



Distribution and Relationship of Regional Language Vocabulary in Central Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. Regional languages in Indonesia have been the object of many publications so far, there is a dearth of dialectological research on the topic. This research discusses the gap by identifying the distribution and relation of regional language vocabulary in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali as well as the elements of relics. The data for each observation area consists of 200 Swadesh vocabularies and 200 basic vocabularies of culture. This study focuses more specifically on the distribution of 3.600 vocabularies. Research provides evidence that each gloss represents various realizations and relic elements that are a reflection of Proto Austronesian (PAN). The researcher believes that this vocabulary distribution is acceptable for the analysis of relics. In addition, the researcher discusses the implications of the claim, relating the phenomena described to similar stages presented in different parts of the world.

Keywords: the elements of relics, Swadesh vocabularies, Proto Austronesia

1 Introduction

One of the regencies in Central Sulawesi Province is Poso Regency, whose capital city is Poso. This district has an area of 8.712,25 km² or 12.81% of the land area of Central Sulawesi Province. Poso City is located on the shoreline facing Tomini Bay on one part of the island of Sulawesi. The position of Poso Regency is located in the middle of Sulawesi Island which is a strategic route that connects between provinces on Sulawesi Island (Kabupaten Poso 2014). Poso Regency is the parent of the division of two regencies, namely Tojo-Una-Una and Morowali Regencies. North Morowali Regency was a division of Morowali Regency in 2013.

The land of Poso is inhabited by several tribes, namely the Pamona, Mori, Bada or Badr, Napu, Tojo, Kaili, Padoe, Lore, and Taa tribes. The Pamona tribe uses the Pamona language as well as Indonesian in their communication. SIL International (2006) states that the Pamona languages (Bare'e, Barea, Taa, and Wana) belong to the Austronesian and Malayu-Polynesian classes.

Meanwhile, languages in Central Sulawesi are included in the Tae' (negation) language family, namely Bare'e 'no', Da'a 'no', Ta'a 'no', Una 'no', Ra'a 'no', Ledo 'no', Lore 'no', Tara 'no', Rai 'no', Lauje 'no', Unde 'no', Ijja 'no' nuanced Zaklijke 'be careful' (Adriani and Kruyt 1950).

Kaseng (1979) said that the languages in Poso Regency are Mori and Pamona or Bare'e. Mori language is spoken by people in the Upper Mori, Lembo, and Petasia sub-districts with a total of 30,894 speakers. The Pamona or Baree language is spoken by the people in Poso Pesisir, Poso Kota, Lage, North Pamona, South Pamona, Tojo, Ulu Bongka, Ampana Borone, and Una-Una sub-districts with a total of 130,643 speakers and is the second most spoken language in Central Sulawesi after Kaili language. Monsangi (2014) in the Mori Wita Congress said that there were efforts to protect Mori language and literature related to the Mori language which was not strong due to the influence of stronger pressure from other languages, such as Indonesian which became the national language and regional languages such as Baree. It is known that, one of the children of the Mori tribe switched languages, namely using the Baree language because they were a minority in their environment. In addition to regional and national languages (Indonesia), foreign languages also influence the existence of the Mori language. In addition, most of the younger generation are no longer good at using the Mori language. Meanwhile, people in Lawangsa Village, Poso District, North City, Poso Regency speak the Bungku language, the Menui Lawangsa dialect. Bungku language is a language whose native land is in Morowali Regency (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2019)

There are 21 regional languages spoken in the province of Central Sulawesi, namely (1) Bada language consists of two dialects, namely Napu dialect and Bada Tiara; (2) the Bajo isolect spoken by the villagers of Majo, Meli, Santigi, Lualalang, Jaya Bakti, Kolo Bawah, and Buajangka; (3) Balaesang language has three dialects, namely Balaesang Donggala, Tajio, and Kasimbar dialects; (4) Balantak language, (5) Banggai language consists of four dialects, namely Mainland, Taduno, Lambako, and Palabatu dialects; (6) Besoan; (7) Bugis Wani dialect, (8) Bungku language consists of seven dialects, (9) Buol language consists of two dialects, (10) Dondo language has five dialects, (11) Kaili language consists of ten dialects, (12) Kulawi has three dialects, (13) Lauje Malala, (14) Pamona has seven dialects, (15) Pipikoro has two dialects, (16) Saluan has four dialects, (17) Sangihe Talaud Satal), (18) the Seko language, (19) the Taa language consisting of seven dialects, (20) the Tombatu language, and (21) the Totoli language. It is said that the Pamona language has seven dialects, namely Salumange, Pamona Poso, Morie Padoe, Mori Ngusumbatu, Bare'e Longge, Bare'e Benteng, and Mori Atas (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2019).

The Mori language is not included in the names of the regional languages spoken in the Central Sulawesi region. The Mori isolect is referred to as a dialect of the Pamona language. The Pamona language is said to be spoken in the districts of North Morowali, Poso, and Tojo Una-Una, Central Sulawesi Province. This Pamona language is spoken in Poso Regency, namely in (1) Pandayora Village, Pamona Selatan District; (2) Watuawu Village, Lage District; (3) Madale Village, Poso District, North City; (4) Peura Village, Pamona Puselemba District; (5) Mayakeli Village, Pamona Puselemba District; in North Morowali Regency, namely in (6) Tinompo

Village, Lembo District; (7) Kasingoli Village, Mori Atas District; and in Tojo Una-Una Regency, namely in (8) Longge Village, Ampana Tete District; (9) Benteng Village, Togean District. Pamona is said to have seven dialects, namely Salumange, Pamona Poso, Mori Padoe, Mori Ngusumbatu, Baree (Bare'e) Longge, Baree (Bare'e) Benteng, and Mori Atas. The percentage difference between dialects ranges from 53%–76%. The Salumange dialect is spoken in Pandayora Village and Watuawu Village. The Pamona Poso dialect is spoken in Madale and Peura villages. The Mori Padoe dialect is spoken in Mayakeli Village. The Bare (Bare'e) Longge dialect is spoken in Longge Village. The Bare (Bare'e) Benteng dialect is spoken in Benteng Village. Upper Mori dialect is spoken in Kasingoli Village (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2019).

Currently, the documentation stage has been carried out through individual research, universities, and the Language Development and Development Agency. The Language Development and Development Agency is a government agency whose duties and functions are to carry out the guidance and development of language and literature in Indonesia. One of the tasks of the Language Agency is to document linguistic data in the Autonomous Region of Central Sulawesi, which is the nation's cultural wealth.

Mori language publications include *Klank en Vormleer van het Morisch* (1928) by Esser, *Syntax of Mori* by Lapoliwa (1971), *Mori language structure* (1981) by Garantjang (1981), *Morphology and Syntax of Mori* by Inghuong (1986), "Mori Language Repetition System" by Rahim (1994), "Mori Verb Morphology" by , *Mori Grammar* by Hente (1998), *Morphology of Nouns and Adjectives of Language Mori* (2000) by Barasanji et al. (2000), "Distribution of Mori Language in North Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi" by Kurniawati (2015), "Mori Language Affixation" (2020) by Fatinah (2020), and "Phonology of Mori Language" (2021) by Karsana.

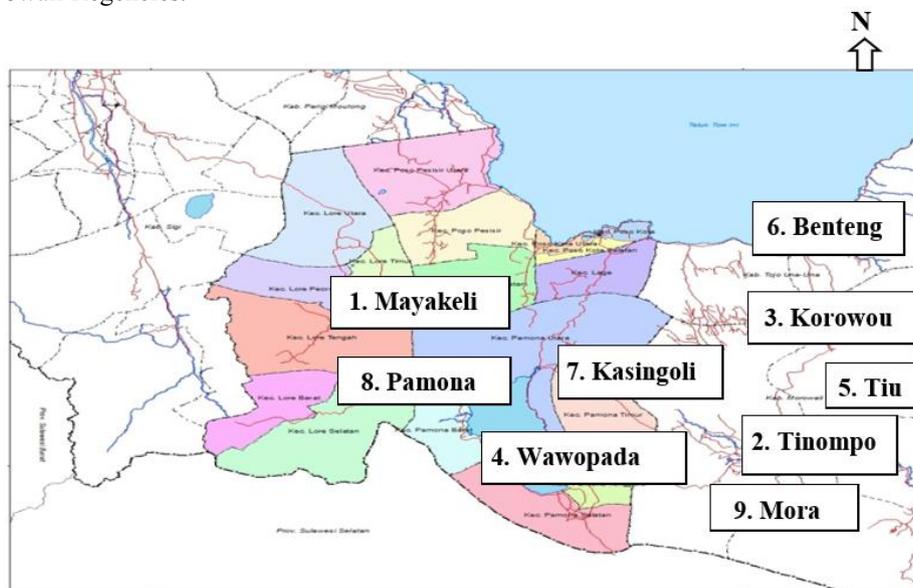
Esser (1927) in *Klank en Vormleer van het Morisch* describes in simple terms the sounds and utterances, the words used and the sentences in the Mori language. Lapoliwa (1971) explains how to structure a sentence in Mori language. Garantjang (1981) in *Mori language structure* describes the background and aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax. This research is an initial study so that it only describes the outline of the noun system, while the adjectives are only briefly mentioned. Inghuong (1986) in *Morphology and Syntax of Mori Language*, describes in detail the syntactic structure and the morphological aspects only on affixation, reduplication, and compounding. In his research on the repetition system of the Mori language, Rahim (1994) described the repetition of the Mori language according to the basic form, the repetition form, the meaning of the repetition, and the phonological form of the repetition. In the research, "Morphology of Mori Language Verbs", the characteristics of Mori language verbs, affixes forming Mori language verbs, morphophonemic processes in Mori language verb morphology, and Mori language verb morphology processes (Ntaola 1997). Hente (1998) described phonology focusing on the vowel and consonant system, phonemic structure, and tribal patterns; morphology which includes arrangement of word construction patterns according to comprehensive categories, namely affixes and roots; and syntax which includes a hierarchy of constituents along with their construction patterns between sentences as the largest

element, word class, and word as the smallest constituent. Barasanji et al. (2000) describes the characteristics of nouns and adjectives, nouns and adjectives as root words, nouns and adjectives as derivational roots, the process of forming nouns and adjectives, affixation in Mori, reduplication in Mori, and compounding in Mori. Meanwhile, Mead (2001) explains that there are three strategies used by Lower Mori speakers to avoid using conjunctions outwardly, namely verb chaining, clause juxtaposition, and the use of subordinate (nominalized) verb forms. in the preceding clause. Kurniawati (2015) identified each gloss of the basic Swadesh Mori vocabulary in seven observation areas. Each gloss showed a form of realization that was not diverse (one etymon), less diverse (two etymons), varied (three and four etymons), and very diverse (five etymon). Fatinah (2020) discusses the form and function of affixation in Mori. With the listening method and intralingual equivalent method through the substitution technique, the results of her research show that there are 4 forms of affixation in Mori, namely prefixation, infixation, suffixation, confixation, and combination. Meanwhile, Karsana (2021) describes the phonetic and phonemic sounds of Mori in the Ngusumbatu dialect.

In addition to Mori language publications, there are Pamona and Bare'e language publications, such as “Verb-forming Prefixes in Pamona Language in Poso Regency” by Petuda et al. (2021), Senduk, & Sepang and “Bare'e Phonological Interference on the Use of Indonesian in Society Malakosao Nomads in Palu” by Yustika (2016). Petuda et al. (2021), state that the verb-forming prefixes in Pamona are (1) prefixes {maN-}, {moN-}, {me-}, {mombe-}, {mampo-}, {mampaka-}, {na-}, and {te-}; (2) there are two functions of verb-forming prefixes in the Pamona language, namely (a) cannot change word classes and (b) can change word classes; and (3) the meanings evoked by the prefixes forming the Pamona language verbs vary depending on the basic form they are attached to, such as stating in a state, mutual, treating, assuming, and making objects as in the basic form, making something more, passive or subject to actions, and stated unintentionally. Yustika (2016) explained that the interference of the Bare'e language phonological form is the addition of the vowel phonemes /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/ at the end of the word so that it is called vocalist language, the omission of the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word, the omission of the consonant phonemes /k/, /p/, /t/, and /n/ at the end of the word, and the change of the phoneme /e/ into the phoneme /a/ and the phoneme /i/ into the phoneme /a/ in the middle. In addition, factors that influence the occurrence of interference are the background of the speaker, lack of vocabulary mastery, lack of skill in using the language, the prestige of the source language, and the carrying of habits in the mother tongue.

Regional languages in Indonesia have been the object of many publications so far, there is a dearth of dialectological research on the topic. This research discusses the gap by identifying the distribution and inter-isolect relations in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali as well as elements of inter-isolect relics that are the object of this research. For this reason, language research in the autonomous region of Central Sulawesi, especially in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali needs to be done. In this study, research was conducted on linguistics in the Autonomous Region of Central Sulawesi, particularly the distribution and relations between isolates in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali.

The following is a map of the location of the observation areas in this study consisting of nine villages/kelurahan, namely Mayakeli, Tinompo, Korowou, Wawopada, Tiu, Benteng, Kasingoli, Pamona, and Mora in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies.



LOCATION OF OBSERVATION AREA

Scale 1:3.000.000

Fig. 1. Map of Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies

Based on the described background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows.

- a. What regional languages are spoken by the people in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies, Central Sulawesi Province?
- b. How is the distribution of regional languages in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies, Central Sulawesi Province?
- c. How is the relation between local language vocabulary used by people in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali, Central Sulawesi Province?

This study aims to identify the local languages used by the people in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali, Central Sulawesi Provinces using a Kinship Research and Language Mapping Research questionnaire in Indonesia (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2014). In addition, this study aims to identify the distribution of language and vocabulary relations of the regional language.

In dialectology, data is sorted based on the etymon concept. Based on the distribution of vocabulary, elements of ancient relics or forms are found which are a reflection of Proto Austronesian (PAN). Elements of relics or ancient forms refer to the opinion of Dempwolff, (1938). The language that is compared between places is the lexicon level. By taking into account the number of differences in vocabulary usage in

one observation area and another, it is multiplied by 100 and then divided by the actual number of maps compared to the formula (Séguy, 1973, in Lauder, 1993), namely $S \times 100/n = d \% d$ (S = Number of differences with other observation areas, n = number of maps compared, and d = distance of vocabulary in percentage) so that the percentage of distance between the dialects is obtained. Determination of isolect status based on dialectometric calculations. Dialectometry is a statistical measure used to see how far the differences and similarities are in the places studied by comparing a number of materials collected from the places studied (Ravier, 1973:424 in Ayatrohaedi, 1983). The category of determining the status of language, dialect, and subdialect refers to the opinion of (Guiter 1973) Based on the difference formula, the dialectometric categories are as follows. 81—100% are considered language differences, 51--80% are considered dialect differences, 31--50% are considered subdialect differences, 21--30% are considered speech differences, and 20% and below are considered no differences.

2 Research Method

The object of research in this study is the language used by the people of Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali. This research was conducted in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali, Central Sulawesi Province. The choice of location in this study is based on several sources that the language in the region has not been widely studied, especially dialectological research. In addition, literature on languages in the region is still scarce.

This research was conducted in three stages, namely (1) the preparation stage, (2) the implementation stage, and (3) the final stage. The preparatory stage carried out in this research includes three stages, (i) completion of research administration and licensing, (ii) preliminary research assessment, and preliminary studies, and (iii) testing the validity and reliability of research instruments. The implementation phase includes collecting lexicon data based on the Kinship Research and Language Mapping questionnaire in Indonesia, recording language events. The last stage in this research is data processing, data analysis, and research reports.

The criteria for the informants for the Kinship Research and Mapping of Languages Research questionnaires in Indonesia are male or female, aged 40-60 years who have not yet reached the senile stage, were born and raised in that place (observation area) which has two previous generations (grandparents), education is not too high, social status is lower middle class with the hope of low mobility, can speak Indonesian and master the local language or dialect, mentally and physically healthy in the sense that the speech apparatus is not disabled (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2019)

The method used in this study is a descriptive method, namely research conducted based on existing facts or phenomena that empirically live in the speakers. The results obtained are in the form of language descriptions which can be said as exposure as it is Sudaryanto (1986). In addition to the descriptive method, the field pupuan method was used, namely the selection of materials by direct recording and recording

(Ayatrohaedi 2002). Meanwhile, the techniques used are library research, observation, (structured) interviews by asking questions based on available questionnaires, and taking notes.

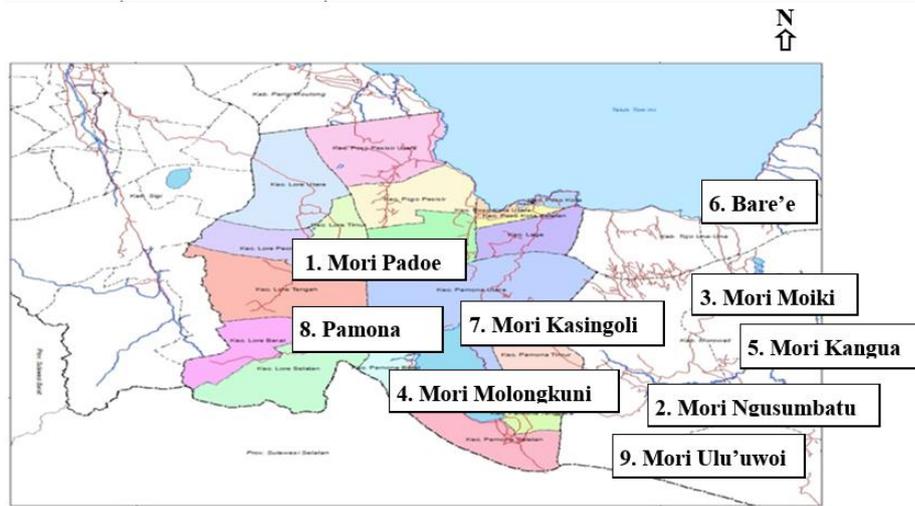
The data of this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source and recorded by researchers. Primary data was obtained through a list of vocabulary questions. Documentation of the language data used by the people in the area used a questionnaire containing basic Swadesh vocabulary and basic cultural vocabulary. Secondary data is data that is indirectly obtained from the source, but obtained through a second party. In this case, the researcher uses data collected from traditional leaders, community leaders, village officials.

Sources of language data in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali districts based on the observation area (OA) are as follows.

Table 1. Observation Area In Poso, Tojo Una-Una, And North Morowali Regencies

No.	Regency	District	Village/Kelurahan*	Language	OA
1.	Poso	Pamona Utara	Mayakeli	Mori Padoe	1
2.	Morowali Utara	Lembo	Tinompo	Mori Ngusumbatu	2
3.	Morowali Utara	Lembo	Korowou	Mori Moiki	3
4.	Morowali Utara	Lembo	Wawopada	Mori Molongkuni	4
5.	Poso	Pamona Timur	Tiu	Mori Kangua	5
6.	Tojo Una-Una	Togean	Benteng	Bare'e (Una-Una)	6
7.	Morowali Utara	Mori Atas	Kasingoli	Mori Molio'a	7
8.	Poso	Pamona Utara	Pamona*	Pamona	8
9.	Morowali Utara	Lembo	Mora	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	9

There are nine language names according to the residents in this study, namely Mori Padoe, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Bare'e, Mori Kasingoli, Pamona, and Mori Ulu"uwoi. The following shows a map of the location of language names according to residents in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies.



Name Language According To Population's Recognition Scale 1:3,000,000

Fig. 2. Map of Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali Regencies

The data processing technique used in this study begins with data coding and processing. Data coding is carried out with the aim of facilitating the data processing process. The last processing technique is data processing, starting with data entry of basic Swadesh vocabulary and basic cultural vocabulary (400 glosses) per observation area in the form of entries or lists in the Excel Program.

The data are in the form of phonetic transcription in the form of 200 glosses of basic vocabulary and 200 glosses of basic cultural vocabulary consisting of body parts (52 glosses), kinship systems (25 glosses), motion and work (98 glosses), and task words (25 glosses). The amount of data from 9 observation areas analyzed was 3,600 glosses. The data that has been entered is made into Phase I Tabulation, Phase II Tabulation, Phase III Tabulation or called Alternative Map which is a Verbal Map, and dialectometric calculations. In the Tabulation Stage I, all forms of realization of meaning or certain glosses are described which are ordered according to the form that is thought to be a form derived from an ancient form or derived from one etymon. Phase II tabulation is a description of phonological or lexicon differences. Meanwhile, Tabulation Phase III is a gloss selection that has the realization of more than one rule or alternative mapping.

3 Research Results and Discussion

Based on the 3.600 glosses analyzed, some glosses have varying amounts of etymons. Some glosses have the same number of etymons but some are not the same. The amount of etymon is in the 1--5 range. Here is an example.

a. Vocabulary one etymon

Examples: I002 *air* 'water', I.130 *lima* 'five', I.137 *mata* 'eyes', I.142 *minum* 'drinking', I.156 *perut* 'stomach', IIA34 *paha* 'thigh', IIA44 *siku* 'elbow', IIA49 *tumit* 'heel', II.P05 *baca* 'read', dan II.P50 *mimpi(ber-)* 'dream'.

b. Vocabulary of two etymons

Examples: I003 *akar* 'roots', I.107 *anjing* 'dogs', I.132 *besar* 'large', I.153 *daun* 'leaves', I.103 *kaki* 'feet', IIA01 *alis* 'eyebrows', IIA04 *betis* 'calves', IIA52 *urat* 'tendon', IIP42 *letus(me -)* 'erupt', dan II.P50 *mimpi(ber)* 'dream'.

c. Vocabulary of three etymons

Examples: I006 *angin* 'wind', I.112 *awan* 'cloud', I.149 *panas* 'hot', I.156 *dengan* 'with', I.170 *engkau* 'you', IIC05 *adik* 'sister' (pr), IIP25 *injak* 'stepped on', IIP40 *lepas* 'free', IIP48 *mandi* 'bath', dan II.P54 *nyenyak* 'rest well'

d. Vocabulary of four etymons

Examples: I023 *beberapa* 'some', I.057 *dengar* 'hear', I.085 *hisap* 'suction', I.140 *merah* 'red', I.A11 *dahi* 'forehead', IIA23 *kemaluan laki-laki* 'male pubic', IIA48 *tulang* 'shin', II.P19 *genggam* 'handheld', II.P24 *ingat* 'remember', dan II.R13 *kemarin (sehari sebelum hari ini)* 'yesterday' .

e. Vocabulary of five or more etymons

Examples: I.046 *cium* 'kiss', I.108 *karena* 'because', IIC11 *anak adik* 'little sister', IIC39 *adik perempuan* 'younger sister', *ayah/ibu* 'father/mother', IIP03 *asuh(me)* 'nurturing', IIP61 *pikul* 'carry', IIP70 *senandung(ber)* 'sing', IIP17 *gandeng* 'trailer', I.74 *gemuk, lemak* 'fat, fat', dan II.R25 *tiba-tiba* 'suddenly'.

Based on the distribution of vocabulary, some data also experienced sound changes. The sound changes in the data are as follows.

Prothesis is the addition of a vowel or consonant at the beginning of a word to make pronunciation easier (Kridalaksana, 2001:181).

Examples: aka(l) menjadi haka 'roots'
apa menjadi hapa 'what'
lima menjadi alima 'five'

b. Apheresis is the removal of a sound or word from the beginning of an utterance (Kridalaksana, 2001:2).

Example: bapa menjadi papa 'father'

c. Apocope is the omission of sounds at the end of words (Kridalaksana, 2001:16).

Examples: aGin becomes aGi 'wind'

bulu? becomes bulu 'hair'
 butu? becomes butu 'stone'
 buGa? becomes buGa 'flower'

Based on the distribution of vocabulary, some vocabularies show the presence of relics or ancient forms which are a reflection of Proto Austronesian (PAN). Elements of relics or ancient forms refer to the opinion of Dempwolff (1938). The reflection shows a shape similar to the etymon PAN. The similarities between the languages in Poso, Central Sulawesi Province and the PAN reflection are shown in the following table.

Table 2. Use of Reliced Elements In The Observation Area

No	Gloss	PAN Dempwolff (1938)/page	Word Forms in OA	OA/Isolect	Total	%
1.	abu 'ash'	<i>abu</i> (11)	<i>aBu</i>	Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	2	1.50
2.	akar 'roots'	<i>aka(l)</i> (13)	<i>haka</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	6	4.51
3.	anak 'child'	<i>anak</i> (15)	<i>?ana</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Molio'a	5	3.76
4.	angin 'wind'	<i>aGin</i> (15)	<i>aGi</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	2	1.50
5.	anjing 'dog'	<i>?at?u?</i> (17)	<i>?asu</i>	Bare'e Una-una	1	0.75
6.	apa 'what'	<i>apa</i> (16)	<i>hapa</i>	Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki	2	1.50
7.	api 'fire'	<i>?apuj</i> (16)	<i>?apuy</i>	Mori Molongkuni	1	0.75
8.	ayah 'father'	<i>?bapa</i> (24)	<i>bapa</i>	Pamona, Bare'e (Una-una)	2	1.50
9.	bakar 'burn'	<i>tunu?</i> (143)	<i>t(in)unu</i>	Mori Ngusumbatu	1	0.75
10.	batu	<i>batu?</i>	<i>batu</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75

	'stone'	(24)					
11.	Benih 'seed'	<i>b nih</i> (28)	<i>bine</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75	
12.	buah 'fruit'	<i>bu?ah</i> (31)	<i>bu&a</i>	Pamona	1	0.75	
13.	bulan 'month'	<i>bulan</i> (33)	<i>buya</i>	Pamona	1	0.75	
14.	bulu 'hair'	<i>bulu?</i> (34)	<i>bulu</i>	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	1	0.75	
15.	bunga 'flower'	<i>buGa?</i> (35)	<i>buGa</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Moiki, Mori Kangua, Bare'e (Una-	6	4.51	
No.	Gloss	PAN Dempwolff (1938)/page	Word Forms in OA	OA/Isolect	Total	%	
				una), Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)			
16.	daging 'meat'	<i>dagiG</i> (37)	<i>dagiG</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75	
17.	danau 'lake'	<i>danav</i> (42)	<i>dano</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75	
18.	debu 'dust'	<i>abu</i> (11)	<i>deBu</i>	Pamona	1	0.75	
19.	empat 'four'	<i> mpat</i> (50)	<i>o'pa</i>	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	1	0.75	
20.	garuk 'scratch'	<i>galut</i> (52)	<i>karu</i>	Mori Molongkuni	1	0.75	
21.	hapus 'delete'	<i>haput</i> (62)	<i>rahapusi</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75	
22.	hati 'heart'	<i>hataj</i> (62)	<i>?ate</i>	Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molio'a	3	2.26	
23.	hujan 'rain'	<i>hud?an</i> (65)	<i>uZa</i>	Pamona, Bare'e (Una-una)	2	1.50	
24.	kabut 'fog'	<i>kabut</i> (85)	<i>gawu</i>	Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Mo- longkuni	2	1.50	
25.	kami, kita 'we, us'	<i>kami</i> (74)	<i>kami</i>	Bare'e (Una-una), Pamona	2	1.50	
		<i>kita</i> (81)	<i>ikito</i>	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	1	0.75	

26.	kamu 'you'	<i>kamu</i> (74)	<i>komi</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
27.	kanan 'right'	<i>vanan</i> 164)	<i>kanan</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
28.	kepala 'head'	<i>hulu</i> (162)	<i>?ulu</i>	Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Molio'a	4	3.00
29.	Kuku 'nail'	<i>kuku</i> (82)	<i>kuku</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Molio'a, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	6	4.51
30.	kulit 'skin'	<i>kulit</i> (83)	<i>kulit</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
31.	kuning 'yellow'	<i>kuniG</i> (84)	<i>(ma)kuni</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
32.	kutu 'lice'	<i>kutu</i> (84)	<i>kutu</i>	Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Moiki, Mori Kangua, Bare'e (Una-una)	4	3.00
33.	langit 'sky'	<i>laGit</i> (84)	<i>laGi</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Moiki , Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	7	5.26
34.	idah 'tongue'	<i>dilah</i> (40)	<i>Zila</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
35.	lihat 'see'	<i>kita?</i> (80)	<i>kita+o</i>	Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Moiki, Mori Kangua	3	2.26
36.	lima 'five'	<i>lima</i> (97)	<i>alima</i>	Bare'e (Una-una), Pamona	2	1.50
37.	malam 'night'	<i>b G[i]</i> (28)	<i>(ma)BeGi</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
38.	mata 'eyes'	<i>mata</i> (106)	<i>mata</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori	9	6.77

No.	Gloss	PAN Dempwolff (1938)/page	Word Forms in OA	OA/Isolect	Total	%
				Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Bare'e (Una-una),		
				Mori Molio'a, Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)		
39.	mati 'dead'	<i>mataj</i> (114)	<i>mate</i>	Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	6	4.51
40.	minum 'drink'	<i>inum</i> (69)	<i>(maG)inu</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
41.	nyanyi 'song'	<i>~na~ni</i> (108)	<i>nani</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumbatu , Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua	5	3.75
42.	panas 'hot'	<i>panat</i> (114)	<i>na:pane</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
43.	pusar 'navel'	<i>puteg</i> (123)	<i>puse</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
44.	putih 'write'	<i>putih</i> (123)	<i>(mo)pute</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Molio'a	5	3.76
45.	rambut 'hair'	<i>bu?uk</i> (37)	<i>wu</i>	Mori Molongkuni	1	0.75
46.	saya 'I'	<i>aku</i> (13)	<i>aku</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
47.	tahu 'know'	<i>tahu</i> (127)	<i>tahu</i>	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	1	0.75
48.	tahun	<i>tahun</i>	<i>ta?u</i>	Mori Pado'e,	7	5.26

	'year'	(127)		Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Molio'a, Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)		
49.	tajam 'sharp'	<i>tadim</i> (126)	<i>(ma)taZa</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
50.	takut 'afraid'	<i>[t]akut</i> (126)	<i>motaku</i>	Mori Molio'a	1	0.75
51.	tanah 'soil'	<i>tan h</i> (130)	<i>tana</i>	Bare'e (Una-una), Pamona	2	1.50
52.	tertawa 'laugh'	<i>tatava</i> (132)	<i>Motata+o</i>	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	1	0.75
53.	tiga 'three'	<i>t lu</i> (134)	<i>otolu</i>	Mori Pado'e, Mori Ngusumba- tu, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	3	2.26
54.	tipis 'thin'	<i>tipit</i> (139)	<i>(ma)nipi</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
55.	tongkat 'stick'	<i>tuGkeh</i> 141)	<i>to`ka</i>	Bare'e (Una-una)	1	0.75
56.	tua 'old'	<i>tuha</i> (141)	<i>(ma)tu?a</i>	Pamona	1	0.75
57.	slar 'snake'	<i>ulaR</i> 161)	<i>ule</i>	Mori Pado'e, Pamona, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	3	2.26
Total					133	100

Table 2 shows the ancient forms found in the language in Poso. From 200 glosses of basic Swadesh vocabulary, 57 elements of relics were found. Relic elements ?asu, ?apuy, t(in)unu, batu, bine, Bu&a, Buya, Bulu, dagiG, dano, deBu, o'pa, karu, rahapusi, ikito, komi, kanan, kulit, (ma)kuni, Zila, beGi, (maG)inu, na:pane, puse, wu, aku, tahu,(ma)taZa, motaku, motata+o, (ma)nipi, toGka, and (ma)tu?a each found in one observation area (0,75%); aBu, aGi, hapa, bapa, uZa, gawu, kami, alima, and tana used in two observation areas (1,256%); Relic elements ate, kita+o, otolu, and ule used in three observation areas (2,26%). The next relic element is?ulu dan kutu used in four observation areas (3,00%); Relic elements ?ana, nani, dan (mo) pute used in five observation areas (3,76%); Relic elements haka, buGa, kuku, and mate, used in six observation areas (4,51%); Relic elements laGi and ta?u used in seven observation areas (8,97%); Relic elements mata used in nine observation areas (6,77%).

The distribution of mata vocabulary is found in nine observation areas. Furthermore, the distribution of langit and tahun vocabulary is used in the seven observation areas. The distribution of akar, bunga, kuku, and mati vocabulary is found in the six observation areas. The distribution of anak, nyanyi, and putih vocabulary is used in the five observation areas. Next, the distribution of kepala and kutu vocabulary is found in the four observation areas. The distribution of hati, lihat, tiga, and ular vocabulary was used in the three observation areas. The distribution of vocabulary abu, angin, apa, ayah, hujan, kabut, kami, lima, and tanah is found in two observation areas. The distribution of vocabulary anjing, api, bakar, batu, benih, buah, bulan, bulu, daging, danau, debu, empat, garuk, hapus, kita, kamu, kanan, kulit, kuning, lidah, malam, minum, panas, puser, rambut, saya, tahu, tahun, tajam, takut, tertawa, tipis, tongkat, and tua used in one observation area.

The use of relics in each observation area is not always the same. This relates to the form of the word used by the speakers to represent a referent. Each observation area shows a similarity or resemblance to the shape they use with the Proto-Austronesian form. The number of glosses used and similar to the form of PAN and their percentages in each observation area can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Unsur Relik Pada Daerah Pengamatan

No.	Village, Districts	Language Name	Total	%
1.	Benteng, Una-Una	Bare'e (Una-Una)	22	16,54
2.	Pamona*, Pamona Puselemba	Pamona	21	15,78
3	Tinompo, Lembo	Mori Ngusumbatu	17	12,78
4.	Mora, Lembo	Mori Ulu'uwoi (Mori Tengah)	16	12,04
5.	Korowou, Lembo	Mori Moiki	14	10,53
6.	Wawopada, Lembo	Mori Molongkuni	14	10,53
7.	Mayakeli, Pamona Utara	Mori Padoe	12	9,02
8.	Kasingoli, Mori Atas	Mori Molio'a	9	6,76
9.	Tiu, Petasia	Mori Kangua	8	6,02
Total			133	100

The distribution of Table 3 shows that each observation area has a different percentage of Proto-Austronesian reflections. Bare'e (Una-Una) language has the highest percentage, which is 22 words out of 133 words or 16.54%. Then, the Pamona language has 21 words reflecting the PAN of 133 words or 15.78%. Furthermore, the Mori Ngusumbatu language has a relic element of 17 words or 12.78%. The Mori Ulu'uwoi (Middle Mori) language shows the presence of relics as many as 16 words or 12.04%. Meanwhile, Mori Moiki and Mori Molongkuni have relics, each with 14 words or 10.53%. The Mori Padoe language shows the presence of relics as many as 12 words or 9.02%. Mori Molio'a has 9 words or 6.76% of relics. Furthermore, the Mori Kangua language has a relic element of 8 words or 6.02%.

Based on the distribution of vocabulary, forms similar to the etymology of PAN in the Bare'e (Una-Una) language are quite dominant, so that the Bare'e language can be said to be the parent language. Then, Pamona language has the closest relation to the parent language (R-1). The Mori Ngusumbatu language has a close relationship with the parent language (R-2). The Mori Ulu'uwoi (Middle Mori) language has a rather close relationship with the parent language (R-3). Furthermore, Mori Moiki and Mori Molongkuni have a fairly close relationship with the parent language (R-4a and R-4b). The Mori Padoe language has a somewhat distant relationship with the parent language (R-5). Next, Molio'a Mori language has a fairly distant relationship with the parent language (R-6). The Mori Kangua language has a distant relationship with the parent language (R-7).

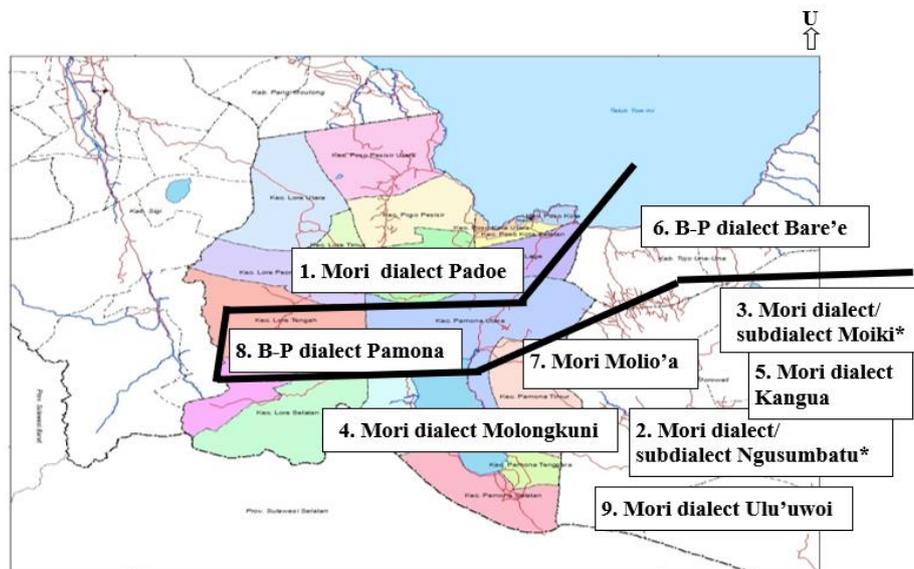
Based on the results of the dialectometry calculation, the linguistic situation in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali is as follows.

Table 4. Results of Dialektometry Calculations

No.	OA	Isolect	%
Language Difference (81—100%)			
1	1--6	Mori Padoe--Bare'e	93.00
2	1--8	Mori Padoe--Pamona	91.00
3	2--6	Mori Ngusumbatu--Bare'e	92.25
4	2--8	Mori Ngusumbatu—Pamona	90.00
5	3--6	Mori Moiki--Bare'e	91.00
6	3--8	Mori Moiki--Pamona	89.50
7	4--6	Mori Molongkuni--Bare'e	93.00
8	4--8	Mori Molongkuni—Pamona	90.25
9	5--6	Mori Kangua--Bare'e	92.75
10	5--8	Mori Kangua—Pamona	89.00
11	6--7	Bare'e--Mori Molio'a	91.50
12	6--9	Bare'e--Mori Ulu'uwoi	92.00
13	7--8	Mori Molio'a—Pamona	87.50
14	8--9	Pamona--Mori Ulu'uwoi	87.75
Dialect Difference (51--80%)			
15	1--2	Mori Padoe--Mori Ngusumbatu	68.50
16	1--3	Mori Padoe--Mori Moiki	70.50
17	1--4	Mori Padoe--Mori Molongkuni	68.00
18	1--5	Mori Padoe--Mori Kangua	68.75
19	1--7	Mori Padoe--Mori Molio'a	67.00

No.	OA	Isolect	%
20	1--9	Mori Padoe--Mori Ulu'uwoi	63.75
21	2--4	Mori Ngusumbatu--Mori Molongkuni	53.50
22	2--5	Mori Ngusumbatu--Mori Kangua	51.75
23	2--7	Mori Ngusumbatu--Mori Molio'a	64.50
24	2--9	Mori Ngusumbatu--Mori Ulu'uwoi	60.50
Dialect Difference (51--80%)			
25	3--4	Mori Moiki--Mori Molongkuni	57.75
26	3--5	Mori Moiki--Mori Kangua	51.75
27	3--7	Mori Moiki--Mori Molio'a	67.50
28	3--9	Mori Moiki--Mori Ulu'uwoi	63.25
29	4--5	Mori Molongkuni--Mori Kangua	63.25
30	4--7	Mori Molongkuni--Mori Molio'a	56.75
31	4--9	Mori Molongkuni--Mori Ulu'uwoi	59.00
32	5--7	Mori Kangua--Mori Molio'a	67.25
33	5--9	Mori Kangua--Mori Ulu'uwoi	61.50
34	6--8	Bare'e--Pamona	73.75
35	7--9	Mori Molio'a--Mori Ulu'uwoi	58.75
Subdialect Difference (31--50%)			
36	2--3	Mori Ngusumbatu--Mori Moiki	39,75

Based on dialectometric calculations, the isolects of Mori Padoe, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi with Bare'e and Pamona show language differences. However, the isolects of Mori Padoe with Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Moiki, Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi show different dialects. The isolects of Mori Ngusumbatu with Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi show different dialects. Isolects Mori Moiki with Mori Molongkuni, Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi show different dialects. Mori Molongkuni isolects with Mori Kangua, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi show different dialects. The isolects of Mori Kangua with Mori Molio'a, and Mori Ulu'uwoi show different dialects. Meanwhile, Mori Ngusumbatu and Mori Moiki show different subdialects. Bare'e and Pamona isolects show different dialects. Thus, there are two language groups in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali, namely Bare'e-Pamona and Mori languages.



Research Result **Scale 1:3.000.000**

Language of BARE'E-PAMONA/B-P (DIALECT)
 Language MORI (7 DIALECT)

Fig. 3. Map Kabupaten Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and Morowali Utara

4 Conclusion

In this study, each gloss of the compared isolect shows various forms of realization, namely the realization is not diverse, less diverse, diverse, and very diverse. In addition, each gloss has an unequal or different number of etymons; some have one etymon, two etymon, three etymon, four etymon, five etymon, even more. Based on data analysis, the vocabulary distribution of the compared isolects shows changes in sound, such as prosthesis, apheresis, and apocope. Based on the percentage of Proto-Austronesian reflections, the Bare'e (Una-Una) language has the highest percentage. Then, Pamona, Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Middle Mori), Mori Moiki and Mori Molongkuni, Padoe Mori, Molio'a Mori, and Kangua Mori.

Based on the distribution of vocabulary, a form similar to PAN in Bare'e (Una-Una) is quite dominant, so that Bare'e language can be said to be the mother language. Then, Pamona language has the closest relation to the parent language (R-1). In a row, those that have the closest relation to the parent are Mori Ngusumbatu, Mori Ulu'uwoi (Middle Mori), Mori Moiki and Mori Molongkuni, Mori Padoe, Mori Molio'a, and Mori Kangua. Based on dialectometric calculations, in Poso, Tojo Una-Una, and

North Morowali, there are two language groups, namely Bare'e-Pamona and Mori languages.

Further research needs to be done by studying ethnolinguistic analysis based on vocabulary that has the concept of local culture. The various vocabulary distributions in this study can be used for various linguistic studies in various aspects.

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