Conservative and Innovative Dialect Gorom Language: Dialectological Studies

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Abstract: The research of Gorom language is located in East Gorom Subdistrict, Gorom Island Subdistrict, and Pulau Panjang District in East Seram Regency of Moluccas Province - Indonesia, using dialectology approach. Aims to describe the conservative and innovative dialects, patterns of diversity and the use of the Proto-Austronesian form as conservative and innovative dialects, the pattern of innovation and reconstruction, as well as the conservative and innovative dialect map of the Gorom language. The conservative dialect is a dialect that still retains the old form (proto). Innovative dialect is a dialect that uses a form of renewal (innovation). The instrument is a list of the basic vocabulary of Gorom language obtained from native speakers, adapted to the forms of Proto-Austronesian Languages (reconstructed) Ross (2009), and Appendix: Proto-Austronesia Swadesh (1971). Data collection using recording, recording, referring, and interview techniques. Analyzing data is done qualitatively by using Padan method, and examined by the triangulation method. The findings of this research are 1. Ondor village in Pulau Gorom sub-district still maintains conservative form Proto-Austronesian, called conservative dialect user area, 2. Dada Administrative Village, Lalasa Village, Miran Village, Wawasa Administrative Village, and Amarwatu Village using innovative form, so the five areas are designated as areas of innovative dialect users. There are three forms of the vocabulary of Gorom, namely, conservative forms, innovative forms, and new forms altogether. Gorom's language innovation is divided into two forms: internal innovation and external innovation, the forms of innovation in Gorom language have 4 patterns, (1) phonemic expansion, (2) phonemic mergers, (3) phoneme changes (innovation), and (4) phoneme impingement.

Keywords: conservative and innovative dialect; Gorom language; dialectological studies

I. Introduction

The language of Gorom as one of local wisdom serves to enrich the treasures of Indonesian language, as mandated by Article 32 paragraph 39 of the 1945 Constitution (the result of amendment). Explains that 'the state respects and selects the language of the region as a national cultural treasure' (Asshiddiqie, 2008). Thus, this conservative and innovative dialect research is an attempt to document the language of Gorom, thus not experiencing the same thing as the eight regional languages of the Maluku Province that have become extinct.

Gorom languages are spoken by Gorom people in Gorom Island, Manawoku Island, and Pulau Panjang Island. These three islands are known as the Gorom Islands. Administratively, Gorom Islands are spread out in three sub-districts, from a total of 16 sub-districts in East Seram, Maluku-Indonesia Province. Three districts are Gorom Island, East Gorom and Pulau Panjang District. The cultivation of speech happened due to different areas of usage, social factors, and historical factors (Rumalean, 2017, p. 329-330). Meluzzi (2015) explains that dialect is more widely used in the family domain, and its use is informal. Thus, dialect in this study is another form of language used by the community and social groups in Gorom that have the same culture, density, and area of usage. The Gorom language is a derivative of the Austronesian Languages family, the sub-family of Eastern Austronesian, the Eastern Seram sub-group (Parera, 1991, p. 117). Some Austronesian vocabularies are found in Gorom
language, such as *ikan* ‘fish’ and *kita* ‘us’ (Proto-Austronesian Ross, 2009; Appendix (list) Proto-Austronesian Swades, 1971).

These forms are realized differently in some Village (Village governments) in Gorom. For example, the word *ikan* is used in the of Ondor Village (Western Gorom) District Gorom Island, while in Miran Village East Gorom Subdistrict, and Village Administrative Wawasa (Gorom South) Pulau Gorom Subdistricts. The word *kita* ‘we’ in Gorom language, also derived from the Austronesian language, becomes *ita* and *kita*. The use of *kita* is recognized in Ondor village (Western Gorom) Pulau Gorom Subdistrict, while the word *ita* is used in Amarwatu village to Miran village and its surroundings (East Gorom) East Gorom Subdistrict, and Administrative village of Dada (Northern Gorom) Pulau Gorom Subdistrict (Rumalean, 2018, p. 370-374).

Vocabulary of Gorom language has been shifting, for example, the word *baba* ‘father’ has been abandoned by the younger generation and replaced with the Indonesian word *bapak*. The word *nina* (‘mother’) is replaced with the Indonesian word *mama* and *ibu*. At the sentence level, for example (1) *Umu itu bagaimane?* Sentence (2) *Umu ya magie?*. In sentence (1), there is mixture of Gorom and Indonesian language. The words *itu* and *bagaimana* are Indonesian vocabularies. Sentence (2) is the sentence of the Gorom language, mostly used by adults or elderly people. Sentence (1) is mostly used by children and adolescents. These conditions indicate that Gorom language has been eroded by the Indonesian language. In connection with this matter, the United Nations (UN) through United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) has set the date of February 21 as the International Mother Language. This act by Unesco is a new energy enhancer for local language owners in Indonesia, because regional languages have been marginalized, resulting in some extinction, and some others are on the verge of extinction. In Maluku and North Maluku-Indonesia Provinces, eight languages are extinct, three are in critical condition, two are threatened with extinction, and three are in unsafe condition. In this regard, the Indonesian Language Agency, citing Unesco, is committed to the diversity of languages and multilingualism as an integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals (Badan Bahasa RI, 2018). This spirit is publicized through Press Circulars, delivered in the framework of the commemoration of the day of Mother Language 2018.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Dialectology Study

Etymologically, the term dialectology is adopted from the Greek Language *dialectos*. The term *dialectos* is used differently by Greek speakers in various conditions, but there is still mutual understanding among the speakers. *Dialectos* was adopted into Indonesian as dialectology, which consists of two words: *dialect* and *logic*. Dialect means another form of language, and logic means science. Dialectology means a branch of linguistics that studies dialects (Notherofer, 1981, p. 6-8); Kisyani (2004, p. 10); Lauder, (2002, p. 38). Dialectology is also known as *lokabahasa* (in bahasa Indonesia), dialect geography, regional dialect, geographical linguistics, regional linguistics, and geolinguistics. Dialectology studies the differences in both horizontal (diatopic) linguistic patterns that include geographical variations, and vertical (syntopic) of social factors, including variations in social dialects, which involved social factors (Chambers and Trudgil 2004). This conservative and innovative
dialect research uses dialect criteria as suggested by Robins (1992, p. 70), i.e. (1) different forms of isolation by speakers who understand each other without going through a particular exercise, and (2) the types of isolect used in a politically united territory.

Furthermore, there are three methods used in dialectology. They are; (1) synchronic method, (2) diachronic method, and (3) comparative method. The dialectology study using synchronic method is called synchronic dialectology. The dialectology study using diachronic method is called diachronic dialectology. The survey of dialectology using comparative methods is called comparative dialectology. Merging synchronous and diachronic methods is called the pancronic method. The study of languages related to dialect using contemporary data is called synchronic dialectology. Dialectology study using past data, whether the data can still be traced through writing or recording etc., or the data can not be found physically anymore but can be imagined as always bethere, for example through oral speech, etc. until present time, is called diachronic dialectology. The study of language concerning the comparison of dialect, variation, and the variety of two or more related languages, is called comparative historical linguistics. This research applies combination of historical (diachronic) and comparative methods (Parera 1991, p. 54-59; Chaer, 2007, p. 85).

2.2 Conservative Dialect

The determination of conservative and innovative elements in this research was conducted through the qualitative approach, using relative age standards based on same or similar and differences in the number and formative found in Gorom (according to research data) compared with Proto-Austronesian. Since IG is part of the Austronesian Languages family, sub-clump Austronesia Timur, a subgroup of East Seram (Parera, 1991, p. 117). In its development, the use of a proto form vocabulary is maintained, and some are innovated. The form of retained Proto-Austronesian vocabulary is called a conservative, and the innovated form is called an innovative.

The Gorom language recognizes three forms which are the realization of the gloss SACK is arora, arung, and karung. Arora is used in the State Administrative Buan to the State Administrative Dada in Subdistrict Gorom Island. Arung is used in East Gorom Subdistrict, Pulau Panjang Subdistrict, and part of Gorom Island Subdistrict. Karung is used in Ondor Village Subdistrict of Pulau Gorom. The shape of Arora derived from proto isolect Gorom is Harora? ‘enter’. The form of arung is a modification of the karung shape adopted from the Indonesian language. If the conservative form that is preserved is the language, it is called the conservative language form. If that is still maintained it is a dialect, called a conservative dialect (Mahsun, 1995, p. 142-147). Is Arora a form of innovation from the conservative form of Harora? [harora?] > [-arora]. The arung form is an innovative form of conservative karung [karung] > [-arung]. Thus, East Gorom Subdistrict, Pulau Panjang Subdistrict, and part of Gorom Island Subdistrict (other than the Administrative Village Dada) are conservative areas for conservative forms harora?. Innovative areas of the arung form are the Villages in East Gorom Subdistrict, part of Gorom Island Subdistrict except for Ondor Village, and Pulau Panjang Subdistrict.

2.3 Inovative Dialect

Each dialect has two situations, i.e., a developing situation and an undeveloped situation, resulting in the existence of a strong dialect and a weak dialect (Shariah, at.all, 2015, p. 3). Changes in dialect happens if certain elements experience changes. It can happen whenan
element changes into a new form altogether, or the shape is changed but it still shows the protoform. An example in Gorom language, the *wawalira* ‘door’, now is less used. Instead, the *rebata* ‘door’ is used. If note the phonological form of lexem *wawalira* and *rebata*, neither of them has similar phonological characteristics. Lexem *rebata* is an element that is not experiencing renewal. In contrast to the lexem *i’i’an* (*i’an*) ‘fish’ used in most of the Gorom Islands, except the Ondor Village that uses the form of *ikan* ‘fish’. Lexem *ikan* in Gorom Language has a phonological similarity with *ikan* in the Indonesian Language (‘animals that live in water include finned vertebrates, and breathe with gills’).

The element of innovation in dialectology is different from that of innovation in the comparative historical linguistic study (CHL). The element of innovation in dialectology is when the form changes and the form becomes completely new. It is not a form that can supposedly be derived from an ancient language. The explanation implies that if it is supposed to be derived from an ancient language, then the shape-changing is almost certainly phonologically modified to fit the rules of sound change from one dialect. The modified element is not considered an innovation in dialectology, but innovation in CHL as it can be traced to its ancient language. In contrast, dialectological innovation cannot be traced to its ancient language, because it is not an ancient language but a completely new form (Mahsun 1995, p. 83; 2010, p. 57).

The Proto-Austronesian *IKAN* form turned into *i’i’an* is not a dialectological change but rather CHL. The change from *wawalira* to *rebate* ‘door’ is a form of elemental change in dialectology. In the shapes of *ikan* and *i’i’an* element can be traced to the proto, because they have phonological similarities. While the change in the form of *wawalira* into *rebate* does not have the characteristics of phonological similarity, so this form is called dialectological innovation. Based on the explanation, the form of innovation can be studied from two perspectives, namely the dialectology point of view and CHL point of view. Lexem *rebata* ‘door’ in Gorom is a form of dialectological innovation, because there are no similar proto phonemes in other observation areas. In contrast to lexeme, *ikan* is a phonological variation of lexeme *i’i’an*. The difference occurs in [k] > [ʔ], and it is known that in Indonesian, the sound [ʔ] is a variation or allophone of the phoneme /k/. Thus, *ikan* in Gorom is a form influenced by the Indonesian language. *Ikan* in Gorom is a form of CHL innovation, not dialectological innovation. In this regard, CHL changes are used to analyze conservative forms, and dialectological change is used to analyze innovative forms and new forms altogether. Based on the explanation in the previous section, the following formulation of the problem and research objectives as, (1) Which country (village) uses the conservative and innovative dialect of the Gorom language, (2) What is the difference pattern, and the region of Proto-Austronesian adoption as the conservative and innovative dialect of the Gorom language?, (3) How is the Gorom Language Innovation Pattern, (4), How is the conservative and innovative dialect of the Gorom language?. Based on the explanation in the previous section, the following formulation of the research objectives as follows, (1) Describe and explain the conservative and innovative dialect of the Gorom language, (2) Describe the difference pattern and the Proto-Austronesian usage area as conservative and innovative dialect, and its reconstruction, and (3) The creation of conservative dialect map and innovative Gorom language.
III. Research Methods

3.1 Data and Source Data

Furthermore, a data sources 12 native speakers of Gorom languages, who are representing six observation areas (2 x 6 = 12). So, each observation area is represented by an elderly person as the primary data source and a younger person as a companion data source. The younger source is primarily woman. This is to anticipate the existence of gender vocabulary, which is not controlled by the main data source.

The main data source was obtained from the village head, then the head was asked to recommend companion data sources 1 and 2. If the village head could not recommend data sources 1 and 2, the researcher sought for himself through discussions with prominent communities. Leader, or as a role model in the field of observation.

Data validity checks use triangulation with data and sources. Research data are basic vocabularies referred to Proto-Austronesian Languages (reconstructed) Ross (2009), and Appendix: Proto-Austronesian, Swadesh (1971). The research instrument is a basic vocabulary list containing conservative and innovative elements of the Gorom language. Data collection is done by using recording technique, recording, referring, and proficient. Data analysis was done qualitatively by using Padan method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The Rectangular Box is the Gorom Islands Research Site.

3.2 Research Sites

The area of research is in Gorom Islands, using six observation area (AO). They are AO 1, Village of Administration Dada; AO 2, Village of Lalas; AO 3, Village Ondor; AO 4, Village of Miran; AO 5, Village of Administrative Wawasa; and AO 6, Village of Amarwatu. Determination of numbering the observation area uses downward vertical numbering model (Mahsun 2014:140). More information about Gorom research location and its six research areas can be seen in Figure 1, Map of Maluku-Indonesia Province, and the two basic maps of Gorom Islands.

Figure 1. Map of Maluku Province
(Source: Geo Spacial-BNPB, 2011, in collaboration with UNDP and SC-DRR)
Information: the sign of Elbow is the boundary of east seram regency

the rectangular box is the Gorom Islands research site
3.3 Data Analysis Procedure

This research data is the basic vocabulary of Gorom language, obtained from source data. As explained earlier that the Gorom language is a derivative of the Austronesian family, the form of analysis is to compare lexicon of the Gorom language to similar lexicon of the Proto-Austronesian form, which is set as a more conservative (ancient) form (Han and Hugo, 2014). Then, different lexicon elements of the Proto-Austronesian form, both regarding numbers and formative, are defined as a more innovative form (Mahsun, 1995, p. 146). Based on these explanations, the lexicon elements of Gorom languages that exist in six observation areas are compared Proto-Austronesian lexicons (Proto-Austronesian-Ross, 2009) and Appendix (list); (Proto-Austronesian Swades, 1971). Proto-Austronesian form which realization is not found, nor its original form (cognate) vocabulary is of the Gorom language, is not analyzed. For example, Proto-Austronesian vocabulary with no cognate form and realization form of the basic vocabulary of the Gorom language *(i-)Cu ‘that’; or vice versa, lexicon of Gorom language is not found in Proto-Austronesian form, such as bara sa ‘one billion’ they are not analyzed. The Proto-Austronesian examples which are found in Gorom vocabulary: Proto-Austronesian du(-sa, wa)dehwa ‘two’, realization of bread in the language of Gorom, and PAN walu ‘eight’ Alû, realization in Gorom; are analyzed.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Determination of Dialect Area Conservative and Innovative

Below is a table that presents the basic vocabulary of Gorom language which is analyzed based on its form of cognate (other forms) with Proto-Austronesian lexicon form.
Table 1, Geographical Realization and Geographical Distribution of BG with Proto-Austronesian Lexicon Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glos (Basic Vocabulary)</th>
<th>Form of Realization</th>
<th>Observation Area</th>
<th>Proto-Austronesian Languages</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Innovative</th>
<th>New Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>aku</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*(i-)aku</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae=&gt;?u</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>anak</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*aΣ.ak</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae=&gt;na?</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*Na luy</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>&quot;ue=lanala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*bulaΣ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;ue=lanali</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>qinΣas</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;ue=lanala</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>manuka</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*qayam</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>manu?=a</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>danaw</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6</td>
<td>*danaw</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asara</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>sisi</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*sisi, *S::si</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>ae=lu</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*walu</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>roti</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*duSa/duwa</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*S::pat</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&quot;i=kanaka</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*Sikan</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;i=na</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>ilu</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*qulu</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kilu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>kita</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*(i-)kita</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ita</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lice</td>
<td>kUtura</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*kuCu</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>utura</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*(si-)ida</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>susu</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*susu</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*:: sa/*isa, /*asa</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>watu</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*batu</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>batu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>u&quot;anan</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*kawanana</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky</td>
<td>la `it</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*la `iC</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>tali</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>*Calis</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:
1. Proto-Austronesian Languages (reconstructed), Ross (2009)

Based on the above table, the lexicon of the Gorom language is categorized into three groups, based on its formative. They are: 1. lexicon reflecting conservative (proto) elements.

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because of the same the conservative shape, and has kinship with the word of origin (cognate) as shown in lanes 6; 2. lexicon reflecting innovative elements that resemble or still have a cognate with a *Proto-Austronesian form, as listed in lanes 7; 3. lexicon reflecting a new form altogether, due to the difference of shape and formative is from the *Proto-Austronesian form. The lexicon according to Mahsun (2014) is included as a proto-language or pre-language lexicon, as shown in lane 8.

4.2 Patterns and Areas of Use of *Proto-Austronesian as Conservative and Innovative Dialects

The pattern of discrepancies referred to in this session relates to shape and formative, as well as areas of use of *Proto-Austronesian forms used in IG, in order to obtain drawings on contrast patterns and conservative and innovative AO. The shape is described as follows.

Gloss MEAT is realized through *sisi; the form used in all observation areas, which shape does not undergo phonological process. The formative is similar to the *Proto-Austronesian lexicon shape of the *sisi, consisting of a series of phonemes /sl/, /il/, /sl/, /il/, in vowel consonant-consonant vowels (CV-CV) pattern. Thus, the AO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is an area that retains the *Proto-Austronesian lexicons *sisi. Therefore, all observation areas are called conservative areas because they still prefer *Proto-Austronesian *sisi.

Gloss BREAST is realized through a single datum *susu; this datum is used in all areas of observation. The datum *susu does not undergo phonological process, or its formative is similar to the lexicon form of *Proto-Austronesian *susu, consisting of a series of phonemes /sl/, /ul/, /sl/, /ul/, consonant vowel-consonant vowels (CV-CV) pattern. Thus, AO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are areas that maintain the lexicon form of *Proto-Austronesian *susu ‘breast’; therefore, it is called conservative area.

Gloss I is realized through two data, i.e. *aku and A?u. The data *aku is used in AO 3 and A?u used in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. The word *aku and A?u each consists of three phonemes i.e. /a/, /k/, /u/ equals /A/, /k/, and /u/, both forms are vowel-patterned vocal consonants (C-CV). But there is a difference in articulation, which is located in the pra-ultima vowel syllable /a/ in AO 3, with vowel /a/ in AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. If the vowel /a/ is based on the proto-vowel eymon (*Proto-Austronesian), then, in this case, there has been a phonological process of weakening the vowel from /a/ low-middle-neutral to vowel /A/ medium-centre-neutral. The difference also occurs in the Ultima syllables, the velar /k/ consonant used in observation area 3, innovating into a glottal consonant /ʔ/ used in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. This phoneme innovation /k/ > /ʔ/ is called glottalization (Yulianto and Totong 1989: 74). Thus, observation area 3 is an area that still retains the form of *Proto-Austronesian *aku. Therefore, the AO 3 is called a conservative area. Meanwhile, the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 are innovative areas because they innovates to form *Proto-Austronesian *aku.

Gloss CHILD is realized through two forms of words: anak and Ana?, the same berries as *Proto-Austronesian lexicon are the *Anak spoken in the AO 3. Different berries with *Proto-Austronesian lexicon form are ana?, which is spoken in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. From the pattern of Syllables form anak and word ana? have the same Syllables pattern of consonant-vowel vowels (V-CVC). But both are different when viewed from the position of articulator used. Form anak consists of rows /a/, /l/, /a/, and /k/. While ana? Consists of phoneme /A/, /l/, /a/, /ʔ/. The second difference of the berries is in the pra-ultima syllables is the vowels /a/ and /A/ i. The vowel /a/ on the pra-ultima syllables of anak is a low-middle-neutral vowel. Vocal /A/ on ana? is a mid-neutral vowel. Also, there is also a difference in the voiceless-
noun phoneme-consonant phoneme of the Ultima syllables at the grain of the child, which innovates into a Glottate-Glottate-in consonant /?/ on ana?. The process of innovation in child gloss is done through two phonological processes, namely, (1) the vocal attenuation process of /a/ > /A/, and (2) the glottalization process of the consonant /k/ > /?/. Thus, AO 3 is an area that still retains the Proto-Austronesian lexicon of children form, it is called conservative area. AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 are innovation areas, it is called the innovative area.

Glos WE is realized through two forms, namely ita and kita. Kita is spoken in the AO 3. Ita is said in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. The same berries Proto-Austronesian is kita. Thus, AO 3 still chooses Proto-Austronesian lexicon form. Meanwhile, AO 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 have innovated internally, through phonological process (Elisi) "aphesis or apheresis", meaning the elimination of sound at the beginning of the syllables (pra-ultima) as suggested by Yulianto and Totong (1989:72). So, regarding the form and formative different from our lexicon Proto-Austronesian *Kita, it consists of a series of vowels / vowel consonants (V-CV), while our lexicon formative consists of row /k/, /i/, /t/, /a/, consonant vowel-consonant vowels (CV-CV) pattern. Thus, AO 3 still retains the form of our Proto-Austronesian lexicon, so it is called a conservative area. While AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 make innovation, they are called innovative areas.

Glos THEY is realized through one grain of si, used on all AO (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6). Si is the same as Proto-Austronesian lexicon *(si)-ida. The similarity is seen in the number of phonemes and the formative of /s/ /, /i/ and the pattern of vowel consonant syllables (CV). Thus, AO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 still retain or select the lexicon form of Proto-Austronesian *si. So, it is called conservative region.

Glos LAKE is realized through one grain of danaw; the berries are used on all AO. Not undergoing phonological processes, it has similar shape with the lexicon of Proto-Austronesian *Danaw. It consists of a series of phoneme /d/, /a/, /n/, /a/, /w/, consonant-patterned consonant vowels of consonant-vowel (CV-CV) pattern. Thus, DP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are areas that still retain the lexicon form of Proto-Austronesian *Danaw. So, it is called conservative area.

Glos STONE is realized through two form: batu, which is spoken in AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6; and batu, which is used in AO 3. Judging from syllable pattern and its formative, both grains are the same as Proto-Austronesian *Batu, because the sequence of phonemes that form both words are the same as the consonant-vowel-consonant vowel pattern (CV-CV). But both forms are different when viewed from the way the articulator produces the second form. The second difference of the berries lies in the presence of bilabial inhibitory phome /b/ at the word batu and bilabial semi vocal phonemes, which is pronounced /w/ at batu. The sequence of batu phonemes is /bl/, /al/, /tl/, /ul/, and batu is /wl/, /al/, /tl/, /ul/. The same diamond as the form Proto-Austronesian *Batu is the diamond used in AO 3. Thus AO 3 is defined as a conservative area of Batu, and AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 are innovative areas, because it uses many forms of Watu innovation.

Based on the above explanation, the AO 3 is the area that mostly choose or maintain Proto-Austronesian lexicons form. AO 3 uses alof the eight Proto-Austronesian lexicons analyzed. They are *Sisi ‘meat’, *Susu ‘breast’, *Aku ‘me’, *Anak ‘child’, *Kita, ‘wi’, *Mereka ‘they’, *Danaw ‘lake’, and *Batu ‘stone’. Thus, overall, AO 3 is a conservative area. Meanwhile, AO 1, 2, 4, 6 use 4 Proto-Austronesian lexicons: Sisi ‘meat’, *Susu ‘breast’, *a?u ‘I’, and *Danaw ‘lake’. AO 3 uses three of the eight Proto-Austronesian lexicons, namely *Sisi ‘meat’, *Susu ‘breast’, and Danaw ‘lake’.
4.3 Gorom Language Innovation Patterns

Proto-Austronesian forms that have been innovated in six observation areas have specific patterns. There are also pol-patterns can be explained through reconstruction as follows.

First, the expansion (split) of the phoneme is the innovation of a phoneme (/w/) in Proto-Austronesian lexicon that is split into two phonemes in the language of Gorom (LG). For example the "stone" gloss is reconstructed from Proto-Austronesian *b/#- > BG {wb}, eg PAN *stone > LG watu at DP 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and batu on DP 3. Phoneme /w/ and /b/ in LG is different, because if the minimal pairs can distinguish the meaning of the word, for example, bolu(-?k)‘do not’ with wolu(- ? k)‘leaving’.

Second, the merger of phonemes is innovation in the form of merging several Proto-Austronesian phonemes into one new phoneme in LG. For example, Proto-Austronesian *qu/#- > LG i, for example, Proto-Austronesian lexicon *Qulu > LG ilu ‘head’. In AO 3 innovation occurs, Proto-Austronesian *Qulu > LG killU ‘head’. In addition, the ‘right’ vocabulary in the form of Proto-Austronesian *herds > BG uwanan, which is merged withan element *ka. This form is used in all observation areas.

Third, change or innovation is the change of one phoneme in Proto-Austronesian lexicon into another phoneme in LG lexicon, eg Proto-Austronesian *N/#V1-V1 > LG [ng]. Proto-Austronesian *Nanguy > LG ngangu ‘swim’. The phoneme /y/ in the ultima syllable is expressed, so Proto-Austronesian *Nanguy > LG ngangu ‘swims’. In addition, the shape of Proto-Austronesian *anam > LG Onan ‘six’, Proto-Austronesian *talu > LG tolu ‘three’, Proto-Austronesian *langiC > LG langit ‘sky’, Proto-Austronesian *calis, > LG tal i ‘rope’.

Fourth, the phoneme of deletion is the innovation of the lexicon element / ... / in Proto-Austronesian, experiencing the perception on LG. The reconstruction is Proto-Austronesian * /.../#- > LG (*). For example, Proto-Austronesian * walu > LG Alu ‘eight’, Proto-Austronesian *esa, /*isa, /*asa > LG sa, PAN *bulan > LG wulan (-la, li, ga, gi, ja). (see Vocabulary list of Proto-Austronesian Languages (reconstructed) Ross, 2009; Appendix: Proto-Austronesian, Swadesh, 1971).

4.4 Conservative and Innovative Dialogue Map in Gorom

Based on the explanations in Sections 2.4 and 2.4.1, the following is further illustrated in of the conservative and innovative dialect of the Gorom language in East Seram District of Maluku-Indonesia Province.
V. Conclusion

Innovation in LG consists of internal and external innovations. The forms of internal and external innovations consist of the following patterns, 1. Expansion of phonemes, 2. Phoneme mergers, 3. Changes (innovations) of phonemes, and 4. Phoneme imprints.

Of the six observation areas being studied, Ondor Village in Gorom Island Subdistrict still maintains a conservative form (Proto-Austronesian), so it is called as conservative area. Then, the Dada of Village Administrative, Lalasa Village, Miran Village, Wawasa of Village Administrative, and Amarwatu Village use the form of Gorom language innovative; so, these six areas of observation are defined as innovative areas. Conservative and innovative use is still at the limits of mutual understanding, hence termed as the conservative and innovative dialect. In other words, it has not arrived at the level of misunderstanding. When it comes to this degree of understanding, it can be categorized as a language.

The vocabulary of Gorom consists of three forms, conservative, innovative, and new forms altogether. The conservative vocabulary form is widely used in AO 3, while an innovative vocabulary form is more widely used in AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. The new vocabulary form is used entirely in all observation areas.

The most prominent difference between observation area 3 with other observation areas is in the phoneme usage of voiceless-velar consonant /k/ and fon [ʔ]. The voiceless voice maker consonant phoneme /k/ is used in the observation area 3, and the voiced-glottal-in glottal [ʔ] is used in the observation areas of 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

References


