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MAPPING OF LANGUAGES IN TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: The research about dialect mapping in Timor Tengah Selatan regency is one of the forms of the effort in expressing the truth of humanities researchers who have exposed the Dawan language on the map of languages in East Nusa Tenggara. The researcher wants to minimize the doubts of Lauder (1997) who stated that if all linguistic and non-linguistic researchers agree to use research methods and criteria in selecting the same languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants, It is probable that the gap between the findings of one researcher and another can be minimized. Thus, this study specifically wants to map the languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants that are in TTS regency. The object of this research is targeting the portrait of the Dawan language map which contains languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants derived in the Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. This study uses dialectometric techniques which are often used in diachronic linguistics.

The findings of this study were (1) finding a map of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency which contains languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants. (2) then it was found diachronically related by linguistic means to be produced in diachronic relationships by the linguistic system. (3) there were three variants in this study, namely the Dawan R variant, the Dawan L variant, and the Tetun variant. (4) The study produced a map of the dialectic spiderweb of the TTS Regency.

Keywords: *mapping, languages, Timor Tengah Selatan regency*

INTRODUCTION
Background

Language visualization of East Nusa Tenggara and Timor-Leste which was described by Owen Edwards, and UBB (2018) might escape Timor Tengah Selatan in labeling it as a language of its own. However, the map feature indicated that Owen Edwards and UBB showed that the Dawan language was autonomous. Greenberg (1971) described that the languages of East Nusa Tenggara were in a transition position between Austronesian languages and non-Austronesia Philuse-Western (Fernandez, 2007). Fernenadez (2007) the language visualization on the Greenberg map must require attention. In the Journal of Humanities vol. 19 number 3 on October 2007 on page 241-247, Fernandez (2007) wrote about the languages that were in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) geographically which were in the transition between Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages in the region of Timor and Alor.

Geographically, Timor Island is an island within the territory of the East Nusa Tenggara Province. In general, the people on the two islands use the Dawan language. Linguistically-diachronic, linguistic features, both phonologically, lexicons, and syntactically have similarities with languages in the MPB family (Malayu West Polynesia) or Tryon (1995) called CMP (Central Malayo Polynesian). In the map of the Austronesian Family (1995) Tryon placed the languages of East Nusa Tenggara (including Dawan) in the CMP (Central Malayo Polynesian).

The description can be explained that the agreement of the diachronic-linguists on the kinship of the Dawan language in the grouping of languages in the East Nusa Tenggara region that needs attention. The first concern is that the languages in East Nusa Tenggara need to be studied in terms of language-typology, both from phonological typology, lexicon typology, and syntactic typology. The second concern is that the results of the typological study need to be mapped on the NTT language map so that it can be seen the relationship between one language relationship with another language that coexists in one archipelago. The third concern is to encourage linguistic researchers, both synchronic and diachronic linguistics, to study carefully and carefully to find the certainty of the kinship of the languages in East Nusa Tenggara in the language lineage group unit.

The focus of this research will be directed at three things. First, studying languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants on the island of Timor to find linguistic features synchronously. Based on these linguistic features, an observation point is determined that has the potential to store archaic linguistic features. This step was taken to make observation points (the second step) as independent data. Second, to determine the point of observation in the villages that are 'suspected of' having the inheritance of the stories of the ancestors that do not change easily. Third, perform permutations between villages of observation points based on dialectometric procedures.

Research Objectives

The main objective of the research will create a map of languages in the Dawan Rajua district that contains languages, dialects, words, and variants based on the precision of analytic analysis. Therefore, the purposes of this research are formulated as follows:

1. To analyze and describe the characteristics of public speech in the region (village observation point). The technique of dialectical dialing of dots with imaginary lines on the base of Timor Tengah Selatan to form triangles on the map.
2. To form a spiderweb on a triangle inside the base map of Timor Tengah Selatan. This step was taken to receive the core region, the flared area, and the affected area of language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants of the center or core of speech.
3. To analyze using the Seguy-Dialectometric formula in getting different magnifications between observation points on the basic map of the Dawan.
4. To prove with mutual benefit gebility version of vooegelin and Harris to get the extent of mutual influence between the observation point (the village of observation).
5. To visualize the findings in terms of languages, dialects, subdialects, variants in the Dawan language map.

RESEARCH METHOD
Research Location

This research is planned in 10 (ten) observation points-Villages from 32 (thirty-two) sub-districts in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency. The 10 observation points will be used as research samples according to the mapping procedure using dialectometric techniques. The 10 observation points will be taken according to diachronic research procedures, namely 2 observation points in Boking District; 2 observation points in North Mollo District; 2 observation points in Amanuban Tengah District; 2 observation points in the North Amanatun District; 2 observation points in South Amanatun District; and 2 observation points in Kolbano District.

Data Sources

From the 10 villages, 2 (two) observation points were selected from each observation. Thus, there are 24 informants whose expertise can be utilized to be included as the main changes. Several main points can be described here: (a) male or female, (b) approximately 20 - 60 years old, (c) either his ancestor or his wife-husband was born in the area where the data was collected. , (d) the social status of the main informant is a person who is not a figure, who is then assisted by a community leader, (e) the education of the informant is as low as elementary school, (f) is completely healthy, both physically and spiritually.

Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to the *intralingual matching* and *extralingual equivalents* techniques, both of which have similar basic techniques, namely *the link-to-intralingual (THBI) technique and the link-to-extralingual (THBE) technique* . THBI and THBE results were determined based on the ***Dialectometric-Séguy*** formula developed by Seguy in 1973, and the ***Mutual   Intelligibility-Guiraud*** analysis

technique developed by Voegelin and Harris. The calculation with the first technique was carried out based on the criteria of inter-village triangles and spider webs, and the calculation with the second technique was based on the criteria for permutation of one village to all other villages (Lauder, 1991; 1997; Mahsun, 1995: 119).

1. Dialectometry

Historically diachronic linguistic science, mapping languages using two tools, namely by *issogloss and dialectometrically* . Mapping of Languages in Timor Tengah Regency. The dialectometric technique was used by Terrcher in 1914 in the *Les Aires Morphologigues des Parlers de l'Angoumois* (Lauder 1991; 1997). According to Terrcher, isogloss is not the only way to sort languages, dialects, or sub-dialects in a speech area. There was still another way to do the sorting, namely by calculating the morphological aspects of the vocabulary in a particular area of use or speech. Terracher's words were then responded positively by Atwood in 1955, and Atwood succeeded in processing the phonological differences of Belgian French quantitatively in *The Phonological Devisions of Belgio-Roman* . Atwood's work was considered by geographers of the time to be a pilot. Subsequently, the work of *Dialectometrics-Atwood was* reprocessed by *Séguy* in 1971 in *La Relation entre la Distance Spatiale et la Distance Lexicale* , and both were fully supported by *Remacle* (1972) as outlined in *La Geographie Dialectale de la Belgique-Romane.* In 1973, *Seguy* explicitly wrote in *La Dialectometrie dans l'Atlas Linguistiques de la Gascogne,* that dialectometry can be used as a tool that can sort out languages, dialects, sub-dialects in a wider language area (Lauder, 1997). The dialectometry resulting from Séguy's processing was then followed by many diachronic linguistic researchers, especially dialectologists. The formula is:

2. S: different distance; N: map number; D: vocabulary distance, and 100 constant bil

In detail, how dialectometry works is described as follows: The researcher calculated the number of differences in the use of vocabulary at one observation point with another observation point, then the result was multiplied by 100 then divided by the actual number of maps being compared. The calculation is done to get the result in the form of a percentage of the vocabulary distance between the two observation points. If the calculation results yield a percentage <20%, there is no difference *(negligeable);* between 21% - 30% is considered there is a speech difference *(parler);* between 31% - 50% there is a difference in subdialect *(sousdialecte);* between 51% - 80% there is a difference in dialect *(dialecte);* and percentages above 80% are considered two different languages *(Langue)* (Guiter 1973: 96 in Lauder 1991; 1997). However, to obtain a phonological magnitude it is agreed that if a difference of> 17% is found to be language difference, 12% - 16% is considered a dialect difference, 8% - 11% is considered a sub-dialect

difference, 4% - 7% is considered a speech difference, 0 % -3% considered no difference.

DISCUSSION
Introduction

Based on the findings, there are 4 vocabulary fields at 10 (ten) observation points. All 10 points of observation are based on dialectometry. The established requirement for determining a household or village as the location of observation points is:(a) every speaker community in thevillage of the observation point is ensured to be able to communicate directly, or more or less be able to understand one another, despite the fact that the speaker communities has a different language, dialect, sub-dialect, or variant. To fulfill this condition, it is possible for every point to be connected to one another. Each point of observation on the imaginary map is connected by a line so that the relationship between the points forms the side of a small triangle on an imaginary map of various shapes. (b) The lines intended on the article should not intersect between one and the other. (c) Comparative studies can only be carried out at each point of observation that allows the formation of a triangle.

The Languages of Soe

Based on 560 (five hundred and sixty) vocabulary words mixed from 17 (seventeen) vocabulary fields, the research data was collected. The 10 fields of vocabulary are described as follows: (1) kinship field, (2) field of greeting and reference for greeting, (3) field of village and community life, (4) field of body parts, (5) field of house and parts -part, (6) field of tools, (7) field of food and drink, (8) field of plants, yards, and trees, (9) field of animals, (10) field of seasons and natural conditions, (11) field of disease , (12) the battlefield, (13) the field of livelihood, (14) the field of clothing, (15) the field of play, (16) the field of motion and work, (17) the field of numbers.

1. Kinship Field

Dialectometric calculations of *the kinship field* vocabulary , obtained levels of difference from 10 observation points as follows.
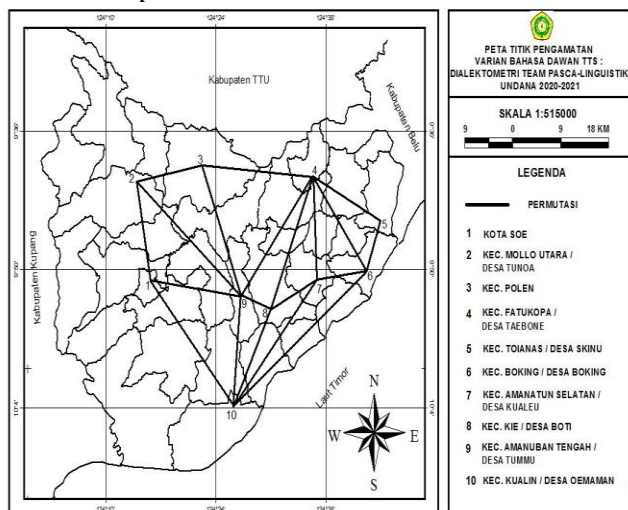
Map 1. Relations Between Villages Point of View Based on The Vocabulary Of Kinship

The results of the comparative study of *the kinship field vocabulary* obtained the following magnitudes *(map 4.1):*
  a. There is no difference above 70% (> 70) (different language / langue).
  b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes): 06:10.
  c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 08-09.
  d. Between 31% - 40% (difference in speech / parler): 03; 04, 04:06
  e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01: 02,01: 09,02: 03, 02:09, 03:09, 04:05, 05:06, 06:07, 07 : 08, 07: 10.09: 01.09: 10.

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the languages, dialects, sub-dialects and variants in Soe are based on kinship field vocabulary.

2. The field of Customary social activities rituals

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **field of customary ritual social activities are** as follows:

The results of the comparative study of *the kinship field vocabulary* obtained the following magnitudes *(map 4.1):*
  a. Difference above 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none
  b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes): 06: 010, 08:09
  c. Between 41% - 50% (sub-dialect difference / sousdialecte): none.
  d. Between 31% - 40% (difference in speech / parler): none.
  e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01: 02,01: 09,02: 03, 02:09, 03; 04, 03:09, 04:05, 04:06, 05 : 06, 06:07, 07:08, 07:10, 09: 01.09: 10.

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on the vocabulary of the fields of traditional social ritual activities.

3. The Field of the limb

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **field of the limb,** as follows; the results of the comparative study of *the field vocabulary of the limbs* obtained the following magnitudes *(map 1):*
  a. Difference above 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): 1:02
  b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes): 06: 07,06: 010,07: 010
  c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 04:09, 07: 010, 08: 010,09: 010.
  d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 02:03, 02:09. 03:09, 04:05, 08:09
  e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01:09, 05: 06,04: 06,04: 07,09: 01.

Calculations and groupings suggest that the language, dialects, subdialects, and variants in Soe are based on the body's vocabulary.

4. The field of House, Sections of Houses and Places of Worship

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **field of the house, the parts of the house and place of worship are** as follows; The results of the comparative study of the *vocabulary of houses, parts of houses and places of worship* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 1):*

a. *Difference above 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 06: 07,07: 0.08: 09

d. Between 31% - 40% (difference of speech / parler): 06: 10

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02, 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 07:08 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on the body's vocabulary.

5. The field of Food and Fruit

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **foods and fruits are** as follows:

The results of the comparative study of the *vocabulary of food and fruit fields* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 1):*

a. *Difference above 70% (> 70) (difference in language / langue): 06: 07 , 08:09*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes): 06: 010 , 07: 010

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): none

d. Between 31% - 40% (difference in speech / parler): 02: 03

e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01:02, 01:09 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04:07 , 04 : 08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 07:08 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on the body's vocabulary.

6. The fieldof Grass , Scrub and Trees

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **grass, shrubs and trees are** as follows; the results of the comparative study of *grass, shrubs and trees* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none*

b. Between 51% - 69% (diffrent dialects / dialecte): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 04:06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010

d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 08:09 , 08: 010

e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01: 09 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the languages, dialects, sub-dialects and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *grass, shrubs and trees.*

7. The Fieldof Chickens , Poultry , Birds

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **Chicken, Poultry, Birds are** as follows; the results of the comparative study of *Chickens, Poultry, Birds* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 4.1):*

a. *Difference above 70% (> 70) (difference in language / langue): 03:09*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects): 01:02 , 02:09 , 07:08 .

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 04: 05 , 04:08 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 4:06 , 05: 06 .

e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 4:09

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *Chicken, Poultry, Bird.*

8. The Field of Four Legged Animal

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **Four Legged Animal Field are** as follows:

The results of the comparative study of *Chickens, Poultry, Birds* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialect / dialecte): none

c. Between 41% -50% (different sub-dialect/sousdialecte): 01:09 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09

d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable) : 01:02 , 02: 03 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 04 : 09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *Chicken, Poultry, Bird.*

9. The Filed of Seafood and Shellfish

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **Seafood and Shellfish Field are** as follows:

The results of the comparative study of *sea terrain and shellfish* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialect / dialecte): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialect / sousdialecte): 01:02 ,, 08:09 , 08: 010 ,, 09: 010 .

d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 09:01 , 01:02 , 04:09 , 07: 010 .

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06, 04:07 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 07:08 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect and variant in Soe is based on the vocabulary *of sea and shellfish.*

10. The Field of Climate and Weather

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **climate and weather fields are** as follows:

The results of a comparative study of *the climate and weather fields* obtained the following magnitudes *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects/ dialecte): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte)
: 01:02 , 01:09 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04:06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 07:08 .

d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 05: 06 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09: 010 .

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): none.

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on the vocabulary *of climate and weather fields.*

11. The Field of Natural, Natural Phenomena, and Horizons

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **climate and weather fields are** as follows:

The results of a comparative study of *the natural phenomenon field and horizon* obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialecte): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialect / sousdialecte): none

d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09: 010 .

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 07: 010 , 01:09 , 02:03 , 02:09 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04 : 06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 09:01 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the languages, dialects, sub-dialects, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *fields, natural phenomena and horizons.*

12. The Field of Waterfields , rivers, ponds, lakes

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **water fields, rivers , ponds , lakes** as follows:

The results of a comparative study of *water fields, rivers, lake ponds,* obtained different magnitudes as follows *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects/ dialecte): none

c. Between a 41% -50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 01:02 , 02:09 , 04:06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 06: 010

d. Between 31% - 40% (difference in speech / parler): 03:09 .

e. Below 30% (<30) (no difference / negligeable): 01:09 , 02: 03 , 03:04 , 04: 05 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 07:08 , 07 : 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary *of water fields, rivers, and lakes.*

13. The Field of Health

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **health fields are** as follows:

The results of the comparative study of *the health field* obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialecte): none

c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): none

d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none.

e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on the voucabulary of *health field* .

14. The Field of Nature

The dialectometric calculation of vocabulary based on **field of nature** is as follows:

The results of the comparative study of *the characteristic field* obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*

a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*

b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialecte): none.
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): none.
d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none.
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *the nature field* .

15. The Field of Work

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on the **field of work are** as follows:
The results of the comparative study of the *field of work* obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*
a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*
b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialecte): none.
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialect / sousdialecte): none.
d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none.
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of the *field of work.*

16. The Fieldof Clothing and Jewelry

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **thefield of clothing and jewelry** as follows:
The results of the comparative study of **the field of clothing and jewelry** obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*
a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none.*
b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects): 01:02 , 02:09 , 09:01
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 03:09
d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 02: 03 , 03:04
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04:07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 07 : 010 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variant in Soe are based on thevocabulary *field* of *clothes and jewelry* .

17. The Field of Activity

Dialectometric calculations of vocabulary based on **field of activity are** as follows:
The results of the comparative study of the field of **activity** obtained the following different magnitudes *(map 4.1):*
a. *Difference above 70% (> 70) (difference in language / langue): 06: 07 , 06: 010 , 08:09*
b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialectes) are : none
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialect / sousdialecte): none
d. Between 31% - 40% (speech difference / parler): 4:06
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:07 , 04 : 08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 07: 010 , 08: 010 , 09:01 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the vocabulary of *field*of *activities* .

18. The Field of Numbers

Dialektometri calculation of the vocabulary based **field numbers-numbers** as follows:
The results of the comparative study of the **field with the numbers** obtained are as follows *(map 4.1):*
a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue: none* .
b. Between 51% - 69% (different dialects / dialecte): none.
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 06: 07 .
d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none.
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 010 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09: 010 .

The result of these calculations and groupings shows that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on the *numerical field* vocabulary .

19. The Field of Measurement

Dialectometric calculation of vocabulary based on the **field of measurement** as follows:
The results of the comparative study of **the field of measurement** obtained are as follows *(map 4.1):*
a. *Differences over 70% (> 70) (different language / langue): none* .
b. Between 51% - 69% (depending dialect / dialecte): none .
c. Between 41% - 50% (different sub-dialects / sousdialecte): 06: 07 .

d. Between 31% - 40% (depending speech / parler): none.
e. Below 30% (<30) (there is no difference / negligeable): 01:02 , 01:09 , 02: 03 , 02:09 , 03:04 , 03:09 , 04: 05 , 04:06 , 04 : 07 , 04:08 , 04:09 , 05: 06 , 06: 010 , 07:08 , 07: 010 , 08:09 , 08: 010 , 09: 010 .

The results of these calculations and groupings show that the language, dialect, sub-dialect, and variants in Soe are based on thevocabulary of the field of measurement.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion
1. Based on a dialectical calculation of 560 (five hundred and sixty) vocabulary that decomposed in 19 (nineteen) the vocabulary field, it could be concluded that in soe province nusa province east of life and developing 3 (three) languages, that is, (1) dawan language, (2) dawan language, (3) tetun language.
2. A spiderweb on a triangle inside the base map of south central timor.
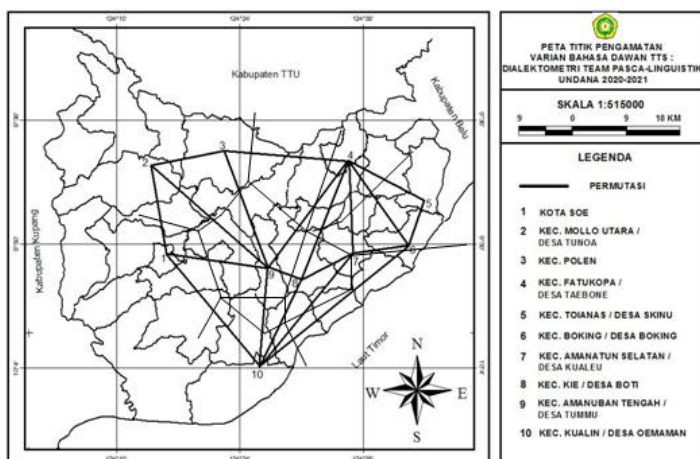
Suggestions
Diachronic research, specifically the mapping of languages in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, the research might say that it is still lack. This is certainly not in proportion to the diversity of languages in this district.

Based on these findings, the researcher believes that there are still many observers who wish to devote their knowledge to uncover the secrets of the various languages, dialects, and sub-dialects that are neatly stored in the districts of Timor Tengah Selatan. The researcher also believes that local governments will not allow the various languages, dialects, sub-dialects owned by the people who use them to be carried away by external influences. However, it is not impossible if the language distribution in this area, it is not only as dead-documented material in archival rooms, or less of it is in library libraries that are rarely visited, but the explosive results of this research need to be followed up through proper bookkeeping. simpler in textbooks that can be studied from the level of students in schools to the level of college students. On this occasion, the researcher also suggested that further research, especially diachronic research, quantitatively and qualitatively, continue systematically in detail.

On this valuable opportunity, the researcher also suggests that the local government, in this case, the Regional Government of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, has a good will to think and implement in the form of regional regulations aimed at protecting, preserving, and developing the heritage assets of South Central Timor Regency, including the languages, dialects, sub-dialects whose existence have been pressured by the outside influence of the rapid development of Indonesian and foreign languages, they are even threatened with extinction by the attitudes of the users of the region itself.

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