Conservative and Innovative Dialect Gorom Language: Dialectological Studies

Iwan Rumalean
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University of Ambon-Indonesian.
iwanrumalean@yahoo.com

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 speechhappened 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 arefound in Gorom

174

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, alsoderived 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 mostlyused by children and adolescents. These conditions indicate atrend that Gorom language has been eroded by the Indonesian language. In connection with thismatter, 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 someothers 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 *dialecto*s 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 consistsof two words: *dialect* and *logic*. *Dialect* means another form of language, and *logic* means science. Dialectology means a branch of linguistics that studies dialects (Nothofer, 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, includingvariations 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 whounderstand 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 usingcontemporarydata is called synchronic dialectology. Dialectology study using past data, whether the data can still be traced through writing or recording etc., or thedata can not be found physically anymore but can be imagined asalways 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 appliesa 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., adeveloping 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 itstill 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 *ʸi?an* (*ʸi'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 whenthe form changes and the form becomes completelynew. 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-Austronessian *IKAN form turned into *ʸi?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 *ʸi?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 *ʸi?an*. The difference occurs in [k] > [?], and it is known that in Indonesian, the sound [?] is a variation or alophon 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 ayounger person as a companion data source. The younger source is primarily woman. This is to anticipate the existence ofgender 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 listcontaining 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 informationabout Gorom research locationand itssix research areas can be seen in Figure 1, Map of Maluku-Indonesia Province, and thetwo 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

Figure 2, (Basic Map) Gorom Islands
Regency of East Seram Moluccas Province-Indonesia

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, whichisset 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 realizationis not found, nor its original form (cognate) vocabularyis of the Gorom language, is not analyzed. For example, *Proto-Austronesian* vocabulary with no cognate form and realization form ofthe basic vocabulary of the Gorom language *(i-)Cu 'that'; or vice versa, lexicon of Gorom language isnot 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

Glos (Basic Vocabulary)	Form of Realization	Observation Area	Proto-Austronessian Languages	Conser-vative	Inno-vative	New Form
I	aku	3	*(i-)aku	✓	---	---
	a⇔?u	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
Child	anak	3	*a∑ak	✓	---	---
	a⇔na?	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
Swim	⏐a ⏐u	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*Na ⏐uy	---	✓	---
month	ʷu⇔lanala	1	*bula∑,	---	✓	---
	ʷu⇔lanali	2	qin∑as	---	✓	---
	ʷu⇔lanala	3		---	✓	---
	ʷu⇔lanaga	4		---	✓	---
	ʷu⇔lanagi	5		---	✓	---
	ʷu⇔lanaja	6		---	✓	---
Bird	manuka	3	*qayam	---	---	✓
	manu?a	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	---	✓
Lake	danaw	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	*danaw	✓	---	---
	asara	5		---	---	✓
Meat	sisi	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*sisi, *S∴si	✓	---	---
Eight	a⇔lu	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*walu	---	✓	---
Two	roti	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*duSa/ duwa	---	---	✓
Four	hat	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*S∴pat	---	✓	---
Fish	ʸi⇔kana	3	*Sikan	---	✓	---
	ʸi⇔?ana	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
Head	ilu	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	*qulu	---	✓	---
	kilu	3		---	✓	---
We	kita	3	*(i-)kita	✓	---	---
	ita	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
Lice	kUtura	3	*kuCu	---	✓	---
	utura	1, 2, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
They	si	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*(si-)ida	✓	---	---
breast	susu	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*susu	✓	---	---
One	sa	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*∴sa,/*isa, /*asa	---	✓	---
Stone	watu	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	*batu	---	✓	---
	batu	3		✓	---	---
kanan	uʷanan	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	*kawanan	---	✓	---
	kanan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		---	✓	---
Sky	la ⏐it	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*la ⏐iC	---	✓	---
Rope	tali	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*Calis	---	✓	---

Source:
1. *Proto-Austronesian* Languages (reconstructed), Ross (2009)
2. Appendix: *Proto-Austronesian*, Swadesh (1971)

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

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 /s/, /i/, /s/, /i/, 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 similarto the lexicon form of *Proto-Austronesian* *susu, consisting of a series of phonemes /s/, /u/, /s/, /u/, inconsonant 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 *Aʔu*. The data *aku* isused in AO 3 and *Aʔu* used in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. Theword *aku* and *AʔÛ* each consists of three phonemes i.e /a/, /k/, /u/ equals /A/, /ʔ/, 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 etymon (*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 *Anaʔ*, the same berries as *Proto-Austronesian* lexicon are the *Anak spoken in the AO 3. Different berries with *Proto-Austronesian* lexicon form are *anaʔ* which is spoken in the AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. From the pattern of Syllables form anak and word *anaʔ* 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/, /n/, /a/, and /k/. While *anaʔ* Consists of phoneme /A/, /n/, /a/, /ʔ/. The second difference of the berries is in the pra-ultima syllables is thevowels /a/ and /A /. The vowel /a/ on the praultima syllables of *anak* is a low-middle-neutral vowel. Vocal /A/ on *anaʔ* 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 /ʔ/ on *anaʔ*. 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/ > /ʔ /. 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 form 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-CVC). 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: *watu,* 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 phoneme /b/ at the word *batu* and bilabial semi vocal phonemes, which is pronounced /w/ at *watu*. The sequence of *batu* phonemes is /b/, /a/, /t/, /u/, and *watu* is /w/, /a/, /t/, /u/. 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 allof 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', *aʔu '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 cen 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' is used in AO 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. 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 tali '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.

Picture 3, Map of Conservative and Innovative LG Area
Regency of East Seram, Maluku-Indonesia Province
Information:

▓▓▓ = innovative are

▨▨▨ = conservative area

V. Conclusion

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

Of the six observation areasbeing 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, thesesix 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, whilean innovative vocabulary form ismore 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 of phoneme usage of voiceless-velar consonant /k/ and fon [?]. The voiceless voice maker consonant phoneme /k/ is used in the observation area 3, and the voiced-glottal-in glottal [?] is used in the observation areas of 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

References

Asshiddiqie, J. (2008). Perlindungan Bahasa Daerah Berdasarkan UUD 1945. (Ed. Mulyana) Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah dalam Kerangka Budaya. Yogyakarta: Triara Wacana.

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa RI. (2018). 'Kebinekaan Bahasa Daerah Sebagai Potensi Pemajuan Bangsa'. Retrieved from http://www.gatraguru.net/2018/02/hari-bahasa-ibu-tahun-2018.html. (accessed on March 2018).

BNPB., UNDP., SC-DRR. (2011). Geospasial-BNPB-Peta Administrasi Provinsi di Kepulauan Maluku. Diperoleh dari http://geospasial.bnpb.go.id/2009/11/25/peta-kepulauan-maluku/. Jakarta: BNPB,UNDP, SC-DRR. (accessed on September 2017).

Chaer, A. 2007. *Kajian Bahasa Struktur Internal, Pemakaian dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chambers, J. K & Trudgill, P. (2004). *Dialectology Second Edition*. Cambridge University Press.

Han, M.Y., Lee, H. Y. H.. (2014). 'Strong and Weak Dialects of China: How Cantonese Succeeded Whereas Shaan'Xi Failed with the Help of Media'. *Jurnal Asian Social Science*; *10*(15), 23—36. Bangkok: School of Language and Communication, National Institute of Development Administration Thailand. Retrieved from http:// www. ccsenet. Org /journal/ index. php/ ass/ article/ viewFile/ 38597/ 21460. (Accesed on December 2017).

Kisyani, L. (2004). *Dialektologi.* Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Republik Indonesia dan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

Lauder, M. R. M. T. (2002). 'Reevaluasi Konsep Pemilah Bahasa dan Dialek untuk Bahasa Nusantara'. Jurnal *Makara* Sosial Humaniora. *6*(1). Retrieved from www.jurnal.vi.ac.id/humanities/ article/ viewFile/ 31/ 27. (accessed on Januari 2018).

Mahsun. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa Tahapan Strategi Metode dan Tekniknya*. (edisi revisi). Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Mahsun. (1995). *Dialektologi Diakronis Sebuah Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Meluzzi, C. (2015). Dialects and linguistic identity of Italian speakers in Bozen. *Globe: A Journal of Language, Culture and Communication*. *1*(1) , 1-16. Doi: https://doi.org/10.5278/ojs.globe.v1i0.697.

Nothofer, B. (1981). *Dialektatlas von Zentral-Java*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harra-ssowitz.

Parera, J. D. (1991). *Kajian Linguistik Umum Historis Komparatif dan Tipologi Struktural*. (edisi kedua). Jakarta: Erlangga.

Rumalean, I., Kisyani, L., Bambang, Y. (2018). "Gorom Language's Phonological Differences Viewed from Age and Occupation Factors: Socio-dialectology Study." *Alantis Press*. Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research. 222(370-374) . 2nd Social Science Humanities, and Educatin Converence (SosHec 2018). DOI:10.2991/soshec-18.2018.79. Retrieved from http://www.atlantis-press.com.

Rumalean, I. (2017). Leksikon Sapaan Isolek Gorom (LSIG) di Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur: Kajian Dialek Sosial. *Bahasa dan Sastra dalam Konteks Global, e-Prosiding Seminar Nasional*. (p.p 329-340). Jember-Jawa Timur-Indonesia: PS-PBSI-FKIP Universitas Jember. Retrieved from https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/fkip-epro/issue/view/505.

Robins, R. H. 1992. Linguistik Umum Sebuah Pengantar. (Penerjemah Soenarjati Djajanegara). Yogyakart: Kanisius.

Ross, H. (2009). Proto-Austronesia Languages. Wikepedia-Encyclopedia Indonesia. http:// www.en.wikepedia.org/w/index.php?title=Proto-Austronesia_language&oldid= 787537294. (accessed on August 2017).

Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa Pengantar Penelitian Wahan Kebudayaan Secara Linguistis.* Yogyakarta: Senata Dharma Universitty Press.

Shareah, M. A. Q. A., Abdulhakim, B., Mudhsh, D.M., Al-Takhayinh, A.H. (2015). An Overview on Dialectal Variation. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*. *5*(6), 1-5. Retrieved from http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0615/ijsrp-p4222.pdf. (accessed on February 2018).

Swadesh, M. (1971, 26 February). Appendix: Proto-Austronesia Swadesh List. Wikipedia-Wiktionary Article Swadesh list. Retrieved from http://www. en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:Proto-Austronesia_Swadeshlist. (Accessed on August 2017).

Yulianto, B., Tirtawijaya, T. (1989). *Fonologi*. Surabaya: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, IKIP Surabaya-Indonesia.