

Isolect Language Status of Wakatobi Language in the Sikka Islands (A Dialectological Study)

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Abstract

Each language has a variety of language variations because it is influenced by geographical conditions. The BWKS isolect gives rise to different lexicons based on geographical location. This study aims to describe the differences in the lexicon and determine the isolect status of BWKS. This research was conducted in 6 BWKS isolect-speaking areas in Sikka Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. The data collection method is a proficient method with structured interview techniques (structured interview). The technique of data analysis is the Differential Comparative Relationship (HBB) technique. The results showed that there were 21 different BWKS isolect lexicon vocabularies. Based on the results of the dilatometry calculation, it can be stated that the linguistic status of the BWKS isolect is no different. The percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary ranges from 0% - 20%. The highest percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary distance is 5.25%. These results are found in the comparison between TP including TP 1-3, 1-4, 2-4. While the percentage of the lowest BWKS Isolect word distance is 0%. These results are found in the comparison between TP including TP 1-2, 3-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6, and 5-6.

Keywords

wakatobi language; dialect;
isolect; dialectology;
dialectometry



I. Introduction

Language is an arrangement of arbitrary symbols possessing an agreed-upon significance within a community. These symbols can be used and understood independent of immediate contexts, and are connected in regular ways. Naturally individual has the typical language characteristics which is influenced by the feeling, idea, emotion, situation and condition, articulation and cognition. (Ramlan, 2018)

Language changes because language is dynamic. Language is always changing in certain dimensions of space and time. Language is used by certain language communities to establish interactions between speakers in an area. Changes in language have implications for the emergence of certain language variations or dialects from the speech community in the area or area of language distribution.

A national language should be standardized to get its formality. A standard language is actually one of the tribal languages, a group of people of the same race, and with the same customs, language, religion, etc., in a certain country, which has been standardized. (Ramlan, 2018)

According to Poedjosoedarmo (2008) that the form of language change can be identified in the form of (a) internal changes in the grammatical system. This change is gradual; (b) external changes, namely changes caused by the influence of other languages.

This change is relatively faster and starts from the addition of vocabulary (lexicon). If there is more intensive language contact, then the process of change that occurs will be faster.

Language variations can be influenced by the geographical location and social conditions of the community. Parera (in Sari Puspita, 2018) argues that every language community has a certain language. Each language has various language variations which are influenced by geographical location, structure and social status of the speaker community, but the use of these language variations is still within the limits of mutual understanding between speakers.

The Wakatobi language in the Sikka Islands (hereinafter abbreviated as BWKS) is a variation of the Wakatobi language in Sikka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. According to Esser (in Susiati, 2020) that the Wakatobi language belongs to the Polynesian Malay language family in the Muna-Buton group. Currently, the BWKS speaking community has been separated from the Wakatobi language community in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi. Geographically, the distance and location of the domicile of the BWKS speaking community is very far from the area of origin of the language (Linguistic Homeland). The BWKS speech community has also made language contact with other language communities in Sikka Regency. This can lead to variations in BWKS. The BWKS variation has no known linguistic status or is categorized as an isolect.

BWKS isolect raises differences at the level of the lexicon because it is influenced by geographical location. Some differences in the lexicon are found in the glosses 'mandi' /sufui/ and 'see' /ita/ which are used by the Pemanan village speech community, while the 'mandi' /herihu/ and 'see' /si'i/ speech communities are used by the Kojadoi village speech community. The BWKS isolect community is located in the Pemanan Besar island area including Pemanan Village and Gunung Sari Village, while the Besar Island area includes Kojadoi Village, Pasir Putih Village, and Parumaan Village, especially Pengabatang Hamlet. The number of isolect BWKS speakers is around 10,000 speakers. Geographically, the distance and location between regions of BWKS speakers is about 10 KM which is separated by the ocean. The BWKS isolect speech community is descended from the Buton ethnic group whose ancestors migrated to the Archipelago Region of Sikka Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province.

Dialectological studies are very urgent to be carried out in searching for vocabulary differences in the area of BWKS speakers who have been far separated from the area of origin of the language. The different levels of the BWKS lexicon need to be calculated accurately to determine the isolect status using a dialectometric formula as a form of scientific linguistic research to add data to the language map in the East Nusa Tenggara Region. Therefore, the researcher focuses on describing the different levels of the lexicon and determining the linguistic status of the BWKS isolect.

Research on BWKS isolect linguistic status has never been done by other researchers. However, there are several relevant studies to serve as a reference in this study. Susiati's research (2020) is entitled "Triangle Dialectometry: Language Kinship Relations in Southeast Sulawesi (Wakatobi Language, Cia-Cia Language, Pancana Language, Kioko Language, Tolaki Language)". This study focuses on describing the relationship between the Wakatobi language and other regional languages in Southeast Sulawesi. Although there are different problems with this study, there are similarities because the Wakatobi language is the object of this research. The results of data analysis were calculated using the dialectometric formula.

In addition, there is a study conducted by Pita (2016) on "Determination of Isolect-Isolect Language Status in Nagakeo Regency: A Study of Geographical Dialects". His research focuses on determining the isolect status of the Nagakeo language based on dialectometric calculations. The research was carried out in Nagakeo Regency as the origin of the Nagakeo language. The difference between this research and this research is the object of

research and the area of language users. The object of this research is the isolect of the Wakatobi language in the Sikka Islands as the distribution area of the Wakatobi language, while Pita conducts research in the area of origin of the language (Linguistic Homeland). The phenomenon of the level of difference in vocabulary (lexicon) tends to be more complex in the distribution area of the language compared to the area of origin of the language.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Wakatobi language Sikka Islands

Esser (in Susiati, 2020) classifies the Wakatobi language as belonging to the Polynesian Malay language family in the Muna-Buton group. The Wakatobi language is the language used by the indigenous people of Wakatobi. The language is the first language or mother tongue. The area of origin of the Wakatobi language is located in the Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The Wakatobi speaking areas include Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko sub-districts.

The Wakatobi language in the Sikka Islands (BWKS) is a variation of the Wakatobi language used by the speech community in Sikka Regency. Currently, the BWKS speaking community has been separated from the Wakatobi language community in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi. The BWKS user area is located in the Pamana Besar island area covering Pamana Village and Gunung Sari Village, while the Besar Island area includes Kojadoi Village, Pasir Putih Village, and Parumaan Village especially Pengabatang Hamlet. The number of Isolect BWKS speakers is around 10,000 speakers. Geographically, the distance and location between regions of BWKS speakers is about 25 KM which is separated by the ocean. The BWKS isolect speech community is descended from the Buton ethnic group whose ancestors migrated to the Archipelago Region of Sikka Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province.

2.2 The Concept of Dialect and Isolect

According to Sariono (2016) dialects are language variations that occur due to differences in space and where these variations occur. Parera (1991) distinguishes dialects into horizontal and vertical dialects. Horizontal dialects show geographic variations of language, differences between one language area and another within a language community, while vertical dialects refer to social language variations according to the structure and social status of the speech community.

Ayatrohaedi (1983) states that dialects have certain characteristics. First, dialect shows difference in unity, unity in difference. Second, a dialect is a set of local utterances that differ and are more similar to each other than other forms of speech of the same language. Third, dialect does not have to take all the local speech forms of a language. Based on this view, in general, dialect is a system that is unique as part of the language system.

Isolect is a neutral term for differences in dialect or language as proposed by Hudson (in Mahsun, 1995). Isolect according to dialectological studies is a neutral term to mention a language or dialect variation whose status has not been determined in a study (Sumarlam, 2012). Various forms of Isolect can lead to language differences, dialect differences, subdialect differences, or simply speech differences. The difference can be caused by geographical conditions that are not the same, natural conditions, and the proximity of the region to the center of government and cultural center. The further away an area is, the greater the percentage difference.

2.3 Dialectology

Dialectology is the science of dialects. In detail, Dubois (in Ayatrohaedi, 1985) defines dialectology as a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship of language variations by relying on the unit of space or the place where these variations are realized. Dialectology studies also examine islect differences by treating the differences that occur as a whole (holistic). Isolects were thoroughly traced at all observation points to determine the level of differences that occurred, then the linguistic status was determined based on dialectometric calculations.

2.4 Dialectometry

Dialectometry is a statistical measure to find out the differences and similarities of a language or dialect in the area of the language user by comparing a number of language data between the research areas (Ayatrohaedi, 2002). The concept was also put forward by Revier (in Mahsun, 2007) that dialectometry is a statistical measure to see the differences and similarities of linguistic data in a speaker area under study by comparing a number of data from other subservient areas. The following is the dialectometric formula proposed by Guiter (in Mahsun, 1995).

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

Information

S = Total difference with other TP

n = Number of Maps compared

d = Vocabulary distance in percentage

The result of the percentage of vocabulary distance shows the level of difference between one observation point and another observation point (hereinafter abbreviated as TP). The percentage results are used to determine the linguistic relationship between observation points with the criteria proposed by Guiter. Based on the assumption that language changes take place regularly, so that the distinction between categories of dialectometric calculations for the lexical (vocabulary) level is as follows:

- Differences in the level of the lexicon
 - 81% and above : Planguage difference
 - 51% - 80% : Pdialect difference
 - 31% - 50% : Psubdialect differences
 - 21% -30% : Pspeech difference
 - 0% - 20% : Tno difference

Dialectometry calculations can be carried out in two ways, namely: (a) polynomial between villages/between TPs and (b) permutation of one TP to all other TPs. According to Nadra and Reniwati (2009) that the dialectometry calculation with the inter-TP polygon technique is carried out according to the following provisions.

- 1) The TP being compared is the TP based on geographic location, and may communicate directly.
- 2) Each TP that may communicate directly is connected by a line so that triangles of various shapes are obtained; and
- 3) The lines of a dialectometric triangle must not intersect; choose only one possibility and it should be chosen based on its location closer to the other TP.

Determination of TP based on the inter-TP polygon can be seen in the following figure.

The instrument used in collecting research data is a list of questions (questionnaire). The list of questions consists of two parts. The first part contains questions regarding the identity of the informants and the condition of the observation points. Meanwhile, the second part contains a list of basic words totaling 400 vocabularies, consisting of a list of 200 basic Swadesh words and other vocabularies developed by the Jakarta Language Development and Development Center. The list of basic words in this study includes (1) parts of the human body, (2) pronouns, greetings, and references, (3) kinship system, (4) house and its parts, (5) time, season, circumstances, nature, natural objects, directions and colors (6) clothing and jewelry, (7) position, village government, and work, (8) animals and animals, (9) plants, parts, fruit, and their processed products, (10) activity, (11) disease,

Data analysis in this study used the equivalent method. Match is synonymous with the word appeal and something being compared implies that there is a connection, so that the term equivalent in this context is linking and comparing (Mahsun, 2007: 67). Thus, the data of BWKS isolect lexicon differences are linked, then compared between TP as a whole.

The analysis technique in this research is the Choice of Determinants (PUP) technique. The advanced technique of the PUP technique is the Distinguishing Comparison (HBB) technique. The basic PUP technique was applied to link and compare the basic vocabulary lists of BWKS isolects. The HBB technique aims to see the differences in the BWKS lexicon in all TP.

IV. Result and Discussion

The BWKS isolect research data consists of 400 basic words, namely 200 basic Swadesh words and 200 other vocabularies from the Jakarta Language Development and Development Center. The data from this study were obtained from 6 TPs as Wakatobi-speaking areas in Sikka Regency. The observation points are Pemana Village (TP1), Gunung Sari Village (TP2), Pasir Putih Hamlet (TP3), Kojadoi Village (TP4), Dambila (TP5), and Pengabatang (TP6).

Based on the results of the analysis of research data, it was found that there were 21 differences in the BWKS isolect lexicon as many as 21 vocabularies. The differences in the BWKS isolect lexicon are shown in the following table.

Table 1. Data for BWKS Isolect Lexicon Differences

No	gloss	Observation Point					
		heater	Mount Sari	Kojadoi	White sand	Dambila	Barrier
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	straight hair	[hotu straight up]	[hotu straight up]	[hotu melody]	[hotu meloda]	[hotu meloda]	[hotu meloda]
2.	nape	[ta□kuru]	[ta□kuru]	[Kentura]	[Kentura]	[Kentura]	[Kentura]
3.	penis	[gora'u]	[gora'u]	[wutu]	[wutu]	[wutu]	[wutu]
4.	anal	[pumpkin uni]	[pumpkin uni]	[sulubi]	[sulubi]	[sulubi]	[sulubi]
5.	scratch	[kaŋkaru]	[kaŋkaru]	honiri	honiri	honiri	honiri
6.	Sprig of banana	[sahu'u location]	[sahu'u loka]	[sambuli loka]	[sambuli loka]	[sambuli loka]	[sambuli loka]
7.	rice	[rice]	[rice]	[hoŋaru]	[hoŋaru]	[hoŋaru]	[hoŋaru]
8.	pole	[tia]	[tia]	[orihi]	[orihi]	[orihi]	[orihi]
9.	front room	[ponito]	[ponito]	[molala]	[molala]	[molala]	[molala]
10.	thread	[banana]	[banana]	[kambari]	[kambari]	[kambari]	[kambari]
11.	lamp	[pajama]	[pajama]	[kangaroo]	[kangaroo]	[kangaroo]	[kangaroo]
12.	hoe	[biŋku]	[biŋku]	[sako]	[sako]	[sako]	[sako]
13.	Deaf	[kaboŋo]	[kaboŋo]	[po'o]	[po'o]	[po'o]	[po'o]

14.	here	[ima'iya]	[ima'iya]	[ima'ana]	[ima'ana]	[ima'ana]	[ima'ana]
15.	in front of	[irope]	[irope]	imbula	imbula	imbula	imbula
16.	cry	[doito]	[doito]	[ke'e]	[ke'e]	[ke'e]	[ke'e]
17.	bath	[suwui]	[suwui]	[herihu]	[herihu]	[herihu]	[herihu]
18.	count	[rece]	[rece]	[anytime]	[anytime]	[anytime]	[anytime]
19.	smile	[pihim-pihi]	[pihim-pihi]	[vote]	[vote]	[vote]	[vote]
20.	whisper	[buruŋi]	[buruŋi]	[pokire]	[pokire]	[pokire]	[pokire]
21.	repeat	[hepule]	[hepule]	[ruaŋi]	[ruaŋi]	[ruaŋi]	[ruaŋi]

4.1. Differences in the BWKS Isolect Lexicon

The differences in the BWKS Isolect lexicon are scattered and tend to appear in speaker areas that are geographically far apart. Meanwhile, in the area of adjacent speakers, no lexicon differences were found. The adjacent BWKS isolect-speaking areas include Pemana Village and Gunung Sari Village, while the adjacent BWKS area includes Kojadoi Village, Pasir Putih Island, Dambila, and Pengabatang. The lack of interaction between BWKS speakers in the Sikka Islands is hampered by local natural conditions. BWKS speakers in Pemana and Gunung Sari have to cross the ocean if they want to visit the Kojadoi Islands. Thus, this shows the differences in the BWKS isolect lexicon based on its geographical location. The following is a detailed description of the differences in the BWKS isolect lexicon.

1. Straight hair

Glos 'straight hair' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS isolect, namely berian [hotu straightu] and [hotu meloda]. Berian [hotu straightu] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [hotu meeloda] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

2. Nape

Glos 'neck' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS isolect, namely berian [taŋkuru] and [kentura]. Berian [taŋkuru] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [kentura] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation takes place at geographically distant observation points.

3. Penis

Glos 'penis' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS isolect, namely berian [gora'u] and [wutu]. Berian [gora'o] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [wutu] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. The difference in this lexicon lies in geographically distant observation points.

4. Anal

Glos 'dubur' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS isolect, namely berian [lombu uni] and [sulubi]. Berian [lombu uni] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [sulubi] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation occurs at geographically distant observation points.

5. Scratch

Glos 'claw' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS isolect, namely berian [kaŋkaru] and [honiri]. Berian [kaŋkaru] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [honiri] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This difference in vocabulary lies in geographically distant observation points.

6. Sprig of banana

Glos 'a sprig of banana' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [sahu'u loka] and [sambuli loka]. Berian [sahu'u loka] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [sambuli loka] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

7. Rice

Glos 'nasi' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [nasi] and [hoŋaru]. Berian [nasi] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [hoŋaru] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation takes place at geographically distant observation points.

8. Pole

Glos 'pole' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [tia] and [orihi]. Berian [tia] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [orihi] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This difference in vocabulary lies in geographically distant observation points.

9. Front room

Gloss 'front room' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [ponito] and [molala]. Berian [ponito] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [orihi] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. The difference in vocabulary lies in geographically far apart observation points.

10. Thread

Gloss 'yarn' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [bana] and [kambari]. Berian [bana] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [kambari] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

11. Lamp

Glos 'pelita' has two different vocabulary in BWKS islect, namely berian [pajamara] and [kanturu]. Berian [pajamara] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [kanturu] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation takes place at geographically distant observation points.

12. Hoe

Glos 'hoe' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS islect, namely berian [biŋku] and [saŋko]. Berian [biŋku] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [saŋko] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This difference in vocabulary occurs at geographically distant observation points.

13. Deaf

Glos 'tuli' has two different vocabulary in the BWKS islect, namely berian [kaboŋo] and [po'o]. Berian [kaboŋo] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [po'o] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation is located at geographically distant observation points.

14. Here

Gloss 'here' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [ima'iya] and [ima'ana]. Berian [ima'iya] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [ima'ana] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation is located at geographically distant observation points.

15. In front of

Glos 'in front' has two different lexicon in Isolect BWKS, namely berian [irope] and [imbula]. Berian [irope] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [imbula] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon variation takes place at geographically distant observation points.

16. Cry

Glos 'crying' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [doito] and [ke'e]. Berian [doito] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [ke'e] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This difference in vocabulary occurs at geographically distant observation points.

17. Bath

Glos 'mandi' has two variations of the lexicon in Isolect BWKS, namely berian [suwui] and [herihu]. Berian [suwui] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [herihu] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

18. Count

Glos 'counting' has two lexicon differences in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [reke] and [bila-bila]. Berian [reke] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [bila-bila] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This vocabulary variation is located at geographically distant observation points.

19. Smile

Glos 'smile' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [pihim-pihi] and [mundi]. Berian [pihim-pihi] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [mundi] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This difference in vocabulary occurs at geographically distant observation points.

20. Whisper

Glos 'whispering' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [buruŋi] and [pokire]. Berian [buruŋi] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [pokire] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

21. Repeat

Glos 'repeat' has two variations of the lexicon in the BWKS Isolect, namely berian [hepule] and [ruaŋi]. Berian [hepule] is used in TP 1 and 2, while berian [ruaŋi] is used in TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. This lexicon difference occurs at geographically distant observation points.

4.2. BWKS Isolect Language Status

The BWKS Isolect linguistic status is determined based on the dialectometric formula. Dialectometry calculation is used to determine the percentage result of the difference in word spacing. The number of variations of the BWKS Isolect lexicon is calculated from one TP to another. The comparison between TPs is determined by the inter-TP polygon technique.

Based on the analysis of research data, there are 400 Isolect BWKS vocabularies, the number of lexicon differences is 21 vocabularies, while the lexicon similarities are 379 vocabularies. The number of lexicon variations is measured by the percentage level by dialectometric calculations. In addition, the criteria for the linguistic relationship between TP are determined as stated by Guiter (in Mahsun). The following is data on the percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary distances based on dialectometric calculations.

Table 2. Percentage of BWKS Isolect Vocabulary Distance Based on Dialectometric Calculations

No	Compared Observation Points	s/n	Percentage Vocabulary Distance	Isolect Status
1.	1-2	400/400	0%	No difference
2.	1-3	21/400	5.25%	No difference
3.	1-4	21/400	5.25%	No difference
4.	2-4	21/400	5.25%	No difference
5.	3-4	400/400	0%	No difference
6.	3-5	400/400	0%	No difference
7.	4-5	400/400	0%	No difference
8.	4-6	400/400	0%	No difference
9.	5-6	400/400	0%	No difference

Based on the results of the dialectometry calculation above, it can be seen that the linguistic status of Isolect BWKS is no difference. The percentage of BWKS isolect vocabulary distance is only around 0% -20%. The highest percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary distance is 5.25%. These results are found in the comparison between TP including: TP 1-3, 1-4, 2-4. While the percentage of the lowest BWKS Isolek word distance is 0%. These results are found in the inter-TP comparisons including: TP 1-2, 3-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6, and 5-6. The percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary distances shows that there is a tendency to use BWKS Isolects based on their geographical location. The use of lexicon in TP 1 and 2 is different from TP 3, 4, 5, and 6. Differences in lexicon are not found in TP that are adjacent to each other, while TP that are far apart give rise to lexicon differences.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on BWKS isolects, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The difference in the BWKS Isolect lexicon is 21 vocabularies. Differences in the BWKS lexicon are scattered and tend to appear in TPs that are geographically far apart, while TPs that are close together do not find lexicon differences. The adjacent BWKS isolect-speaking areas include Pemana Village and Gunung Sari Village, while the adjacent BWKS area includes Kojadoi Village, Pasir Putih Island, Dambila, and Pengabatang.
2. Isolect language status of BWKS is no difference. The percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary ranges from 0% - 20%. The highest percentage of BWKS Isolect vocabulary distance is 5.25%. These results are found in the comparison between TP including: TP 1-3, 1-4, 2-4. While the percentage of the lowest BWKS Isolek word distance is 0%. These results are found in the inter-TP comparisons including: TP 1-2, 3-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6, and 5-6

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