

Portuguese Loan-Words in the Toponymy of Ambon: A Historical-Archaeological Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to identify the Portuguese loan-words in the geographical names in Ambon Island. This study also attempts to contextualize the toponymy of Ambon in its historical context. The library research as a research method was used to reveal the Portuguese influence on the toponymy of Ambon. The researchers collected the Portuguese loan-words in the toponym of Ambon from the secondary literature; identified the meaning of its geographical names based on its historical context; and linked the toponym to the archaeological or cultural remains in its area (village) to trace the cultural pattern which shapes the geographical names. This study found some Portuguese loan-words in the toponymy of Ambon. Those are (1) Gang da Silva; (2) Poka; (3) Cova; (4) Cabo do Martafons; (5) village names of Leke, Asiluhu, Passo, and Hatalai; (6) Pagar Noodwyk; (7) Sungai Olifante; (8) Jalan Kayadoe; (9) Baranku; and (10) Batu Capeo. This study could complement the existing identification of Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese and Indonesian Language. For further research, a visit to Ambon Island, especially in Soya or Hatalai Village, is worth to be conducted. Using ethnographical study, the future researchers could reveal further Portuguese loan-words in the hinterland of Ambon.

Keywords: Morphology, Luso-Tropicalism, Village Name, Leitimor, Leihitu

1. INTRODUCTION

Ambonese language is a predominant language spoken in Ambon Island, instead of Hitu language, which is widely spoken in the central Moluccas district (in the Leihitu Peninsula). The Ambonese is composed of various languages and spoken by multi-racial society. Its global encounter has formed the uniqueness of the Ambonese language, compared to another local language in the Moluccan Seas, for instance Ternate or Halmahera.

The Malay has strongly affected the Ambonese during the modern period. Therefore, the Ambonese is a creole language or widely known as the Ambon-Malay [1]. Interestingly the Portuguese had also influenced the Ambonese. During the 15th-16th centuries, the Portuguese came to Asian Seas. They came to make a trade, established a trading post or a fort, and spreading Catholicism. Therefore, they affected the Asian life for centuries, including to name something. Previous studies have been conducted concerning the Portuguese loan-words in Asian languages. The Portuguese loan-words are also found in Odia language. The Portuguese-Odia meeting has been resulted from invasion, war, colonization, migration, trade, and commerce [2]. Japanese language also borrowed the Portuguese words. As a result of Portuguese-Japanese commerce during the early modern period, the Japanese remain to borrow the Portuguese words to name something [3].

Portuguese words are also borrowed in Indonesian [4]. In Jakarta, the 17th century locals created the creole language between Portuguese and Malay, called Tugu Language [5]. For the Ambonese language, some Portuguese words are also borrowed in the Ambonese geographical names of mountain, hill, valley, lowland, beach, river, lake, sea, strait, peninsula, island, village, city, street, building, and administrative boundaries [6] [7] [8] [9]. this study identifies and analyzes the toponymy of Ambon from historical-archaeological perspective.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The library research was used to reveal the Portuguese influence on the toponymy of Ambon. Firstly, the researchers collected the Portuguese loan-words in the toponym of Ambon from the secondary literature [6] [7] [8]. Secondly, the researchers also identified the meaning of its geographical names based on its historical context. The use of contemporary work like Rumphius' *Ambonsche Historie* [10] was useful to be read. Finally, the toponym should be linked to the archaeological or cultural remains in its area (village), to trace the cultural pattern, which shapes the geographical names [6].

3. FINDINGS

This study found some Portuguese loan-words in the toponymy of Ambon. Those are (1) Gang da Silva; (2) Poka; (3) Cova; (4) Cabo de Martafons (5) Barranco; (6) Pagar Noodwyk; (7) Sungai Olifante; (8) Jalan Kayadoe; village names of (9) Leke, (10) Asilulu, (11) Passo, and (12) Hatalai; and (13) Batu Capeo. Those names are explained as follows:

3.1. *Gang Da Silva (Da Silva Alley)*

It is believed that all Da Silva's descendants have lived in Da Silva alley [6]. They also use "Da Silva" as their family names. However, there is no archaeological remains, but other forms of Portuguese culture have been living there. De Castro witnesses *katreji* dance, which is influenced by the Portuguese dance. Nearby the alley, there is a *Mardika* market, believed as a place where the slaves from Goa were released and being the free men.

3.2. *Poka (Mouth)*

Nearby Merah Putih Bridge, we found the Portuguese loan-word of "Poka" to name the country of Poka. In Portuguese, "poka" refers to "boca" which means "mouth". The Ambonese uses the word "poka" to name the meeting of the inside of the bay and the outside of the bay in the strait which is flanked by two capes. At present, poka is also used as a village name in Ambon. The village is situated in the town of Ambon. Sadly, historical and archaeological remains are not found there.

3.3. *Cova (Deep Bay)*

De Castro [6] also found the geographical name of "cova" during his visit to Galelo. The locals use "cova" to name the deep bay.

3.4. *Cabo de Martafons (Martafons Cape)*

When De Castro [6] visited Galelo, he succeeded to interview the local chief of Galelo, named Paulus Joris. Paulus Joris believes that Cabo de Martafons is inspired by the story of Marta Afonso, a beautiful girl who died there. However, his story is differed from general information, widely spread today. The enlargement of Martafons is Martim Afonso de Melo. He is a captain of Malacca from 1597 to 1600 [11]. Furthermore, De Castro [6] did not want to be confused. He argued that all versions of the Martafons origin should be understood as a clue that the Portuguese appeared and established the bulwark in this area.

3.5. *Pagar Noodwyk (Noodwyk Hedge)*

De Castro's work [6] shared his experience when he visited Bishop Andreas Sol. When Bishop Andreas showed his book collection, De Castro also observed some maps hanging on the wall. He found some

interesting places with borrowing the Portuguese words. He found the place called "Pagar Noodwyk" or Noodwyk Hedge. He argues that "pagar" in English means "to pay". It seems appropriate for him to define "pagar" in the local context. In the past, he imagined that all people should pay before entering a room or an area. At present, we should find where is this location of "Pagar Noodwyk".

3.6. *Sungai Olifante (Olifante River)*

Olifante river is also found by De Castro [6] when he visited Bishop Andreas, as previously explained. The word "olifante" is probably taken from the Portuguese word of "elefante". Bishop Andreas' map dated 1718 is important to be revisited. It might reveal other place names which are affected by Portuguese.

3.7. *Jalan Kayadoe (The street of whitewashed)*

Following De Castro's journey in Kayadoe Street, Nusaniwe Village, we could analyze his hypothesis of the Portuguese origin of kayadoe. De Castro [6] argues that the street name of kayadoe is derived from *caiado* which means whitewashed (building?). Kayadoe might come from a Portuguese captain, Johan Cajadoe. According to Rumphius [12], Cajadoe was one of five Portuguese captains in Ambon. Those captains were Sancho Vaz de Concellos, Gonsalvo Pereira, Johan Cajadoe, Steven Texeira, and Gaspar de Mello. During their reigns, Kota Laha, how the locals called the Portuguese fortress, was sieged by Hitu and Ihamahu. The Portuguese tried to subject them. However, the locals did want to obey the Portuguese rule. Even, they did the same when they were placed as a Portuguese partner.

3.8. *Baranku (Ravine)*

Baranku is an Ambonese word and similar to the Portuguese lexicon of Barranco which means ravine [7] [8]. Unfortunately, as far as we explore there is no historical or archaeological remains related to the ravine in Ambon.

3.9. *Leke (Fan)*

De Castro [6] does not merely mention Leke Village as a village name which might be derived from Portuguese, but he also points out another village names including Lata, Lateri, Negeri Lama, Rumah Tiga, and Asilulu. In this study, we merely discuss Leke and Asilulu, considering De Castro only explains the Portuguese lexicons of *Leque* (means a fan) and of *asilu* (means asylum) for "leke" and "asilulu". Unfortunately, as far as we explore, nor historical or archaeological remains are in Leke Village. Leke Village is situated in Central Moluccas District and closed to Ambon Luar Bay in the south and Laha in the east.

3.10. Asilulu (Asylum)

As we explain previously, Asilulu might be derived from the Portuguese word of *Asilu* which means asylum [6]. According to Rumphius [12], the origin of Asilulu people came from Nusa Telu or Pulau Tiga. In the time of Rumphius, the people in the Pulau Tiga (three small islands in the west of Ambon Island), had moved to Asilulu and remained to be commanded by Orangkaya Nusatello Bessy. The ancestors of Asilulu people were the first local people who met the Portuguese. They also acknowledged the Portuguese to the political elite of Hitu.

From the local perspective, Pattikayhatu [13] points out that the origin of Asilulu came from several places, comprising Seram Island, Ternate, Bau-Bau (Buton), and Java. They were believed to establish the country called Salatelu, which literally means the cape of *sala*. One day, an Islamic priest named Mahu came to Salatelu and spread Islamic faith there. A mosque was also established there and named Lumasikit Nanea. However, the founders moved the old country of Salatelu to the new area named Asilulu. Lumasikit Nanea might be the only remain that we could elaborate further. Sadly, we still struggle to find the description of Lumasikit Nanea.

3.11. Passo (Gate)

Passo is a village name under Baguala district. If Baguala is derived from the local language of paukala which means “to link” therefore *passo*, which is derived from the Portuguese word means “gate”. The name of Passo is related to the Portuguese presence in Ambon during the 16th century [6] [8]. After they were ousted from Negeri Lama or Hitu Lama, the Portuguese continued to spread Christianity by crossing the Hituese mountains until they arrived in the Dalam bay between Negeri Rumah Tiga and Negeri Poka. They settled in the area which seemed to be the meeting of two peninsulas of Leihitu and Leitimor. The locals called its area with Baguala. However, the Portuguese called it with Passo because its location was located between two peninsulas in Ambon Island.

Either the local or the Portuguese remains have not been found. There is merely the rubble of the Dutch block house. It might be that the Dutch might have destroyed the Ambonese and Portuguese material culture; and built the new building. The blockhouse was named as “Middelburg” (or Middlesbrough in English). The blockhouse was built periodically, the first establishment was in around 1626-74 and the second was in 1686. The shape of block house was a quadrangle building sized 100 m². To go to the upper floor, there was a stair in the western wall. On the second floor, it was used to live (having some rooms) and had some windows. Twenty Dutch armies and a sergeant lived there. It seemed the block house functioned as a tax collecting place from the crops, the trading revenue, and the fishing of the local people [14].

3.12. Hatalai (Guard or Guard Tower)

Hatalai is a village name which is situated in the town of Ambon. Hatalai is derived from Portuguese word of *atalaia* which means guard or guard tower. Historically, Hatalai was a land where the Portuguese escaped from the Dutch colonization. King Soya permitted 32 Portuguese families to settle in his areas. Today, those areas are Naku and Hatali countries. Day to day, they interacted and married with the locals. They also converted to the Dutch church [6] [7] [8].

3.13. Batu Capeo (Hat Stone)

Batu Capeo is situated in Nusaniwe District, Ambon Bay. It is a coral reef which looks like a reversed female cap. The word “capeo” coming from the Portuguese lexicon of “chapeu” which means hat. Literally, Batu Capeo means “hat stone”. There is no historical or archaeological remains related to the stone. However, the locals link the Batu Capeo to a story of princess’ cap (Princess Luhu) which fell and transformed into the stone

4. DISCUSSION

There are 13 Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese geographical names (see Table 1). The Ambonese seems to borrow the Portuguese words to name their alley (Gang Da Silva); bay (Cova); land possession (Pagar Nodwyk); coral reef (Batu Capeo); river (Sungai Olifante); cape (Cabo de Martafons); villages (Poka; Leke; Asilulu; Passo; and Hatalai); and street (Kayadoe Street). Those words might refer to the result of Luso-Ambonese interaction during the 16th century. Their miscegenation has fastened their cultural meeting in term of creole language. In Ambon, the locals name one of their alleys based on their origin. If an alley is inhabited by the descendants of Da Silva, therefore they name the alley with Da Silva Alley. Likewise, the locals also imitate how the Portuguese call several geographical phenomena, for instance Cova for deep bay; Pagar Nodwyk for land possessed by Nodwyk; Batu Capeo for cap-liked stone; Sungai Olifante for elephant-liked river; Cabo de Martafons for Cape de Martafons.

The villages in Ambon borrowing the Portuguese words seem to have a relation with the Portuguese. Some villages like Asilulu, Passo, and Hatalaia should be studied and analyzed historically. In fact, the people of Asilulu were the first Ambonese who met the Portuguese in Nusa Telu. The Asilulu people also acknowledged the Portuguese to Empat Perdana (Four Prime Minister of Hitu) Another village, Passo also witnessed the other episode of the Portuguese in Ambon. Passo was inhabited by the Portuguese when they were ousted by Hitu. Interestingly, one of the Portuguese captains in Ambon, Johan Cayadoe, is memorized by the Ambonese as a street name in Ambon Town. In the end of Portuguese period in Ambon, they were expelled out by the Dutch. Some Portuguese families did want to move out and decided to be a Dutch servant. They lived and married

with the locals. Even, they also converted and embraced the Dutch Reformed Church. They lived in the land of King Soya and was known by the Dutch authority. People believes that they lived in Hatalai and Naku Villages where their descendants could be found at present.

Table 1. Portuguese Loan Words in Ambonese Toponymy

Category	Ambonese	Portuguese	English
Toponymy	a. Da Silva	a. Da Silva	a. The Silva
	b. Poka	b. Boca	b. Mouth
	c. Cova	c. Cova	c. Deep Bay
	d. Cabo	d. Cabo	d. Cape
	e. Pagar	e. Pagar	e. To pay
	f. Olifante	f. Elefante	f. Elephant
	g. Kayadoe	g. Caiado	g. Whitewashed (building)
	h. Leke	h. Leque	h. fan
	i. Asilulu	i. Asilu	i. Asylum
	j. Passo	j. Passo	j. Gate
	k. Hatalai	k. Atalaia	k. Guard or Guard Tower
	l. Capeo	l. Chapeu	l. Hat

Those toponyms might be added as a complement category to the Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese language. Some previous authors succeeded to identify the Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese, concerned with the household, with trade, with religion, and with the political administration [7] [8] [6] (see table 2). The Portuguese mostly had a contact with the Ambonese in a commerce. They often made a commercial deal with the local chief. When they appeared firstly in Hitu, they were received by Perdana Jamilu in Hila. Perdana Jamilu was really respected and was titled of Captain Hitu by the Portuguese. The Portuguese word of *capitao* which means captain was used to call Perdana Jamilu. The locals then used it with the local pronunciation of *kapiten*. Other activities, the Portuguese also spread a Catholic mission. Therefore, some words related to religious matters are borrowed from Portuguese, for instance *gereja* from *igreja*. As a colonial master, some officers are also named from Portuguese root, like *algojo* from *algoz*.

Table 2. Portuguese Words in Ambonese Household, Trade, Religion, and Administration

Categories	Ambonese	Portuguese	English
Household	a. Pastio	a. Fastio	a. Bored
	b. Ta sono	b. Esta com sono	b. He is sleepy
	c. Kadera	c. Cadeira	c. Chair
	d. Moreta	d. Morrendo	d. Dying
	e. Oce	e. Voce	e. You
	f. Queceuu	f. Esqueceu	f. You forgot
	g. Per	g. Para	g. To
	h. Oa	h. Foi	h. Had gone
	i. Lenso	i. Lenco	i. Handkerchief
	j. Papino	j. Pepino	j. Cucumber
	k. Seng	k. Sem	k. Without
	l. Cakadidi	l. Sacudida	l. Startled
	m. Capiro	m. Chapeu	m. Cap
	n. Mui	n. Muito	n. Very much
	o. Cascado	o. Descascado	o. Peeled off
	p. Jau	p. Eu	p. I
	q. Ene	q. Vem	q. Come
	r. Felisite	r. Felicidade	r. Happiness
	s. Kema	s. Cama	s. Bed
	t. Maruto	t. Maroto	t. Naughty
	u. Amatu	u. Amo-te	u. I love you
	v. Galayo	v. Guloso	v. Greedy
	w. Mancado	w. Machado	w. Axe
	x. Parlente	x. Pabeador	x. Chatty
	y. Stori	y. Historia	y. History
	z. Fersado	z. Fechado	z. Closed
	aa. Leso	aa. Laco	aa. Lace
	bb. Kuartu	bb. Quarto	bb. To be on watch (in Soya means a servant)
	cc. Astaga	cc. Estraga	cc. Spoils
	dd. Domingo	dd. Domingo	dd. Sunday
	ee. Golo	ee. Golo	ee. Goal
	ff. Grandi	ff. Grande	ff. Great
	gg. Horas	gg. Horas	gg. Hours
hh. Novo	hh. Novo	hh. New	
ii. Ora	ii. Ora	ii. Now	
jj. Ronda	jj. Ronda	jj. Round	
kk. Grosu	kk. Grosso	kk. Thick	
ll. Vara	ll. Vara	ll. Stick	
mm. Alkatip	mm. Alcatifa	mm. Carpet	
nn. Almari	nn. Armario	nn. Cupboard	
oo. Arloji	oo. Relogio	oo. Watch	
pp. Asar	pp. Assar	pp. To roast	
qq. Banku	qq. Banco	qq. Bench	
rr. Beranda	rr. Veranda	rr. Veranda	
ss. Boneka	ss. Boneca	ss. Doll	

	tt. Cerutu uu. Cinela vv. Dadu ww. Gagu xx. Jendela yy. Kantin zz. Kapadu aaa. Kartu bbb. Kasta ccc. Komedi ddd. Lancang eee. Lentera fff. Loko ggg. Martelo hhh. Meski iii. Meja jjj. Minggu kkk. Noda lll. Palsu mmm. Pena nnn. Peniti ooo. Pesta ppp. Pigura qqq. Pipa rrr. Pita sss. Sabtu ttt. Sabun uuu. Sekolah vvv. Selobar www. Sorbet xxx. Sore yyy. Tambor zzz. Tangki aaaa. Tentu bbbb. Tempo cccc. Tenda dddd. Tinta eeee. Toki-toki ffff. Towala	tt. Charuto uu. Chinela vv. Dado ww. Gago xx. Janela yy. Cantina zz. Capado aaa. Carta bbb. Casta ccc. Comedia ddd. Landao eee. Lanterna fff. Louco ggg. Martelo hhh. Mas que iii. Mesa jjj. Domingo kkk. Nodoa lll. Falso mmm. Pena nnn. Alfinete ooo. Festa ppp. Figura qqq. Pipa rrr. Fita sss. Sabado ttt. Sabaon uuu. Escola vvv. Salobre www. Sorveto xxx. Serao yyy. Tambor zzz. Tanque aaaa. Tanto bbbb. Tempo cccc. Tenda dddd. Tinta eeee. Toca ffff. Toalha	tt. Cigarette uu. Slippers vv. Dice ww. Dumb xx. Window yy. Canteen zz. Cut off aaa. Card bbb. Caste ccc. Comedy ddd. Audacious eee. Lantern fff. Crazy ggg. Hammer hhh. Though iii. Table jjj. Sunday kkk. Spot lll. False mmm. Pen nnn. Pin ooo. Party ppp. Painting qqq. Pipe rrr. Ribbon sss. Saturday ttt. Soap uuu. School vvv. Brackish www. Serbet xxx. Afternoon yyy. Tambour zzz. Watertank aaaa. Certain bbbb. Time cccc. Tent dddd. Ink eeee. To knock ffff. Towel
Trade	a. Sombor b. Pardido c. Kapiten d. Gardu e. Kintal f. Kastiga g. Armada h. Baluwarti i. Belanda j. Gorgolet k. Kanon l. Kepeng m. Kereta n. Kompanyia o. Lelang p. Loji q. Mandor r. Mester s. Palka t. Pasiar u. Peluru v. Petor w. Picis x. Real y. Roda z. Rodi aa. Sita bb. Tembakau cc. Terungku	a. Sombra b. Perdido c. Capitao d. Guarda e. Quintal f. Castigar g. Armada h. Baluarte i. Holanda j. Gorgoleta k. Canon l. Chapinha m. Wagon n. Companhia o. Lelao p. Loja q. Mandador r. Mester s. Palco t. Passear u. Pelouro v. Feitor w. Especies x. Real y. Roda z. Ordem aa. Sita bb. Tabaco cc. Tronco	a. Shade b. Wander c. Captain d. Guard e. garden f. To Punish g. Armada h. Bulwark i. Dutch j. Small pitcher k. Canhao l. A piece of money m. Carreta n. Company o. Auction p. Lodge q. Supervisor r. Master s. Hold (of ship) t. To go out for pleasure u. Musket ball v. Factor w. Small coin x. Silver money y. Wheel z. Forced labour aa. Summons bb. Tobacco cc. Prison
Religion	a. Comunyan b. Antero c. Perdeos d. Anferno e. Altar f. Advent g. Gereja	a. Comunhao b. Enterro c. Por Deus d. Inferno e. Altar f. Advento g. Igreja	a. Community b. Grave-yard c. Swear to god d. Hell e. Altar f. Advent g. Church

	h. Misa i. Natal j. Padri k. Papa l. Paskah	h. Misa i. Natal j. Padre k. Papa l. Pascoa	h. Mass i. Christmas j. Priest k. Pope l. Easter
Administration	a. Marinyo b. Kastela c. algojo	a. Meirinho b. Castelo c. algoz	a. Village-messenger b. Castle c. hangman

The Portuguese also seems to affect the Ambonese household. Interestingly, Paramita Abdurachman [6] utilizes the Luso-tropical perspective to reveal the life of the mestizo (Eurasian) household. The word of Eurasian refers to the descendants of the miscegenation between the Portuguese and the local women. Her perspective is helpful to identify other categories of Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese Language in term of family names;

family relations; parts of the body; animals; food (and fruits); clothing; music; and dance (see Table 3). Abdurachman [6] points out that the Portuguese words for food and clothing have not come directly from Portugal. Some Portuguese overseas territories in Africa and in Asia influence the Ambonese as well. Some creole expressions such as *lenco* and *baniang* coming from Goa. From Goa, the lexicon might be often being used in a trade or a friendly meeting in Ambon.

Table 3. Portuguese Words in Ambonese Household, Trade, Religion, and Administration

Categories	Ambonese	Portuguese	English
Family Names	a. Alfons b. Bernardus c. Da Costa d. De Lima e. Dias f. De Fretes g. Ferdinandus h. Gaspers i. Gomis j. Gonsalves k. Joris l. Kastanya m. Lopis n. Mendosa o. De Mei p. Martin q. Muskita r. Paijs s. Parera t. Piris u. De Quelyu v. Rodrigues w. Da Silva x. De Soysa y. Simons z. Soares aa. Tessera bb. Waas cc. Warella	a. Alfonso b. Bernadim c. Da Costa d. De Lima e. Dias f. De Freytas g. Ferdinandus h. Gasparis i. Gomes j. Goncalves k. Jorge l. Gastanha m. Lopez n. Mendoca o. De Mayo p. Martim q. Mesquita r. Paes s. Pereira t. Pires u. De Coelho v. Rodrigues w. Da Silva x. De Souza y. Simoes z. Soares aa. Teixeira bb. Vas cc. Varella	
Family Relations	a. Nhora b. Kacoping c. Kunjadu d. Mai e. Omi f. Pai g. Tio h. Moso i. Sinyo	a. Senhora b. Cachopo c. Cunhado d. Mae e. Homem f. Pai g. Tio h. Moco i. Senhor	a. Mrs b. Young man c. Brother-in-law d. Mother e. Man f. Father g. Uncle h. Young man i. Mr
Parts of Body	a. Braba b. Kulit c. Gargantang d. Postema e. Lindu f. Testa g. (mata) Garida h. (mata) garopa i. (hidung) Panoso	a. Barba b. Colete c. Garganta d. Pustula e. Lindo f. Testa g. Garrida h. Garoupa i. Fanhoso	a. Beard b. Skin c. Throat d. Pustule e. Beautiful f. Forehead g. Coquettish (eyes) h. Big (eyes) i. Flat (Nose)

	j. panu	j. Pano	j. Skin disease
Animal	a. Masariku b. Bufalo c. Pescada d. Pombo e. Porku f. Tartaruga g. Andorinyo h. Gangsa i. Kuelo j. Morsegu	a. Macarico b. Bufalo c. Pescada d. Pombo e. Porco f. Tartaruga g. Andorinhao h. Gansa i. Coelho j. Morcego	a. Kingfisher b. Buffalo c. Hake d. Pigeon e. Pig f. Turtle g. Dragonfly h. Goose i. Rabbit j. Bat
Food and fruit	a. Lemon b. Komi c. Patata d. Presko e. Acar f. Bika g. Boba h. Bolu i. Coklat j. Guyava k. Kaldu l. Kalebasa m. Kasterol n. Keju o. Ketela p. Markisa q. Nanas r. Mentega s. Pepaya t. Pastel u. Ransum v. Sibola w. Serikaya x. Tampa y. Taco z. Terigo	a. Limao b. Comida c. Batata d. Fresco e. Achar f. Bibinca g. Buba h. Bolo i. Chocolate j. Guyava k. Caldo l. Calebaca m. Cacarola n. Quiejo o. Kastela p. Maracuja q. Ananas r. Manteiga s. Papaia t. Pastel u. Racao v. Cebola w. Sericaia x. Tampa y. Tacho z. Trigo	a. Lime b. Food c. Potatoes d. Fresh e. Pickles f. Rice-flour cake g. Framboesia h. Cake i. Chocolate j. Guyava k. Broth l. Calebash m. Cooking-pot n. Cheese o. Manioc-root p. Passiflora q. Pineapple r. Butter s. Papaya t. Pastry u. Ration v. Onion w. Anona muricata x. Dish y. Iron frying-dish z. wheatflour
Clothing	a. Calsan b. Tela c. Kapseti d. Gelo e. Kastum f. Toga g. Bandolir h. Baniang i. Baret j. Beludru k. Bandera l. Cita m. Kemeja n. Kebaya o. Kutang p. Renda q. Rompah r. Saku s. Satin t. Seka u. Sepatu	a. Calcao b. Telha c. Capacete d. Gola e. Costume f. Toga g. Bandoleira h. Banian i. Barrete j. Veludo k. Bandeira l. Chita m. Camisa n. Cabaia o. Kutao p. Renda q. Roupas r. Saco s. Satim t. Secar u. Sapato	a. trousers b. Cloth c. Helmet d. Kerah e. Costume f. Toga g. Shoulder-belt h. A vest-like coat i. Barret j. Velvet k. Flag l. Cotton Cloth m. Shirt n. Blouse-type women's garment o. Woman's undershirt p. Lace q. Clothes r. Pocket s. Satin t. To scrub dry u. Shoes
Music	a. Bandu b. Kantare c. Biola d. Gitar e. Rim	a. Banda b. Cantar c. Viola d. Guitarra e. Rima	a. Band b. To sing c. Violin d. Guitar e. Rhyme
Dance	a. Balanse b. Dangsa	a. Balance b. Dancar	a. To swing b. To dance

4. CONCLUSION

It is clear that the Portuguese loan-words are also used to name some geographical names in Ambon. It also adds

other category, which is toponymy, to the corpus of Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese Language. It might be more Portuguese loan-words are still unexplored. Therefore, further research to visit Ambon is a must.

Some countries, especially Galala, Soya, Leke, Asilulu, Passo, and Hatalai, are worth to be revisited. Using ethnographical study, the future researchers could reveal a whole picture of the Portuguese loan-words in Ambonese Language.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by Daya Negri Wijaya, Deny Yudo Wahyudi, Siti Zaenatul Umaroh, and Ninie Susanti. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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