequent linguistic contact. In addition, calculating the percentage of kinship using the lexicostatistical method provides a strong empirical basis for assessing the degree of closeness between the two languages in a more measurable and systematic manner.

Based on this background, this study aims to describe the form and degree of kinship between Javanese and Banjarese using a comparative linguistic approach and calculating the percentage of kinship through the lexicostatistical method. This study is expected to provide an overview of how closely related the two languages are within the Austronesian language family, identify similarities and differences in phonological and lexical aspects, and through lexical-statistical calculations, determine the percentage of kinship between the two languages based on the number of cognate words in the 207-word Swadesh list, so that the degree of genetic closeness between Javanese and Banjar can be determined.

Method

This study uses an approach that combines qualitative and quantitative analysis. The quantitative method will be presented using lexical statistics, while the qualitative method will be presented in detail using linguistic similarity. The vocabulary data was analyzed descriptively and the percentage of similarity between Javanese and Banjar languages was calculated. This approach was chosen to systematically describe and compare the vocabulary of Javanese and Banjar languages used in Central Kalimantan, so that the level of similarity and difference in vocabulary could be analyzed based on the lexicostatistical methods of Javanese and Banjar languages. The research data consisted of basic vocabulary or Swadesh lists taken from Javanese and Banjar. Basic vocabulary was chosen because it is general, stable, and used in everyday life, thus representing the lexical characteristics of each language. The research subjects consisted of four informants, namely two native speakers of Javanese and two native speakers of Banjarese who reside in Central Kalimantan. Informants were selected purposively by considering their fluency in language, authenticity as speakers, and ability to understand regional vocabulary.

Data collection was conducted using the observation method and the conversation method Sudaryanto (1993). The observation method was carried out by directly observing the use of language by informants in everyday conversation. In its implementation, the conversation observation technique was used, in which the researcher participated in the conversation and listened to the informants' speech actively and receptively. In addition, the conversation method was also used with direct interview techniques to ask for vocabulary equivalents based on a prepared Swadesh list. All utterances were recorded, transcribed, and then checked back with the informants to ensure the accuracy of form and meaning. To prevent the inclusion of loanwords, each piece of data was double-checked. The informants' utterances were then recorded using a note-taking technique on a research instrument sheet containing 207 basic vocabulary words modified from Keraf's Swadesh list to suit the linguistic conditions in the archipelago. Each piece of data obtained was written next to the glossary corresponding to the language being studied.

The collected data was then analyzed using the lexicostatistical method by determining the number of cognate words between Javanese and Banjar languages. The number of cognate words was calculated using the percentage of kinship formula, namely $C = J/n \times 100$, with J as the number of related words and n as the total number of vocabulary (207 words). After that, identification was carried out on vocabulary pairs that had similarities in form and meaning. The results of the identification were then interpreted to describe the characteristics of lexical similarities and differences between Javanese and Banjar. Through this stage, the research is expected to provide a clear understanding of the lexical relationship between the two languages based on the form and meaning of their vocabulary.

Result and Discussion

1. Related word pairs

a pair of related words, is an important part of comparative language analysis. Through the identification of lexical forms that show phonological similarities and differences between two languages. These similarities and resemblances in form and meaning are not due to borrowing or coincidence, but rather to the continuation of the same original characteristics (proto-language) Dalimunthe (2018). Researchers can trace patterns of sound change, historical proximity, and genetic relationships between languages. In this study, cognate word pairs between the Banjar and Javanese languages are classified based on the type of correspondence, whether they retain identical forms or undergo systematic changes in vowels and consonants.

1.1 Identical Pairs

In Javanese and Banjarese, there are word pairs that are identical pairs. Identical pairs are word pairs that show no change in sound whatsoever Keraf (1996). Identical pairs in Javanese and Banjarese can be seen in Table 2 below. Syllables are presented.

Table 1.1 Identical Pairs

No	Gloss	Banjarese	Javanese
1.	anak	anak	anak
2.	iwak	iwak	iwak
3.	cacing	cacing	cacing
4.	Kulit kayu	Kulit kayu	Kulit kayu
5.	tali	tali	tali
6.	kulit	kulit	kulit
7.	daging	daging	daging
8.	rambut	rambut	rambut
9.	ilat	ilat	ilat
10.	kuku	kuku	kuku

11.	tangan	tangan	hand
12.	usus	usus	usus
13.	leher	gulu	gulu
14.	payudara	susu	susu
15.	jantung	jantung	jantung
16.	air	banyu	banyu
17.	garam	uyah	uyah
18.	bumi	bumi	bumi
19.	awan	awan	awan
20.	kabut	kabut	kabut
21.	langit	langit	langit
22.	angin	angin	angin
23.	salju	salju	salju
24.	es	es	es
25.	putih	putih	putih
26.	licin	licin	licin

1.2 Word pairs corresponding to the phoneme /a/ with the phoneme /e/

In the comparison between Banjarese and Javanese, there is the phoneme /a/ which corresponds to the phoneme /e/. The correspondence between these two phonemes is considered to be related because the phoneme pairs have phonetic similarities or have the same articulatory position. In the Javanese and Banjar pairs, a systematic correspondence is found between /a/ Banjarese and /e/ Javanese. This correspondence is a common feature of vowel changes in the Javanese language, while Banjar retains the low vowel /a/. These phoneme pairs can be seen in the following word pairs.

Table 1.2. corresponding to the phoneme /a/ with the phoneme /e/

No	Gloss	Banjarese	Javanese
1.	tebal	kandal	kandel
2.	tajam	landap	landhep
3.	tiga	taluh	telu
4.	hitam	hirang	ireng
5.	hangant	hangat	anget
6.	kotor	rigat	reget
7.	dekati	parak	parek
8.	bunga	kambang	kembang
9.	hitam	hirang	ireng

1.3 Word pairs Correspondence between the phoneme /a/ and the phoneme /o/ and correspondence between the phoneme /u/ and /o/

In the comparison between Banjarese and Javanese, there is the phoneme /a/ which corresponds to the phoneme /o/ at the end of a word, and there is the phoneme /u/ which corresponds to the phoneme /o/. These two phonemes are considered to be related because they have similarities in terms of sound or have similar pronunciation positions. In comparing Banjarese and Javanese, a systematic pattern of vowel correspondence is found, namely /a/ in Banjar corresponds to /o/ in Javanese, especially at the end of a syllable or at the end of a word. /u/ in Banjar corresponds to /o/ in Javanese, which indicates a change in vowel rounding and lowering. Examples of these phoneme pairs can be seen in the following pairs of words.

Table 1.3. corresponding to the phoneme /a/ with the phoneme /o/
and the phoneme /u/ with /o/

No	Gloss	Banjarese	Javanese
1.	lima	lima	limo
2.	busuk	busuk	bosok

1.4 Word pairs with the omission of the phoneme /h/

In the comparison between Banjarese and Javanese, there is an omission of the phoneme /h/. Linguists refer to this type of sound change as sound loss Campbell (2021) Hock (2021). This change is known as sound loss or debuccalization, which is the lenition of consonants that causes glottal or fricative sounds to disappear completely. Javanese omits /h/ at the beginning or middle of a word, while Banjar retains it. The sound loss takes the form of the omission of one or more consonant sounds. These phoneme pairs can be seen in the following example word pairs.

Table 1.4. omission of the phoneme /h/

No	Gloss	Banjarese	Javanese
1.	hidung	hidung	irung
2.	hati	heart	ati
3.	tahun	tahun	taun
4.	baru	hanyar	anyar
5.	abu	habu	awu

1.5 Word pairs that correspond to the phoneme /b/ and the phoneme /w/

In the comparison between the Banjar language and the Javanese language, there is a change from the phoneme /b/ to the phoneme /w/. The correspondence between the phoneme /b/ in Banjar and /w/ in Javanese indicates a *lenition* process in the form of a change from a bilabial plosive consonant to a bilabial-velar semivowel. The change from a plosive to a semivowel is a common form of weakening and often serves as evidence of a historical relationship. This phoneme pair can be seen in the following example word pairs.

Table 1.5. correspondence between the phoneme /b/ and
the phoneme /w/

No	Gloss	Banjarese	Javanese
1.	Batu	batu	watu
2.	bulu	bulu	wulu

In the analysis above, words classified as related word pairs have been presented, while the number of unrelated word pairs reaches one hundred and sixty-three. The results of the classification of related vocabulary between Javanese and Banjar languages can be seen in the following table.

2. Percentage of Relatedness

Of the 207 basic Swadesh vocabulary words, approximately 44 related words were found. These related vocabulary words were then entered into a lexicostatistical calculation to determine the percentage of relatedness between Javanese and Banjarese using the following formula and calculation

Calculation:

$$C = J/n \times 100$$

C= percentage of relatedness

J=number of related word

n= total number of words compared

$$C = (44/207) \times 100\% = 21,25\% = 21\%$$

Interpretation The word pair corresponds to the phoneme /a/ with the phoneme /e/.

The correspondence between the vowels /a/ and /e/ in the Banjarese and Javanese languages shows a consistent pattern of sound change in the form of *vowel raising*, namely the raising of the vowel from the low position /a/ to the mid vowel /e/. This pattern is evident in several word pairs, such as *kandal–kandel* and *parak–parek*, where the vowel /a/ in the second syllable in the Banjarese form corresponds to the vowel /e/ in the Javanese form. A similar phenomenon is found in the pair *landap–landhep*, which again shows the change from vowel /a/ to /e/ in the second syllable. In the pair *talū–telu*, the change occurs in the first syllable, namely /a/ to /e/, thus reinforcing the tendency that Javanese raises vowels even in the initial position. Meanwhile, in the pair *hirang–ireng*, the shift in syllable structure does not eliminate the main pattern, namely the change of the vowel /a/ in the second syllable to /e/. The pair *hangat–anget* shows two processes at once, namely the deletion of the consonant /h/ in the initial position (aphaeresis) and the correspondence of the vowel /a/ with /e/ in the second syllable. In the pair *rigat–reget*, vowel changes occur in both syllables, /i/ to /e/ in the first syllable and /a/ to /e/ in the second syllable, which shows a tendency in Javanese to raise vowels to a more closed form. Overall, the data shows that Javanese exhibits a systematic *raising* process, while Banjarese tends to retain the original, more open vowels.

Interpretation of Corresponding Word Pairs The phoneme /a/ corresponds with the phoneme /o/, and the phoneme /u/ corresponds with /o/.

The correspondence of the vowel /a/ with /o/ and /u/ with /o/ shows a fairly consistent pattern of back vowel change between Banjarese and Javanese. In the pair *busuk–bosok*, the vowel /u/ in the first syllable of Banjarese corresponds to the vowel /o/ in Javanese. A similar pattern also appears in the pair *lima–limo*, where the final vowel /a/ in Banjarese changes to /o/ in Javanese. This change reflects the process of *vowel backing* and *rounding*, namely the backward and rounded vowels from /a/ (open back vowel) to /o/ (mid back vowel), which is a common form of sound change in the development of Austronesian languages. Thus, this pattern shows that Javanese tends to raise and round back vowels, while Banjarese retains the original vowel form that is closer to the Proto-Malayo-Polynesian reconstruction.

Interpretation of word pairs with the omission of the phoneme /h/.

In the word pairs *hidung* (Banjarese language) and *irung* (Javanese language), there is an omission of the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word in the Javanese form. The phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word "*hidung*" is elided, becoming "*irung*" in Javanese. This process is called syncope or initial sound deletion (aphaeresis). This phenomenon shows that Javanese tends to omit the sound /h/ at the beginning of a word, especially if the sound is followed by a front vowel such as /i/.

In the word pairs *hati* (Banjarese language) and *ati* (Javanese language), there is an omission of the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of words in Javanese. The phoneme /h/ in the word "*hati*" is omitted, resulting in the form "*ati*". This change is also a form of aphaeresis, namely the omission of consonants at the beginning of words. The omission of the phoneme /h/ is common in Javanese because the sound /h/ is easily weakened or omitted at the beginning of a word. This reflects the phonological tendency of Javanese to soften or simplify the pronunciation of fricative consonants such as /h/.

In the word pair *tahun* (Banjarese language) and *taun* (Javanese language), the phoneme /h/ in the middle of the word is omitted. In the Javanese form, the sound /h/ between the two vowels /a/ and /u/ is omitted, resulting in the form "*taun*". This process is called medial syncope, which is the omission of a sound in the middle of a word. The omission of the phoneme /h/ in this position can occur because the sound /h/ has weak air resistance, so it is often not pronounced in fast speech or in phonological systems that tend to be more efficient, such as Javanese.

In the word pairs *hanyar* (Banjarese) and *anyar* (Javanese), the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word in Banjarese does not appear in the Javanese form. This omission of the initial phoneme is a form of aphaeresis, which indicates the process of elision of the fricative consonant /h/ at the beginning of a word. In the Javanese phonological system, the sound /h/ at the beginning of a word is often weakened or omitted, especially when followed by a front or middle vowel such as /a/. As a result, the form "*anyar*" in Javanese sounds lighter than "*hanyar*" in Banjarese.

In the word pairs *habu* (Banjarese language) and *awu* (Javanese language), the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word in the Banjar language is omitted in the Javanese form. This process again shows the existence of aphaeresis, namely

the omission of consonant sounds at the beginning of a word. In addition, there is also a change in the vowel /a/, which is retained, while the consonant /b/ in Banjarese changes to the semivowel /w/ in Javanese. However, the main focus of this change is the deletion of /h/, which reflects the phonological tendency of Javanese to omit the sound /h/ at the beginning of a word, resulting in a smoother and lighter pronunciation.

Interpretation Word pairs that correspond to the phoneme /b/ and the phoneme /w/.

In the word pairs *batu – watu* and *bulu – wulu*, there is a correspondence between the phoneme /b/ in Banjarese and the phoneme /w/ in Javanese. The phoneme /b/ at the beginning of a word in Banjarese changes to /w/ in Javanese. This change occurs due to the process of lenition or sound weakening, which is the change from the voiced bilabial plosive consonant /b/ to the semivowel consonant /w/. Both sounds are produced by both lips, so this change is phonetically reasonable. This process shows that Javanese tends to soften initial consonant sounds compared to Banjarese, which retains its plosive form.

The results of this study are similar to previous studies that focused on cognate word pairs in determining historical relationships between languages. As in the study conducted by Nur Lailiyah & Wijayanti (2022), the identification of cognate words is a fundamental step in historical-comparative linguistics before determining more complex phonemic correspondences. The research by Arlini & Saddhono (2022) on the Ogan and Javanese languages determined that identical pairs are the most stable category in cognates and form the basis for further sound change analysis. The identification of cognates is a mandatory initial step in determining genetic relationships between languages. This is in line with the findings of this study, where identical pairs such as *anak–anak*, *tali–tali*, or *awan–awan* form the basis for determining kinship before proceeding to sound correspondence analysis Mahsun (2012). Research by Mahendra and Hendrokumoro (2022) on the kinship between the Sasak and Banjar languages found that most related word pairs came from the identical pair group. Research by Mayangsari and Inderajati (2023) on the Berau and Minangkabau languages reinforced that the identification of related lexical pairs is the basis for tracing systematic sound changes.

This study also shows differences from previous studies. Studies such as that of Muhammad and Hendrokumoro (2022) on the Aceh and Gayo languages and that of Napitulu and Silaban (2020) on the Batak Toba and Angkola-Mandaling languages generally only grouped cognates without analyzing the forms of sound changes in detail. In contrast, this study not only identifies cognate pairs but also describes their phonological patterns in greater depth, such as vowel correspondence (/a/ with /e/, /u/ with /o/), the omission of the phoneme /h/, and the lenition of the consonant /b/ to /w/. In addition, the research by Nurdian & Sulistyowati (2023), which examined the Jombang and Nganjuk dialects of Javanese, focused more on the percentage of lexical-statistical proximity and did not provide a detailed explanation of the types of cognate pairs. Similarly, the research by Prasetyo & Hendrokumoro (2023) on Javanese and Batak Simalungun focused on calculating percentages and general classifications.

The results of the calculation show that the percentage of kinship between Javanese and Banjarese is around 21.26% (rounded to 21%). Based on Swadesh's classification in Keraf (1996:135), this figure is at the cluster level (35–12%). Thus, the relationship between Javanese and Banjarese can be said to be quite distant, with the two languages only related within a broad language cluster.

These findings are consistent with other studies that also show low relatedness between Austronesian languages that are not in the same close subgroup. Conversely, language pairs that are closer historically and geographically tend to have much higher percentages. For example, Banjarese and Kuala Betara Malay reaches about 63% Syahputra (2021), which indicates a close relationship at the family or even subgroup level.

Previous studies have also provided an overview of the degree of kinship between various pairs of regional languages in Indonesia, showing that the degree of kinship falls into the category of language families. For example, research conducted by Bety & Timur (2016) shows that the Banjarese and Tidung language pairs have a kinship percentage of 34%, placing them both in the language family category. Another study by Afria et al., (2020) also found that the Banjar language is 30% related to the Bugis language, indicating that even though the two languages originate from quite distant regions, there are still historical ties in their basic vocabulary.

Meanwhile, research involving the Javanese language also shows varying degrees of kinship with other regional languages. Surip & Widayati (2019), for example, found that Javanese and Gayo languages only have a kinship percentage of 13%, which indicates that the relationship between the two is relatively distant and can only be categorized at the stock level. In contrast, research by Prasetyo & Hendrokumoro (2023) shows that Javanese has a 29% kinship with the Simalungun Batak language, indicating that the two are in the same family. Similar findings are also seen in the research by Khairumi & Cahyaningrum (2024), which states that the kinship between the Minangkabau language and the Javanese language reaches 23.8%, so that they can be classified at the family level.

Compared to previous studies, the results of this study, which show a 21% kinship percentage between Javanese and Banjar languages, are balanced. This figure is lower than the results of research by Bety & Timur (2016), which found a 34% kinship between the Banjar and Tidung languages, and research by Afria et al., (2020), which showed a 30% kinship between Banjar and Bugis. This is because the Tidung and Bugis languages are more closely related to the Banjar language, both geographically and historically, so that more related vocabulary is found.

However, this percentage of 21% is higher than that found in the study by Surip & Widayati (2019), which found a Javanese–Gayo kinship of 13%. Thus, although the relationship between the Javanese and Banjarese languages is not as strong as that between some other language pairs, the two still have a clearer linguistic connection than Javanese and Gayo.

When compared to the research by Prasetyo & Hendrokumoro (2023), which found a percentage of 29% in the Javanese–Batak Simalungun pair, as well as the research by Khairumi & Cahyaningrum (2024), which showed a Minangkabau–Javanese kinship at 23.8%, the Javanese–Banjar pair is below them but still falls within the linguistic family category according to Swadesh's classification (Keraf, 1996).

Tabel 2. Classification Table of Keraf's Language Classification (1996)

Language Level	Percentage of Related Words
Language (language)	100 – 81
Family	80 – 36
Clade (stoch)	35– 12
Microphyllum	11 - 4
Mesophyll	3 - 1
Macrophyllum	1 >

Thus, the relationship between Javanese and Banjarese is at the cluster level with a moderate percentage. These results reinforce the view that interlingual relationships within the Austronesian cluster vary greatly, influenced by the intensity of contact between groups, migration routes, and the history of the spread of these languages in the Indonesian archipelago. In general, the results of this study show that although the two languages have developed separately and have been influenced by different geographical and socio-cultural factors, there is still a large number of words that indicate lexical kinship. Thus, this study confirms that a comparative historical linguistic approach using lexicostatistical methods can be used effectively to describe the basic vocabulary and patterns of sound change between the two languages.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that Javanese and Banjarese share several related basic vocabulary items and show consistent sound correspondence patterns, reflecting both similarities and historical sound changes in each language. These findings clarify the linguistic relationship between the two Austronesian languages. Theoretically, the research contributes to comparative historical linguistics by providing additional data on language kinship in Indonesia and confirming that linguistic change follows identifiable patterns. The results also support broader Austronesian studies by showing that lexicostatistics remains an effective method for examining language relationships within large language families. Furthermore, this study highlights the need for future research involving more dialects or additional Indonesian languages to provide a more comprehensive understanding of Austronesian language development.

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