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Inventory of Tontemboan Vocabulary as a Regional Language Protection

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Abstract--Tontemboan is a language spoken in parts of Minahasa and South Minahasa. Tontemboan is one of the regional languages in North Sulawesi. Tontemboan is one of the languages that are endangered if there is no effort in terms of language participation. The threat of extinction of the Tontemboan language triggers actions to keep from extinction, one of which is the inventory of the vocabulary of the language itself. This inventory is done with the aim of getting vocabulary in the language of the area that is focused on reduplication areas with thought if possible can enrich vocabulary Indonesian. In order to obtain a reduplication form in this language, data collection is carried out by library method and continued with the listening method, which is listening to the use of this language in everyday life by speakers of that language. This method is done in more detail using record techniques. In addition to listening to the use of language, there are also face-to-face interviews with speakers by asking or confirming the vocabulary/reduplication obtained. The instrument used in data collection in face-to-face interviews is to use Swadesh's vocabulary list that has been modified into a dimlication form.

Keywords--inventory, language, reduplication, regional languages, vocabulary.

Introduction

Regional language inventory aims to obtain regional language vocabulary data that has the potential to enrich Indonesian vocabulary. In essence, forms of

activities related to the inventory of regional languages, among others: 1) the collection of language data in the field; 2) collection of regional language data from written and online sources (dictionary, research results, literary works, etc.); 3) The preparation of the regional language dictionary/dictionary. In that regard, the inventory of regional languages is very related to the revitalization of regional languages (Chen et al., 2002; Gillette et al., 1999).

Language revitalization is an effort to restore endangered languages to the level of use after a decline in use. The main task of language revitalization is: 1) teaching the language to those who do not know the language; 2) get people who learn the language and people who already know the language to use it in a wider situation (Budiwiyanto, 2016). Furthermore, he proposed several efforts that could be made to restore the use of endangered languages, namely: 1) learn a few words, such as greetings and introductions or short conversations; 2) collect linguistic publications, field records, and sound recordings as part of the creation of community-based resources and archives; 3) develop a system of writing and the creation of community-based dictionary and pedagogical grammar; 4) create audio or video recordings of the remaining speakers with the aim of documenting and archiving examples of their language use by creating a corpus of materials of various types; 5) take a language class or language skills; and 6) run a full immersion school (a school whose language of instruction is an endangered language) for children whose communities have the resources to support them (Hargrave & Sénéchal, 2000; Wilbur, 2009).

Language documentation is not only considered a data repository for scientific research, but language documentation plays an important role in language participation. Therefore, Himmelmann in Austin (2007), notes that language documentation is a multipurpose and eternal recording of language. Multipurpose in this context means that language documentation includes as many and varied recordings as possible covering all aspects of the language. In other words, language documentation ideally contains all registers and varieties, evidence of language as a social practice and cognitive prowess, and includes examples of spoken and written language use. The enduring nature of language documentation contains a long-term perspective that can reach future issues and issues of language (Himmelmann, 2006; Rallu et al., 1993; Muri, 2014). Thus, the purpose of language documenting is not the creation of short-term recordings for specific purposes or for specific groups. Therefore, the ideal language documentation is a recording that can be used for the next generation and the speaker community whose identity is still unknown and who want to also explore questions that have not arisen at the time of documenting. The form of language documentation in question is in the form of a comprehensive primary data corpus (Wang, 2005; Maass, 1999).

Language defense is closely related to language shifts. Both are like a coin that has two sides, on one side of language shift and on the other side of language maintenance. This phenomenon is a phenomenon that occurs at the same time. Languages shifting other languages or languages that are not displaced by other languages; A displaced language is one that is unable to defend itself (Lukman, 2000). In language defense, people collectively determine the continuation of using the language commonly used. When people choose a new language in the

realm that was originally used old language, at that time the possibility of language shift. Language maintenance is the decision to continue the collective use of language by a community that has used it before. Language maintenance is the opposite or different side of a language shift, where a community decides to change the language it has used or choose another language instead of the language it has spoken (Fasold, 1987).

As the title of this article "Inventory of Tontemboan Vocabulary as Regional Language Protection Policy" it is intended as an effort to restore endangered languages at the level of use after a decrease in use. It is said to be endangered, even very threatened because the Tontemboan language is only used between old generations, no longer to children. Millennials are not currently using it so there needs to be efforts to overcome the problem. Tontemboan language becomes urgent in terms of preservation, not only because the Tontemboan language-speaking area is not far from the Manado city, but generally people domiciled in the Tontemboan language speaking area use Manado Malay in daily activities. Parents under the age of 50 are less Tontemboan, among others because they no longer master the mother tongue. Thus, the characteristics of the locality of the people of Tontemboan language users will disappear, as well as local wisdom that can be explored through language (Li et al., 2014; Friederici et al., 2013).

In that regard, the special purpose of this writing is to describe the Tontemboan vocabulary that is limited to reduplication. There are various forms of reduplication that can be presented in this paper so that it will appear a peculiarity of repetitive vocabulary. Some writings related to Tontemboan language have been done, but in relation to the inventory of vocabulary that focuses on nouns is still very limited, even published in the form of articles online in the form of nominal phrases. Some similar studies that have been conducted include 1) Palar Revlin "Aspect Category in Tontemboan Language" labbineka.kemdikbud.go.id;" 2) Undergraduate student article "English and Tontemboan Suffixes" media.neliti.com;" media.neliti.com; 3) Robot Kevin "Absolute Directions in Tontemboan Language" *ejournal Unsrat*, 2019; 4) Pontangan OS "Tontemboan Language Suffix" *ejournal Unima*, 2020 and 5) Mundung "Verba Tontemboan (A Contribution for Regional Language Learning in South Minahasa Regency)" *ejournal Unima* 2020 (Perani & Abutalebi, 2005; Shaw et al., 2012).

Research Method

The method used follows a procedure that begins with literature study and continues with interviews and analysis with a structural approach. the point is to identify the units by paying attention to the form, meaning, elements, structure, and distribution of reduplication units. The type of unit of language is identified based on the categories of elements that make up them (nouns, verbs, and adjectives), the structure of those elements, and the meanings formed from variations in the structure of those elements. Changes in the form or structure of language units are determined based on their basic form or structure and the change in meaning that arises due to the change. The identification of changes in the form and meaning of the units of language using the theory of transformation.

The results of this analysis produce a pattern/vocabulary system/reduplication of the Tontemboan regional language (Nyandra et al., 2018; Tetty, 2020).

Result

Tontemboan languages are grouped by word categories, namely nouns, verbs, and adjectives (Menaka & Sankar, 2019; Suardiana, 2016).

Noun reduplication

- Complete reduplication

Whole reduplication is a form of full repetition of the basic word. This dimity applies to the basic words noun, adjective, and verb. The reduplication of intact nouns is obtained by repeating the base form, both monomorphic and polymorphic as a whole. The meaning of the complete reduplication depends on the form of the base. Examples:

wua 'buah' > *wua-wua* 'banyak buah'
wale 'rumah' > *wale-wale* 'banyak rumah'
uma 'kebun' > *uma-uma* 'banyak kebun'
watu 'batu' > *watu-watu* 'banyak batu'
tana 'tanah' > *tana-tana* 'tanah-tanah'
waka 'tongkat' > *waka-waka* 'tongkat-tongkat'
waba 'mulut' > *wa'ba-wa'ba* 'mulut-mulut'
pagi 'pisau' > *pagi-pagi* 'pisau-pisau'

The function of this repetition is to express plural.

- Voice copy reduplication

If the basic word that is reduplicated has a final consonant phoneme, then the final consonant change on the first word. This applies to noun as basic word.

Examples:

raran 'tangga' > *rara-raran* 'tangga-tangga'
karay 'baju' > *kara-karay* 'baju-baju'
londey 'perahu' > *londe-londey* 'perahu-perahu'
lalan 'jalan' > *lala-lalan* 'jalan-jalan'
kawok 'tikus' > *kawo-kawok* 'tikus-tikus'
paret 'kelelawar' > *pere-peret* 'kelelawar-kelelawar'
seram 'semut' > *sara-saram* 'semut-semut'
wene 'padi' > *wene-wenen* 'padi-padi'
wulinga 'telur' > *wulinga-wulinga?* 'telur-telur'

This reduplication function also expresses plural.

- Reduplication accompanied by affix (prefix)

Combination of number reduplication

prefix *ma-* + numerals

Examples:

ma+asa > *maasa-masa* 'satu-satu'
ma+ talu > *matalu-talut* 'bertiga-tiga' *ma+ pitu* > *mapitu-pitu* 'bertujuh'
ma+ rua > *marua-rua* 'berdua-dua'

Verb reduplication

- Complete reduplication

Complete repetition of verbs.

Examples:

indo 'ambil' > *indo – indo* 'ambil – ambil'

tana 'kena' > *tana – tana* 'kena – kena'

maya 'berjalan' > *maya – maya* 'berjalan – jalan'

lantu 'patah' > *lantu – lantu* 'patah – patah'

This repetition expresses the intensity of the frequency of activities or actions.

- Voice copy reduplication

Examples:

wangker > *wangke* 'jual' > *wangke – wangker* 'jual – jual'

tongkor 'beri' > *tongko – tongkor* 'beri – beri'

tengkel 'pukul' > *tengke – tengkel* 'pukul – pukul'

sowat 'jawab' > *sowa – sowat* 'jawab – jawab'

lukut 'duduk' > *luku – lukut* 'duduk – duduk'

If the reduplicated base ends in a consonant, then the consonant in the first root will melt.

- Reduplication with Affix

- Prefix *ma-* + Verb

The final phoneme of the first basic word is lost.

Examples:

ma- + *tawoy* – *matawoy* – *tawoy* 'bekerja terus – menerus'

ma- + *wuleng* – *mawuleng* – *wuleng* 'memikul'

ma- + *ka'kap* – *makakap* – *ka'kap* 'memeluk terus-menerus'

ma- + *timboy* – *matimboy* – *timboy* 'memegang terus – menerus'

- Prefix *pa-* (*pya-*) + Verb Reduplication

Example:

topok 'tusuk' > *pyatopo-topok* 'ditusuk-tusuk'

wangkil 'lempar' > *pyawangki-wangkil* 'dilempar-lemparkan'

saput 'bungkus' > *pyasapu-saput* 'dibungkus-bungkus'

pasut 'pukul' > *pyapasu-pasut* 'dipukul-pukul'

moyong 'hanyut' > *pyaroyo-royong* 'dihanyut-hanyutkan'

- Prefix *pe-* Verb Reduplication, the final phoneme of the first basic word is lost.

Example:

pasut > *pepasu-pasut* 'akan dipukul-pukulkan'

saput > *pesapu – saput* 'akan dibungkus-bungkuskan'

wangkil > *pewangkil-wangkil* 'akan dilempar-lemparkan'

wusang > *pewusang – wusang* 'akan disumbat-sumbatkan'

- Prefix *pina-* + Verb Reduplication

Example:

ere > *pinaere-ere* 'dicari-cari'

pokol > *pinapoko-pokol* 'dipotong-potong'

ka'il > *pinaka'i – ka'il* 'digali-gali'

indo > *pina indo-indo* 'diambil-ambil'

- Prefix *pinaka-* + Verb Reduplication

Example:

indo > *pinakaindo-indo* ‘telah diambil-ambil semuanya’

are > *pinakaere-ere* ‘telah dicari-cari semuanya’

pate > *pinakapate-pate* ‘telah dibunuh-bunuh semuanya’

If the final phoneme of the reduplicated base word ends in a consonant then the consonant is lost.

Example:

wusang > *pinaka wuseng –wuseng* ‘telah disumbat-sumbat’

wangker > *pinaka wangke- wangker* ‘telah dijual-jual semuanya’ *engket* >

pinakaengke-engke ‘telah dinyala-nyalakan semuanya’

kamas > *pinakakama –kamas* ‘telah dicucisemuanya’

pangkur > *pinakapangku-pangkur* ‘telah dipukul- pukul semuanya’

upu > *pinakaupu-upu* ‘telah dipetik-petik semuanya’

ka’il > *pinaka ka’il* > *ka’il* ‘telag digali-gali semuanya’

alap > *pinaka eele- elep* ‘telah diminum-minum semuanya’

- Prefix pine - + Verb Reduplication

Example:

indo > *pinengindo-ngindo* ‘diambil berulang-ulang’

ere > *pinengere-ngere* ‘dicari berulang-ulang’

pe > *pinengepe –ngepe* ‘dicoba berulang-ulang’

ero > *pinengero-ngero* ‘digoyang berulang-ulang’

angkai > *pinengangka –ngangka* ‘diangkat berulang-ulang’

This combination represents an event that is done repeatedly.

- The Combination of Reduplication with the suffix – en

Example:

rambus ‘*rampas* > *rambus – rambusen* ‘rampas – rampasan

‘*tawoy* ‘*kerja*’ > *tawo – tawoyen* ‘kerjakan dengan baik ‘

ru’ul ‘*kumpul*’ > *ru’u – ru’uten* ‘kumpulkan dengan baik ‘

sowat ‘*jawab* ‘ > *sowa – sowaten* ‘jawab dengan baik’

li’mur ‘*kumpul* ‘ > *li’mu – lim’muren* ‘kumpul dengan baik ‘

- Verb Reduplication with Insert –um-

Example:

tawoy > *tumawo – tawoy* ‘bekerjalah sungguh-sungguh’

timboy > *tumimbo – timboy* ‘peganglah erat-erat’

kopat > *kumopa – kopat* ‘melangkah dengan hati-hati’

ta’ney > *tuna’ne – taney* ‘ingat-ingalah’

tinanem > *tuminan – tinanem* ‘tanam-tanaman’

This combination expresses the intensity of the call to do which is referred to by the basic word.

- Combination of Reduplication with confix pe- + en

Example:

peindo-indon ‘akan segera mengambil’

petimbo – timboyen ‘akan memegang’

pesiwo – siwon ‘akan memasak’

pekembu – kembuten ‘akan menabut’

- Prefix Combination – pina + Verb Reduplication + Suffix –an

Example:

ngali > *pinangali-ngalian* ‘tempat yang selalu dibawa-bawakan’

indo > *pinaindo – indion* ‘tempat yang selalu diambil’

taka > *pinataka-takalan* ‘tempat yang selalu ditiduri’

luku > *pinaluku-lukutan* 'tempat yang selalu diduduki'
wule > *pinawule-wulengan* 'tempat yang selalu dimainkan'
wua > *pinawua-wuasan* 'tempat yang selalu dicucikan'

This combination states the place where the work is applied referred to by the base word.

- This partial reduplication serves to convert the verb class into a noun that means to state a tool.

Example:

wusang > *wuwusang* 'penyumbat'
so 'kel' > *soso* 'kel' 'penjolak'
wolev > *wowolev* 'pengusir'
ra'as > *rara'as* 'alu'
gorit > *gogorit* 'gergaji'
lukul > *lulukut* 'pantai'
topok > *totopok* 'penusuk'
telew > *tetelew* 'sayap'
k'kot > *koko'kot* 'sisir'
saput > *sasaput* 'pembungkus'

- Partial Reduplication with Suffix *-an*

Example:

tongkor 'pukul' > *tetengkoran* 'gong'
lukut 'duduk' > *lulukutan* 'tempat duduk'
weren 'gantung' > *wewerenan* 'tali buaian' 'kantar'
'nyanyi > *kakantaran* 'nyanyian'
solo 'minyak' > *sosoloan* 'lantera/lampu'

This reduplication combination of suffixes serves to convert verb classes into noun classes.

Adjective reduplication

- Complete Reduplication

Example:

sala 'besar' > *sela - sela* 'besar-besar'
lambi 'lemah' > *lambi - lambi* 'lemah - lemah'
kompeng 'pendek' > *kompeng - kompeng* 'pendek - pendek'
sale 'suka' > *sale - sale* 'suka - suka'
rangka 'tinggi' > *rangka - rangka?* 'tinggi - tinggi'
take 'kecil' > *take - take* 'kecil - kecil'
ante 'kuat' > *ante-ante* 'kuat-kuat'
lame 'lembut' > *lame - lame* 'lembut - lembut'

The reduplication function is to express the consistency.

- Adjective Basic Word Reduplication

If the reduplicated basic word has the final phoneme of the consonant then the final consonant is change in the first word. This applies to the basic word adjective.

Example:

wangun 'bagus' > *wangu - wangun* 'bagus - bagus'
lo'or 'baik' > *lo'o - lo'or* 'baik - baik'
wa'as 'ragu' > *wa'a - wa'as* 'ragu - ragu'
taket 'kecil' > *take - takek* 'kecil - kecil'

- inde* 'takut' > *inde – inde* 'takut – takut' '
lambot 'panjang' > *lambo – lambot* 'panjang – panjang' '
rondor 'lurus' > *rondo – rondor* 'lurus – lurus' '
li'us 'kumpul' > *li'u – li'us* 'kumpul – kumpul' '
rintak 'halus' > *rinta – rintak* 'halus – halus' '
rondor 'lurus' > *rondo – rondor* 'lurus – lurus' '
wuring 'hitam' > *wuri – wuring* 'hitam – hitam' '
wangker 'besar' > *wangke – wangker* 'besar – besar' '
lo 'or' 'bagus' > *lo'o – lo'or* 'bagus – bagus' '
tayang 'jauh' > *taya – tayang* 'jauh – jauh' '
kolok 'pendek' > *kolo – kolok* 'pendek – pendek' '
- Reduplication with Affix
 - Prefix *me* + Adjective Reduplication.
 The final phoneme of the first basic word is lost.
 Example:
me- + lo'or > *melo'or* 'tetap baik'
me- + rinet > *merint – rinet* 'tetap kurus'
me- + kemel > *mengeme – ngemel* 'tetap gemuk'
me- + sakit > *menaki – nakit* 'tetap sakit'
 - Combination of Prefix *maka - +* Adjective Reduplication.
 Example:
makaulit-ulit 'benar sekali'
makakeme-kemel 'gemuk sekali' *makalo'o-lo'or* 'bagus sekali' *makawutu-wutul* 'betul sekali' *makawela-welar* 'lebar sekali' *makakulo-kulo* 'putih sekali' *makawuri – wuring* 'hitam sekali'
 This combination form expresses the aspect of improving a thing or circumstance.
 - Combination of Confix with Prefix Adjective Reduplication *ka - + ... -na* (third person pronoun).
 Example:
tapu > *katapu – tapu'na* 'dalam keadaan sangat matang'
wowos > *kawowo-wowosna* 'dalam keadaan sangat masak'
lo 'or > *kalo'or – orna* 'dalam keadaan sangat gembira'
sowor > *kasowo – soworna* 'dalam keadaan sangat subur'
 This combination expresses the qualitative intensity of something at a certain time that attracts people's attention.
 - Combination of Reduplication with Suffix *- en*
 If the final phoneme of a dimly reduplicated word ends with a vowel phoneme, then the phoneme of the first word remains and the one that is reduplicated gets a suffix.
 Example:
soma 'rapi' > *soma-soman* 'rapi – rapikan'
pute 'sama' > *pute – puten* 'sesama-sama mungkin'
weru 'baru' > *weru- weruen* 'jadikanlah baru sebaru-barunya'
sule 'tunjang' > *sule – sullen* 'tunjang-tunjanglah'
keli 'banyak' > *keli- keli* 'banyaknya sebanyak-banyaknya'
rondor 'lurus' > *rondo – rondoren* 'luruskan selurus-lurusnya'
kamang 'berkat' > *kama- kamangen* 'berkatilah'
 This combination expresses the intensity of hope from the speaker to a person or to God.

- Combination of Adjective Reduplication with Insertion –um-
Example:
te'es 'rajin – *tume* 'e – *te'es* ' paling rajin'
rangka 'tinggi' – *rumangka* – *rangka* ' paling tinggi '
kulo 'putih' – *kumulo-kulo* ' paling putih '
tayang ' jauh ' – *tumaya* –
tayang 'paling jauh 'lo'or ' bagus ' – *lumo'o* – lo'or ' paling baik '
selap ' cahaya ' – *sumela-selap* ' paling bercahaya '
This combination expresses superlative intensity. Phoneme or glottals of the first base word when reduplicated with insert –um- changes.
- Prefix Combination *ma* - + Adjective + Suffix –e, *pe*'
Example:
ti'is > *manu'i* – *ni'ise*' masih sementara menetes '
ero > *mengero* – *ngero'pe?* masih sementara bergoyang '
lukut > *meluku* – *lukute* ' masih sementara duduk-duduk '
sega > *menega* – *ngake?* ' masih sementara membengkok'
kan > *mengangane* 'masih sementara makan'
sa'sap > *mene'sa-ne'sape* 'masih sementara mengisap'
wangkar > *mewangk* – *wangker* 'masih sementara membesar'
This combination expresses things/circumstances that are still ongoing.
- Adjective reduplication in combination with the suffix –an expresses the superlative level marker as mentioned by the basic word.
Example:
lambo 'panjang' > *lalambotan* ' sangat panjang '
rangka ' tinggi ' > *rangka'an* 'sangat tinggi'
wangkar 'besar' > *wawangkaran* 'sangat besar'
tayang 'jauh' > *tatayangan* 'sangat jauh'
raram 'dalam' > *raraman* 'sangat dalam'

Conclusion

The results obtained are reduplication grouped by categories of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Both reduplications of the noun, verb, and adjective categories all have complete reduplication, sound copy, and reduplication with affixes (Issa et al., 2021; Atmowardoyo & Sakkir, 2021). Reduplication variations are most commonly found in the category of verbs, especially reduplication forms accompanied by affixes, such as; prefix *ma* + verb; prefix *pa* + verb reduplication; prefix *pe*- verb reduplication; prefix *pine* + verb reduplication; combination of verb reduplication with suffix –um; combination of reduplication with confix *pe*- +*en*; combination of prefix *pina*- + verb reduplication + suffix –an; partial reduplication, partial reduplication suffix –an.

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