The Lexicostatistics of Hitu Language: Relationship of the Old Hitu Dialect, Larike, and Kaitetu

Erniati[(✉)] , Nuraidar Agus , A. D. Firman , Fida Febriningsih ,
and Dendi Wijaya

Research Center for Language and Literature Preservation, National Research and Innovation
Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia
Erniatibrin12@gmail.com

Abstract. Maluku Province has 62 local languages. One of the regional languages that has a large number of speakers is the Hitu language spoken by the people along the Lehitu Jezirah, Ambon Island. The history of Hitu has been revealed by several previous researchers, but there are still some frequently debated assumptions about Hitu and the other dialects spoken in its vicinity. Therefore, this study will look at the kinship relations of the Hitu language through its dialects. Language Map, Badan Bahasa (2019) stated that the Hitu language has 13 dialects through dialectometry studies. Research on language kinship is a comparative historical linguistic study that will describe kinship relationships through lexicostatistical studies/analysis of Hitu dialects on Ambon Island, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province. In addition to these dialects being in the same geographical area, they also have some of the same vocabularies so that it is very possible for dialect kinships to be both phonemically and lexically. To prove this assumption, it is necessary to conduct linguistic research by documenting the three Hitu dialects (Hitu Lama, Kaitetu, and Larike). This study uses a quantitative approach with the lexicostatistic method which aims to describe the kinship relationship of Hitu dialects (Hitu Lama, Kaitetu, and Larike.). Data were collected using direct observation, listening, and recording methods. The results showed that the three Hitu dialects still have a very close kinship level. The percentage of kinship/kinship between the three Hitu dialects ranges from 53–77%.

Keywords: Hitu language · dialect · kinship · lexicostatistics

1 Background

Amount There are 61 languages identified in Maluku in 2019 to all islands, including on the Island Ambon.Amount language areas on the island of Ambon as many as 11 languages that have been identified through study Language Mapping in Indonesia by the Development and Development Agency language (Language Agency, 2017). The regional languages spoken by the people on Ambon Island are different so that at the level of certain often cause question about differences and similarities interlanguage that. For answer question that, of course just must conducted study mapping languages areas in Maluku, especially on Ambon Island.

According to Blust (1978) in Collins (1982: 143) research entitled Research on Languages in Maluku printed by the Maluku language office (James, 2018) says that The languages that exist on the island of Ambon include: in clump Austronesian language called as Central Malayo-Polynesian. In book that's also Collins explained that though Ambon Island is near with Papuan however discussion the languages on the island of Ambon form a separate unit as branching Austronesian languages in the Moluccas. Furthermore, it is also explained by Collins in the research that grouping languages on the island of Ambon are still at the premiere. A number of studies that show amount language diverse. However, the Agency for Language Development and Development through mapping Indonesian languages identify amount There are 9 languages on Ambon Island area. Languages the among them there is dialect Kaitetu, Dialect Larike and Dialect Old Hit. By geographical third language the spoken in the same region namely on the island of Central Ambon. Research conducted by *SIL* (2006) also stated that the languages on the island of Ambon are: language Austronesian family.

Hitu language spoken by the community a number of villages in Central Maluku District, Ambon City, and West Seram, Maluku Province. that language have fifteen _ dialect, namely (1) dialect Hatuhaha spoken in the Village Pelauw, Kailolo, Kabauw, Rohomoni, and Hulaliu, Kecamatan Island Haruku, Central Maluku Regency; (2) Siri Sori dialect spoken in Siri Sori Village, Kecamatan East Saparua, Central Maluku Regency; (3) Tanah Titawai dialect spoken in the village Titawaai, Nusa Laut District, Central Maluku Regency; (4) dialect Asilulu spoken in Desa Larike, District West Leihitu, and Village Asilulu, Negeri Lima, District Leihitu, Central Maluku Regency; (5) dialect Hitu spoken in the Village Hitulama, Hitumessing, Mamala, Morella, Wakal, and Hila, Kecamatan Leihitu, Central Maluku Regency; (6) dialect Tulehu spoken in the Village Tulehu, Tial, Tengah Tengah and Liang, District Salahutu, Central Maluku Regency; (7) dialect Amahai spoken in the Village Amahai and Rutah, District Amahai, Central Maluku Regency; (8) dialect Sepa spoken in Village _ Sepa, District Amahai, Central Maluku Regency; (9) dialect Tamilow spoken in Desa _ Tamilouw, District Amahai, Central Maluku Regency; (10) dialect Tehoru spoken in the Village Tehoru, District Tehoru, Central Maluku Regency; (11) dialect Huaulu spoken in the Village Huaulu, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency; (12) dialect Kaitetu spoken in the Village Kaitetu and Seith, District Leihitu, Central Maluku Regency; (13) dialect Spoken Laha in the Village Laha, District Ambon Bay, Ambon City; and (14) dialect Elpaputih spoken in the Village Elpaputih, District Elpaputih, West Seram Regency. Percentage difference dialectometry interdialect the ranged from 52%–77%. Based on results calculation dialetometry, isolect Hitu is a language because percentage the difference with Other languages in Maluku range from 83%-86%, for example with language Alune 83% and Wemale 86%. a (Language Agency, 2017).

Nearby area of use that allow third language that has occur contact. Contact Among second or more language that by deep and deep a long time has implications for each other affect so that elements language Among language languages that have condition mutual geography _ close together (Fatinah, 2017). Likewise with dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hit. Third language the each other enrich system and structure languages derivative because originated from clump the same language. Elements language second language that need reviewed by detailed, good by synchronous nor by diachronic. Study

related language _ dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Hitu Lama is good by synchronous nor by diachronic not yet many done.

If two language or more originated from the same proto is very possible have kinship because have form similarity (correspondence/kinship) both at the level of phonology nor lexical. With see similarity Among second or more language the so will is known connection the kinship (Sanjoko, 2013). Connection kinship third language the could seen from form vocabulary and meaning. In dialect Kaitetu there is many similarity even same vocabulary with dialect Larike, as well as dialect Old Hit. Example vocabulary *bird* in dialect Kaitetu called man [man], in dialect Larike is called man[man], and in dialect Hitu Lama is also called man[man]. Similarity vocabulary that, is something characteristic that third language that have connection kinship. For prove assumption that, then writer try analyze third language the through research. because of that, research this focus on kinship dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Long Time in study linguistics historical comparative.

Until moment this, dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu already no active used as a medium for communicate by oral in life Public the speaker. M. The average speaker is 30 years old to lower no again could speak area by active. Domination usage language Ambonese Malay in life daily push usage use language area that. That thing the more weaken position, which is one of the riches culture Moluccan people. If things this Keep going take place, without effort rescue, no closed possibility, several next year _ come third language this will quick experience extinction. one _ effort for prevent extinction language area, required documentation like research language every threatened language _ extinct that. One of them is study kinship languages, including study kinship language on the island of Ambon. Study kinship for the Maluku region, including on the island of Ambon, it is very interesting. It says thereby because languages the number of areas on Ambon Island rather many and according observation writer there is part inhabitant or people who are biased more from one language area. Thing this show that between _ languages area the have similarity vocabulary. because of that, research kinship language considered very necessary for researched for prove to what extent percentage kinship languages area that.

Besides that, research kinship language other areas in Maluku has done by (Simon, 2015). Focus his research on kinship language Alune and Wemale based on 200 vocabulary base swadesh. Research results the based on method glottochronology and lexicostatistics show that Alune and Wemale _ including in level language microphylum and time break up in century 50–75 years. Study kinship language is also done by (Erniati, 2020). Research results show that based on counting lexicostatistics, language Ambalau and Buru still _ related as clump/stock language with percentage congeniality by 24.5%. Whereas time separate second language the estimated 1,407 years ago and split on the language parent 593 AD.

Besides that, research kinship ever _ done by research kinship language Kulawi and language Kaili in Central Sulawesi (Fatinah, 2017)), kinship regional languages _ north Jayapura Regency (Sanjoko, 2013), and the relationship kinship language Java and Madura (Ruriana, 2018).

With see relationship third language the so problems that will studied in research this is how about connection kinship Among dialect Kaitetu, Creepy language and language

Bobat if seen by lexicostatistics. By special study this will see vocabulary what only related _ between third language that, how much percentage connection kinship, and when time separate third language that. Meanwhile destination study is for know and describe connection kinship dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu through method lexicostatistics that is knowing amount related vocabulary, knowing _ percentage kinship, and knowing time separate language that.

Study this expected could be one _ reference knowledge Public speaker third language the about knowledge kinship language, be donation knowledge knowledge about development languages areas in Maluku, providing donation to development knowledge linguistics historical comparative in the Eastern Region of Indonesia, as well as Becomes reference to various assumptions that develop in society about difference and equation second language those and those that are not lost important naturally be one _ study documentation language area to avoid from threat extinction.

2   Literature Review

Keraf (2010: 22) say that linguistics comparison historical (linguistic historical comparative) is something branch from Linguistics in question language in field time as well as changes element the language that happened in field time that. As for one goals and interests linguistics historical comparative is stage sub- grouping languages in something clump language. Languages _ in something same family _ not yet of course same level the kinship or same level the resemblance one each other.

Keraf (2010:34) say that languages relatives from _ from the same proto always will show similarities following: * Author is Indonesian Literature Faculty student Knowledge Padjadjaran University Culture, 2012 graduation year (1) similarities system sound (phonetics) and arrangement sound (phonological); (2) similarity morphology, that is similarity in word form and similarity in form grammatical; (3) similarity syntax, i.e. similarity the relationship between words in a sentence.

Antilles in (Fatinah, 2017: 248–261) suggests that study comparison Among two language or more purposeful _ find kinship compared languages, good _ by quantitative nor by qualitative could conducted through study Linguistics Historical Comparative (LHK). Another opinion about study Linguistics Historical Comparative (LHK) is one of the branch linguistics that carries a number of Duty main language, including set facts and levels kinship related languages _ close with grouping related languages. _ Furthermore, the languages included to in group basically the same language _ assumed have history the same development. The LHK study has authority study relation historical the kinship between group language certain. because of that concluded that LHK study aims for explain existence connection kinship and history the languages of a area certain. Connection kinship that abstracted in form pedigree; behind connection that implied the facts the language used as base determination and proof connection kinship. Facts _ language that describe the historical process languages relatives that in journey time. historical process related with change and search elements (static) and structure language Bayond in (Fatinah, 2017: 246–261).

In line with opinion Mahsun (2011, p. 17), that LHK study in favor of effort look for similarity (by historical) elements the language available between languages / isolects

compared. Keraf in (Fitrah & Afria, 2017) stated that study historical comparative is something branch knowledge questioning language _ language in Thing kinship as well as change element the language that happened in period time certain. In principle the languages used for communicate between speakers have connection kinship Among one with others though languages that far apart.

Steps _ work in linguistics historical comparative is (1) emphasizing relationships Among languages cognate with stage comparison about elements that show connection with level kinship Among languages it, (2) holds reconstruction existing languages _ mature this to considered languages _ more old or find proto languages that derive language contemporary, and (3) hold grouping *(sub- grofing)* languages included _ in clump language. There are several showing language _ membership more close one each other when compared with a number of member other.

3 Research Methods

Method study linguistics distinguished on three stage, that is provision of data, data analysis, and presentation results data analysis (Sudaryanto, 2016: 46). Languages studied in study this is dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hit. Research data this is primary data. This primary data obtained through narration society made _ informants who speak Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Hitu Lama on Ambon Island. Amount informant each speaker language the as many as 5 people. For choose informant every language that will researched, of course already in accordance with conditions informant. Terms informant according to Mahsun _ _ (2011, p. 54), namely (1) every minimum age of informant four twenty year. (b) have normal speech and mental organs, (c) parents, wife, and husband relevant informants and informants _ born and raised in the village or in the area usage researched language _ as well as seldom or no once leave the village in a long time, and (d) have pride to language the area, in the sense in question always attempted use language the area in every opportunity.

Dialect data acquisition Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu through technique interview, record, and record with informant. Interview technique used for get data with method interview some people with amount questions that have been prepared before. Guidelines Interview the use a questionnaire containing a list of 200 vocabulary questions base swadesh in accordance with a list of questions in the questionnaire mapping language regions in Indonesia by the Language Development and Development Agency. Note technique conducted with take notes all data obtained from all question asked _ to informant. As for technique record conducted with record all results Interview with informant, thing this do for see return data (Sudaryanto, 2016: 77).

After the data is collected, next researcher analyze with sorting the appropriate data with interest research. Distinguished data based on needs analysis each part. As study other languages, research data needs lexicostatistics that have been collected as much as 200 vocabulary Swadesh base analyzed by lexicostic. Experts _ looking at that provision of 200 vocabulary base this is a standard list in see connection kinship language. Vocabulary base swadesh this, this Becomes base or device analysis lexicostatistics.

According to (Keraf, 2010: 126–129) technique lexicostatistics could held with follow steps as following.

1) Gather vocabulary base languages relatives.
2) Set couples vocabulary which is cognates.
   A word pair will declared as a cognitive word when fulfill one _ provision as following.
   (1) that pair of words identical, that is all word pairs the phoneme same right,
   (2) that pair of words have correspondence phonemic,
   (3) couple that similar by phonetics, and
   (4) couple that there is difference one phoneme.
3) Count amount cognates between _ languages relatives.
   For count words cognates from a number of language relatives conducted steps as following this.
   (1) Secrete glosses that don't taken into account. Glos that don't taken into account are empty words, that is glosses that don't there is he said ok in one _ language or in to all language. Besides that, all loan words good from language relatives nor from
   (2) language non-relatives are also glosses that don't taken into account.
   (3) Isolate morpheme tied. Data containing morpheme bound must separated Among form base with all morpheme attached attached. _ With To do isolation morpheme bound will more easy is something couple show similarity or no.

Analysis quantitative conducted with technique lexicostatistics. Counting lexicostatistics this conducted with formula

$$\frac{K \times 100\%}{KB} = d$$

K   : amount cognates
KB : number of words compared
d   : Percentage kinship

Crowly in (Yohanis Sanjoko, 2013: 41–54) stated that difference percentage cognates will show different levels _ grouping language. Different levels _ in the sub-grouping given different names too. tiers the is as following this.

Status	Percentage Equality Basic Vocabulary
Language	81–100
Family	36–81
Stock/ Clump	12–36
Microphylum	4–12
Mesophyllum	1–4
Macrophylum	0–1

4   Discussion

Discussion study this started with display a list of 200 vocabulary base swadesh more Among language People, Creepy language, and language Bobat with study lexicostatistics. This will show percentage kinship third language that. For get percentage dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Long Time with method look for similarity or word resemblance or lexicon good form nor meaning. Percentage kinship dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu using method lexicostatistics outlined following this.

4.1   Percentage of Cognitive Words Dialect Kaitetu, Dialect Larike and Dialect Old Hit

By general percentage of meaningful words between third language the will grouped based on 200 vocabulary base swadesh. For determine amount percentage kinship dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu done with set number of related words Among second language that. The number of related words (cognates) between language dialect Kaitetu and dialect Larike, described in Table 1.

Based on 200 vocabulary list base swadesh above_seen a number of codified vocabulary. Amount meaningful vocabulary_Among dialect Larike with dialect Kaitetu as many as 109 vocabularies, dialects Larike with dialect Hitu Lama is 106 vocabularies, and between dialect Kaitetu with dialect Hitu Lama is a total of 154 meaningful vocabulary. After found amount vocabulary kognat from third language that, stages next is determine percentage his kinship. For determine percentage kinship will used LHK formula as has been described in the method study before. How to use formula conducted with share number of related words with amount comparison vocabulary. _ Following this will outlined method get percentage kinship Among dialect Larike with dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike with dialect Old Hitu, as well as dialect Kaitetu with dialect Old Hit.

4.2   Percentage Kinship Dialect Larike with Dialect Kaitetu

Calculation vocabulary berkognat mentioned in the description above _ Among dialect Larike and dialect Kaitetu as many as 109 vocabularies. Percentage vocabulary kognat the will outlined in accordance with formula, as following:

$$\frac{\Sigma K \times 100\%}{\Sigma KB} = d$$

ΣK : 109
ΣKB : 200
d   : $\frac{109}{200} \times 100\% = 54,5\%$
d   : 54,5%

Calculation result lexicostatistics show that percentage kinship dialect second dialect the reach as much as 54.5%.

Table 1. Swadesh Basic Vocabulary Hitu dialect Hitu old, dialect Kaitetu, and Dialect Larike

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
1	ash	hutinu	Haulisin	hatayi	-	-	-
2	air	waitu	waɛl	wayil	+	+	+
3	akar	waʔana	aiʔwaʔa	waʔat	+	+	+
4	alir (me)	airala	Akar	kala	+	+	+
5	anak	kɔide	Ana	hana huta ʸ	-	-	+
6	angin	aninu	Anin	hanin	+	+	+
7	anjing	it will be appropriate	Asu	hasu	+	+	+
8	apa	seme	Sale	aleʔe	-	-	+
9	api	au	Aw	hau ʷ	+	+	+
10	buoyant (me)	ilɔdi	Mickey	mickey	-	-	+
11	smoke	au pei	au pehu	hɔwat	+	-	-
12	cloud	mega	Say	say	-	-	+
13	father	ba:	Baba	baba	+	+	+
14	how	vowed	Oenapa	sale	+	-	-
15	okay	in: tɔla	mɔsɔ	yes	-	-	-
16	fence	tune	Tune	as if	+	+	+
17	come back	ledia	King	king	-	-	+
18	many	i:rhe	Lalutu	lalutu	-	-	+
19	baring	loaded with	Lightning	lightning	+	+	+
20	learn	hid	Helu	halu	-	+	+
21	basah	loop	Marpata	marpata	-	-	+
22	people	hat:o	Hate	hate	+	+	+
23	some	idɔu	Ila	ila	-	-	+
24	split (me)	haʔaya	haʔa	haʔa	+	+	+
25	true	sweet	Manesa	manesa	-	-	+
26	swollen	pɔsɔwa	Baŋka	their names	-	-	+
27	benih	lamaka	Bibit	bibit	-	-	+
28	berat	imuhida	Mahel	mahal	-	-	+
29	berenang	nanu	Nanu	high	+	-	-
30	beri	lope	Lope	the snow	+	+	+
31	walk	aww	Hey	ɔy	+	+	+
32	big	idate	Yards	nɛla	+	+	+

(*continued*)

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
33	whenever	white	Petuilla	trustee	+	+	+
34	animal	animal	Animals	animals	+	+	+
35	star	address	Malin	Malin	-	-	+
36	fruit	huwari	Huwa	wow	+	+	+
37	moon	udapate	Hulan	hulan	-	-	+
38	fur	attendance	Chaotic	hululi	+	+	+
39	bunga	tidari	Kumbaŋ	kumbaŋ	-	-	+
40	bunuh	hunu	Yamata	pamana	-	-	+
41	buru (ber)	EU akatunu	hɔli	baburu	-	-	–
-42	buruk	itaya	taʔamoso	teʔemoso	-	,	,
43	burung	buruŋ	Manu	manu	,	,	,
44	busuk	pɔtaya	Ahiya	iŋahi	,	,	,
45	cacing	udapuka	Sararen	uleʔe	,	,	,
46	cium	asihɔ	Pahanisu	pahanisu	,	,	+
47	cuci	arɔsaya	Musu	both	-	-	-
48	meat	daginu	Always	always	+	+	+
49	then	sale	Laha	laha	+	+	+
50	lake	indeed	Indeed	indeed	+	+	+
51	blood	plainly	Default	default	+	+	+
52	WELCOME	laʔai	laʔi	malay	+	+	+
53	leaf	let's go	Ailaw	aʸlawu	+	+	+
54	dust	sihudu	mɔʔat	tonoto	-	-	+
55	NEAR	sick	masɔ	sick	+	+	+
56	with	sale	Spread	school	+	+	+
57	hear	almost	aʔhanene	wonder	+	+	+
58	inside _	shame	House	no	+	+	+
59	power	apa:	aʔpa	naywʔo	+	-	-
60	the future	alai	aʔtune	waʔle	-	+	-
61	the situ	ama	aʔtuni	waʔmanay	-	+	-
62	mother	audi	Atun	thisʔ	-	-	-
63	to stand	mutiku	Pariki	pariki	-	-	+
64	direct (ber)	aʔele	ɛlɛ	ele	+	+	+
65	dorong	they sweat	patoʔɔ	go to the countryside	-	-	-

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
66	tree	duwai	Luwa	luwa	+	+	+
67	duduk	lock	give us	color	-	+	-
68	ekor	branch	Aru	going ʔhoru	-	-	+
69	empath	atiu	Leg	even	+	+	+
70	engkau	rubber	Sheep	hile	+	+	+
71	they are	female	Here	here	+	+	+
72	gram	AIDS	Sila	taxi	+	+	-
73	garuk	kaki	aʔi	no	+	+	+
74	gemuk	small	makuʔu	matuʔu	+	+	+
75	gig	that's it	what is	what is	-	-	+
76	gigit	ikiʔi	Or	money	-	-	+
77	gosok	horseshoe	to speak	afterwards	+	+	+
78	gunung	udata	Ulat	ulat	+	+	+
79	hantam	hunuma	Hiya	hiyay	-	-	+
80	don't	woman	Shares	don't	+	-	-
81	document	a _	we don't	we are not	+	+	+
82	nose	disu	Ilu	this	+	+	+
83	life	hidɔpe	Life	mahay	-	-	+
84	hijau	malate	Mala	mala	+	+	+
85	hisap	ninu	mɔre	lote	-	-	-
86	hitam	Melete	Mete	mete	+	+	+
87	count	rekeŋ	Leaf	rekeŋ	-	+	-
88	hujan	rain	Paralyzed	mountain	+	+	+
89	forest	wasalodi	Executor	wadi	+	+	+
90	it	more	This	jell	-	-	-
91	Ms	that	Ian	epilepsy	+	+	+
92	will	Keke	heʔe	wrong	+	+	+
93	ikat	down	Wrong	wrong	+	+	+
94	ini	lol	No	le	-	-	-
95	ister	must rupay	do: na	woman	-	-	+
96	it	take it	and: i	for	-	-	-
97	jahit	hands-on	Kaw	pass away	-	-	-
98	jalan (ber)	a:eu	Lalan	wow	-	-	-

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
99	jantung	hutu is a hilal	he is right	horseshoe	-	-	+
100	jatuh	anahum	any year	let's go	+	-	-
101	much	ilɔu	Law	cradle	+	+	+
102	ark	you	You	mɔˀɔti	+	+	-
103	leg	parade	Ailaw	hayiˀ	+	-	-
104	when	various	Kalu	Kalaw	-	-	+
105	we	ite	Ami	hite	-	+	-
106	you	imi	Ale	ale	-	-	+
107	right	Pahiya	Pahwana	pahuwana	+	+	+
108	because	meikuda	Karna	karna	-	-	+
109	speak (to)	the sword	the sword	the sword	+	+	+
110	Small	ikɔi	Cowboy	going to the field	+	+	+
111	fight (to)	hundurna	paˀhiya	pahiya	-	-	+
112	head	duhatu	Ulu	ulu	+	+	+
113	dry	death-defying	Arrows	massages	-	-	-
114	trial	perfect	pahuˀwewe	pahuwewe	+	+	+
115	kotor	panoste	Seleet	paˀsold	-	-	-
116	cookies	tidikidu	tariˀi	tariˀik	-	+	+
117	kulit	usage	Usa	uliˀ	+	-	-
118	the king	the prole	Pocollo	pocollo	+	+	+
119	even	utoi	Utu	wutu	+	+	+
120	line	itasam	Laeŋ	laeŋ	-	-	+
121	sky	lanita	heaven:	heaven	+	+	+
122	the sea	laute	Flesh	me ʸ it	-	-	+
123	width	duwase	Side	sideŋ	-	-	+
124	neck	jelly	Mr. U	henu	-	-	+
125	men	Undana	malɔna	Bad	-	-	+
126	throw	itɔ	Lasa	Keri	-	-	-
127	slippery	imarahina	maˀara	maˀara	+	+	+
128	tongue	male	Male	me ʸ iŋ	+	+	+
129	see	Ariˀi	Palahi	palahi	+	+	+
130	five	wanted	Five	Five	+	+	+
131	spit	tuhudadu	know it	know it	+	+	+

(*continued*)

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
132	straight	imanisa	Milk	others	-	-	+
133	lutut	taitaudu	tuʔu	Love	+	-	-
134	main	adime	Alime	pahay	+	-	-
135	food	anu	aʔ	song:	-	-	-
136	malam	the adipito	Atulu	atulu	-	-	+
137	eyes	limit	eyes	Eyes	-	-	+
138	the sun	observed	old man	old man	+	+	+
139	dead	eyes	eyes	Eyes	+	+	+
140	red	rɔute	face	Kaut	+	+	+
141	they	thyme	here	Mile	+	+	+
142	beverages	nerve	nerve	nerve	+	+	+
143	mouth	rush	IHI	IHI	+	+	+
V144	gag	agree	Luwa	mamuta	+	+	+
145	name	nala	lazy	nalaŋ	+	+	+
146	breath	his breath	breath	Rice	+	+	+
147	sing	where	where	where	+	+	+
148	people	munsiyaʔi	mansia	mansi ^{y} a	+	+	+
149	hot	picuta	putu	lɔtɔ	-	-	-
150	long	inad:u	naru	Or	+	-	-
151	sand	ume	umerain	Ume	+	+	+
152	hold	ese	kaʔe	ka ^{y} i	-	-	+
153	short	parate	tourism	apron	-	-	-
154	pears	usi	russia	Cats	+	+	+
155	woman	heat	such as	such as	-	-	+
156	stomach	tia	aunt	ti ^{y} aʔ	+	+	+
157	think	alalaʔe	pikir	palal ^{and} i	-	+	-
158	tree	eina	ai	and ^{y} iʔ	-	-	+
159	in the pot	hita	kete	heather	-	+	-
160	punggung	admire	mudi	you are	-	-	+
161	navel	usedu	use	wusi	+	+	+
162	white	pute ^{y}	white	white	+	+	+
163	hair	udɔ	huʔa	to ^{w} ur	-	-	-
164	grass	hutau ^{w}	forest	hutaʔ	+	+	+
165	one	isa	sir	Yes	+	+	+

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
166	say	thank ^{you}	aʔu	take it –	+	+	+
167	wing	hudhu	try	Ihat	+	+	+
168	a little bit	language	muhu	ahwanat	-	-	-
169	narrow	rɔka	aspeʔe	I ^{am} _	-	-	-
170	all	paper	pɔlɔ	Was	-	-	-
171	afternoon	goddess	alawata	alawata	+	+	+
172	who	ima: yes	say	Yes	+	+	+
173	suami	undana	the morning	the snowman	-	-	+
174	sungai	weiduhata	wild	the wire	-	-	+
175	tahu	awtiwa	the character	this is the fall	+	+	+
176	tahun	nadia	needle	I amʔ	-	-	+
177	sharp	imɔu	kaʔi	kapa	-	-	-
178	takut	toʔu	maʔtaʔu	the keleʔka	-	-	-
179	advice	driving	world	walit	+	+	+
180	Tanah	it didn't	umen	umeʔ	+	+	+
181	Tangan	dimauru	five	fiveŋ	+	+	+
182	Pull	dihi	see	See	+	+	+
183	Thick	utidɔ	hatelu	hatelu	-	-	+
184	Ear	tidina	dance	dance	+	+	+
185	Egg	mantid	tɛru	mantɛru	-	-	+
186	Fly	tihu	kihu	Kihu	+	+	+
187	Laugh	hɔka	mommy	malaa	-	-	+
188	Boobs	sus	milk	Milk	+	+	+
189	Not	tahay	taha	Te	+	+	+
190	Sleep	tudo	kele	Kele	-	-	+
191	Three	sleeping	egg	Egg	+	+	+
192	stab (me)	who	foot	kahay	-	-	+
193	Thin	iniwa	maniwa	maniʔi	-	-	+
194	Blow up	out	husaʔ	So	-	-	+
195	Stick	tɔʔan	tɔʔan	Man	+	+	+
196	old	mein: old	manuway	manuway	-	-	+
197	Bones	dude	luli	luliʔ	-	-	+

(*continued*)

Table 1. (*continued*)

No.	give	Larike (1)	Kaitetu (2)	Old Time (3)	1:2	1:3	2:3
198	Blunt	itamau	patɔi	paˀtowi	-	-	+
199	Snake	nia	nina	Niya	+	+	+
200	Intestines	intestines	hatuaˀ	hatuaˀ	-	-	+
Number of Cognitive Words					**109**	**106**	**154**

Description: + = meaningful word - = word no kognat

4.3 Percentage Kinship Dialect Larike with Dialect Old Hitu

Amount meaningful vocabulary _ Among dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu, as following:

$$\frac{K}{KB} \times 100\% = d$$

K   : 106
KB : 200
d   : $\frac{106}{200} \times 100\% = 53\%$
d   : 53%

Calculation result lexicostatistics show that dialect Larike and dialect Hitu Lama is two dialect with percentage connection kinship as much as 53%.

4.4 Percentage Kinship Dialect Kaitetu with Dialect Old Hit

As has been mentioned in the description above, that amount meaningful vocabulary _ Among dialect Larike and dialect Old Hitu, as following:

$$\frac{K}{KB} \times 100\% = d$$

K   : 154
ΣKB : 200
d   : $\frac{154}{200} \times 100\% = 30\%$
d   : 77%

Calculation result lexicostatistics show that dialect Kaitetu and dialect Hitu Lama is one percentage language _ connection kinship as much as 77%. This show that second dialect this connection very close kinship. Besides that, speaker second dialect it's so close by geographic.

5 Correspondency Tools of Hitu Phonemes, Dialect Larike Dialect Kaitetu, and Dialect Old Hitu

See Table .

Table 2. Phonemes Correspondency Tool

gloss	Dialect Larike	Dialect Kaitetu	Dialect Old Hitu	Ko r e s p o n d ensi F o ne m is
walk	ae	ei	y	/ a̰ ḛ ɔ /#-
soil	ume	umerain	ume	/Θ̰ r̰ ʔ /-v#
navel	age	rsi	pusi	/Θ̰ r p /#-
Grass	hutaw	sleep	huta ʔ	/w̰ Θ̰ ʔ/-#
bar	hide	serial number	stir	/ ḭ ḛ a /KK

6   Conclusion

Based on research data analysis this, can concluded in accordance counting lexostatistics, dialect Kaitetu, dialect Larike and dialect Hitu Lama on Ambon Island can be put forward that third Dialect the have presentation. Between dialects Larike with dialect Kaitetu as much as 54.4%. Between dialects Larike and Hitu lama meilki percentage equation as much as 53%, and between dialect Kaitetu and dialect Hitu long has percentage equality kinship as much as 77%. This thing show that third dialect the as an area that has location geographically adjacent also has _ very close relationship as dialect.

References

Language Agency. (2017). *Indonesian Language and Maps.*

BPS Maluku Province. (2019). *Maluku Province in Figures in 2019.* BPS Maluku Province.

Erniati. (2020). The Relationship of Ambalau and Buru Languages Based on the List of 200 Basic Vocational Swadesh Vocational Schools: Study of Lecticostatistics. *Grammar, VIII,* 60–73.

Fatinah, S. (2017). The Kinship of the Kulawi and Kaili languages in Central Sulawesi. *Kandai, 13* (2), 249. https://doi.org/10.26499/jk.v13i2.245

Fitrah, Y., & Afria, R. (2017). The Relationship of Malay, Batak, Sundanese, Bugis, and Javanese Ethnic Languages in Jambi Province: A Comparative Historical Linguistic Study. *Titian's Journal, 1* (2), 204–2018. https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v1i2.4228

James, TC (2018). *Language Research in Maluku* (Issue 9). Maluku Language Office. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

Keraf, GA (2010). *Historical Comparative linguistics.* Main Library Gramedia.

Mahsun. (2011a). *Diachronic Dialectology.* Gadjah Mada University Pres.

Mahsun. (2011b). *Diachronic Dialectology.* Gadjah Mada University Pres.

Ruriana, P. (2018). Javanese and Madurese Kinship Relations. *Kandai, 14,* 15–30. https://doi.org/10.26499/jk.v14i1.512

Sanjoko, Y. (2013). Nafri, Sentani, and Tabla Language Relationships: A Lexicostatistical Study. *Grammar, 1,* 41–54.

Simon, JG (2015). Relationship between Alune and Wemale languages. *Linguistic Studies.* https://doi.org/10.35796/kaling.2.3.2015.8431

Sudaryanto, et. al. (2016). *Methods and Various Techniques of Language Analysis.* Sanata Dharma University Press.

Summer International Linguistics. (2006). *Indonesian Languages.* SIL International Jakarta Branch.

Wahidah. (2017). *Relationship between Hitu and Luhu (Comparative Historical Linguistic Studies).* Maluku Language Office.