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Proto-Austronesian Historical Relations on the Development of the Proto-Melayic Aspect of Malay with Lampung Language

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Abstract--The purpose of this paper is to determine the facts of language that have historical relations in comparative diachronic linguistics studies. The existence of the Lampung language (LL) as a reflection of the Proto *WPM was initially studied by Dyen 1965 and has been conservative for four decades or forty years old. During those four decades, apart from Dyen 1965, the research results showed 89.1% (Figure 0); there is also Walker's (1976) inference at the observation point of Way Lima Lampung used 200 Swadesh Vocabulary Lexicon, the calculation result is 82.2%. Furthermore, Sudirman and Fernandez, the National Seminar on Austronesian Language and Culture II, studied the "Status of the Komerling Isolect in the LL Group" the results of the 82.16 % Dialectometric Lexicostatistics calculations were close to the results of Walker's previous study of 82.2%, so that the historical relation of the isolect with the status of a conservative dialect can be observed in Figure 2. In addition to conservative results, there are also innovative results, namely the occurrence of share retentions and share innovations shown by the results of the 48.5% Dialectometric Lexicostatistics calculation as the realization of the historical relation between Malay Language (ML) and Lampung Language (LL).

Keywords---establishing language facts, historical relationship, lingual comparison, Malay language.

Introduction

Historical relations in comparative historical linguistics as a branch of linguistics has the main task of establishing the facts and levels of kinship between languages relating to the grouping of kinship languages (Fernandez, 1996). After

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that, an analytical approach was carried out to know how far the historical relations of one language with another were compared (Setiawan, 2020). Related languages have their history of development that needs to be studied historically kinship relations between certain language groups. By Ritonga et al. (2020), it has been studied the kinship relations of the Medan Sumatra Batak language in the local wisdom kinship group. Likewise, the Lampung language kinship needs to be observed further historical relations. The languages of these relatives as local wisdom need to be observed not only synchronously but also diachronically. Especially in the diachronic study of a language, it needs to be re-examined, because a conservative language can experience innovation as stated by Schwarz (2014), that regarding everything, including a conservative language, it can experience innovation. What needs to be observed continuously regarding the development of the nation's children's language is that the main thing is that the development of the language needs to be more investigated (Malmkjær, 2009; Voorhoeve, 2013; John, 2015).

The problem of language research when referring to Ferdinand de Saussure's edial concept in Hamzah (2021), the problem of languages in this world must be viewed comprehensively, in addition to synchronic issues, it also needs to be observed diachronically such as the historical relation of the original language to its development in the process of priodesization of relations. historically. So that it can be seen how the existence of a nation's language is the pattern of its development from time to time, as a consideration in making decisions such as ideology, politics, socio-culture, defense, and security of a nation through alternative considerations including comparative historical studies of a language. Why not, because the study of Diachronic Linguistics of language kinship is seen as very important because it is suspected that in the last twenty years, language revitalization has become the main focus of study among linguists (Schätzle et al., 2019).

Why not, this field of study is very important because it cannot be separated from the life of the speaker community. This study is growing rapidly and widely spread in the framework of documentation, because its main goal is to develop, create new domains and functions, this innovation even tries to save language from extinction (Manggalatung, 2020). Furthermore, Manggalatung (2020), need to do conservation and revitalization of regional languages that will become extinct. And furthermore again, this inventory really needs to be done, especially if we get a multilingual concept that is quite interesting for the sake of learning that uses two languages (bilingual) or more (multilingual), as was done in this Diachronic study (Sudirman et al., 2021). For this reason, research needs to be continued before the time of extinction arrives.

To save the extinction of a language, it is necessary to explore this aspect of the study of historical relations of comparative linguistics, how far does language maintain its retention in its conservative existence, and how much innovation is present at this time? In addition, it is not only to find elements of language retention and innovation but also regarding the relation of language groupings carried out by previous scholars, is there a continuation, so that the historical relation of language reconstruction can be known since it was carried out at an early stage until today?

After knowing and observing the relationship between the *PAN and *WPM language families, the diachronic top-down method, namely *PAN > *WPM > *Proto-phonem, to the Lampung language etymon, either as a derivative or the same as the parent language (Harimurti, 1993). Further explained by Aqromi (2018), with the reconstruction of the top down technique, researchers can explain the law of change from Proto Malay Polynesia to the language studied, so that aspects of language changes that occur, such as lexicon and phonology can be explained. Thus, in this study the steps of writing a description can be carried out starting with the objectives to be carried out and achieved as follows.

The purpose of this paper to be more focused, it is necessary to determine the achievements, namely to (1) determine the facts of the reconstruction of the Proto-Language deduction grouping *PAN (*WPM) => Western Proto-Melayic (2) grouping reconstruction *WPM => ML and LL, after that it is also necessary (3) to establish a conservative and innovative language, so that in turn (4) it is necessary to determine the laws or rules of findings from the study of diachronic comparative historical relations on aspects of the Lampung language; sourced from the materials and research methods in the following description (Setiawan, 2017; Suardiana, 2016; Azazzi, 2020).

The material for this study uses synchronic data in the Lampung language from research in South Sumatra that has been carried out by foreign and domestic scholars, especially synchronic data (Lampung language isogloss problem, Sudirman, 2021). As explained by Walworth (2017), that isoglosses in Polynesian language maps --like French-- become the basis for comparative historical studies in a language. So that the study needs to be continued to the next stage, namely the analysis of comparative historical relations from the results of the Diachronic study; data were collected based on the Instrument Lexicon 200 Swadesh. The data collection reconstructs the interlanguage of the synchronic root word cognates by considering the original, borrowed and borrowed elements. By the reference to Comparative Historical Linguistics, in comparing qualitative and quantitative language data, it begins with a proto-language reconstruction of the synchronic language. Furthermore, this diachronic study was carried out with data processing using the Bottom-up Reconstruction and Top-down Reconstruction methods (Mahamod et al., 2010; Alias et al., 2015; Suryasa et al., 2019).

Method

The comparative historical diachronic research method commonly used by experts is bottom-up and top-down reconstruction. These two methods are dominantly used in terms of the nature of the data, namely Top-down Reconstruction of Lampung language synchronic data (Sudirman, 2006). This research method is shown by the historical relationship of language realized by the lexicon of language and culture in the geographical area of its isolect from time to time (Almuways, 2021). Furthermore, technically, the initial stage is to determine the proto-phoneme with the following steps: (1) assign the proto-phoneme to the set of proto-language etymological cognates in the synchronic data; (2) set proto-phoneme by proto-phoneme grouped then reconstructed; (3) The results of the reconstruction are used for comparison of

lexemes on the cognates between the languages studied following the reconstruction that has been determined in the second stage above. Furthermore, it is necessary to pay attention to the retention element 'surviving', the innovation element 'changing' and the exclusive element to be identified and described further; Furthermore, (4) the rules found in the research process are determined, so it is necessary to present the results of the data study as follows (Peniro & Cyntas, 2019; Borris & Zecho, 2018).

Based on the materials, research methods, and purposes of this paper that have been set above, the results of this study can be described in the following description.

- If we observe several (sub)groups calculated by Lexicostatistics in Western Austronesia, *WMP (Western Malayo-Polynesian) has been determined that there are 15 (sub)groups found, and by Blust (pers.comm. to Ross) it is visualized as follows: 1) Moklen (on islands off the west coast of Thailand and Burma); 2) Lampung (SE Sumatra); 3) Land Dayak (Inland SW Borneo); 4) Southern Philippine/ Sangir/ Minahasan (Mindanao, N.Sulawesi); 5) Meso Philippine/ Mongondow-Gorontalo (C.Philippines, N.Sulawesi); 6) Sama-Bajau; 7) NW Sumatra/Barrier Islands (Gayo, Batak, Mentawi, Enggano); 8) NW Borneo; 9) Central Sulawesi; 10) Southern Sulawesi; 11) Tamanic (Central Borneo); 12) Muna-Buton (off SE Sulawesi); 13) Malayo-Chamic (Acehnese, Chamic, Malayan, Sundanese); 14) Java-Bali-Sasak; 15) Barito (Southern Borneo, Madagascar). The *WPM grouping, which is the center of attention in this study, relies on number two (2), namely (language) Lampung (SE Sumatra) only. Because a scholar has presented the results of calculations (Isidore, 1965), there is a grouping of historical relations, the initial study of this research already exists (Figure 1). Look at the description.
- Regarding the opinion of Isidore (1965), as the first researcher in BM and BL research, the results of dialectometric lexostatistic calculations based on Lexicon 100 Swadesh were shown by Dyen 89, 1%. Next, Walker (1975, 1976), studied the Lampung Way Lima language with the instrument of 200 Swadesh Lexicons, the results of which were 82.2% lexicostatic calculations in Media Nusa; so does AM. Sudirman and Fernandez, Inyo with a Lexicon of 200 Swadesh Vocabularies as a result of the Status Isolect Komerling study in the Lampung language group at the National Seminar on Austronesian Language and Culture II in Denpasar, Bali, 7-8 December 2001, the calculation result was 82.16%. The three, both Isidore (1965); Walker (1975, 1976), and Sudirman & Dacholfany (2019), even though the results of the presentation numbers are different but are still within the range of one isolect, ML and LL are subordinated to *PM so that ML and LL isolect relation status is a dialect of a proto language that derives it. For more details, the results of the discussion on this issue can be observed in Figure 2 regarding the historical relationship between ML and LL both in the vertical and horizontal perspectives.
- Nearly four decades of the conservative view shown in point above has been going on, in line with socio-cultural developments including the language of the speakers in this local area, it is necessary to review and re-examine this view according to the data that can be observed today. Based on the

comprehensive view presented by [Sudirman et al. \(2005\)](#), it seems that there has been a change, namely in the results of calculations using the 200 Swadesh lexicon instrument against the ML grouping (Isolect of Minangkabau, Ogan, and Semende) against the Lampung language group, the calculation results obtained 48,5% (See Table 1). The description of this evidence has been shown by the fact that from the nature of the lingual clump relation data from conservative diachronic reconstructions to innovative ones, that is, from isolect status to dialects in groups ML and LL, the isolect status innovation becomes a kinship language because the percentage rate of 48.5% is in the range of 36 - 81%, namely as Language of Families (See Figure 3).

- As a result of the change in the status of the conservative isolect to the status of innovative isolect in the two isolects in kinship (ML and LL), then the ML-LL kinship was originally in the form of a dialect of isolect status, then the rules changed to the status of kinship languages because both languages were derived from proto-languages. ” ([Crowley & Bower, 2010](#)); to be precise, derived from *WPM > *PM (Proto-Melayic), because Proto-language in Comparative Historical Linguistics is a study at the reconstruction level (K. Malmkjaer (Editor, 2010: 317), see Figure 3). The explanation of the results of this study can be read in a discussion on the comparative historical relation study of the West Austronesian language groupings in the following discussion. As a result of the change in the status of the conservative isolect to the status of innovative isolect in the two isolects in kinship (ML and LL), then the ML-LL kinship was originally in the form of a dialect of isolect status, then the rules changed to the status of kinship languages because both languages were derived from proto-languages. ” ([Crowley & Bower, 2010](#)); to be precise, derived from *WPM > *PM (Proto-Melayic), because Proto-language in Comparative Historical Linguistics is a study at the reconstruction level (K. Malmkjaer (Editor, 2010: 317), see Figure 3 too. The explanation of the results of this study can be read in a discussion on the comparative historical relation study of the West Austronesian language groupings in the following discussion.

Discussion

This diachronic study of the Lampung language is quite interesting, because [Dempwolff \(1934\)](#), followed by [Nothofer \(1975\)](#); [Nadra \(2006\)](#), in the study of Proto-Western Austronesian just established the fact that the Lampung language is parallel to Malay in West Austronesia. According to Robert Blust, the Lampung language is grouped in the Proto Austronesian West, namely the West Polynesian Malay group ([Anderbeck, 2007](#)). Furthermore, the question arises of how far the fact is that the Lampung language inherits ancient languages as identified by Demwolf, Nothofer, and Nadra. at that time for the linguistic facts of the current Lampung language in its historical relation?

This study is a rare study, because the discussion involves ancient languages that are common in linguistics called proto languages or ancestral languages, both in the phonetic, phonological, and lexicon aspects, which have been agreed in Comparative Historical Linguistics and are marked with an asterisk (*). An example of the Proto Melayic on the Lexeme *inDu? > *indu? > found in the

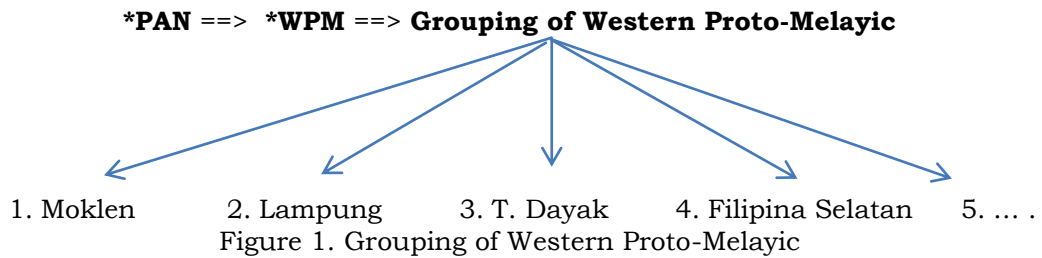
Lampung language in the lexicon [indu?, əndu?, ondo?, induy] 'ibu' (Indonesian) 'mother' (in English). Changes in proto language to Lampung language, in the initial position of the Proto-phoneme lexeme [*i] > [i] > [i], [ə], [o]; while at the end of the Proto-phoneme lexeme [*ʔ] > [ʔ] and [y]. The sound elements that survive conservatively (retention) in the cognates of the lexicon are [*i] > [i] > [i]/ the initial position of the word indu? ; while the sound element that has been innovated is in Proto-phoneme [*ʔ] > [ʔ] [y]/ The final position of the word indu?. What is the position of Lampung Language (LL) and Malay (ML) in the study of Proto-Austronesian? Proto-Austronesian Studies (*PAN) its implications for cultural-historical; after splitting from Proto-Malay-West Polynesia (PWMP), Proto-Central-East Malayo-Polynesian (PCEMP) then developed instantly in a relatively compact geographical area before splitting into Proto-Central Malayo-Polynesian (PCMP) and Proto-Malay -East Polynesia (PEMP) (Bellwood et al., 2006).

Grouping of proto and language contemporary

One of the proto that is the center of attention in this study based on the explanation above, is *PAN on the *PWMP aspect which is focused on its subordinates, namely the Proto-Malayic aspect of the Lampung language. This aspect of Lampung language refers to the subgroup based on the Lexicostatistics calculations by Robert Blust above, then by Isidore (1965), if it is based on the results of Dyen's 89.1% Lexicostatistics calculations and the results of Walker (1975, 1976), 70%. This evidence by Walker suggested the use of instruments 100% replaced with 200 lexicon instruments for Dialectometry Research Dialectology (Sudirman & Dacholfany, 2019). So that the position of Lampung language research on a large scale based on the *PAN above can be observed as follows. If we observe several (sub)groups calculated by Lexicostatistics in Western Austronesian, *WMP (Western Malayo-Polynesian) there are 15 subgroups. By Blust (pers.comm. to Ross) it is visualized as follows. Only samples involving the Lampung language are as follows:

- Moklen (on the islands off the west coast of Thailand and Burma)
- Lampung (Southeast Sumatra)
- Tanah Dayak (Inland Kalimantan SW)
- Filipina Selatan/Sangir/Minahasan (Mindanao, North Sulawesi)
-

Number two above, regarding this Part of Lampung (Southeast Sumatra) by Isidore (1965), as described by Walker (1975, 1976), Lampung language is subordinate to Malay which is shown by *WPM Malay language group in western Polynesia. So that the historical relationship can be visualized in the following Figure 1 chart.



In the development of these historical relations, if the Figure 1 chart above is reflected by the position of the historical relations of the Lampung language as subordinate to the Old Malay language in general (*WPM), then the historical relation is shown by evidence as an innovation in the element of phonetic sound which is in the position of The cognates of the lexicon are as follows: Diachronically, there has been an innovation in the initial position of the lexicon/ *[ampay][*a-] ~ [ompay][o-] 'new' and in the open penultimate position of the lexeme/ *[həni][*ə] ~ [honi] [o] 'sand'. The evidence for this example of a diachronic lingual unit element can be explained in the following relation (Ahmad & Majid, 2010; Ogarkova, 2021; Kwary, 2019).

The relation of the sound element in the initial position of the protophoneme lexeme cognat/ [*a] > [o] and the phonetic sound element in the open penultimate position of the protophoneme lexeme/ [*ə] > [o]. As a fact, the Proto sound element of the Ancient language *WPM [*a] > became [o] in the Lampung language. Likewise, the Proto sound element of the Ancient language *WPM [*ə] > becomes [o] in the Lampung language. Evidence of similar innovations has occurred in the past, the West Austronesian Proto Malay kinship (*WPM) was initiated by Isidore (1965), who examined the kinship of the Malay language and the Lampung language with the 100 Swadesh Vocabulary instrument. As a continuation of the results of the previous research description by Voerhoeve in Lampung Language (1955).

Developing group proto and language contemporary

The results of Isidore's (1965), study in its development are shown by the isolect relationship of the West Polynesian Malay Group between-isolects of 89.1%. At that time, Isidore (1965), concluded that the historical relationship between Malay Language (ML) and Lampung Language (LL), apart from being shown by the fact that the unit of lingual elements was shown, was also shown by the results of the 89.1% Lexicostatics Lexicon Swadesh Dialectometry calculation. So that *WPM is reflected *PM on ML as the LL ordinate visualized in the => marker below.

Horizontal and Vertical Historical Relationship
***WPM to *PM=> ML and LL**

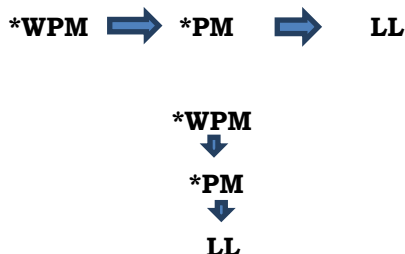


Figure 2. Historical relationship *WPM=> *PM=> ML and LL

In subsequent developments, the results of [Isidore's \(1965\)](#), investigation were further verified. By [Walker \(1975, 1976\)](#), re-examination was carried out at several observation points of Way Lima, South Lampung with the Swadesh lexicon 200 lexicon instruments which resulted in new hypotheses. Walker 1975's research published in 1976 obtained a new grouping diagram, the genealogy of kinship between dialects of Lampung Language depicted the existence of two main dialects (Dialect A and O). Lampung Language is still hypothetical. The proof of Walker's 1976 hypothesis on the results of [Isidore's \(1965\)](#), research, it is stated that the Lampung language is a derivative of the Malay language, which is a kinship relation as a result of research with the 100 Swadesh Vocabulary instrument. In his hypothesis inference, the results of [Isidore's \(1965\)](#), study are questioned with the assumption that there are still a lot of data on the lingual unit used which is an element of absorption and borrowing of Malay from the Lampung language, so it needs to be verified and revised, even though [Foley \(1983\)](#), in his reference has made a complete mapping of the languages in Sumatra, including the Lampung language, still needs to be done further research. In addition, to maintain the continuity of scholarly research on the Lampung language itself. In the next period a paper has been written, the purpose of writing is to examine the Komerling isolect which is still controversial, this study the results of the analysis that used 200 Swadesh vocabularies against the Komerling and Menggala Isolects were qualitatively shown in three parts, first between the lexicon found similarities and similarities of sound elements, differences between lexicon, and lexicon differences characterized by borrowing and borrowing elements. Quantitatively, 70% of the results are almost the same as the results of the 1976 Walker hypothesis calculation, ie 70%, the research results are 82.2%. To complete Walker's inference, a study was conducted using the Language Center instrument of 1,300 lexicon. Especially for further research, 200 Lexicon Swadesh is still used to observe the kinship. The results of the ML and LL kinship are almost similar to the results of Walker's previous research, namely 82.16% ([Sudirman & Dacholfany, 2019](#)).

The results of [Isidore's \(1965\)](#), study based on the relationship of grouping Lexicostatistics data with several 100 Lexicons, the calculation result was 89.1%. In line with [Walker's \(1976\)](#), inference to a limited observation point in Way Lima, South Lampung, 200 Swadesh Vocabulary Lexicons were used, the result of which was 82.2% of the relation calculation. Furthermore, it was carried out on

very limited Komerling and LL Isolect data communicated at the II Austronesian Language and Culture National Seminar on the topic "Status of Komerling Isolects in the Lampung Language Group" in Denpasar Bali 7-8 December 2001). At that time, the results of the calculation of the Lexicostatistical Dialectometry numbers of 82.16% were close to the results of Walker's study that had been carried out previously, which was 82.2%, so the historical relationship can be observed in the data table above (See Figure 2).

The three of them, (a) [Isidore \(1965\)](#), had 89.1% of the lexicostatistics calculations, (b) [Walker \(1976\)](#), had 82.2% of his studies, and (b) [Sudirman et al. \(2021\)](#), the results of the study were 82.16%; The three achievements of the researchers' calculations are still within the range of 81-100% Lexicostatistical Dialectometry criteria, namely fellow dialects from the ML language family (*WPM). So, the results of a comparative historical study are shown by the kinship of one dialect reflected by the Proto Austronesian West (*WPM). Considering that all the studies conducted by these experts were very limited, namely the 100 Vocabulary Lexicon and the 200 Swadesh Vocabulary Lexicon, as well as the observation areas were scattered so that the results of the Statistical Dialectology study varied (89.1%, 82.2%, and 82, 16 %). The question arises what is behind it all. (Even though we understand that the past Lampung under the expansion of the Sriwijaya Feudal Kingdom spoke Malay and the Jakarta Malay dialect contributed to the absorption and loan elements of ML Jakarta to LL). So the next step is to conduct comprehensive research covering the LL distribution area in Southern Sumatra. Specifically for the follow-up research above, a proportional sampling of the observation point areas in a comprehensive ML and LL comparative study has been determined as follows ([Rajagukguk & Arnold, 2021](#); [Ramli et al., 2015](#)).

New developing group proto and language contemporary

The kinship evidence of Malay Language (ML) and Lampung Language (LL) in today's development has been comprehensively studied in comparative linguistics of ML (Isolect of Minangkabau, Semende, and Ogan) to several points of observation of LL shown by the following data on borrowing and absorption elements.

Table 1
Yield percentage of LL absorption and loan elements from ML

No	Melay Language (ML)	Absorption Elements (%)	Loan Elements (%)	Amount (%)
01	Minangkabau Isolect	55 %	4,5 %	59,% %
02	Semende Isolect	36,5 %	09 %	45,5 %
03	Ogan Isolect	31,5 %	09 %	40,5 %
	Average Amount %	41,2 %	7,5 %	48,5 %

Source : AM. Sudirman in *Journal Hubungan Kekerabatan BM dan Bhs Lampung* 2005

Before determining the historical isolect status relations of BM and BL kinship, the average figures in Table 1 and the results of previous calculations, have used the following dialectological formula:

$$\frac{(S \times 100 \%)}{N} = d \%$$

Notes: S = Correspondence of lexicon as a cognate; n = The amount of Lexicon in cognate; d = The result of percentage. (Mahsun, 1995; Onishi, 2019)

Furthermore, the results of the calculation via the dialectology formula need to be consulted with the isolect status rules based on the following Comparative Historical Linguistics criteria/rules.

Dialect of Language	81 - 100 %
Language of Families	36 - 81 %
Families of Stock	12 - 36 %
Stock of a Mic ophyulum	04 - 12 %
Microphyulum of Mesophyulum	01 - 04 %
Microphyulum of Macrophyulum	00 - 01 %

Source: Crowley & Bower (2010); Tamburelli & Brasca (2018)

If the historical relationship between ML and LL in figure 2 is the relationship between dialects of a language, then in Table 2, this determination has undergone an innovation, namely the average number of kinship relations is the result of the number 48.5%, this percentage is in the range of status criteria isolect of a language, which is 36-81%. So the isolect status, shows the kinship relationship of the language of 'Language of Families'. LL and ML have their own functions and positions, BL is no longer subordinate to ML, meaning that LL is not part of ML but there has been a kinship based on the evidence above. The findings of this diachronic study, "There is a decline in the ancestral language of 'proto-Austronesian' to the two languages compared to the results of the analysis in the form of share retention or share innovation findings ---in ML and LL as a reflection of *WPM from *PAN--- this is a the sign of both languages is derived from proto-language" (Klamer, 2019; Crowley & Bower, 2010).

The relation historically of group proto and language con-temporary

Reflection of share retention and share innovation as evidence of diachronic studies provides support or support for the hypothesis achieved from the results of Lexicostatistics quantitative calculations, namely ML and LL are relatives of the "Language of a family" not part of the ML "Malayan Subfamily". If visualized, the findings of joint retention and joint innovation can be shown that the historical relationship has experienced a difference when compared to the historical relationship in figure 2. because Figure 3 shows the historical relationship with the Top Down Reconstruction as follow approach.

Vertical Historical Relationship *WPM to *PM=> ML and LL

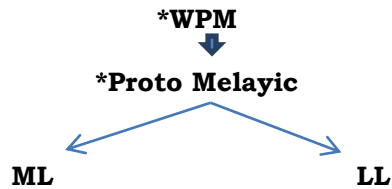


Figure 3. Historical relationship *WPM to *PM => ML and LL

Western Proto-Melayic (*WPM) by [Adelaar \(1992\)](#), is called Proto-Melayic. This Proto-Melayic in reality derives its historical relation in the form of ML and LL groups as Language of Families; which has undergone new innovations. At first, LL was called an ancient language because of its many similarities with proto-languages, besides that by [Isidore \(1965\)](#), in grouping the results of the Lexicostatistically Dialectometry study, its position as an ML dialect or subordinate *PM. After a comprehensive study of the LL distribution was carried out, the picture as described in Figure 3 above was obtained.

Conclusion

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section ([Garrod & Doherty, 1994](#); [Melton et al., 1998](#)). Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in the "Results and Discussions" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

Based on the results of the discussions that have been carried out in the description above, it can be concluded on this occasion as follows:

- The determination of the fact that the Lampung language is reflected by the proto *WPM language on historical relations based on the results of the 1965 Dyen calculations has held up conservatively for the four decades described in Figure 1.
- During the four decades (1965-2005) a conservative study was carried out, starting with [Isidore \(1965\)](#), with the results of dialectometry statistical calculations of 100 Lexicon, the calculation results were 89.1%. In line with Walker's (1976) inference at the observation point of Way Lima Lampung, 200 Swadesh Vocabulary Lexicons were used, the calculation result was 82.2%. Furthermore, a review was conducted at the National Seminar on Austronesian Language and Culture II with the theme "Komerling Isolect Status in the Lampung Language Group" in Denpasar Bali 7-8 December 2001). , so that the historical relation of isolects with dialect status can be observed in Figure 2.

- If the evidence in Figure 2 shows that the relationship has dialect status according to the fact that it has been calculated for four decades, then in its development, after a comprehensive study has been carried out, an innovative fact has been experienced, namely the occurrence of share rention and share innovation, which is shown by the results of the 48.5% Dialectometric Lexicostatistics calculation of ML historical relations. and LL in figure 3. This similar description is a rule, when two languages are derived from proto-languages, this opinion is supported by Klammer (2019), and Crowley & Bower (2010).
- Continuing from the diachronic comparative language data in figure 3 above, the proto *WPM language which reflects two (or more) languages in the comparative analysis as diachronic evidence is a language relative to the language of a family, which is no longer part of ML (as Malayan Subfamily).

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