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The Analisis of Kindness of Malay Language in Riau Island, Jambi and Palembang: A the Lexicostatistical and Glotocronological Study

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ABSTRACT: *Study aims to (1) describe the correspondence pairs of related non-identical sounds among the basic vocabulary of BMKR and BMJ, BMKR and BMP, and BMJ and BMP, (2) find out the percentage of kindness among BMKR and BMJ, BMJ and BMP, as well as between BMJ and BMP, (3) know the separation time among BMKR and BMJ, BMJ and BMP, as well as the separation time between BMJ and BMP, and (4) to group BMKR, BMJ, and BMP. The authors collect data through the listening and speaking methods to achieve this goal. In order to realize this method, the researcher uses a conversational engagement technique and note-taking technique. After the data is collected, it is analyzed using the equivalent PUP technique as a basic technique. It is complemented by two advanced techniques, namely the HBS technique and the HBB technique. After the data was analyzed, the following conclusions were obtained: (1) the percentage of kinship between BMR and BMJ was 86.67%, with the years of separation between 1642 – 1742 AD or 280 – 380 years ago; the percentage of kinship between BMKR and BMP was 78.67%, with a range of years separated between 1407 - 1517 AD or 505-605 years ago; the percentage of kinship between the BMJ and the BMP was 80.67%, with a range of years separated between 1467 – 1577 AD or 445 – 555 years ago. Furthermore, concerning the results of calculating groupings, it is concluded that BMKR, BMJ, and BMP are in the same language group or one lineage.*

KEYWORDS: *Kindness, Lexicostatistical, Glotocronological*

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I. INTRODUCTION

If we look at languages in various parts of the world, scholars have grouped languages into 13 families. Grouping is based on phonological and vocabulary criteria. The language family is a family Indo-Eropa, Samito-Homit, Chari-Nil, Dravida, Austronesia, Austro-Asiatik, Finno-Ugris, Altai, Paleo-Asiatis, Sino-Tibet, Kaukasus, Indian, and other language families (Irian, Kedai, and Australia) (Keraf, 1996: 25). Of the 13 language families, Austronesian is one part of the family. This Austronesian family scholars have grouped the family into two sub-groups, namely the Western Austronesian sub-group (including the Malay language or the languages of the Archipelago) and the East Austronesian sub-group, namely the Polynesian languages or Oceanian languages. (Keraf, 1996: 184).

From the grouping of these languages, it can be understood that the Malay language in the Archipelago is an Austronesian family, especially Western Austronesia. Includes Riau Malay, Malay Jambi, and Palembang Malay language. These three languages are the language that is an object of this study. Determination of the three languages is the object of research because it is seen from the historical background that the three regions of the speaker of the language have a very close relationship. The closeness of the connection, describing the Malay language used by speakers in the three regions, has a high enough kinship. However, one question is whether the kinship of Malay Jambi is closer to Palembang Malay or the Riau Malay language. This question arises because of confusion in history between the Malay kingdom and the Kingdom of Srivijaya.

The confusion is that historical facts between the Malay Kingdom and the Sriwijaya Kingdom overlap and need to be clarified with one source. This confusion occurs in terms of chronology and the territory of the kingdom. As was announced, the Malay Kingdom and the Sriwijaya Kingdom had a period of development in which the time and geography of their kingdoms were almost the same (Alian, 2013). The same thing was also reported by Arif Rahim, that the Malay Kingdom and the Sriwijaya Kingdom were both in the same time and geographical area, that is, both existed in the 7th - 14th centuries. The two kingdoms were centered in the southeastern region of the island of Sumatra, each facing the Straits of Malacca. No historical sources explain

strict boundaries regarding the territory of each kingdom (Arif Rahim, 2019). The Malay and Sriwijaya Kingdoms are strongly connected (Arif Rahim, 2019).

If this is the case, it means that the Malay language in the Regions of South Sumatra (Palembang), Jambi, and Riau, which are also part of the Malay Kingdom region, has a very close kinship because it is part of the same royal territory. However, other sources say that after the Sriwijaya Kingdom suffered defeat due to the attack of the Chola Kingdom, the center of the Sriwijaya Kingdom, which was initially in Palembang, was moved to Jambi. The speakers of Palembang Malay will influence speakers of Jambi Malay. Thus, when viewed from a historical background, it can be assumed that Jambi Malay (starting now abbreviated as BMJ) is more closely related to Palembang Malay (after this abbreviated as BMP) compared to Riau Islands Malay (after this abbreviated as BMRK). However, to prove this conjecture, it is necessary to conduct lexicostatistical research.

Previous researchers have never done lexicostatistical research that examines the kinship between BMRK, BMJ, and BMP directly. However, there are relatively many studies that are relevant to this research, including (1) Rengki Africa's research et al. entitled, "Lexicostatistics and Grotochronology of Palembang Malay, Basemah Lahat, Besemah Pagaralam, and Kayuagung (Comparative Historical Linguistic Studies). The results of this study indicate that the Besemah Lahat, Besemah Pagaralam, and Palembang Malay languages are in one group, while the Kayu Agung language is in another group; (2) Research by Yunus Sulistiono and Inyo Yos Fernandez (2015) entitled, "Application of Lexicostatistical Techniques in Comparative Studies of Baranusa, Kedang, and Lamaholot Languages in East Nusa Tenggara." The results of their research show that the languages of Baranusa, Kedang, and Lamaholot are closely related. The three languages are in the same group; (3) Sofiatunnida and Hendrokumoro's research (2021) entitled "Lexicostatistics of the Mandailing language and Malay language ."The results of this study indicate that the Mandailing and Malay languages have a kinship percentage of 58%. Furthermore, the Mandailing Batak and Malay languages were single languages 1,419 - 1,101 years ago. The Mandailing Batak and Malay languages began to separate from the proto-languages between 601 – 919 AD (calculated from 2020).

Based on some of the previous studies described previously, this research is a research that is different from the object of previous research. This research is also a follow-up from previous studies, which will show the kinship and regional language groups in the Archipelago. The focus of the problems that will be examined in this study are (1) Forms of phonemic correspondence and percentage of kinship between BMRK and BMJ, BMRK and BMP, and between BMJ and BMP, (2) calculation of separation time between BMRK and BMJ, BMRK and BMP, and between BMJ and BMP, (3) and grouping BMRK, BMJ, and BMP. It is hoped that the results of this research will contribute to historians in researching and compiling the Archipelago's history, especially concerning the migration of the Malay community in Sumatra.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in the area around the original heritage site of the Malay Empire in Riau, Jambi, and Palembang. If the royal center site is currently part of an urban area, then the research location will be moved to a suburb where the language is relatively uncontaminated. This research was conducted in July s.d. October 2022. Concerning the instruments used in data collection, the researcher referred to the instruments that Swadesh had prepared. This Swadesh instrument consists of two essential vocabulary lists: list I, which consists of 200 vocabularies, and list II, which consists of 100 essential vocabulary. This list was then translated and modified by Keraf to suit the primary vocabulary conditions in the Archipelago. Thus, several words are replaced: bark, freeze, ice, leg, and snow, which are replaced by the words month, nails, tits, wings, and knees (Keraf, 1996, pp. 139-140).

The language used as a data source in this study is BMRK, BMJ, and BMP. The primary source in this study is data in the form of spoken language. The source of oral means is the data obtained directly from the speakers of the language under study. About informants who are used as sources of information, they must meet several criteria set in theory. Djajasudarma (1993:20) has determined that the criteria for someone who will be used as a language informant must meet the criteria abbreviated as NORMs. Each of these abbreviations is N (Nonmobile), O (Older), R (Rural), and Ms (Males). A language informant must (1) never travel, (2) be old (range 70-75 years old), (3) live in the interior (village), and (4) be male, see also Samarin in Badudu (1993:20).

This research data was collected using the reference and capable methods with the techniques of referring to capable and noted techniques (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 1330). After the data is collected, to see the percentage of kinship, the matching analysis method is used by using the PUP technique (sorting out the determining elements) as the primary technique and complemented by two advanced techniques, namely the HBS technique (equalizing comparison relationship) and the HBB technique (differentiating close relationship) (see Sudaryanto, 1993: 21 – 27). The PUP technique means that in analyzing the data, the researcher first sorts out the phoneme elements that makeup words in the languages being compared. After that, we can see the

similarities (HBS) and differences (HBB) of the phoneme elements that make up the word pairs of the two languages being compared.

III. DISCUSSION

This section will discuss the percentage of kinship, time of separation, and grouping of BMRK, BMJ, and BMP.

Percentage of Kindness

The percentage of kindness is calculated, and the following formula is used:

$$PK = \frac{k}{n} \; x \; 100$$

PK = kindness percentage

k = the number of relative words

n = the number of vocabulary compared

1. Percentage of Kindness between BMRK and BMJ

After calculating formula 1, the results are 260 (86.67%) related words and 40 (13.33%) unrelated words. The 260 pairs of related words consist of kinship categories or criteria, namely:

a. Identical related word pairs

Identical related word pairs are pairs of words that sound the same and have the same meaning. That is, the basic vocabulary that is compared is built from the same phoneme elements and contains the same meaning. In this comparison of kinship between BMRK and BMJ, 140 (53.85%) pairs of words are identically related. Some pairs of identically related words can be seen in the following example.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMJ
1	1	abu	[abu]	[abu]
2	7	anak	[budaʔ]	[budaʔ]
3	12	asap	[asap]	[asap]

b. Word pairs that are related because they are phonetically similar

Word pairs related because they are phonetically similar are 62 (23.85%) word pairs. It can be seen in the following example of word pair phoneme correspondence to clarify the meaning of the phonetic similarity.

NO	Phoneme Correspondence	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMRJ
1	/-e-/ ↔ /-i-/	21	balik	[baleʔ]	[baliʔ]
		66	cacing	[caceŋ]	[caciŋ]
		144	kulit	[kulet]	[kulit]
2	/-ə/ ↔ /-o/	10	apa	[apə]	[apo]
		65	buta	[butə]	[buto]
		85	dua	[duə]	[duo]
3	/-ɔ-/ ↔ /-u-/	62	burung	[buRɔŋ]	[buRuŋ]
		63	busuk	[busɔʔ]	[busuʔ]
		77	daun	[daɔn]	[daun]

In the example of the word Pair above, it can be seen that phonemes / e /, which are in the middle position of the last syllable in the word [baleʔ], [caceŋ], and [kulet], phonetically corresponded with phonemes / i / in the word [baliʔ], [caciŋ], and [leather]; phonemes / ə / which are in the final position of the word [apə], [butə], and [duə], phonetically corresponded with phonemes / o / on the word [apo], [buto], [duo]; and phonemes / ɔ / which are in the middle position of the last syllable in the word [burɔŋ], [busɔʔ], and [daɔn] corresponded phonetically with phonemes / u / in the word [buruŋ], [busuʔ], and [leaf].

c. Pairs of words that are related because only one phoneme is different

In the comparison between BMRK and BMJ there are 58 (22.31%) pairs of words that are related because there is one different phoneme. Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMJ
	2	air	[ae]	[aeʔ]
	30	basah	[basah]	[basa]
	282	tikar	[tika]	[tikaR]

In the example above, it can be understood that the glottal phoneme /ʔ/ in the word [aeʔ] and the phoneme /R/ in the word [tikaR] in the BMJ corresponds zero (□) to the phoneme pairs in the words [ae] and/tika/ in the BMRK, while the phoneme / h/ in the word [wet] in BMRK corresponds to zero with the phoneme pair in the word [base] in BMJ.

In addition to related vocabulary, there is also unrelated vocabulary in this comparison between BMRK and BMJ, with a total of 40 (13.33%). Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMJ
1	4	aku	[sayə]	[aku]
2	20	baki	[baki]	[nampat]
4	82	dengar	[deŋa]	[ŋanuŋ]
5	87	ekor	[eko]	[buntut]

1. Percentage of Kindness between BMRK and BMP

After counting, the results show 236 (78.67%) pairs of related words and 64 (21.33%) pairs of words that are unrelated. The total of 236 pairs of related words consists of four types or criteria of kinship, viz:

a. Identical related word pairs

In the kinship comparison between BMRK and BMP, 127 (53.81%) word pairs are identically related. Some pairs of identically related words can be seen in the following example.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMP
1	1	abu	[abu]	[abu]
2	6	ambil	[ambeʔ]	[ambeʔ]
3	18	baik	[baeʔ]	[baeʔ]
4	67	cepat	[cepat]	[cepat]
5	76	datang	[dataŋ]	[dataŋ]

b. Word pairs are related because they are recurring

Only 5 (2.12%) word pairs are related because they correspond regularly. Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMP
1	228	rambut	[Rambɔt]	[rambut]
2	229	ratus	[Ratɔs]	[ratus]
3	230	ribu	[Ribu]	[ribu]

In the word pairs above, it can be seen that the uvular trill phoneme /R/, which is found in the initial positions of the words [Rambɔt], [Ratɔs], and [Ribu] in BMRK, corresponds recurrently with the apical trill phoneme /r/ in the word [rambut], [hundred], and [thousand] in BMP.

c. Pairs of words that are related because they have phonetic correspondences that are phonetically similar

In the comparison between BMRK and BMP, word pairs related because they have phonetic similarities are 54 (22.88%) word pairs. It can be seen in the correspondence of the following phoneme pairs to clarify the meaning of the phonetic similarity.

NO	Phoneme Correspondence	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMP
1	/-ə/ ↔ /-o/	10	apa	[apə]	[apo]
		65	buta	[butə]	[buto]
		85	dua	[duə]	[duo]
2	/-ɔ-/ ↔ /-u-/	52	bujuk	[bujɔʔ]	[bujuʔ]
		59	bunuh	[bunɔh]	[bunuh]
		61	buruk	[buRɔʔ]	[buruʔ]
3	/-e-/ ↔ /-i-/	66	cacing	[caceŋ]	[caciŋ]
		70	daging	[dageŋ]	[dagiŋ]
		144	kulit	[kulet]	[kulit]
4	/-a/ ↔ /-o/	138	kera	[keRa]	[keRo]
		299	ular	[ula]	[ulo]

In the example of word pairs above, it can be seen that the phoneme /-ə/, which is in the ultima position in words [apə], [butə], and [duə], corresponds phonetically with the phoneme /o/in words [apo], [buto], and [duo]; phonemes /-ɔ-/ which are in the penultimate position for words [bujɔʔ], [bunɔh], and [buRɔʔ] correspond phonetically with phonemes /u/ in words [bujuʔ], [kill], and [buRuʔ]; phoneme /e/ which is in the penultimate position for words [caceŋ], [dageŋ], and [kulet], corresponds phonetically with phoneme /i/ in words [caciŋ], [dagiŋ], and [skin], and phoneme /a / in the ultima position of the words [keRa] and [ula] corresponds phonetically with the phoneme /o/in words [keRo] and [ulo].

d. Pair of words that are relative because there is only one Pair of different phonemes

In the ratio between BMRK and BMP, 50 (21.19%) pairs of words are related in the form of different phonemes. Examples of the Pair of words can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMP
1	30	basah	[basah]	[basa]
2	32	bawah	[bawah]	[bawa]
3	64	busur	[busɔ]	[busur]

In the example above, it can be understood that the phoneme /h/ in the ultima position in words [wet] and [below] in BMRK corresponds to zero (□) with the phoneme pairs in words/basa/ and [bawa] in BMP. Furthermore, the phoneme /r/ in the word [bow] corresponds to zero (□) with the phoneme pair in the word [busɔ] in BMRK.

In addition to having related vocabularies, in this comparison between BMRK and BMP, there are also unrelated vocabularies, with a total of 63 (21.23%). Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMRK	BMJ
1	2	air	[ae]	[baɲ u]
2	3	akar	[aka]	[ayot]
3	4	aku	[sayə]	[aku]
4	19	bakar	[baka]	[tunu]
5	29	baru	[baRu]	[aɲ ar]

The example above shows that the data numbers 2, 3, 4, 19, and 29 are unrelated word pairs.

2. **The percentage of kinship between BMJ and BMP**

After comparing the fundamental vocabulary kinship between BMJ and BMP, the results showed 242 (80.67%) relative words and 58 (19.33%) unrelated words. 242 pairs of relatives consist of three forms or criteria for kinship, namely:

a.Identical Relative Word Pairs

In this comparison of kinship between BMJ and BMP, 180 (74.38%) pairs of words are identically related. Some pairs of identically related words can be seen in the following example.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMJ	BMP
1	1	abu	[abu]	[abu]
2	4	aku	[aku]	[aku]
3	8	angin	[aŋin]	[aŋin]

b. Word pairs are related by recurrent phoneme correspondence

In the basic vocabulary comparison between BMJ and BMP, 6 (2.48%) pairs of words are related due to recurrent phoneme correspondences. Examples of such pairs can be seen in the following sections.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMJ	BMP
1	160	lapar	[lapaR]	[lapar]
2	164	lebar	[lebaR]	[lebar]
3	183	marah	[maRah]	[marah]
4	228	rambut	[Rambut]	[rambut]

In the word pairs above, it can be seen that the uvular trill phoneme /R/, which is found in the initial position of the words [lapaR], [lebaR], [maRah], and [hair] in BMJ, each corresponds recurrently with the apical trill phoneme /r/in words [hungry], [wide], [angry], and [hair] in BMP.

c. Pairs of words that are related because they have phonetic correspondences that are phonetically similar

Concerning word pairs that are related because they have phonetic similar phoneme correspondence in the comparison between BMJ and BMP, there are 32 (13.22%) word pairs. The phonetic similarity can be seen in the following word pair phoneme correspondences to clarify the meaning of the phonetic similarity.

NO	Korespondensi Fonem	No. Data	Gloss	BMJ	BMP
1	/-i-/ ↔ /-e-/	6	ambil	[ambiʔ]	[ambeʔ]
		18	baik	[baiʔ]	[baeʔ]
		21	balik	[baliʔ]	[baleʔ]
2	/-u-/ ↔ /-ɔ-/	179	mabuk	[mabuʔ]	[mabɔʔ]
		226	putus	[putus]	[putɔs]
		249	sepuluh	[sepulu]	[sepulɔ]

From the examples of the words above, It can be seen that the phoneme /i/, which is in the penultimate position [ambiʔ], [baiʔ], and [baliʔ] in the BMJ, corresponds phonetically with the phoneme /e/in words [ambeʔ], [baeʔ], and [baleʔ] in BMP and the phoneme /u/ which is in the penultimate or ultima position in words [mabuʔ], [break], and [sepulu] in BMJ corresponds phonetically with the phoneme /ɔ/in words [mabɔʔ], [putɔs], and [sepulɔ] in BMP.

d. Pair of words that are relative because there is only one Pair of different phonemes

If in one-word Pair, there is only one different phoneme, and then the Pair is considered related. The word pairs related in this form are 24 (9.92%). Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following description.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMJ	BMP
1	34	benar	[bəna]	[bənar]
2	53	buka	[bukaʔ]	[buka]
3	118	jahit	[jait]	[jahit]

In addition to having the related vocabulary, the comparison between BMJ and BMP also includes unrelated vocabulary. The total vocabulary is 58 (19.33%). Examples of these word pairs can be seen in the following section.

No.	No. Data	Gloss	BMJ	BMP
1	2	air	[aeʔ]	[baŋ u]
2	3	akar	[aka]	[ayot]
3	19	bakar	[baka]	[tunu]
4	29	baru	[baRu]	[aŋ ar]
5	41	beri	[bagi]	[ŋanjuʔ]

IV. FINDINGS

Split Time Calculation

The kindness percentage is known by finding the separation time between two languages whose the following formula can be used:

$$w = \frac{log\ c}{2\ log\ r}$$

w = split time in the past 1000 years (millennium),

c = kindness Percentage,

r = retention or constant percentage in 1000 years,

log = logarithm (Keraf, 1996 p. 130); also see Parera (1991:108)

1. Separation time between BMRK and BMJ

After the separation time calculation between BMRK and BMJ, the results obtained were 0.330 (in thousands of years) or less than 330 years ago, precisely around 1692 AD. The results of this calculation were treated as old W. In typical situations, the separation between two-related languages is not possible only in one or two years but instead occurs gradually over a specific period. For this reason, it is necessary to determine the period that occurs. It is necessary to calculate the amount of S (standard error), namely by using the following formula to determine the separation period:

$$\boldsymbol{S = \frac{\sqrt{c\ (1 - c)}}{n}}$$

From the results of the S calculation, it is obtained equal to 0,02

After the standard calculation results are obtained, namely (0.02), then the next step is to calculate the magnitude of the new C number (the percentage of new kinship), which is symbolized by the letter capital, with the formula:

C = c + S

C = 0,87 + 0,02

C = 0,89

The results of this new calculation C are used to calculate the new W (new split time), denoted by the capital W. We again use the previous W calculation formula to calculate the new W. From the calculation results, a new W value of 0.280 (in thousands of years) is obtained, or 280 years ago. After the new W quantity is obtained, the next step is determining the separation period between BMRK and BMJ. To calculate the

period of separation to reduce the old w with the new W (330 – 280 = 50). The subtraction results are then added and subtracted to the old w, ie

330 – 50 = 280

330 + 50 = 380

Thus, the time of separation between BMRK and BMJ occurred in the time range 280 – 380 years ago, between 1642 – 1742 AD.

2. Separation Time between BMRK and BMP

After calculating the separation time between BMRK and BMP, the results are 0.560 (in thousands of years) or more or less 560 years ago, to be precise, around 1462 AD. The results of this calculation are treated as w old. As is the case with the separation period between BMRK and BMJ, the separation period between BMRK and BMP may not occur in one year but over several years. It is necessary to determine the amount of S, which helps determine a new W, as has been done in calculating the separation time between BMRK and BMJ. After the new W number is obtained, equal to 505, it is reduced to the old w. Furthermore, the results of these reductions are added and subtracted from the old w (560–55 = 505 and 560 + 55 = 605). So, we get an illustration that the separation between BMRK and BMP occurred in the time range 505–605 years ago, to be precise, between 1407 - 1517 AD.

3. Split Time between BMJ and BMP

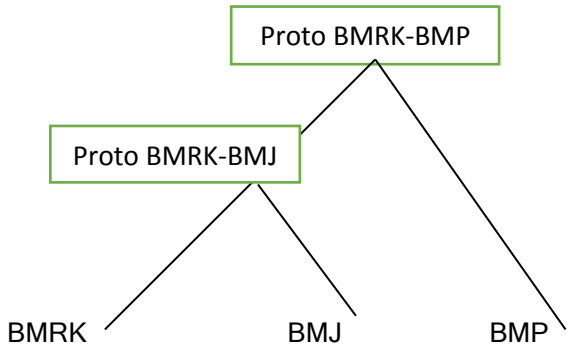
Based on the results of calculating the separation time between BMP and BMJ, the result is 0.500 (in thousands of years) or more or less 500 years ago, around 1522 AD, to be precise. The results of this calculation are treated as old w. As is the case with the separation time between BMRK and BMJ and the separation time between BMRK and BMP, the separation time between BMJ and BMP may not occur in one year but may occur over several years. After calculation, the results show that the time of separation between BMJ and BMP occurred between 445 – 555 years ago, to be exact, between 1467 – 1577 AD.

Grouping BMRK, BMJ, and BMP

As a first step in this grouping, we look at the percentage distribution of kinship between the compared languages. The percentage distribution can be seen in the following table:

	BMRK	BMJ	BMP
BMRK		87%	79%
BMJ			81%
BMP			

The table shows that the highest degree of kinship is between BMRK and BMJ, 87%. Thus, BMRK and BMJ are in one language group. In order to find out whether BMP is also included in the BMRK and BMJ groups, it is necessary to find the difference in the 87% reduction in the percentage of kinship between BMJ and BMP. The BMJ is used as the basis or starting point for the reduction to calculate the difference in deductions because its kinship with BMP is greater than the kinship between BMRK and BMP. The difference in deduction is BMJ – BMP (87% - 79% = 8%). Following Dyen's theory (1975), if the difference in reduction is ≤ 10, then the BMP is in the same group as the BMRK and BMJ. Conversely, if the difference in reduction is ≥10, then the BMP is in a different group from the BMRK and BMJ. Because the reduction results are above < 10, it can be concluded that BMP is a language in the same group as BMRK and BMJ. The grouping can be seen in the following tree diagram



V. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data that has been collected, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. The percentage of kinship and time of separation of the languages studied are as follows:
   a. Comparison between BMRK and BMJ
      1) The percentage of kinship is 86.67%
      2) Separate years between 1642 – 1742 AD
      3) The length of time separated between 280 – 380 years ago
   b. Comparison between BMRK and BMP
      1) The percentage of kinship is 78.67%
      2) Different years between 1407 - 1517 AD.
      3) The length of time of separation between 505– 605 years ago
   c. Comparison between BMJ and BMP
      1) The percentage of kinship is 80.67%
      2) Diffrent years between 1467 – 1577 AD.
      3) The length of time separated between 445 – 555 years ago
2. Concerning the results of grouping calculations, it is concluded that BMRK, BMJ, and BMP belong to the same language group or one lineage.

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