HUMANIS
Journal of Arts and Humanities
p-ISSN: 2528-5076, e-ISSN: 2302-920X
Terakreditasi Sinta-3, SK No: 105/E/KPT/2022
Vol 29.4. November 2025: 414 -438

Basic Vocabulary between *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language: A Comparative Study

Dominikus Seno[1], **Tobias Gunas**[2], **Layliyatul Faiqiyah**[3], **Wilhelmus Sabatani Jangku***[4], **Jufidah**[5]
[1,3,4,5]Politeknik elBajo Commodus, Labuan Bajo, [2]Universitas Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus Ruteng, Nusa Tenggara Timur
Correspondence email: dominikusseno9@gmail.com[1], gunastob07@gmail.com[2], elfaiqiyah@gmail.com[3] willy.jangku@gmail.com*[4], vistajufidah19@gmail.com[5]

Article Info
Submitted: 5th July 2025
Revised: 5th August 2025
Accepted: 19th August 2025
Publish: 30th November 2025

Keywords: *Dawan language; Oenames; Kaesmetan; basic vocabulary*

Corresponding Author:
Wilhelmus Sabatani Jangku, email: willy.jangku@@gmail.com

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.24843/JH.2025.v29.i04.p03

Abstract
The core vocabulary of the Oenames and Kaesmetan subdialects of the Dawan language spoken in East Amfoang, Timor Island, was compared and contrasted in this study. Six native speakers were observed and interviewed using a descriptive qualitative method, using Morris Swadesh's 200-word list of basic vocabulary as a reference. Key word classes, including verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, and function words, were the focus of the analysis. The results demonstrated that both subdialects share a sizable number of lexical items, and the differences between them were also found. The Kaesmetan subdialect prefers open syllables, vowel retention, and syllabic expansion, whereas the Oenames subdialect tends to maintain compact forms with closed syllables and consonant clusters. This study confirmed that Oenames and Kaesmetan are closely related subdialects, enriching the internal diversity of the Dawan Language.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a unique culture that plays a vital role in human life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with others (Siahaan, 2008: 1). It means that language cannot be separated from humans due to language has a tight connection to humans, who are social beings. Language is a primary human necessity that is needed to interact with one another. Language is said to be a primary necessity because when someone needs something, the most important thing to express is language, either verbal or nonverbal. Therefore, human beings cannot live without language since it can assist people to live and interact with each other in an area.

In the world of language, there are three levels of language such as international language, national language, and local language. An international language is used by most people in different countries, for instance, English. The national language is used by a group of people in a country. Meanwhile, the local language is used by a group of people in a country or usually, and it is usually called the mother tongue. In line with this, in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, many kinds of groups of people use

their local language as their mother tongue; one of these is the Dawan Language, which is spoken by the Dawaness.

Dawan language is one of the local languages that has its variation, namely in words and sounds such as verbs, nouns, numerals, adjectives, and adverbs. This language is spoken by the biggest group of ethnic groups that live in Timor Island. Dawan language is also called "*uab meto* or *molok meto"* by its native speakers. The spreading of the Dawan language covers half of Oecusse district-Ambenu (Timor Leste), and West Timor covers half of Belu Regency, South Middle Timor Regency, North Middle Timor Regency, Kupang Regency, and Kupang Municipal.

According to the 2009 census of SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics), the number of Dawan language speakers was 700.000 (SIL International, 2014). Dawan language has ten dialects, such as Molo, Amanatun, Amanuban, Amarasi, Amfoang, Biboki, Miomafo, Manlea, Kupang, and Manulai (Tarno, 1992, p. 1). The findings of Tarno's are still general because there was no classification of dialect based on ethnicity. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare two subdialects based on their ethnicity. There are two ethnic groups living in North Netemnanu Village, East Amfoang Subdistrict, notably the people of *the Oenames and Kaesmetan* ethnic groups, which have different subdialects that the researcher analyzed in this study. These two ethnic groups have their own uniqueness in communication. *Kaesmetan* subdialect's uniqueness usually lies in the word "*hou e,"* which means 'absolutely' when the speakers deliver information to others. In *Oenames* subdialect, the speakers use the word *"hao ai,"* which means 'yes, indeed'. Both words are used to convince a person if he does not believe or is doubtful of what the other speaker is delivering a message in a daily interaction. These two groups also have different pronunciations and dialects. Although there is a distinction between these two groups in dialect and pronunciation, these two groups understand one another in their communication and live in harmonious conditions. Weijen (1975: 1-2) has a notion that dialect is a language system that is used by one society to differentiate it from another, and that neighbour utilizes different systems although their relationship is close.

In this study, the researcher would find out the differences and similarities of the basic vocabulary of the Dawan Language based on two ethnic groups *Oenames* and the *Kaesmetan* ethnic. The basic vocabulary of both ethnic groups needs to be investigated to provide accurate data and obvious information for the Dawan native speakers in North Netemnanu Village, East Amfoang Subdistrict, concerning the differences and similarities of basic vocabulary or lexicons in dialect.

METHOD AND THEORY

Methodology is a set of methods used in doing something (Erom, 2015, p. 45). Study methodology, the term used by Eichelberger (Erom, 2015, p. 45), is a set of methods used or applied in doing a study, starting from the beginning until the end of the study. Therefore, the writer wants to draw the set of methods used or applied in this study as follows:

Types of Study

This study employed a qualitative descriptive design that integrates thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) with approaches from comparative linguistics and dialectology. Unlike the five dominant qualitative traditions, narrative, ethnography, case study, and grounded theory. This design was selected because the focus of the

study was on lexical and phonological variations rather than lived experiences or social processes. The data collected through field notes and recordings were transcribed following Chambers and Trudgill (1998), translated into English for cross-linguistic comparison (Temple & Young, 2004), and analysed thematically to classify words according to grammatical categories and identify patterns of similarities and differences across subdialects.

Study Object

The object of this study was the Dawn Language, which is spoken by two ethnic groups in different dialects who live in the East Amfoang sub-district, North Netemnanu Village. North Netemnanu village is situated right on the border line between the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Democratic Timor-Leste, which has an area of 27,053 Km^2 (BPS: 2003). The majority of the people in North Netemnanu are Christians, and most people in this village are farmers. There are some civil servants in this village, namely, Teachers, Nurses, and Doctors.

Data Source

The data used in this study were collected through observations and interviews with native speakers of the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects of the Dawan Language, as well as from manuscripts, private documents, and other relevant sources. To obtain reliable and valid data, the study selected six informants based on the following criteria:

1. The native speakers of the Dawan language, especially the *Oenames* and *Kaesmestan* subdialects.
2. Permanent residents of North Netemnanu Village
3. Able to speak Indonesian fluently and clearly
4. Aged between 25 and 40 years old (Djadjasudarma & Nadeak, 1993, p. 15).

Firstly, informants were chosen from native speakers because only they possess full mastery of the vocabulary naturally used in daily communication. It also ensures that the data collected was authentic and valid for linguistic analysis. Secondly, permanent residents guarantee that their language use accurately reflects the speech community of the area. It minimizes the influence of external dialects or languages that might affect individuals who have lived outside the village for extended periods, thereby preserving the authenticity of the data. Thirdly, since observations and interviews were conducted in Indonesian, informants needed to be proficient in the Dawan language. Fluency and clarity in Indonesian helped prevent misunderstandings of the study questions, allowing the researcher to obtain accurate, reliable, and meaningful data. Fourthly, those aged between 25 and 40 are considered linguistically stable. These ages have passed the stage of first language acquisition, and their language use is generally mature, consistent, and stable. According to Djadjasudarma and Nadek, this range avoids the extremes of youthful variation and older linguistic conservatism, making the data provided more trustworthy and representative.

Study Instruments

In this study, the researcher served as one of the instruments, playing important roles such as observing and interviewing the informants directly in the field (Djadjasudarma & Nadeak, 1993, p. 20). The researcher employed additional tools to support data collection, namely: a list of 200 questions, a tape recorder, and a data classification table. These instruments were applied to obtain the data from informants,

both through observation and interviews. The tape recorder was used to record information provided by informants, as it would have been difficult to capture accurately through notes alone. The data classification table was used to categorize each item of basic vocabulary according to its class, such as: (1) verbs, (2) nouns, (3) pronouns, (4) numerals, (5) adjectives, (6) adverbs, (7) function words.

Methods and Techniques of Data Compilation

To obtain the data, the researcher employed the observational technique to observe the speech of the informants in the North Natemnanu Village area, specifically the number of native speakers in North Natemnanu Village. This activity was conducted to assess the appropriateness of the informants' speech acts.

Another technique used for data collection was interviewing the informants. This was carried out by asking questions that had been prepared in advance by the researcher. While the informants provided their responses, the researcher recorded the information in a notebook. After collecting the data from both the observations and interviews, the researcher compared the results for consistency and accuracy.

Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

In this study, the data were recorded in a notebook and a tape recorder, rewritten, and analysed in accordance with the objectives of the study. The analysis followed the framework of Braun and Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis, which involved translating the data into English, transcribing them from field notes and recordings, and classifying the words according to their grammatical categories. After organizing the data, themes were identified by grouping words based on their differences and similarities. In addition to thematic analysis, this study employed approaches from comparative linguistics and dialectology. The data were first transcribed according to the phonological and lexical features observed during fieldwork, following transcription guidelines of Chambers and Trudgill (1998). Where necessary, the transcribed data were translated into English to facilitate cross-linguistic comparison, consistent with Temple and Young (2024).

Methods and Techniques of Reporting the Results of the Data Analysis

Reporting the results of the data analysis in scientific academic writing can be technically presented formally, informally, or through a combination of both (Sudaryanto in Erom Kletus, 2015: 71). A formal technique was applied because the data are more accurately and systematically represented through tables. On the other hand, an informal technique was employed in this study because the presentation was also conducted through descriptive explanation in the form of narrative text, which provided interpretation and discussion of the data in a more flexible and reader-friendly manner.

Literature review and theoretical framework

In this part, the researcher would like to point out some previous studies related to the topic of this study, which have already been conducted by the researcher, as the following;

The study of Purwati (2010)

Enismar Purwati (2010) conducted the study entitled "Comparison of Basic Vocabulary of Indonesian and Basic Vocabulary of Melayu Language Riau Dialect

Lubuk Keranji Village". Her study aimed to collect information and data about the comparison of the basic vocabulary of the Indonesian and Melayu Language. The study applied two methods: the descriptive synchronies and the basic vocabulary Methods. The researcher employed Moris Swadesh's theory of basic vocabulary consisting of 200 words.

The findings of her study revealed both similarities and differences in the basic vocabulary of the Indonesian and the Melayu language. This current study also analysed the comparison of basic vocabulary; therefore, the previous study was considered relevant and useful as a reference, even though there is a slight difference in the study focus. Purwati concentrated on vocabulary and dialectal variation, while the present study focuses on a broader linguistic comparison.

The Study of Tarno (1992)

The study was conducted by Tarno, and the result was published in 1992 in a book entitled *Tata Bahasa Dawan.* In this study, Tarno applied Structural Linguistics theory to analyze the data. The organization of syntax data was carried out by classifying sentences based on similarities in form, category, role, and distribution. The analysis was guided by criteria of function, role, and category, which distinguished Dawan Language sentences into single and compound forms. Single sentences were further divided into major and minor types, while compound sentences were classified into coordinative and subordinative types.

Tarno also explained that the Dawan Language has ten dialects, namely Molo, Amantun, Amanuban, Amarasi, Amfoang, Biboki, Miomafo, Manlea Kupang, and Manulai. However, the results of Tarno's remain general because he did not classify the dialects based on ethnicity. Therefore, the present study focuses on one of the dialects identified by Tarno, specifically the Amfoang dialect, to investigate two different subdialects in Netemnanu Village.

The Study of Nurhuda et.al (2021)

The study conducted by Nurhuda et al. (2021) investigated the comparison of the Javanese lexicon in the Malang and Blitar dialects. Utilizing the descriptive qualitative method proposed by Moleong (2007), the researchers identified several lexical differences between the two dialects. Drawing upon the theoretical framework suggested by Ayatrohaedi (1983), Nurhuda et al. (2021) classified the findings into three categories: (1) lexicons with different forms but the same meaning, (2) lexicons with similar forms and the same meaning, and (3) lexicons with identical forms but different meanings.

Despite these contributions, the previous research on the Javanese dialects of Blitar and Malang has primarily concentrated on lexical aspects. However, it is widely recognized that one of the most salient distinguishing features between these dialects lies in the intonation patterns employed by speakers. This indicates a research gap that warrants further exploration. Addressing this gap, the present study seeks to extend the discussion beyond lexical differences by examining the intonational characteristics that differentiate dialects.

Theory

In this part, the researcher will present several theories that are related to the topic of this study. They are sociolinguistics, dialectology, dialect, and language variation.

Dialect

At the level of dialect, the language can still be grouped into two, namely by region of origin of supporters (geographical dialect) and by supporting social status (social dialect). Variations in language use are known as variance or register (Kurniati & Mardikantoro, 2008). Ayatroehadi (1983, pp. 1–2) explains that dialect is a language that has small differences and is used by the community groups, but does not result in the ownership of different languages. The main characteristic of dialect is the difference in unity and unity in diversity. In addition, another characteristic of dialect, namely (i) a set of local forms of speech is different, which has similarities with other speech forms of the same language, (ii) dialect does not have to take all forms of speech of a language.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that dialect is a language variation of the language standard used by the speech community in a particular place, but does not result in differences of understanding with other groups.

RISULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents the results of the study, which has been conducted in the field of study dealing with the differences and similarities of basic vocabulary between *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. Therefore, the researcher would like to discuss the data presentation and data analysis. They are proposed in order to answer the questions stated in the problem statements. They are discussed in detail as follows:

Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher provided several necessary explanations regarding the similarities and differences between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of the Dawan Language. They are discussed as follows:

Verb

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there are similarities and differences in the basic vocabulary of the verb class between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect.

The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the verb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table 1.

Table 1 displays the basic vocabulary of the verb class between *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects, which have similarities. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the verb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

On the other hand, *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects have similarities in sound patterns, such as stress typically falling on the first syllable in words from the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects, which typically have simple syllable structures dominated by CV (consonant + vowel), CVC, and CVV patterns. In contrast, English frequently uses diphthongs and more intricate syllable patterns.

For instance, the two-syllable nouns *nao* and *pao* are pronounced */na.o/* and */pa.o/*, respectively. Rather than combining to form a diphthong, the vowels /a/ and /o/ are spoken independently (hiatus). The diphthongs in their English counterparts, wait /weɪt/ and go /goʊ/, allow the sounds to blend.

Table 1. Similarity of Basic Vocabulary in the Verb Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of the Dawan Language.

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	**IPA *(Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
1	*nao*	*nao*	*/naọ/*	go
2	*pao*	*pao*	*/paọ/*	wait
3	*tae*	*tae*	*/taẹ/*	read
4	*tulun*	*tulun*	*/'tulun/*	help
5	*si*	*si*	*/si/*	sing
6	*taen*	*taen*	*/taẹn/*	run
7	*fu*	*fu*	*/fu/*	blow
8	*so*	*so*	*/so/*	sew
9	*ba'e*	*ba'e*	*/'ba?e/*	play
10	*molok*	*molok*	*/'molok/*	speak
11	*koa*	*koa*	*/'koa/*	shout
12	*noina*	*noina*	*/ˈnoịna/*	study
13	*nek*	*nek*	*/nek/*	kiss
14	*tita*	*tita*	*/'tita/*	push

Similar to this, the vowels /a/ and /e/ in *tae /ta.e/* are distinct and are spoken in different syllables. This is not the same as the monosyllabic, long-vowel English read /riːd/. While the English word help /hɛlp/ is shorter and monosyllabic, the word *tulun, /ˈtu.lun/*, has a CVCVC pattern with predominant stress on the first syllable.

Simple CV structures can be seen in monosyllabic forms as *si /si/*, *fu /fu/*, and *so /so/*. Their English counterparts, sing, blow, and stitch, are either lengthier or use diphthongs. Specifically, the subdialects pronounce *so* as a pure [o] vowel, whereas the English so /soʊ/ typically becomes a diphthong.

With /a/ and /e/ pronounced independently, the word *taen /ta.en/* adheres to the CV.VC pattern. English run, which has a central vowel and is monosyllabic, is not the same as this. Likewise, the vowel sequences (hiatus) in *koa /ko.a/* and *noina* /ˈnoi.na/ give them two or more syllables. The phonetic structure of English equivalents, such as shout /ʃaʊt/ and study /ˈstʌ.di/, differs due to the presence of diphthongs and consonant clusters.

The glottal stop [ʔ] that separates the two vowels in the word *ba'e /ˈba.ʔe/* makes it very intriguing. Austronesian languages frequently use the glottal stop, whereas English play/pleɪ/ does not. The English term /spiːk/ is monosyllabic and depends on a long vowel rather than balanced syllables, while the word *molok /ˈmo.lok/* has a CVCVC pattern with stress on the first syllable.

The Oenames and Kaesmetan subdialects generally have simple syllable balance, beginning stress, and distinct vowel sequences (hiatus). In contrast, English commonly employs monosyllabic constructions, long vowels, and diphthongs to achieve similar meanings.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in the basic vocabulary of the verb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 illustrates the phonological distinctions in the fundamental verb class vocabulary between *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects, which are evident in both

spelling and sound. The two subdialects exhibit distinct surface realizations in terms of syllable structure, vowel sequences, and consonant endings, although they share many cognates.

Table 2. Differences in Basic Vocabulary of Verb Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames***	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Kaesmetan***	**English**
15	*tah*	*/tah/*	*taha*	*/'taha/*	eat
16	*tiun*	*/'tiun/*	*tinu*	*/'tinu/*	drink
17	*tup*	*/tup/*	*tupa*	*/'tupa/*	sleep
18	*fen*	*/fen/*	*fena*	*/'fena/*	wake up
19	*tikalua*	*/tika'lua/*	*takalua*	*/taka'lua/*	jump
20	*meop*	*/meop/*	*meup*	*/meup/*	work
21	*poel*	*/poel/*	*poli*	*/'poli/*	throw
22	*pnikan*	*/'pnikan/*	*pniken*	*/'pniken/*	forget
23	*nen*	*/nen/*	*nena*	*/'nena/*	hear
24	*nail*	*/'nail/*	*kiso*	*/'kiso/*	see
25	*tok*	*/tok/*	*toko*	*/'toko/*	sit
26	*teop*	*/teop/*	*tepo*	*/'tepo/*	hit
27	*mnah*	*/mnah/*	*mnaha*	*/'mnaha/*	hungry
28	*toet*	*/toe̯t/*	*toti*	*/'toti/*	ask
29	*faen*	*/fae̯n/*	*fani*	*/'fani/*	come/go back
30	*lul*	*/lul/*	*tui*	*/tui/*	write
31	*aum*	*/aum/*	*om*	*/om/*	come
32	*noes*	*/noes/*	*nose*	*/'nose/*	wipe/erase
33	*toeb*	*/toe̯b/*	*tobe*	*/'tobe/*	close
34	*sefe*	*/'sefe/*	*fe*	*/fe/*	open
35	*han*	*/han/*	*hana*	*/'hana/*	cook
36	*sos*	*/sos/*	*sosa*	*/'sosa/*	buy
37	*mof*	*/mof/*	*mofu*	*/'mofu/*	fall
38	*huk*	*/huk/*	*huku*	*/'huku/*	hold
39	*faes*	*/fae̯s/*	*fase*	*/'fase/*	wash
40	*hel*	*/hel/*	*hela*	*/'hela/*	pull
41	*pau*	*/pau̯/*	*pou*	/pou̯/	stab
42	*oet*	*/oet/*	*ote*	*/'ote/*	cut
43	*hin*	*/hin/*	*hine*	*/'hine/*	know
44	*fon*	*/fon/*	*fona*	*/fona/*	rub/polish
45	*fut*	*/fut/*	*futu*	*/'futu/*	tie
46	*soet*	*/soe̯t/*	*soe*	/'soe̯/	bucket
47	*maen*	*/mae̯n/*	*mani*	*/'mani/*	laugh
48	*lul*	*/lul/*	*tui*	*/tui/*	write
49	*napnikan*	*/nap'nikan/*	*napniken*	*/nap'niken/*	forget

In general, basic syllable patterns dominated by CV, CVC, and CVVC forms are preferred by both *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan*. As is common in Austronesian languages, the first or penultimate syllable is usually stressed. Except for a few words like *pnikan /pni.kan/* "forget" and *mnah /mnah/* "hungry," where *Oenames* maintains nasal–stop

onsets, consonant clusters are uncommon. In *Oenames*, vowel sequences are frequently realized as hiatus, while in *Kaesmetan*, they are frequently restructured into open syllables through the substitution or insertion of vowels. In contrast to *Oenames*, which allows closed syllables that terminate in consonants, this preference is for vowel-final syllables. For instance, *tup /tup/* "sleep" becomes *tupa /tu.pa/* in *Kaesmetan*, whereas *tah /tah/* "eat" in *Oenames* becomes *taha /ta.ha/*. Both demonstrate *Kaesmetan's* use of a final vowel to avoid closed syllables. Similar changes are made to tok /tok/ vs. toko /to.ko/ "sit," *fen /fen/* vs. *fena /fe.na/* "wake up," and *han /han/* vs. *hana /ha.na/* "cook." The CV.CV structures are parallel in longer forms as *tikalua /ti.ka.lu.a/* and *takalua /ta.ka.lu.a/* "jump," however, *Oenames* often begin with ti-, while *Kaesmetan* uses ta-, indicating initial vowel alternation. Another recurring characteristic is the changing of vowels. In contrast to tinu /ti.nu/ in *Kaesmetan*, where the vowel sequence *-iun* is reduced to a disyllabic form, *tiun /ti.un/* in *Oenames* means "drink." The same is true for *meop /me.op/* vs. *meup /me.up/* "work" and *maen /ma.en/* vs. *mani /ma.ni/* "laugh," where [a+i] is used in place of [ae] to produce a more pronounced CV.CV pattern. In other instances, *Kaesmetan* alters the last syllables, such as *toti /to.ti/* "ask" against *toet /to.et/*.

Complete root replacement, as opposed to phonological variation, is present in certain lexical items. For example, *Kaesmetan kiso /ki.so/* is equivalent to *Oenames nail /na.il/* "see," while *Kaesmetan oma /o.ma/* is equivalent to *Oenames aum /aụ̂m/* "come." These are instances of lexical substitution, in which different etyma are used to convey the same meaning. Other pairings, such as *sos /sos/* vs. *sosa /so.sa/* "buy," *mof /mof/* vs. *mofu /mo.fu/* "fall," *huk /huk/* vs. *huku /hu.ku/* "hold," *hel /hel/* vs. *hela /he.la/* "pull," *fon /fon/* vs. *fona /fo.na/* "rub," and *fut /fut/* vs. *futu /fu.tu/* "tie" all exhibit predictable vowel expansion in *Kaesmetan*. They all have one thing in common: *Kaesmetan* turns words with consonants at the end into open syllables. There are also variations in how vowel sequences are handled. For instance, *Oenames noes /no.es/* "erase" is simplified to *nose /no.se/* in *Kaesmetan*, while diverging handling of diphthongs and hiatus is demonstrated by *toeb /to.eb/* vs. *tobe /to.be/* "close," *faes /fa.es/* vs. *fase /fa.se/* "wash," and *pau /paụ̂/* vs. *pou /po.u/* "stab." *Kaesmetan* typically divides sequences evenly across syllables or condenses them into a single vowel.

In summary, syllable structure and vowel handling are the main areas where *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* verbs differ from one another. While *Kaesmetan* constantly reshapes words into open syllables by adding vowels, changing the quality of vowels, or reducing vowel sequences, *Oenames* freely permits closed syllables and preserves vowel clusters. These patterns show that *Oenames* retains more complicated vowel sequences and consonant-final forms, whereas *Kaesmetan* tends to use CV.CV structures.

Noun

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there were differences and similarities in the basic vocabulary of the class of nouns between *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect.

The similarity of the Basic Vocabulary of the class of nouns of the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Similarity of Basic Vocabulary of Noun Class of *Oenames* Sundialect and *Kaesmetan* of Dawn Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***(Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
50	*nakak nafun*	*nakak nafun*	*/'na.kak.'na.fun/*	hair
51	*nakak*	*nakak*	*/'na.kak/*	head
52	*lukek*	*lukek*	*/'lu.kek/*	ear
53	*matak*	*matak*	*/'ma.tak/*	eye
54	*panak*	*panak*	*/'pa.nak/*	nose
55	*fefak*	*fefak*	*/'fe.fak/*	mouth
56	*luluk*	*luluk*	*/'lu.luk/*	lips
57	*mak*	*mak*	*/mak/*	tongue
58	*nisik*	*nisik*	*/'ni.sik/*	toot
59	*neok*	*neok*	*/'ne.ok/*	neck
60	*hanuk*	*hanuk*	*/'ha.nuk/*	shoulder
61	*nimak*	*nimak*	*/'ni.mak/*	hand
62	*nimak alep masi*	*nimak alep masi*	*/'ni.mak.'a.lep 'ma.si/*	for finger
63	*nimak alekot*	*nimak alekot*	*/'ni.mak.'a.le.kot/*	ring finger
64	*ansaok*	*ansaok*	*/'an.sa.ok/*	chest
65	*usak*	*usak*	*/'u.sak/*	navel
66	*susuk*	*susuk*	*/'su.suk/*	breast
67	*bu'ak*	*bu'ak*	*/'bu?.ak/*	bottom
68	*pusuk*	*pusuk*	*/'pu.suk/*	thigh
69	*tuk*	*tuk*	*/tuk/*	knee
70	*fitik*	*fitik*	*/'fi.tik/*	shin
71	*haek*	*haek*	*/'ha.ek/*	foot
72	*haek fuan*	*haek fuan*	*/'ha.ek 'fu.an/*	toe
73	*aok*	*aok*	*/'a.ok/*	body
74	*suik*	*suik*	*/'su.ik/*	chin
75	*humak*	*humak*	*/'hu.mak/*	face
76	*tikak*	*tikak*	*/'ti.kak/*	heel
77	*konok nafun*	*konok nafun*	*/'ko.nok 'na.fun/*	beard
78	*siuk*	*siuk*	*/'si.uk/*	elbow
79	*manas*	*manas*	*/'ma.nas/*	sun
80	*funan*	*funan*	*/'fu.nan/*	moon
81	*toko*	*toko*	*/'to.ko/*	chair
81	*tasi*	*tasi*	*/'ta.si/*	sea
83	*ume*	*ume*	*/'u.me/*	house

The fundamental vocabulary of the noun class in the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects is almost the same, as Table 3 illustrates. Both the pronunciation and the spelling of the lexical elements exhibit commonalities. This suggests that, in contrast to verbs, noun vocabulary in both subdialects is conservative in nature and less susceptible to phonological or lexical innovation.

Phonologically, the first syllable is always stressed in both *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* nouns, which have comparatively simple syllable structures dominated by CV, CVC, and CVV patterns. In contrast to English, which commonly uses diphthongs, lengthy vowels, and intricate consonant clusters, this characteristic produces a

consistent rhythm. A distinct syllable closure is produced by the CVCVC pattern, which is followed by the words *nakak /ˈna.kak/, lukek /ˈlu.kek/,* and *matak /ˈma.tak/.* On the other hand, their English counterparts ("head," "ear," and "eye") exhibit more phonological variety and frequently end in vowels or fricatives.

Another distinguishing characteristic is the existence of hiatus, in which two vowels follow one another without combining to form a diphthong. Words like "neck" *neok /ˈne.ok/* and "body" *aok /ˈa.ok/* maintain distinct vowel articulation, which is distinctive to Austronesian languages but not in English, where these sequences are typically flattened into diphthongs. This division guarantees consistent syllable timing throughout the two subdialects' noun systems.

Another noteworthy characteristic of nouns is reduplication. The reduplicated structure of forms like *susuk /ˈsu.suk/* "breast" and *luluk /ʈlu.luk/* "lips" highlights rhythm and semantic intensity. These ideas are conveyed in English without repetition using straightforward vocabulary elements, "lips," "breast". The word "mouth," *fefak /ʧfe.fak/,* also exhibits internal consonant repetition, which enhances the phrase's rhythmic balance.

Noun vocabulary also contains glottal stops, as in *bu'ak /ˈbuʔ.ak/* "bottom". By keeping vowels apart and preventing them from merging, the glottal stop [ʔ] preserves syllable clarity. In English, where similar terms (such as "bottom") depend on more seamless syllable transitions, this phonological characteristic is absent but prevalent in Austronesian languages. The same phonological rules are likewise maintained by longer compound nouns. Even in multi-word expressions, phrases like *konok nafun /ˈko.nok.na.fun/* "beard," *nimak alep masi /ˈni.mak.a.lep.ma.si/* "finger," and *nimak alekot /ˈni.mak.a.le.kot/* "ring finger" retain beginning stress, distinct syllable division, and crisp vowel articulation. This suggests that both simple and complicated nouns maintain the same syllable structure's rhythm and clarity.

Overall, starting stress, frequent CVC ends, hiatus with different vowel articulation, reduplication, and the infrequent use of glottal stops are characteristics of both *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects' noun vocabulary. English equivalents, on the other hand, frequently use diphthongs, remove unstressed vowels, or compress words into monosyllables. These distinctions show that the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects place more emphasis on syllable clarity, rhythm, and phonological stability in their noun systems than does English, which tends toward compactness and vowel blending.

The differences in basic vocabulary of the noun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 4.

Table 4 shows that the basic vocabulary of the noun class between *Oenames* Subdialect and the Basic vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has differences. The difference in the basic vocabulary of the noun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of their basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The general phonological trends previously noted are also present in the noun vocabulary of the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects of the Dawan language: the predominance of CV and CVC syllable patterns, the usage of hiatus, reduplication, initial stress, and sporadic glottal stops. Nonetheless, we also see changes in vowel alternations and consonant clusters between the two subdialects in this class of terms.

Words like "forehead" *ilek /ˈi.lek/* (Kaesmetan) and *ilak /ˈi.lak/ (Oenames)* show a frequent pattern in which the final consonant changes /a/ → /e/ in the second syllable, yet both words still have a CVC structure. In several pairs, this vowel alternation is systematic. Likewise, there is a change in the onset of the syllables in "arm" from *sbetak*

/sbe.tak/ to **sabetak/ /sa.be.tak/:* While *Kaesmetan* adds a vowel /a/ to break the cluster and create a smoother CV start, *Oenames* permits a consonant cluster /sb-/.

Table 4. Difference of Basic Vocabulary of Noun Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language.

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames***	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Kaesmetan***	**English**
84	*ilak*	*/'i.lak/*	*ilek*	*/'i.lek/*	forehead
85	*sbetak*	*/sbe.'tak/*	*sabetak*	*/sa.'be.tak/*	arm
86	*sninik*	*/s'ni.nik/*	*Saninik*	*/sa.'ni.nik/*	armpit
87	*kmunik*	*/kmu'.nik/*	*kamunik*	*/ka'.mu.nik/*	back
88	*taik*	*/'ta.ik/*	*teik*	*/'te.ik/*	abdomen
89	*knatik*	*/k'na.tik/*	*ketuk*	*/'ke.tuk/*	waist
90	*nimak nanan*	*/'ni.mak.'na.nan /*	*nimak benan*	*/'ni.mak.'be.nan/*	palm
91	*haek nanan*	*/ha.ek.na.nan/*	*haek benan*	*/'ha.ek.be.'nan/*	sole
92	*tusuk*	*/'tu.suk/*	*tanusuk*	*/ta'.nu.suk/*	nail
93	*musmusak*	*/'mus,mu.sak/*	*musmusa*	*/'mus.mu.sa/*	moustache
94	*nimak ainan*	*/'ni.mak.'ai.nan/*	*nimak enan*	*/'ni.mak.'e.nan/*	thumb
95	*nimak fuan tnana*	*/'ni.mak.'fu.an.'t na.na/*	*nimak fuan tanana*	*/'ni.mak.'fu.an.ta. 'na.na/*	middle finger
96	*nimak fuan anan*	*/'ni.mak.'fu.an.' a.nan/*	*nimak fuan tanana*	*/'ni.mak.'fu.an.'a. na/*	little finger
97	*nui banak*	*/'nu.i.'ba.nak/*	*nui meto*	*/'nu.i.'me.to/*	shin
98	*loet*	*/'lo.et/*	*loit*	*/'lo.it/*	money
99	*tole*	*/'to.le/*	*toli*	*/'to.li/*	cloth
100	*mnes*	*/'mnes/*	*manes*	*/'ma.ne/*	rice
101	*oel*	*/'o.el/*	*oe*	*/'o.e/*	water
102	*kfun*	*/'kfun/*	*fakun*	*/'fa.kun/*	star
103	*mej*	*/'mej/*	*meja*	*/'me.ʤa/*	table
104	*noel*	*/'no.el/*	*noe*	*/'no.e/*	river
105	*naijan*	*/'nai.jan/*	*naijana*	*/'nai.ja.na/*	soil
106	*kauna*	*/'ka.u.na/*	*kona*	*/'ko.na/*	snake

The similar process can be seen in the "armpit" of the pairs *sninik /sni.nik/* (Oenames) and *saninik /sa.ni.nik/* (Kaesmetan): *Kaesmetan* retains all CV syllables, whereas *Oenames* drops the medial vowel to become a consonant cluster /sn-/. *Kamunik /ka.mu.nik/* (Kaesmetan) and *kmunuk /kmu.nuk/ (Oenames)* both exhibit this alternation: *Kaesmetan* favors complete vowel separation, whereas *Oenames* favors consonant clusters at the beginning. Vowel alternation is demonstrated by other words without altering the syllable structure. For example, the fronting of /a/ → /e/ is seen in *taik /ta.ik/* against *teik /te.ik/* "abdomen." Similarly, *ketuk /ke.tuk/* "waist" and *knatik /kna.tik/* "waist" exhibits both vowel change and consonant cluster onset simplification.

Consonant alternations in the second word are evident in multi-word expressions like *haek nanan versus haek benan* "sole" or *nimak nanan (Oenames)* against *nimak*

benan (Kaesmetan) "palm": In *Kaesmetan,* /b-/ is equivalent to /n-/ in *Oenames.* Rather than only phonological adjustment, this indicates a trend of vocabulary replacement among subdialects. The reduplicated morpheme of /tn-/ vs /tan-/ in *nimak fuan tnana* and *nimak fuan tanana* "middle finger" is also different, demonstrating *Kaesmetan's* propensity to stretch consonant clusters into CV syllables. A true lexical difference rather than a phonological alternation is demonstrated in *nui banak* versus *nui meto* "shin," where the second element is completely different lexically */banak/ vs. /meto/*. This demonstrates that some subdialect variations reflect distinct word choices rather than being solely phonetic.

Additionally, there are loanwords: *mej (Oenames)* and *meja (Kaesmetan),* which come from the Indonesian term *meja*, which means "table." *Kaesmetan* maintains the original CV.CV structure, whereas *Oenames* removes the final vowel to create a closed CVC form. In the same vein, the final syllable of "cloth" exhibits vowel alternation between *tole* and *toli.* In line with *Oenames'* propensity to permit shorter syllable counts, several pairs, including *oel* vs. *oe* "water," noel versus *noe* "river," and *kauna* versus *kona* "snack," exhibit vowel deletion in *Oenames* as opposed to fuller forms in *Kaesmetan.* All things considered, the variations in the noun class vocabulary point to a recurring pattern: whereas *Kaesmetan* tends to break consonant clusters with vowels *sa-*, *ka-*, *ke-*, *Oenames* permits them *sb-*, *sn-*, *km-*, *kn-*. Between the two subdialects, vowel alternations /a/ ↔ /e/, /o/ ↔ /oa/ are common. *Kaesmetan* favors longer syllables (CV.CV), whereas *Oenames* frequently reduces forms (CVC). Some lexical substitutions take place, such as mej versus meja and banak versus meto, demonstrating that not all differences are phonological.

Two different phonological strategies within the Dawan language are thus reflected in the *Oenames* subdialect, which has more compact, cluster-heavy, and abbreviated forms, and the *Kaesmetan* subdialect, which favors open syllables, vowel preservation, and larger forms.

Pronoun

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there are differences and similarities in the basic vocabulary of pronoun classes between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect

The similarity of the Basic Vocabulary of the pronoun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table 5.

Table 5 displays that the basic vocabulary of the pronoun class between *Oenames* Subdialect and Basic Vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has similarities. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the pronoun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of their basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The pronoun class's fundamental vocabulary in the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect is identical in both form and meaning, as shown in Table 5. There is no phonological or morphological difference between the two subdialects in the pronouns *au* “I”, *ho* “you”, in he/she, *hai* “we”, and *sin* “they”. In comparison to other word classes, this high degree of similarity suggests that personal pronouns are resistant to change and innovation, indicating a high degree of lexical stability in the pronoun system.

The pronouns' phonological characteristics include short, distinct vowel sounds and straightforward syllable structures (CV and V). For instance, *ho /ho/* and *in /in/* are monosyllabic with CV or VC structures, whereas au is a simple diphthong */au̯/*. *Sin /sin/*

"they" and *hai /haị̂/* "we" both have simple versions with little syllabic complexity. The subdialect forms are similar in function and brevity to English pronouns “I, you, he, we, they”, but they differ in phonological patterns. While English often uses diphthongs e.g.,/aɪ/ or consonant clusters e.g.,/ðeɪ/), *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* rely on pure vowels and straightforward consonant-vowel sequencing.

Table 5. shows the similarity of the Basic Vocabulary of the pronoun Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language.

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	***IPA Oenames/ Kaesmetan***	**English**
107	*au*	*au*	*/aụ̂/*	I
108	*ho*	*ho*	*/ho/*	you
109	*in*	*in*	*/in/*	he/she
110	*hai*	*hai*	*/haị̂/*	we
111	*sin*	*sin*	*/sin/*	they

Grammatically speaking, both subdialects' pronoun systems in the third person singular *in* "he/she" show a simple person-number distinction devoid of gender distinctions. This is in line with the tendency of pronouns in many Austronesian languages to emphasize simplicity and inclusion over gender indication. The similarity between the two subdialects also points to a conservative preservation of the proto-forms and a common historical origin. All things considered, the pronoun systems of the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects are completely lexically and phonologically comparable, with straightforward syllable patterns, unique vowels, and no gender differences. These pronouns maintain an economy of form and rhythm that reflects the stability and conservative nature of the Dawan language's pronominal system, in contrast to English, which frequently uses diphthongs and consonant clusters.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in basic vocabulary of the pronoun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 6.

Table 6. Differences in Basic Vocabulary of Pronoun Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	***IPA Oenames***	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	***IPA Kaesmetan***	**English**
112	*hit*	*/hit/*	*hita*	*/’hi.ta/*	we

Table 6 shows that the basic vocabulary of the pronoun class between *Oenames* Subdialect and the Basic vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect have differences. The difference in basic vocabulary of the pronoun class of *Oenames* Subdialect and Kaesmetan Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The basic vocabulary of the pronoun class clearly differs between the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* Subdialects of the Dawan language, as Table 6 demonstrates. The first-person plural pronoun "we" is *hit /hit/* in the *Oenames* Subdialect and *hita /hi.ta/* in the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect. The differences are found in phonological structure as well as spelling. In *Oenames,* a closed syllable (CVC) is produced when the form struck ends in a consonant. *Kaesmetan,* on the other hand, adds a final vowel to *hita,* which has an

open disyllabic pattern (CVCV). While *Oenames* more commonly permits words to end with consonants, this addition reflects the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect's overall propensity to avoid consonant-final words and prefer open syllables.

In terms of phonology, the *Oenames* form stays shorter and more compact, while the vowel -a in *Kaesmetan* softens the articulation and produces a smoother rhythmic flow. The two forms have the same grammatical meaning as the first-person plural pronoun despite this phonetic change, indicating that the difference is structural rather than semantic.

In conclusion, a recurrent trend between the two subdialects is shown by the contrast between *hit (Oenames)* and *hita (Kaesmetan): Kaesmetan* constantly converts words into open syllables through vowel insertion, whilst *Oenames* tends to keep closed syllables. Even within the core pronoun system, this illustrates a systematic phonological variation between the two subdialects in the way they construct their fundamental vocabulary.

Adjective

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there are differences and similarities in the basic vocabulary of adjective classes between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect

The similarity of basic vocabulary of adjective class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table 7.

Table 7. Similarity of Basic Vocabulary of Adjective Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	***IPA*** ***Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
113	*naek*	*naek*	*/naẹ̀k/*	big
114	*baut*	*baut*	*/’baụ̀t/*	small
115	*tuka*	*tuka*	*/’tuk̂a/*	low
116	*naleok*	*naleok*	*/na’le.ok/*	handsome
117	*nalote*	*nalote*	*/na’lote/*	ugly
118	*mlile*	*mlile*	*/’mli.le/*	happy
119	*men*	*men*	*/men/*	sick
120	*mtau*	*mtau*	*/ˈmtaụ̀/*	afraid
121	*leko*	*leko*	*/’lek.o/*	healthy
122	*munif*	*munif*	*/’munif/*	young
123	*maputu*	*maputu*	*/ma’putu/*	hot
124	*hin*	*hin*	*/hin/*	smart
125	*metan*	*metan*	*/’metan/*	black
126	*muti*	*muti*	*/’muti/*	white
127	*mtasa*	*mtasa*	*/m’tasa/*	red
128	*molo*	*molo*	*/’molo/*	yellow
129	*aosna*	*aosna*	*/’a.os.na/*	grey
130	*matel*	*matel*	*/’matel/*	blue
131	*leke*	*leeke*	*/’le.ke/*	dirty
132	*pun*	*pun*	*/pun/*	rotten/ spoiled
133	*naheon*	*naheon*	*/na’.he.on/*	full

Table 7 shows that the basic vocabulary of the adjective class between *Oenames* Subdialect and Basic Vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has similarities. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the adjective class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The Oenames and Kaesmetan Subdialects' basic adjective class vocabulary exhibits perfect resemblance in both lexical form and pronunciation, as Table 7 illustrates. A high level of lexical stability within this word class is indicated by the fact that every entry, from *naek /na.ek/,* which means "big," to *naheon /na.he.on/,* which means "full," is the same in both subdialects. Most adjectives have rather simple syllable patterns, with CV, CVC, and CVCV forms predominating. For instance, men /men/, *baut /baʊ̯t/*, and *naek /na.ek/* all have compact forms with either diphthongs or closed syllables. Others, such *leko /le.ko/*, *molo /mo.lo/,* and *tuka /tu.ka/,* exhibit open syllable patterns that mirror the more general phonotactic preference seen in both subdialects.

Naleok /na.le.ok/, nalote /na.lo.te/, maputu /ma.pu.tu/, and *naheon /na.he.on/* are examples of longer adjectives that show how the subdialects handle multisyllabic forms with constant stress on the first syllable. In contrast to the *Kaesmetan* patterns found with verbs, where open syllables are frequently chosen, words like *mlile /mli.le/* and *mtasa /mta.sa/* also emphasize the existence of consonant clusters in beginning position, a feature that both subdialects permit without inserting vowels.

The adjectives cover a wide range of descriptive qualities, including physical size *naek* “big”, *baut* “small”, physical condition *leke* “dirty”, *pun* “rotten”, colors *metan* “black”, *muti* “white”, *mtasa* “red”, *molo* “yellow”, *aosna* “grey”, *matel* “blue”, and emotional and health states *mlile* “happy”, *men* “sick”, *mtau* “afraid”, *leko* “healthy”. The adjective class appears to be one of the most stable and resistant to change in the basic vocabulary system, as seen by the fact that both subdialects share these forms exactly.

In summary, the information in Table 7 demonstrates that adjectives maintain their same form and sound, in contrast to verbs or pronouns, which exhibit phonological differences between *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan*. The significance of adjectives as a conservative component of the Dawan language is highlighted by their lexical consistency, which maintains the same structures throughout subdialects.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in the basic vocabulary of the adjective class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 8.

Table 8 shows that the basic vocabulary of the adjective class between Oenames Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has differences. The difference in basic vocabulary of the adjective class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects of the Dawan language exhibit distinct vocabulary distinctions in the adjective class, as indicated by the data presented in Table 8. The structure and length of the words are where these variations are most noticeable. In contrast to the *Kaesmetan* forms, which are typically longer with extra vowels or syllables at the end, the *Oenames* forms are typically shorter, more compact, and frequently finish in consonants. In *Kaesmetan,* for instance, the *Oenames* word pal becomes *pala*, meaning "short," and the *Oenames* form be becomes *bei*, meaning "brave." This suggests that *Oenames* prefers brevity, whereas *Kaesmetan* is more syllable-oriented.

Table 8. Difference of Basic Vocabulary of Adjective Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames***	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPI** ***Kaesmetan***	**English**
134	*mnanu*	*/'mnanu/*	*mananu*	*/ma'nanu/*	long
135	*mnanu*	*/'mnanu/*	*mananu*	*/ma'nanu/*	high
136	*pal*	*/pal/*	*pala*	*/'pala/*	short
137	*meonua*	*/meo'nua/*	*menuan*	*/me'nuan/*	wide
138	*malel*	*/ma'lel/*	*malelat*	*/ma'lelat/*	narrow
139	*maet*	*/maet/*	*mate*	*'mate/*	die
140	*moen*	*/moen/*	*moni*	*/'moni/*	live
141	*namas*	*/'namas/*	*namasa*	*/na'masa/*	pretty
142	*naloet*	*/na'lo.et/*	*nalote*	*/na'lote/*	ugly
143	*susal*	*/'susal/*	*susar*	*/'susar/*	sad
144	*skek*	*/skek/*	*skeke*	*/'skeke/*	shocked
145	*be*	*/be/*	*bei*	*/'bei/*	brave
146	*stenbok*	*/'sten.bok/*	*satenbok*	*/sa'ten.bok/*	difficult
147	*maluil*	*/ma'luil/*	*malule*	*/ma'lule/*	easy
148	*mafen*	*/ma'fen/*	*mafena*	*/ma'fena/*	heavy
149	*manaf*	*/ma'naf/*	*manafa*	*/ma'nafa/*	light
150	*mnaes*	*/'mnaes/*	*mnasit*	*/'manist/*	old
151	*mainikin*	*/mai'nikin/*	*manikin*	*/ma'nikin/*	cold
152	*pok*	*/pok/*	*poka*	*/'poka/*	fat
153	*mafaub*	*/ma'faub/*	*mafoban*	*/ma'foban/*	thick
154	*maniah*	*/ma'niah/*	*manihas*	*/ma'nihas/*	thin
155	*mtasa*	*/'mtasa/*	*matasa*	*/ma'tasa/*	red
156	*pet*	*/pet/*	*peta*	*/'peta/*	wet
157	*laba*	*/'laba/*	*labaha*	*/la'baha/*	fast

Another significant difference is vowel variation. While *Kaesmetan* reduces this to a monophthong in *moni*, *Oenames* frequently retains diphthongs or complicated vowel sounds, such as in *moen*, which means "live." *Susap* becomes *susar*, meaning "sad," while *naloet* in *Oenames* becomes *nalote* in *Kaesmetan* for "ugly." This demonstrates how *Oenames* maintains more intricate vocalic patterns, whereas *Kaesmetan* tends toward vowel reduction. The inclusion of consonants in *Kaesmetan* forms that are absent from *Oenames* is another notable characteristic. For example, *mnaes* becomes mnasit, which means "old," while *malel* in *Oenames* becomes *malelat* in *Kaesmetan*, which means "narrow." This illustrates an epenthesis process in which *Oenames* keeps a basic form while *Kaesmetan* adds more consonants to produce clearer syllable patterns.

Some of the distinctions are morphophonemic. For instance, the addition of an initial vowel in *Oenames* transforms *stenbok* into *satenbok* in *Kaesmetan,* and the reduction of the diphthong */ui/* to the simpler sequence */u.e/* transforms *maluil* into *malule*. These modifications demonstrate *Kaesmetan's* propensity to rearrange sounds into syllable patterns that are smoother and more open.

The adjective vocabulary of the *Oenames* subdialect is generally more conservative and economical, with shorter, more compact forms. The *Kaesmetan* subdialect, on the other hand, tends to make words longer and more rhythmic by adding vowels or consonants. This discrepancy suggests that *Kaesmetan* prioritizes syllabic clarity and

rhythmic expansion in adjective forms, whereas *Oenames* favors efficiency and brevity in pronunciation.

Numeral

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there are differences and similarities in the basic vocabulary of numeral classes between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect.

The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the numeral class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table 9.

Table 9. The Similarity of Basic Vocabulary of Numeral Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
158	*mese*	*mese*	*/'mese/*	one
159	*ha*	*ha*	*/ha/*	four
160	*ne*	*ne*	*/ne/*	six
161	*boes*	*boes*	*/'bo.es/*	ten
162	*boesa mese*	*boesa mese*	*/'bo.esa'mese/*	eleven
163	*boesa mha*	*boesa mha*	*/'bo.esa'mha/*	fourteen
164	*boesa mne*	*boesa mne*	*/'bo.esa'mne/*	sixteen

Table 9 shows that the basic vocabulary of the numeral class between *Atoni Nua'af* Subdialect and Basic vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has similarities. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the numeral class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in the basic vocabulary of the numeral class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 10.

Table 10. Difference of Basic Vocabulary of Numeral Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames***	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Kaesmetan/***	**English**
165	*nub*	*/nub/*	*nua*	*/'nua/*	two
166	*teun*	*/teun/*	*tenu*	*/'tenu/*	three
167	*nim*	*/nim/*	*nima*	*/'nima/*	five
168	*hiut*	*/hiut/*	*hitu*	*/'hitu/*	seven
169	*faon*	*/'faon/*	*fanu*	*/'fanu/*	eight
170	*seo*	*/'seo/*	*sio*	*/'sio/*	nine
171	*boesa mnub*	*/'bo.esa'mnub/*	*boesa mnua*	*/'bo.esa'mnua/*	twelve
172	*boesa mnim*	*/'bo.esa'mnim/*	*boesa mnima*	*/'bo.esa'mnima/*	fifteen
173	*boesa mfaon*	*/'bo.esa'mfaon/*	*boesa mfanu*	*/'bo.esa'mfanu//*	eighteen
174	*boesa mseo*	*/'bo.esa'mseo/*	*boesa msio*	*/'bo.esa'msio/*	nineteen
175	*bonub*	*/'bonub/*	*bonua*	*/'bonua/*	twenty

Table 10 shows that the basic vocabulary of the numeral class between *Oenames* Subdialect and the Basic vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has differences. The

difference in basic vocabulary of the numeral class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kasmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

Table 10 demonstrates the structural and phonetic distinctions between the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects' fundamental numeric vocabulary. The treatment of syllable endings is where the contrast is most consistent: *Kaesmetan* alters closed syllables that end in consonants by adding a final vowel, resulting in open syllables, but *Oenames* tends to keep these forms. This demonstrates a consistent pattern whereby *Kaesmetan* favors CV (consonant + vowel) syllable forms over consonant-final structures.

For instance, the *Kaesmetan* equivalent *nua /nu.a/* creates an open structure by substituting a vowel sequence for the final consonant, while the *Oenames* form nub /nub/ "two" finishes with a final /b/. Likewise, in *Kaesmetan, hiut /hi.ut/* "seven" is equivalent to *hitu /hi.tu/*, and *nim /nim/* "five" becomes *nima /ni.ma/*. These examples show how *Kaesmetan* restructures the syllable by adding vowels, but *Oenames* prefers consonant codas. Moreover, vowel alternations are systematic. In *Kaesmetan*, the *Oenames* diphthong or vowel sequence in "eight" *faon /fa.on/* is simplified to *fanu /fa.nu/*, while *nine seo /se.o/* becomes *sio /si.o/*. *Kaesmetan's* inclination for simple vowel-vowel sequences and avoidance of the more intricate diphthongal patterns present in *Oenames* are reflected in these modifications.

Compound numerals exhibit the same tendency. The *Kaesmetan* counterparts *boesa mnua /bo.e.sa m.nu.a/* and *boesa mnima /bo.e.sa m.ni.ma/* insert final vowels, whereas the *Oenames* words end with consonants in forms like *boesa mnub /bo.e.sa m.nub/* "twelve" and *boesa mnim /bo.e.sa m.nim/* "fifteen." The same is true for *boesa mfaon /bo.e.sa m.fa.on/* "eighteen" and *boesa mseo /bo.e.sa m.se.o/* "nineteen" and *boesa msio /bo.e.sa m.si.o/* "nineteen." These examples demonstrate a methodical phonological adjustment in which Kaesmetan reorganizes difficult vowel sequences or consonant ends into more fluid open-syllable patterns. Lastly, the same idea is demonstrated by the higher numeral *bonub /bo.nub/* "twenty": Whereas *Kaesmetan* changes the form to the open-syllable word *bonua /bo.nu.a/*, *Oenames* uses a final consonant.

Overall, there are continuous phonological patterns in the distinctions between the two subdialects. *Kaesmetan* streamlines these forms by adding vowels, eschewing codas, and favoring open syllables, whereas *Oenames* preserves closed syllables, consonant codas, and more intricate vowel sequences. These patterns demonstrate how *Kaesmetan* prefers open structure and phonological regularity over the more compact and consonant-heavy forms of *Oenames.*

Adverb

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there is a difference and the *Kaesmetan* of basic vocabulary of the adverb class between *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table11.

Table 11 shows that the basic vocabulary of the adverb class between the *Oenames* subdialect and the Basic vocabulary *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has similarity. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the adverb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of their basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The vocabulary and phonological manifestation of the adverb class in the Dawan language's *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects show a high degree of resemblance. According to the statistics, there is a notable degree of stability in this category since

terms like *lo'o,* which means "far," *bian,* which means "other," *haef-haef,* which means "often," and *es mone,* which means "outside," are the same in both subdialects. From the standpoint of sound patterns, a number of recurring characteristics are discernible. One notable characteristic of *lo'o /ˈlo.ʔo/* is the glottal stop [ʔ]. By acting as a separator, this sound keeps vowels from blending and preserves articulation purity. This glottal boundary is consistently maintained by both subdialects, indicating a common phonological characteristic.

Table 11. Similarity of Basic Vocabulary of Adverb Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	**IPA *Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
176	*lo'o*	*lo'o*	*/ˈloʔo/*	far
177	*bian*	*bian*	*/'bian/*	other
178	*haef-haef*	*haef-haef*	*/'haf 'haef/*	often
179	*es mone*	*es mone*	*/'es 'mone/*	outside

The hiatus pattern is evident in bian /ˈbi.an/, where the vowels /i/ and /a/ are spoken independently instead of forming a glide. The preservation of different vowels is a common feature of both *Kaesmetan* and *Oenames.* Similar to this, *es mone /ˈes ˈmo.ne/* has a straightforward CV and CVC syllable structure, with stress placement staying on the first syllable of each word and syllable boundaries that are always distinct. This is in line with both subdialects' overall prosodic rhythm, which stresses start syllables.

The example of reduplication is *haef-haef /ˈha.ef͡tha.ef/.* This procedure is used in both subdialects for rhythmic balance as well as morphological reasons. The reduplicated units receive equal stress as a result of the repetition, creating symmetry in the sound. Deeply ingrained phonological and grammatical stability is demonstrated by the fact that reduplication is preserved in the same form in both *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan.*

Overall, there are several similarities between the adverbial sound patterns in *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan,* including the frequent use of hiatus, the glottal stop [ʔ] serving as a boundary marker, the use of reduplication, and the constant first-syllable stress. These characteristics demonstrate how similar the two subdialects of this word class are phonologically.

Adverbs are among the most resistant categories to dialectal change, as seen by their uniformity in both form and pronunciation. Their crucial function in communicating frequency, style, and spatial linkages explains this. As a result, the adverbial system in the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects supports the two subdialects' common phonological identity and helps to preserve mutual intelligibility.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in basic vocabulary of the adverb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 12.

Table 12 shows that the basic vocabulary of the adverb class between *Oenames* Subdialect and Basic Vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has a difference. The difference in basic vocabulary of the adverb class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

The examination of adverbs in the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects reveals several recurring phonological variations that resemble patterns observed in other word

classes, including adjectives, verbs, and nouns. The adverbs have identical meanings in both subdialects, but their sound patterns show different preferences for overall rhythm, vowel quality, and syllable structure. While *Kaesmetan* adds an epenthetic vowel /a/ to create a smoother CV.CV.V sequence, *Oenames* permits a beginning consonant cluster /kl-/ to create a compact CCV structure in forms like *kleo /kle.o/* and *kaleo /ka.le./]*. This indicates that, in contrast to the more compact forms preferred in *Oenames*, *Kaesmetan* has a strong propensity to avoid clusters and keep open syllables. *Meoba /me.o.b/]* and *meuba /me.u.ba/* have a similar pattern, with *Oenames* using the mid vowel /o/ and *Kaesmetan* raising it to /u/. This shows a predilection for vowel heightening while maintaining a constant syllable rhythm.

Table 12. Difference of Basic Vocabulary of Adverb Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Oenames***	***Kaesmetan*** **Subdialect**	**IPA** ***Kaesmetan***	**English**
180	*kleo*	*/'kle.o/*	*kaleo*	*/ka'le.o/*	little
181	*meoba*	*/me'oba/*	*meuba*	*/me'uba/*	tomorrow
182	*msat*	*/'msat/*	*msa*	*/'msa/*	also
183	*es i*	*/'es i/*	*es ia*	*/'es ia/*	here
184	*es nae*	*/'es nae̯/*	*es nane*	*/'es 'nane/*	there
185	*meot*	*/meot/*	*meto*	*/'meto/*	dry
186	*namfau*	*/'namfau̯/*	*namfaunin*	*/nam'fau̯nin/*	many

Oenames are characterized by closed syllables, as demonstrated by the terminal stops at the end of *msat /m.sat/* and *meot /me.ot/*. These forms are reduced to open syllables by *Kaesmetan*, resulting in *meto /me.to/* and *msa /m.sa/*. This change is indicative of a larger phonological approach in Kaesmetan that softens articulation and produces a more fluid rhythm by resolving words into open syllable patterns. Variability is also seen in deictic adverbs. By adding vowels or inserting consonants, *Kaesmetan* expands the simple forms *es i /es.i.a/* and *es nae /es.na.e/* into *es ia /es.i.a/* and *es nane /es.na.ne/*, whereas *Oenames* uses *es i /es.i/* and *es nae /es.na.e/*. These extensions show that *Oenames* keeps shorter and more cost-effective forms, while Kaesmetan prefers longer CV.CV.CV sequences.

In *namfau /nam.fau̯/* and *namfaunin /nam.fau.nin/*, the difference is particularly apparent. *Kaesmetan* adds the suffix *-nin*, which expands the word into a trisyllabic structure and closes it with a nasal consonant, while *Oenames* maintains a diphthongal structure that results in a disyllabic word with a final off-glide. This demonstrates how *Oenames* preserves brevity and diphthongal clarity while *Kaesmetan* frequently stretches forms morphologically and phonologically.

Overall, each subdialect's basic tendencies are highlighted by the sound patterns. *Oenames* gives its words a sharper, more clipped rhythm by favoring closed syllables, consonant clusters, diphthongs, and compactness. In contrast, *Kaesmetan* has a smoother, more consistently paced rhythm because it stays away from clusters, widens words through vowel epenthesis or suffixation, and strongly favors open syllables. While preserving semantic equivalency, these variations in adverbial forms support the two subdialects' wider phonological divergence.

Function Word

Based on the data obtained from the field study, there are differences and similarities in the basic vocabulary word class between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect

The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the function word class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language can be seen in the following table 13.

Table 13. Similarity of basic vocabulary of Function Word Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	**IPA *Oenames/Kaesmetan***	**English**
187	*es*	*es*	*/es/*	in
188	*on*	*on*	*/on/*	to
189	*es me*	*es me*	*/'es me/*	where is
190	*on me*	*on me*	*/'on me/*	where to
191	*ko me*	*ko me*	*/'ko me/*	from
192	*es fafon*	*es fafon*	*/'es fa'fon/*	on
193	*onle*	*onle*	*/'onle/*	if
194	*nok*	*nok*	*/nok/*	with

Table 13 shows that the basic vocabulary of function word classes between the *Oenames* Subdialect and the basic vocabulary of the *Kaesmetan* Subdialect have similarities. The similarity of the basic vocabulary of the function word class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of their basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

There is a striking amount of lexical and phonological similarities between the function word class in the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects of the Dawan language. All of the chosen function words have the same form in both subdialects, as shown by the data in Table 13. Words having complete correspondence in both sound pattern and meaning are *es /es/*, which means "in," *on /on/*, which means "to," and *nok /nok/*, which means "with." Because of their high frequency and essential grammatical role in sentence structure, function words appear to be more resistant to phonological change than content words like nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Additionally, multi-word idioms like "where is" *es me /es.me/* and "where to" *on me /on.me/* are consistent throughout the two subdialects. The durability of these forms, which combine prepositions with the interrogative particle me, demonstrates how strongly interrogative structures in Dawan are conventionalized. Likewise, *es fafon /es.fa.fon/* "on" and *ko me /ko.me/* "from" seem unaltered, demonstrating how compound function words are maintained in both languages without phonological divergence.

Grammar markers that are even more abstract, as *onle /on.le/* "if", show no distinction between *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan.* This illustrates the propensity of highly functional particles, such as conditional markers, to hold steady throughout dialectal variance. The general pattern indicates that function words are quite resistant to phonological changes between *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan*, even while nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs exhibit systematic differences such as cluster reduction, vowel epenthesis, and syllable restructuring. Both subdialects emphasize stability in elements that perform key grammatical functions, as evidenced by their shared sound patterns

and shapes. This ensures mutual intelligibility and cohesiveness within the larger Dawan language.

Besides the similarity, there were also differences in the basic vocabulary of the function word class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language. It can be seen in the following table 14.

Table 14. Differences in Basic Vocabulary of Function Word Class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect of Dawan Language

No	***Oenames* Subdialect**	**IPA *Oenames***	***Kaesmetan* Subdialect**	**IPA *Kaesmetan***	**English**
195	*ko*	*/ko/*	*oka*	*/'oka/*	from
196	*es munin*	*/'es 'munin/*	*es obu*	*/'es 'obu/*	under
197	*nok*	*/nok/*	*ok*	*/ok/*	and
198	*mas*	*/mas/*	*mes*	*/mes/*	but
199	*i*	*/i/*	*ia*	*/'ia/*	this
200	*nae*	*/nae/*	*nane*	*/'nane/*	that

Table 14 shows that the basic vocabulary of the function word class between *Oenames* Subdialect and Basic Vocabulary of *Kaesmetan* Subdialect has differences in words. The difference in the basic vocabulary of the function word class of *Oenames* Subdialect and *Kaesmetan* Subdialect lies in the writing of its basic vocabulary and pronunciation.

Table 14 illustrates the phonological and lexical variance in function terms between the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects. Compared to *Oenames*, the *Kaesmetan* subdialect produces distinct sound patterns in some situations by adding extra syllables or changing the quality of vowels, while in other situations it decreases consonantal qualities. For example, the word *ko /ko/* in *Oenames* signifies "from," but *oka /ʔo.ka/* is the equivalent in *Kaesmetan.* By adding a glottal stop and an initial vowel, the *Kaesmetan* form establishes a bisyllabic structure and shows a propensity for syllable extension. Similar to this, the *Kaesmetan* word *es obu /es.o.bu/* and the *Oenames* word *es munin /es.mu.nin/* also mean "under." Here, *obu* lexically replaces *munin*, demonstrating both phonological simplification and a full lexical substitution.

On the other hand, in *Kaesmetan, Oenames nok /nok/* "and" becomes *ok /ok/*. The CV syllable pattern becomes easier when the initial nasal /n/ is deleted. *Kaesmetan's* propensity to simplify consonant clusters at word initiation is highlighted by this nasal deletion. Mas /mas/ "but" in *Oenames* contrasts with *mes /mes/* in *Kaesmetan*, demonstrating another instance of vowel alternation in which the low vowel /a/ is elevated to the mid-front /e/. Deictic forms provide further examples of structural changes. I /i/ in *Oenames* denotes "this," but *ia /i.a/* in *Kaesmetan*, where a terminal vowel is added to create a disyllabic construction. Similar to *Kaesmetan nane /na.ne/, Oenames nae /na.e/* "that" has a geminated nasal, which results in a more powerful consonantal rhythm and well-balanced syllable timing.

In general, the *Kaesmetan* subdialect frequently expands words through vowel epenthesis, glottal introduction, and consonant doubling, whereas the *Oenames* subdialect tends to maintain shorter, more compact monosyllabic or CVC constructions. Phonologically speaking, *Oenames* permits closed syllables and nasal onsets, while *Kaesmetan* favors open syllables and vowel final patterns. Two different sound

strategies, one oriented toward compactness and the other toward rhythmic expansion within the same language family, are reflected in these systematic disparities.

CONSLUSION

This study has shown that the *Oenames* and *Kaesmetan* subdialects of the Dawan language share many similarities, yes also reveal important differences in their basic vocabulary across verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, and function words. The similarities reflect their strong mutual intelligibility and shared linguistic roots, while the differences highlight distinct phonological and lexical tendencies that shape the unique identity of each subdialect.

The *Oenames* subdialect generally preserves shorter, more compact word forms, often allowing consonant clusters and closed syllables. In contrast, the *Kaesmetan* subdialect favors open syllables, vowel preservation, and syllabic expansion, resulting in smoother and more extended forms. In some cases, the differences go beyond phonology and involve lexical substitutions, reflecting deeper divergence within the same language family. These findings confirm that while both subdialects are variations of Dawan language, they also embody localized innovations that enrich its internal diversity.

Future study could broaden this comparative work by including other subdialects of the Dawan language, examining larger data sets to trace systematic sound correspondences, and exploring sociolinguistic factors such as age, education, and migration that may influence language use. Further studies might also investigate semantic and pragmatic aspects of vocabulary in daily communication and document the language through multimedia formats to support preservation and revitalization.

Overall, this study contributes to the understanding of subdialectal variation in Dawan language and emphasizes the importance of continued documentation safeguarding linguistic and cultural heritage in East Nusa Tenggara.

REFERENCES

Ayatroehadi. (1983). *Dialektologi: Sebuah Pengantar*. Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, Departmen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

Djadjasudarma, F., & Nadeak, B. (1993). *Metode linguistik: Ancangan metode penelitian dan kajian*. Bandung: Eresco.Alwi. Hasan, dkk. 2005. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Study in Psychology, 3(2),* 77-101.

Chaer, Abdul dkk. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Erom, K. (2015). *Practical Guidelines for Writing Study Report*. Institute of Foreign Language Studies Cakrawala Nusantara Kupang.

Chambers, J.K., & Trudgill, P. (1998). *Dialectology (2nd ed.).* Cambridge University Press.

Kurniati, E., & Mardikantoro, H. B. (2008). *Pola Variasi Bahasa Jawa (Kajian Sosiodialektologi Pada Masyarakat Tutur di Jawa Tengah). Laporan Hasil Penelitian*. Universitas Negri Semarang".

Purwati, E. (2010). *Perbandingan Kosakata Dasar Bahasa Indonesia Dengan Kosakata Dasar Bahasa Melayu Riau Dialek Desa Lubuk Keranji, Kecamatan Bandar Petalangan, Kabupaten Pelalawan*. Universitas Islam Riau.

Foemklin V, Roadman R. 1993. *An Introduction to Language*. Second Edition. Australia: Australia.

Gani, Erizal, dkk. 2000. *Pengajaran Kosakata*. Jakarta: Departmen Pendidikan Nasioal.

Grimes. 2000. "Pelestarian Bahasa- Bahasa Daerah". Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara.

Kurniati, Endang dan Hari Bakti Mardikantoro. 2008. "Pola Variasi Bahasa Jawa (Kajian Sosiodialektologi Pada Masyarakat Tutur di Jawa Tengah). Laporan Hasil Penelitian. Semarang: Universitas Negri Semarang".

Kurniati, M., & Mardikantoro, H. B. (2008). *Variasi bahasa dan pengajaran bahasa Indonesia*. Semarang: UNNES Press.

Kridalaksana, Harimutu. 2001. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramadia Pustaka Utama.

Kridalaksana, 2008. *Kamu Linguistik*. Ende: Penerbit Nusa Indah.

SIL International. (2014). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (17th ed.). Dallas, TX: SIL International

Siahaan, S. (2008). *Issues in linguistics*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Tarno. (1992). *Tata Bahasa Dawan*. : Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahas, Depdikbud.

Temple, B., & Young, A. (2024). Qualitative Research and Translation: *Cross-Linguistic Approaches.* London: Rotledge.

Masinambow, dkk. 2002. *Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Daerah*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Mesthrie, Rajend, J. Swann, A. Deumert and W. L. Leap. 2000. *Introducing Sociolinguistics.* Great Britain: MPG Books Ltd, Bodmin.

Nababan, P. W. J. 1986. *Pengantar Sosiolinguistik*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.

Nurhuda, Pradicta. et.al (2021) Perbandingan Leksikon Bahasa Jawa Dialek Malang dan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Blitar. *Jurnal Bastrindo*, 2(2)

Sumarsono dan Paina Partana. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik*. Yogyakarta: Sabda.

Tarigan, Hendry Guntur. 1984. *Pengajaran Kosakata*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Weijen, C. A. van der. (1975). *Dialectology and its relevance to Indonesian linguistics*. Jakarta: Lembaga Bahasa dan Budaya.

Zulaeha, Ida. 2010. *Dialektologi*: Dialek Geografi dan Dialek Sosial. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.