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# REDUPLICATION OF THE **TONTEMBOAN** LANGUAGE

Sri Diharti  
Dian Rachmawati

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**Address:** 466, Sadashiv Peth, Pune, Maharashtra, India-411030

**Email:** novateurp@gmail.com

**Contact Number:** +917841988020

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## Foreward

Praise be to the presence of Allah swt. because it was His blessing that the author was able to complete the book entitled Reduplication of the Tontemboan language. In making this book, of course, we as writers were helped a lot by informants. Through informants, the author obtained the data needed for analysis. To obtain accurate data, the author chose informants who mastered the Tontemboan language so that all the required data could be obtained as expected.

The author chose the Tontemboan language to see its word repetition system because the Tontemboan language has many unique features. Therefore, the author feels very interested in discussing the Tontemboan language repetition system with the hope that the presence of this book will provide scientific insight, especially in the field of language, to its readers.

In the preparation of this book, of course many parties helped until it was finished. Therefore, the author would like to thank him for his participation in the preparation of this book. Our hope, as authors, is that the presence of this book will be useful for its readers.

Author





# Chapter 1

## Overview

### Language Tontemboan



In connection with linguistic developments in the archipelago and the many aspects of language that have regional characteristics, research and documentation of each regional language is required. This is considered necessary to preserve and increase insight into regional languages in the archipelago, both in structural and grammatical aspects. Of course, the act of preserving and documenting regional languages does not rule out the possibility of making a very large and useful contribution to the development of the Indonesian language. So that regional languages will continue to live and become symbols of the identity of each region. In this way regional languages will not become extinct.

One of the regional languages in North Sulawesi is Tontemboan. Tontemboan language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia, especially in Minahasa Regency, which is still maintained and used by the people in everyday life. Apart from being a symbol of regional identity and personality, the Tontemboan language is also a supporting and developing element of regional culture as well as an element of the national language.

Tontemboan language is the language used by the Tontemboan tribe, namely the Minahasa sub-tribe, especially in the Tareran, Sonder, Kawangkoan, Langowan, Tenga, Tumpaan, Amurang, Motoling, and parts of

Modoinding, Tombasian and Tompaso Baru sub-districts (Rattu, 1993: 1). The Tontemboan language belongs to the Austronesian language group on the northern part of Sulawesi Island. According to Rattu in Stelnie, 2020: 6, etymologically Tontemboan comes from the word 'tou' person' + wall + -an 'look down'. So, Tontemboan are 'mountain people' or 'people who live around the mountains'. According to history, it is explained by Stelnie, 2020: 6 that according to history, when the first descendants of the Minahasa tribe settled in the Wulur Mahatus Mountains, they often had disagreements regarding their territory. The Tonaas decided to discuss dividing the area based on the Pinawetengan stone. Based on this division, each chooses their region. The compass direction is used as the basis for selecting the area. The people to the north west call themselves Tombulu or tow in wulu 'people who live in bamboo thickets and mountains'. People heading north were called Tonsea or tow in sea 'people who took another road and stood in the thicket'. Meanwhile, the people who went south called themselves Tontemboan or tow in tembo'an 'people who stand on high places like mountains'. That is why the Tontemboan people are called 'mountain people'. Furthermore, the people heading east called themselves Tondano or tou in rano 'people who circle the water, in this case Lake Tondano'.

Furthermore, according to Sneddon in Stelnie, 2020: 7, Tontemboan was originally called Tompakewa. This language has two dialects, namely the Matana'i dialect which is used in the Sonder and Kawangkoan regions and the Makelai'i dialect which is used in the Tompaso, Langowan, Rumoong, Amurang regions, and the New Tompaso dialect. The Sonder and Kawangkoan areas which use the Matana'i dialect are also used by Minahasa people in the districts of Tareran, Tumpaan, Amurang, Motoling,

Tenga, and parts of Modinding. On the other hand, the Makela'i dialect, apart from the one mentioned above, is also used in Motoling District, namely in the villages of Tokin, Kumelembuai, Pontak, and Popo. Between the Matana'i and Makela'i dialects there are differences, especially regarding the use of consonants. For example, the word 'eat' in the Matana'i dialect is called kuman and in the Makela'i dialect it is called kumang and so on.

Currently, Tontemboan is a language that is threatened with extinction because Tontemboan is only actively used by the elderly, while most young people prefer to use Manado Malay in everyday conversations. Therefore, the author is interested in researching and writing about the Tontemboan language in the field of morphology, especially looking at the system of word repetition or reduplication of the Tontemboan language because according to the author this is very important to document so that the Tontemboan language continues to exist as a regional language so that it is no longer included as one endangered language. Another consideration regarding the importance of standardizing the Tontemboan language repetition system is the increasing influence of Manado Malay. From children to adults, they are starting to mix up the use of Tontemboan and Manado Malay in everyday conversations.

Based on the facts above, this book specifically discusses the repetition system of the Tontemboan language. The hope of the author of this book is that apart from being important for knowledge and insight into the repetition system of the Tontemboan language, it is also important for preserving its rules and at the same time being useful for the development and teaching of Indonesian, especially for the Tontemboan people.



# Chapter 2

## Forms Reduplication

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### A. Definition Reduplication

**R**eduplication is the process or result of repeating words or word elements, such as the words house, guest, back and forth (Language Center of the Ministry of National Education, 2003: 938). Meanwhile Ramlan in his book Indonesian Morphological Science (1985: 57) states that what is meant by reduplication or repetition is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. The result of repetition is called a repeat word, while what is repeated is the basic form.

Chaer (2003: 182) further emphasizes that reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either in its entirety, partially, or by changing the sound. Therefore, it is common to distinguish between full reduplication, such as tables (from the base of the table), partial reduplication such as men (from the base of men), and reduplication with sound changes, such as alternating (from the base behind).

Verhaar (2004: 152) argues that the process of reduplication or “drawing” occurs in many languages throughout the world. He emphasized that the reduplication process also occurs in Indonesian and regional languages. Samsuri (1988: 191) said that reduplication is interpreted as a morphological process that is found in many languages in the world.

Based on several definitions from language experts regarding reduplication or repetition of words, it can be concluded that reduplication or repetition occurs in words or word elements, either in whole or in part.

## B. Recurrence Forms

Based on the form of reduplication, Keraf (1984: 120), divides the form of repetition into four types, namely:

1. Deuteronomy of the initial tribe or also called *dwipurwa*. In this form of repetition, the vowel of the initial syllable weakens and shifts to the middle position to become *ě* [pepet]

<i>tatangga</i>	→	neighbor
<i>luluhur</i>	→	ancestors
<i>lalaki</i>	→	man

2. Repeat all basic shapes. This repetition is called complete repetition. There are two types of complete repetition, namely repetition of the basic form in the form of a basic word called *dwilingga* and repetition of the basic form in the form of created words with affixes.

houses	→	houses
fruit	→	fruits
deeds	→	deeds
events	→	events

3. Repetition also occurs for all syllables, but in one of the syllables there is a sound change in one or more phonemes. This loop is called *dwilingga* copy sound .

movements	→	movements
vegetables	→	vegetables
ravaged ravaged	→	ravaged ravaged

4. Repetitions that receive affixes, both on the first phallus and on the second phallus. This repetition is called an affixed repetition.

playing around  
strolling  
hit

Chaer (2000) in his book Practical Indonesian Grammar divides four forms of rephrasing. The four forms of rephrasing are:

1. A pure repeat word is a repeat word whose repetition part is the same as the base word it repeats.

**Example:**

houses	(basic form: house)
eat-eat	(basic form: eat)
hurry up	(basic form: quickly)
just in case	(basic form: if)

2. Sound-changing repeat words are repeat words in which the repetition part contains a change in sound, both vowel and consonant sounds.

**Example:**

vowel changes:	alternating attitude various twinkling
consonant change:	vegetables side dishes courteus scattered



3. Partial repeat words, namely repeat words where the repetition only occurs in the first syllable and is accompanied by replacing the vowel of the first syllable with the sound *e* pepet.

**Example:**

ancestor	(basic form: sublime)
man	(basic form: man)
neighbor	(basic form: stairs)
plants	(basic form: plants)

4. Rephrasing with affixes, namely rephrasing which is accompanied by an affix. According to the formation process, there are three types of affixed words, namely:
  - a. A basic word is first given an affix and then repeated. For example, the basic word *arrange* is given the suffix *-an* so that it becomes *rule*. Then said *rule* This be repeated so that become rules.

**Example :** buildings  
activities  
leaders  
demolitions

- b. A basic word be repeated Then given affix. For example, the word *run* be repeated become *run* Then given prefix *ing* - so that become *running*.

**Example :** looking around  
jumping up and down  
flipping  
touching

- c. A basic word is repeated and affixed at the same time. For example, the basic word *day* is given the prefix *ber-* so that it becomes the form *days*.

Another example:      tons  
                             miles  
                             meters  
                             cubed  
                             months

This is different from Verhaar (2004: 152 ). \_ \_ pacing, (1) *dwipurwa*, namely repetition of the first *syllable*, such as *men and proverbs*, (2) *dwiwasana*, namely repetition at the end of words, laughing, and (3) *trilingga*, namely repetition of the original morpheme up to three times, for example, *dig-dag-dug* (was worried).

Simatupang (1983) divides the forms of reduplication or repetition into (1) partial reduplication, namely reduplication which repeats only part of the basic element (usually the CV group—the first or last second term of the base), and (2) full reduplication, namely reduplication which repeats the entire basic words.

Ramlan (1985) divides four forms of repetition, namely (1) repetition of the entire basic form without changing the phoneme and not combined with the affixing process, (2) repetition of part of the basic form which is not completely repeated, (3) repetition combined with the affixing process affixes, namely the basic form is repeated throughout and combined with the process of affixing affixes. This means that repetition occurs together with the process of affixing and together they also support one function, and (4) repetition with changes in phonemes.

This is different from the opinion of Jos Daniel Parera who divides the forms of reduplication using the term *re-formation*. According to Parera (2007: 51) *reformulation* in Indonesian consists of:

1. *Symmetrical reshaping*, namely reshaping that occurs from a basic shape that is completely repeated.

**Example:**

(thing)	skirts	skirts
	shelves	shelves
	books	books
	goat	goats
(work)	play	around
	run	run
	screaming	screaming
(nature)	hit	hit
	good	is good
	healthy	healthy
	hurry	hurry up

2. *Regressive* and *progressive reshaping*, namely regressive reshaping if in the reshaping the basic form of the word can be found. Parera mentions basic words and non-basic words for the reason that he emphasizes the basic meaning by stating that when he mentions *a root word*, it is not *a root word*. Meanwhile, *progressive reshaping*, namely a reshaping that repeats part of the basic shape and that shape is tied to the basic shape. Look at the example below.

<i>regressive</i>	<i>basic form</i>	<i>progressive</i>
insisted	urge	insisted
tangent	touch on	offended
stand	withhold	hold on
shoot	shoot	shoot

According to Parera (2007: 53), the structural difference between regressive and progressive reformulations is directed at semantic differences, namely regressive reformulations support reciprocal or

mutual meaning and progressive reformulations support meaning or intensity or quantity and duration (duration aspect: thinking about it), (look around). Compare the meaning of two types of reshapes that are the same basic shape, but one is a regressive reshape and the other is a progressive reshape.

*urge-urge* and *urge-urge*  
*offend-offend* and *offend-offend*

### 3. Reshape Consonants

Structural reformulations of consonants that are repeated are consonants of the basic form and vowel sounds that experience variations or diverge from the vowel sounds of the basic form. In the reformulation of these consonants there are unique forms. That is, the forms are tied structurally and semantically to the basic form. For example, *gestures*. The *movement* form is a free morpheme, while the *movement form* is a unique bound morpheme because the *movement form* can only be paired with the *movement form*. Another example, *colorful* /w, r, n /, *various* /s, r, b/ and so on .

### 4. Vocal Reshape

Reshape vowels that repeat vowels from the basic form. The consonants of the basic form can vary and are often articulatorily unpredictable. So, this phenomenon cannot be normalized unless the basic form of the vowel is repeated.

- a. Reform the vowel aa: *friendly*
- b. Reform the vowel au: *vegetables, mixed, side dishes*
- c. Reform the vowel a au: *chaotic*
- d. Reform the vowel eu: *full-saturated*
- e. Reform the vowel ua: *spill-cornucopia*
- f. Reform the vowel e ai: *scatter*

## 5. Reduplication Reshape

The reduplication form only repeats the initial consonant of the base form along with the vowel *e* *pepet*. So, the formula is *e* + base = consonant plus vowel /*e*/ plus base form.

### Example:

guest	guests
crumbling	wreckage
ladder	neighbor's stair
noble	ancestors
leaf	leaves

According to Kridalaksana (2007: 88) there are three forms of reduplication, namely phonological reduplication, morphemic reduplication and syntactic reduplication. Apart from dividing these three forms of reduplication, Harimurti said that the same phenomenon could also be divided into *dwipurwa*, *dwilingga*, *dwilingga* copy sound, *dwiwasana*, and *trilingga*. The following is the explanation.

### 1. Phonological Reduplication

In phonological reduplication there is no change in meaning because the repetition is only phonological, meaning that there is no or no repetition of lexemes. For example, the forms *chest*, *cheeks*, *nails*, *lungs*, and so on are forms of phonological reduplication because these forms do not come from the lexemes *\*da*, *\*pi*, *\*ku*, and *\*lung* or it can be said that there are no lexeme forms *\*da*, *\*pi*, *\*ku*, and *\*lung*.

### 2. Morphemic Reduplication

In morphemic reduplication, there is a change in the grammatical meaning of the repeated lexeme, resulting in a unit that has the status of a word.

3. Syntactic Reduplication  
reduplication is a process that occurs in lexemes which produces units that have clause status.

**Example:**

- *far away*
- *sour oranges*

4. *Dwipurwa* is a repetition of the first syllable in a lexeme with a weakening of the vowel.

**Example:**

- neighbor
- man
- guest
- fellow

5. *Dwilingga* is a repetition of the lexeme.

**Example:**

- houses
- eating out

6. *Dwilingga copy sound* is a repetition of a lexeme with phoneme variations.

**Example:**

- back and forth
- back and forth
- helter-skelter
- scratches

7. *Dwiwasana* is the repetition of the back part of a lexeme.

**Example:**

- first of all
- slowly
- once in a while

8. *Trilingga* is the repetition of onomatopoeia three times with phoneme variations.

**Example:**

- My mother prefers *cas-cis-cus* in Bugis to Indonesian.
- My heart *is pounding* waiting for the exam results to be announced.
- *Screaming* music could be heard all night in the cafe.
- There was a continuous *bang-der-bang* that night in West Beirut.

In general, the classification of forms of reduplication or repetition by several experts discussed above is similar. Therefore, these opinions will be used as a reference in understanding the Tontembuan language reduplication system in an integrated manner.

# Chapter 3

## Meaning Reduplication

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### A. Meaning of Reduplication on Repetition of Words

Meaning is the meaning given to a linguistic form (Language Center, Ministry of National Education, 2003: 703). Actually, meaning can be divided into two types, namely grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. Grammatical meaning is meaning that is based on the relationship between language elements in larger units, for example the relationship between words and other words in phrases or clauses, while lexical meaning is the meaning of language elements as symbols of objects, events and so on.

A word has meaning, whether grammatical meaning or lexical meaning or can have meaning together. What we mean by collectively is that the word has meaning, both grammatically and lexically. For example, the morpheme *eat* in Indonesian which is given the prefix *pe-* experiences a change in grammatical meaning because of the existence of categories. In this example there is also a change in lexical meaning, because the meaning of the word *eat* is different from the meaning of the word *eater*.

Individual changes in meaning can be seen in changes in the word *up* to *raise*. Here there is no change in the word category, therefore there is no change in the grammatical meaning of the word. The only change that occurs is a change in the identity of the word which also changes the lexical meaning of the word.



As with other morphemic processes, repetition or reduplication can also change meaning, both grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. The same thing happened with the reduplication of the Tontemboan language.

Before entering into a discussion of the meaning of the Tontemboan language, the meaning of reduplication proposed by Chaer will be explained (2000) in his book *Practical Indonesian Grammar* as a benchmark in explaining the meaning of the Tontemboan language, although the discussion also refers to the opinion of Simatupang (1983).

According to Chaer, the meaning of repetition or reduplication is as follows:

**1. Repetition to get the meaning of *many, all, throughout*, is done with common nouns.**

**Example:**

- *Students* must wear uniforms.  
(students means all students)
- *The books* in the library are arranged neatly.  
(books means all books)

This repetition of words with a plural meaning is also used in nouns with affixes, such as:

- regulations
- developments
- views

**2. Repetition to get *many and various meanings* is carried out with:**

- a. There are many types of nouns in the form of repeated words ending *in -an*.

**Example:**

- At the Sunday market, many people sell *fruit*.  
(fruit means many and various)
- *Nuts* are imported from that area.  
(nuts means many and various kinds)

- b. Certain nouns in the rephrased form change their sound.

**Example:**

- *Vegetables* are imported from *the* Lembang area.  
(vegetables means many and various kinds)
- Rice and *side* dishes were distributed to *the* victims.  
(side dishes means many and various kinds)

- c. Certain verbs in the verb form end in *-an*.

**Example:**

- These *fritters* are sold at that stall.  
(fried means various kinds of fried things)
- This *stew* is delicious eaten with hot coffee.  
(stew- stew It means various kind of boiled)

**3. Repetition for get meaning *lots with size the unit is called the root word* done to:**

- a. A noun that expresses unit size ( length, weight, contents, time) and What is the name thing that becomes receptacle something, deep rephrase form beginning *ber* -.

**Example:**

- This building used *tons* of cement.  
(tons means a lot (cement) calculated in tons)
- Police confiscated *bottles* of liquor in the raid.  
(bottles means a lot (liquor) counted by the bottle)

- b. Number words that express multiples of ten in the form of rephrases *begin with-*.

**Example:**

- *Thousands* of people suffered as a result of the war.  
(thousands means many (people) counted in thousands)
- *Hundreds of* families have been transmigrated to the province .  
(hundreds means many (heads of families) are counted in hundreds)

**4. Repetition to get the meaning of *many so called basic words* is carried out with adjectives in pure basic word form.**

**Example:**

- Rivers in Kalimantan are *wide*.  
(wide-wide means lots of widths)
- 's *thick* books are neatly *arranged* in the cupboard.  
(thick It means lots of thick ones)

**5. Repetition For get meaning *rather or a little nature* done to:**

- a. A noun that expresses color in rephrase form affix join *to -an*.

**Example:**

- The color of the car is *greenish yellow*.  
(greenish means slightly (green))
- The water is clear *bluish*.  
(bluish means slightly (coloured) blue)

- b. Nouns that are known by their nature in the form of repeated words have the compound affix *to -an*.

**Example:**

- He was almost twenty but still *childish*.  
(childish means a little childlike)
- *Regional* actions can hamper development.  
(regional-regional means slightly regional)

**6. Repetition to obtain meaning is *similar* to:**

- a. Nouns in pure rephrased form

**Example:**

- Before he could get into *a stance* he was kicked in the stomach.  
(Horse means its nature is like that of a horse)
- The house is indeed nice but there is no *ceilin*.  
(ceiling means the part of the house above which is like a sky or attic)

- b. Nouns in the form of repeated words end in *-an*

**Example:**

- Boys love *cars*.  
(toy car means a toy that resembles a car) in small size)
- We became *cat* and *mouse* with the officer.  
(cat and mouse means acting like a cat)

**7. Repetition to get the meaning *really* or *really* is done with adjectives in the form of pure words.**

**Example:**

- Spread your arms *straight!*  
(straight means really straight)
- Throw *away* the dangerous object.  
(far-away means as far as possible)

8. Repetition to get the meaning *although, even though* is done with adjectives and verbs which express a situation in pure repetition form.

**Example:**

- *Sweet* potatoes raw.  
(Raw means even though it is raw)
- *was sick and* went to school.  
(Sick-sick means even though it hurts)

9. Repetition to obtain meaning is *repeatedly* or *often* done with verbs in the form of rewords starting with *me-* or *ber-*.

**Example:**

- They *danced* happily.  
(Dancing means dancing repeatedly)
- He *shot* in all directions.  
(Shooting means repeatedly shooting)

10. Repetition to obtain *mutual* or *reciprocal* meaning is carried out with:

- a. The verb is in the form of a rephrase with the prefix *me-* on the second element.

**Example:**

- The fight started with *teasing* between them.  
(Making fun of each other means making fun of each other)
- *The shooting* that occurred within a few minutes resulted in dozens of victims.  
(Shooting means shooting at each other)

- b. Verbs in the form of rephrased words with the ending *-an* , or the combined affix *ber-/-an* .

**Example:**

- They *were chasing each other* happily.  
(Chasing means chasing each other)
- Don't *speed* on busy roads.  
(Speeding means speeding each other  
(overtaking))

**11. Repetition to obtain meaning *is done without a purpose or just for fun* with certain verbs and in the form of pure repetition.**

**Example:**

- Let's *sit* outside.  
(Sitting means sitting without a purpose)
- Many people *bathe* at Sanur Beach.  
(Mandi-mandi means bathing done for fun)

**12. Repetition for get meaning *about or matter* done to some verbs in rephrase form with prefix *me-* on element second.**

**Example:**

- In matter *volumes* it's him the person.  
(Volume-binding means binding things)
- *Printing* is my responsibility.  
(Print means printing)

**13. Repetition to get the *same meaning in time* is done with verbs in the form of pure words, usually used at the beginning of a sentence.**

**Example:**

- *When I came home* my stomach was hungry.  
(Going home means when you come home or as soon as you come home)
- *Suddenly* he immediately became angry with me.  
(Come-come means as soon as it comes)
- *woke up* they were already fighting.  
(Awake-wake means so awake)

**14. Repetition to get the meaning of *most or nothing more* is done with adjectives, in the form:**

- a. The word repeat begins with *se-*, or has the compound affix *se-/ -nya*, and is used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a noun.

**Example:**

- *As clever as* a squirrel is at jumping, it sometimes falls too.  
(Smart-smart means no matter how clever)
  - *As far as* my eye could see I saw only water.  
(As far as possible means as far as I can see)
- b. The word "re" has the compound affix *se-/ -nya*, and is used as an adverb after a noun.

**Example:**

- Choose the *best pencil*.  
(Best means the best)
- Tie it *tightly*.  
(As tightly as possible means as tightly as possible)

- 15. Repetition to obtain meaning *is done as long as* it is done with verbs, in the form of the word repeat with the joining affix *se-/ -nya*.**

Example:

- Shoot *at random*.  
(Just as casually means just as long as it hits)
- The task was done *at will*.  
(As he pleases means according to what he wants)

- 16. Repetition to get the meaning of *all* or *throughout* is done with nouns that express time in the form of repeated words with the joining affix *se-/ -an*.**

Example :

- *all night* because my father was sick.  
(All night means all night)
- *Everyday* work is just daydreaming.  
(Everyday means all day)

- 17. Repetition to get the meaning of *ever* or *again* is done with several verbs in the form of pure repeat words and is usually used after the word deny *not*.**

Example:

- Already since last week he no *come and go*.  
(Come-come means (never) come again)
- Since then it hasn't *appeared* again.  
(Appearing means (not) ever appearing (again))



**18. Repetition to obtain meaning *consists of* what are called basic words.**

- a. Original number words in pure rephrased form.

Example:

- They were lined up *three by three* in front of the office.
- (Three-three means each row (line) consists of three people)
- The cakes must be inserted *one by one* so they don't break.  
(One-on-one means each time (putting) consists of one (cake))

- b. Nouns that have size (weight, length, area, magnitude, and time) or which are usually used as measurements for other objects; in pure rephrased form starting with *se-*.

Example:

- He cut the clothing material *into lengths*.  
(Semeter-semeter means each piece is a meter long)
- He transported the rice *by the sacks*.  
(Sekarung-sekarung means every time you transport it is a sack)

19. Repetition of words with the meaning of *consisting* is also used in original number words followed by nouns with names of measurements (weight, length, area, contents, and time) or nouns which express containers which are usually used as measurements for other objects, in the form of pure words or full repetition.

**Example:**

- He cut the wood two meters-two meters.  
(Two meters-two meters means each piece is two meters long)
- We were given *five minutes* to talk.  
(Five minutes-five minutes means each person is given five minutes)

20. Repetition to get the meaning of *intensity* is carried out on:

- a. Adjectives, in the form of pure adverbs, are used as predicate adverbs in sentences.

**Example:**

- Tie this basket *tightly*.  
(Strong means as strong as possible)
  - He held my hand *tightly*.  
(Tightly means very closely)
- b. Adjectives in the form of repeated words have the compound affix me-/ -kan, and are used as predicates in transitive sentences.

**Example:**

- Don't *exaggerate* the problem.  
(Exaggerate means to make very big)
- His words were just to make us *happy*.  
(Fun means making you very happy)

## 21. Repetition for the purpose of *emphasizing* is done with pronouns and some adverbs.

### Example:

- *They were the ones* who didn't agree.  
(They-they means only them)
- There are a lot of children who skip class, but I also get scolded by *me*.  
(I-me also means only me)

Several things need to be considered from the discussion above, namely:

1. Repetition of words with the intention of expressing many (plural) is not necessary if the number referred to is already certain; usually in front of the noun there is a number word or an adverb of quantity.

### Example:

#### Wrong

- Mother bought five *coconuts*.
- All *cars* must carry a spare tire.
- three *regulations* are not commonly implemented.

#### That's right

- Mother bought five coconuts.
  - All cars must carry a spare tire.
  - These three regulations have not yet been implemented.
2. Sometimes a combination of words needs to be repeated, so in this case the rule is:
    - a. Word combinations that are graded combinations can be repeated in full or only in part.

Example:

- newspaper newspaper → - newspaper
- train train → - train
- hospital hospital → - hospital

**or**

- newspapers
- trains
- hospitals

If it is repeated in part then what is repeated is the word that is element D of the combined word. In the example above, letter is element D from the combination of the words newspaper; train is the D element from the compound word train, and house is the D element from the compound word hospital.

- b. Combinations of equivalent words must be repeated in their entirety.

Example :

- big small → big small big small
- fields → rice fields fields  
field
- eat drink eat → drink eat  
drink

Although the combination of words can be repeated, it is not recommended here to use repetition in the combination of words to express the plural. To express the plural in a combination of words, it is best to use number words or number adverbs such as: all, some, some and a number, so:

better : all school principals  
several newspapers  
a number of English teachers

from : school principals  
 newspapers-newspapers  
 English teachers

3. Forms such as *turtle*, *vain*, *butterfly*, *helter-skelter*, and *pacing* are not included as repeat words, but are included as basic words because semantically these forms only have a basic meaning, not a repetition meaning. Many people call these forms pseudo-rewords.
4. Forms such as *clever*, *bushy*, *wise*, *fit* and *healthy*, and *speech*, are also not repeated words because there is no basic form that is repeated. However, this happens because two words with the same meaning are combined to form a compound word. The two words combined have the same meaning, so some people call such forms *semantic rewords*.
5. There are a number of rewords which have no grammatical meaning as mentioned above because they have idiomatic meaning (the meaning of an expression), so to find out their meaning we have to look them up in a dictionary.

For example :

- perhaps
- just in case
- no, no
- no, no
- anything
- be careful
- squirrels
- fool around
- witchcraft
- small gifts

Based on description the meaning put forward by Chaer above so discussion about meaning based on opinion Chaer (2000) and Simatupang (1983). Based on description above can concluded that meaning reduplication Language can seen on every word and sentence.

According to Uhlenbeck (1982), every Language own different system with another language. Based on opinion This assumed that language Tontemboan have different system with other languages included the languages that developed around it. Based on assumption the can reduced that there is characteristic features certain differences system repetition language Tontemboan with system repetition language others around him. Beside there is differences, there are possibility big happen similarity system repetition Language Tontemboan with language other although no similar .



# Chapter 4

## Form and Meaning

### Reduplication Language

### Tontemboan

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#### A. Reduplication Form Tontemboan Language

In the Tountemboan language, word reduplication or repetition can be divided into phonological, *morphemic* and *syntactic reduplication*. Each form of word reduplication will be described below.

##### 1. Forms of Phonological Reduplication

Reduplication is the repetition of phonological elements such as phonemes, syllables or parts of words that are not marked by a change in meaning or are only phonological in nature and there is no repetition of lexemes and no change in meaning occurs. In the Tountemboan language, phonological reduplication is also found as follows.

(1) *Sitoyaan has a **toothache***

The child has a toothache.

(2) *Susud innari mandak yaku mokol in **kuku**.*

Every Monday I cut my nails.

(3) ***Turtle** is loor kerli.*

The turtle is very nice.

(4) ***is sumakit and lungs***

The man had a lung disease.



In sentences (1)—(4) there is a phonological reduplication of *teeth* 'tooth', *nail* 'nail', *turtle* 'tortoise', and *lungs* 'lungs'. In this reduplication process there is no change in meaning because these forms do not come from the lexemes *\*gi*, *\*ku*, *\*kura*, and *\*paru* because in the Tountemboan language there are no or no lexemes *\*gi*, *\*ku*, *\*kura*, and *\*lungs*.

## 2. Forms of Morphemic Reduplication

Reduplication can cause changes in grammatical meaning or repeated lexemes resulting in units that are words. This morphemic reduplication can be broken down into (1) full reduplication, namely repeating the entire base (form) of the word, and (2) partial reduplication, namely repeating part of the base (form) of the word to produce a new form (Simatupang, 1979). The details of this morphemic reduplication are described as follows.

### a. Full Reduplication

Reduplication is reduplication that repeats the entire base form of the word. This full reduplication can be distinguished from (1) full reduplication without affixes and (2) reduplication with affixes. Full reduplication also occurs in the Tontemboan language. Below these two types of reduplication will be explained along with the categories of words that exist as the basis for the reduplication.

#### 1) Reduplication Without Affixes

##### a) *Verb Category*

(1) *Caam hug-hug am bi`tu*.

*Don't sit there.*

(2) *Sitoyaan That **nervous** an Tampa*.

*The child ran on the spot.*

(3) *Caam **indong-indong** en doid ambi`tu.*  
Don't take the money.

(4) *So why are you **thinking** about Bolsak?*  
Why are you hitting the bed?

(5) *Is that **a hermit** siendo anyo?*  
Why is he eating today?

In sentences (1)—(5) above there is a full reduplication of monomorphemics in the verb category, namely *melukut-melukut* 'sit-sit', *nerong-nerong* 'run-run', *indong-indong* 'take-take', *masud-masud* 'hit-beat', and *the hermit crabs* 'eat-eat'.

#### **b) Noun Category**

Words that fall into the noun category in the Tontemboan language include human objects, animal objects, and other objects (other than human and animal). Reduplication of human objects is as follows.

(1) ***Tou-tou** asiroong come on ma`tawoi an ta`be.*

The village people are cleaning the rice fields.

(2) ***Toyaan-toyaan** karepet in ma`bera.*  
Children are playing.

(3) ***Mangalaun-mangalaun** andoong cami wayaoka in toya.*

There are not many girls in our village anymore.

(4) ***Tuari-tuari** mayo melted.*  
Brothers and sisters, please drink.

Reduplication *tou-tou* 'people', *toyaan-toyaan* 'children', *mangalaun-mangalaun* 'girls', and *tuari-tuari* 'sisters' in sentences (1)—(4) are reduplications in the noun category in the form of human objects. This reduplication is a complete reduplication of the words *tou* 'person', *toyaan* 'child', *mangalaun* 'girl', and *tuari* 'sister' which denote human objects.

Furthermore, in the following sentence there is reduplication in the category of nouns in the form of animal objects.

- (1) **You dog** *ambiai dirty waya*.  
The dogs here are really dirty.
- (2) **Girls** *that's makengkeng*.  
The ducks are swimming.
- (3) **Wiyoo-wiyoo** *always malewo in tinanem anuma*.  
The pigs often destroy the garden.
- (4) *Tou is nimentir* **deer** *macatekel*.  
The man shot the sleeping deer.
- (5) **Membe-membe** *that's wangker enoakna*.  
The goats are really big.

In sentences (1)—(5) above there are reduplications of *asu-asu* 'dogs', *wewek-wewek* 'ducks', *wiyoo-wiyoo* 'pigs', *deer-deer* 'deer', and *divide* the 'goats'.

In the following sentences, examples of full reduplication are also given which fall into the category of nouns which are other objects (aside from human and animal).

- (1) **Flowers** *that's look kerli.*  
Those flowers are beautiful.
- (2) *Wale-wale ambii ca`wana enteke.*  
The houses are here no some are small.
- (3) **Foodstuffs** *that pabayoan andoyangan.*  
Plates dirty that washed in the river.
- (4) **Feathers** *that's annoying.*  
The bamboos moved.
- (5) **Tampa** *inoo niema and KKN student.*  
The trash boxes were made by KKN students.

In sentences (1)—(5) above there is a full reduplication of noun categories in the form of human and animal objects, reduplication of *flowers* 'flowers', *wale-wale* 'houses', *food-food* 'plate-plate', *bulu-bulu* 'bambu-bambu', and *tampa-tampa* 'box-box' are formed from the words *bunga* 'flower', *wale* 'house', *pangan* 'plate', *feather* 'bamboo', and *tampa* 'box'. These words are not included in the category of human and animal nouns, but are still included in the noun category.

### c) **Pronoun Category**

The description of full reduplication in this noun category includes the first pronoun, the demonstrative pronoun, and the question pronoun. Below we will explain these three forms.

#### (1) **Persona Pronouns**

Personal pronouns are pronouns that indicate people or objects that play a role in the conversation (persona I, the speaker; persona II, the person being

spoken to, and persona III, the person being talked about). In the Tontemboan language, the reduplication of the personal pronoun category can be observed in the following sentence.

(a) Waya **cami-cami** *en imai take* that.

We were the only ones who came there.

(b) Waya **yaku-yaku** *en aeru 'du tumawoi*.

I was the only one who was told to work.

(c) Waya **ambition** *en makela manari*.

We're the only ones who are good at dancing.

(d) Waya **you're joking** *en semiwo'o*.

Only you cook.

Reduplication *cami-cami* 'we-us', *yaku-yaku* 'me-me', *ideals* 'us-us', and *camu-camu* 'you-you' in the data above are formed from the words *cami* 'us', *yaku* 'I', *ideal* 'us', and *camu* 'you' are words in the category of personal pronouns. In the Tontemboan language the phoneme /k/ changes to the phoneme /c/.

## (2) Demonstrative Pronouns

In the Tontemboan language there are several demonstrative pronouns and they can vary, for example for the demonstrative words *this*, *that*, *here*, *there*, and *so*. This demonstrative pronoun can be formed into full reduplication as follows.

- (a) *Waya **si'i-si'i** en tayowennu?*  
Is this all your job?
- (b) *Any way **that-that** en nambalena.*  
Only those things in his house.
- (c) *Apeang setoya **ambi'tu-ambi'tu** pe.*  
Try a little here and there.
- (d) ***Mi'i-mi'i** ambi wow camu .*  
Come here and there first.
- (e) *Tou ambetu **tanitu-tanitu** en na 'da.*  
People there are like that.

In the sentence above there is a reduplication of *si'i-si'i* 'this-this', *that-that* 'that-that', *ambi'tu-ambi'tu* 'situ-situ', *mi'i-mi'i* 'here -here', and *tanitu-tanitu* 'so-so' formed from the words *si'i* 'this', *itu* 'that', *ambi'tu* 'situ', *mi'i* 'here', and *tanitu* 'so' belong to words in the category of demonstrative pronouns.

### (3) Questioner's Pronoun

Questioning pronouns are pronouns used to mark questions. This pronoun can be formed into full reduplication. The pronoun questioner is also found in the Tontemboan language. Below is the data presented.

- (a) ***Kawisa-kawisa** my ondol ambale.*  
Come to my house sometime.
- (b) ***Sisei-sisei** senimii ambele tarep?*  
Who came earlier?
- (c) ***Papyra-blond** ambetengang anio si 'i?*  
How much do you divide this fish?

- (d) **Wayo-wayo** ang sessiren io?  
Which one did you choose?
- (e) **Say hello** kewayaya entinelesan in inang tarepe?  
What did mother buy earlier?
- (f) **Ambisale-ambisale** pinaweraannu tarepe?  
Where have you been?

In the sentence above there is a full reduplication of *kawisa-kawisa* 'when-when', *sisei-sisei* 'who-who', *papira-blond* 'how-much', *wayo-wayo* 'everywhere', *sapa-sapa* 'whatever', and *ambisake-ambisake* 'where to' which is formed from the interrogative pronoun *kawisa* 'when', *sisei* 'who', *blond* 'how much', *wayo* 'where', *sapa* 'what', and *ambisake* 'where'. When these words undergo a reduplication process, the word *blond* 'how much' will become *papira-blond* because it gets the additional affix *pa*.

#### d) Numeralia Category

Words in the numeralia category can be formed into full reduplication. This can be seen in the following example.

- (1) *Meloindong* **all over the place** take that.  
Line up two by two there.
- (2) *Wetengan* **telu** alone.  
Divide the durian into three.

- (3) *The most sepo'po eppat-eppat.*  
Bring four of these coconuts.
- (4) *Apeang pebetengan five-five.*  
Try dividing five by five.
- (5) *Raise that feather enem-enem .*  
Lift the bamboo six by six.

In the sentence above there is full reduplication of *rua-rua* 'two-two', *telu-telu* 'three-three', *eppat-eppat* 'four-four', *five-five* 'five-five', and *enem-enem* 'six- six' which is formed from the numeralia *rua* 'two', *telu* 'three', *eppat* 'four' , *five* 'five', and *enem* 'six'.

Reduplication in the numeralia category in the Tontemboan language can also be added with affixes, but this will be discussed later.

#### e) Adjective Category

Reduplication can also be formed from words in the adjective category. The following sentence will explain the reduplication of the adjective category in question.

Example:

- (1) *Kumangeng caam lawi-lawi.*  
Don't be shy about eating.
- (2) *Yaku se wangker-wangker.*  
I want the big one.
- (3) *Even though the carriage rides are kulo-kulo.*  
Our village girls are white.
- (4) *Karaena weru-weru.*  
The fabric of the clothes is new.
- (5) *Kendeen sewalean framework.*  
How tall the houses are here.



Reduplication of the adjective category is found in sentences (1)–(5) above. The reduplication of *lawi-lawi* 'shy', *wangker-wangker* 'big-big', *kulo-kulo* 'white-white', *weru-weru* 'new-new', and *rumangka-frame* 'high-high' are formed from the words adjective categories, namely *lawi* 'embarrassed', *wangker* 'big', *kulo* 'white', *weru* 'new', and *frame* 'tall'. The word 'high' in the Tontemboan language is called *frame* when it is a reduplication of 'tall-high'. Tontemboan speakers do not call it *frame-frame* but call it *rumangka-frame*. This happens because these words are inserted with *um* so they become *frames*.

#### f) Adverb Category

Adverbs are words that provide information about verbs, adjectives and predicative nouns or sentences. In the Tontemboan language, this adverbial category can be formed into full reduplication. It's just that the number is very limited. This can be observed in the following example sentence.

- (1) ***Caam-caam*** *camu cairu 'duna*.  
Maybe he didn't tell you to go.
- (2) ***Caam-caam*** *sitanta cama obi 'i*.  
Maybe auntie won't come today.
- (3) *Temawoi* ***together*** *siitu ca icabo*.  
Work really hard so you don't get angry.

- (4) Caam **mareng-mareng** okay, bring you.  
Don't come home late in the afternoon.
- (5) **Mamoondo-mamoondo** Cita Mange  
Waond.  
Early in the morning we leave tomorrow.
- (6) Mangem taan caam **wheezing** camu en  
marem.  
Go, but don't come home late at night.

The word *caam-caam* in the Tontemboan language can mean 'at least' and 'perhaps'. This means that Tontemboan speakers equate the meaning of these two words. The word *sumama-sama* 'really' is formed from the word *sama* 'true', when the word repetition process occurs, instead of becoming *sama-sama*, the word changes to *sumama-sama* because it is inserted with *um*. This is the uniqueness of the Tontemboan language. The word *mareng-mareng* 'afternoon' is formed from the word *mareng* 'afternoon', *mamoondo-mamoondo* 'morning' is formed from the word *mamoondo* 'morning', and *kawengi-wengian* 'evening-night' is formed from the word *wengi* 'night'. Likewise, the word *wengi* 'night', when it undergoes a process of word repetition, does not become *wengi-wengi* but instead becomes *kawengi-wengian* because it has the affix *ka* added.

#### g) Task Word

Task words are different from other categories. Based on their role in a phrase or sentence, task words are divided into five groups, namely prepositions, conjunctions,

interjections, articles and particles. Of the five task word groups, the one that can be formed into full reduplication is *interjection*. This can be observed in the example sentence below.

- (1) ***Ai-ai***, *loor kerli*.  
Ai-ai, that's great.
- (2) ***So***, *are we nyindonu?*  
So, why did you take it?
- (3) ***Adu-adu***, *caam se 'sel* .  
Oh-oh, don't be stingy.
- (4) ***Yes-yes***, *kalesitu empakatowoi*.  
Yes-yes, that's how it's done.
- (5) ***Wah-wah***, *loor keli endekenna*.  
Wow-wow, he's really kind.

In the sentence above it can be seen that full reduplication is *ai-ai* 'ai-ai', *nah-nah* 'nah-nah', *adu-adu* 'ouch-ouch', *ya-ya* 'ya-ya', *wah-wah* 'wah-wah' is formed from the interjection *ai* 'a', *nah* 'nah', *adu* 'ouch', *yes* 'yes', *wah* 'wah'. From the data that the author obtained, it turns out that there is no change in form in the Tountemboan language. This means that these words are the same in Indonesian.

## 2) Reduplication with Affixes

Reduplication with affixes is a morphemic reduplication whose formation process can be in the form of full reduplication of the lexeme, then an affix which has undergone a reduplication process is added.

To form this type of reduplication, the affixes that can be added to this full reduplication can be *prefixes*, *simulfixes*, *suffixes*, and *infixes*.

This type of reduplication process will be described below.

a) Nasal Prefixes

The prefix *can* be added to full reduplications formed from lexemes in the verb and adjective categories.

(1) Verb category

Some Tountemboan languages can add the prefix *meng-*, as follows.

- (a) *That toyaan **rambling** in Anduru's table in inang.*

The boy banged on the table near his mother.

- (b) *Cam **hanging around** Go to the door anyo.*

Don't knock on this door.

- (c) *Rafli **lethargic** Indokos Tuarina.*

Rafly rubbed his sister's head.

- (d) *Cam **gossiping** sale is soft.*

Don't jump up and down or you'll fall.

- (e) *That's why **slipping around** in tepe?*

Why are you folding that mat?

- (f) *That toyaan **wandering around** waraina.*

The boy spun his top.

- (g) *Asi tarepe sia **mendacity** the inana.*

Since then he has been calling his mother.

Reduplication                      *memensu-menu*  
'banging',    *menengko-neck* 'knocking',  
*melepe-lepei* 'rubbing',    *mengogosid*  
'jumping',    *melepe-lepet* 'folding-folding',  
*muta-muta* 'twisting-turn', and *menoa-*  
*noa* 'call-call' are formed from the verbs

*masud* 'hit', *nengkor* 'knock', *lepei* 'wipe', *ngosid* 'jump', *lepet* 'fold', *muta* 'turn' and *noa* 'call'. The process of repeating words in the Tountemboan language usually involves the addition of affixes, in the form of prefixes, insertions, and suffixes. The word *nengkor* 'knock' gets the prefix *ma-* so it becomes *menengko-nengkor*. This kind of thing happens very often in the Tontemboan language, especially for word repetition and this is a characteristic of the Tountemboan language which can be considered as unique in the language.

These verbs undergo a reduplication process, then the prefix *meng-* is added and the process can be seen below.

Verb	Reduplication	Prefixed Reduplication
<i>masud</i>	<i>come on</i>	<i>rambling</i>
<i>snoring</i>	<i>snoring</i>	<i>hanging around</i>
<i>lepei</i>	<i>limp</i>	<i>lethargic</i>
<i>snorting</i>	<i>gossiping</i>	<i>gossiping</i>
<i>slow</i>	<i>lazy</i>	<i>slipping away</i>
<i>muta</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	<i>wandering around</i>
<i>noa</i>	<i>noa-noa</i>	<i>mendacity</i>

(2) Adjective Category

Several words in the adjective category in the Tountemboan language which can be attributed to full reduplication of lexemes in the adjective category are as follows.

- (a) *Sirukut anyo you're joking around.*  
The grass is wide.
- (b) *Keitu siwolaan karebusan anyio ca meleme-lemme?*  
Why doesn't the sweet potato stew soften?

Reduplication *mengente-ngentek* and *eleme-lemme* in the sentence above are formed from the adjectives *ngentek* 'wide' and *lemme* 'soft'. These lexemes are formed into full reduplication and then attached with the prefix *meng-*. The reduplication process is as follows.

Adjective	Reduplication	The Process of
<i>naughty</i>	<i>naughty-naughty</i>	<i>messing around</i>
<i>Lemme</i>	<i>leme-lemme</i>	<i>meleme-lemme</i>

The prefix *ber-* in the Tountemboan language. The reduplication process will be described below.

Noun	Reduplication	Reduplication of Prefixes
<i>Tuari</i>	<i>tuari - tuari</i>	<i>tuari - metuari</i>
<i>fun</i>	<i>toyaan - toyaan</i>	<i>toyaan - tumoyaan</i>

The reduplication process for the prefix *ber-* in the Tountemboan language looks different from the reduplication process in Indonesian. The word *tuari*

'little brother' when it changes to 'siblings' becomes *tuari-metuari* and *toyaan* 'child' when it changes to 'children with children' becomes *toyaan tumoyaan*. The data found by the author shows that the prefix *ber-* in the Tountemboan language is not all in the form *me-* but it can also be *tu-* and this depends on the sentence. So, this is part of the uniqueness of the Tountemboan language.

b) Prefix *in-*

The author also found the reduplication process for the prefix *di-* in the Tountemboan language and the results were almost the same as the prefix *di-* in that there were various prefixes in -, namely *ni-* , *pi-*, *pe-*, and *pa-* .

The reduplication process mentioned above will be described below.

Verb	Reduplication	Prefix Reduplication in-
<i>number</i>	<i>number- number</i>	<i>niangka-digit</i>
lift	lift it up	lifted up
<i>shame</i>	<i>embarrassed-embarrassed</i>	<i>nimalu-embarrassed</i>
change	change	changed
<i>tulung</i>	<i>tulung-tulung</i>	<i>pitulun-tulung</i>
step on	trample	trampled
<i>pug</i>	<i>pug-pug</i>	<i>pinesek-pug</i>
massage	massage	massaged
<i>mareng</i>	<i>mareng-mareng</i>	<i>mareng-mareng</i>
come back	back and forth	reversed
<i>ra'mes</i>	<i>ra 'mes-ra' mes</i>	<i>pera'me-ra'mesen</i>
massage	squeeze	kneaded

<i>lintoi</i>	<i>lintoi-lintoi</i>	<i>palinto-lintoi</i>
swing	swinging	swinging
<i>general</i>	<i>all in all</i>	<i>paumung- umungen</i>
stack	pile up	piled up
<i>ko 'kor</i>	<i>ko'kor -ko'kor</i>	<i>pako'ko- ko'koren</i>
dig	dig around	dug around
<i>timboy</i>	<i>timboi-timboi</i>	<i>pa'timbo- timboyan</i>

c) Suffix *-kan*

Reduplication can be formed by adding the suffix *-kan* to lexemes in the verb and adjective categories.

Verb	Reduplication	Reduplication of The Suffix <i>-kan</i>
<i>nendel</i>	<i>nendel-nendel</i>	<i>penende-nendelan</i>
roll	roll around	roll it around
<i>pile</i>	<i>lambak-lambak</i>	<i>slow down</i>
pounding	pounding	stomping
<i>wangker</i>	<i>wangker- wangker</i>	<i>mewangke- wangkeran</i>

d) The suffix *-an*

Full reduplication can be formed by adding the suffix *-an* to words in the noun, verb, and adjective categories.

(1) Noun Category

- (a) *Iwangkil **negligent** that.*  
Throw away the leaves.
- (b) *Ambi'i kelian **watu-watuan.***  
There are lots of rocks here.
- (c) *Sia mangatelese **catfish.***  
He just bought drugs.



- (d) **Wale walean** *that's kekeeng keli.*  
Those houses are so cute.
- (e) *Toyaan is makasake ambewaraan*  
**kawayo-kawayoan.**  
The child is riding a piggyback horse.

The process of forming this type of reduplication is as follows:

Noun	Reduplication	R + Suffix an-
<i>negligent</i>	<i>negligent</i>	<i>negligent</i>
<i>stone</i>	<i>rocks</i>	<i>watu-watuan</i>
<i>catfish</i>	<i>catfish</i>	<i>catfish</i>
<i>Wale</i>	<i>wale-wale</i>	<i>wale- walean</i>
<i>wayo</i>	<i>wayo-wayo</i>	<i>kawayo-wayoan</i>

## (2) Verb Category

The suffix *-an* can be attached to a full reduplication formed from a lexeme in the verb category.

- (a) *Inang tumeles tuari* **wera-weraan**  
*new.*  
Mom bought my little sister a new toy.
- (b) *Seila* **wandering** *that's fast.*  
They shot in the field.
- (c) *Cami* **doma-doman** *same taup.*  
We say hello when we meet.

The process of repeating words in the verb category in the data above is as follows:

Verb	Reduplication	R+ Suffix -an
<i>wera</i>	<i>wow</i>	<i>wonder</i>
<i>lutaw</i>	<i>lutaw-lutaw</i>	<i>wandering</i>
<i>doma</i>	<i>doma-doma</i>	<i>doma-doman</i>

(3) Adjective Category

The suffix *-an* in the Tountemboan language can also be added to lexemes in the adjective category. This can be seen in the following data:

(a) *Seila mabera gambling puzzles.*

They gamble small.

(b) *Toyaan is a gambling mabera whoopee.*

The kid was gambling all the time.

The process of repeating words in the adjective category is:

Adjective	Reduplication	R+Suffix an-
<i>teke</i>	<i>puzzles</i>	<i>puzzled</i>
<i>kapu</i>	<i>kapu-kapu</i>	<i>whoops</i>

## B. Syntax Reduplication

Reduplication is a process that occurs in lexemes which produces units that have clause status. In the Tountemboan language, reduplication is found as follows.

(1) *Showtime diondolmoi embale ikakarapina.*

He also visited his friend's house far away.

(2) *Uter-uter that's damn kinayen anake.*

The journey was also difficult.

(3) *Paso-paso seila makatahang nimentu ambitu.*

They are hotly waiting there for you.

In sentences (1)—(3) above, there is a reduplication of 'far-far', *uter-uter* 'difficult', and *paso-paso* 'hot-hot'. This reduplication is called syntactic reduplication because this reduplication has the status of a clause. If the words in the example above are not reduplications, the units will appear in the form *biar air* 'even' though it's 'far', *biar uter* 'even' though it's 'difficult', and *biar paso* 'even' though it's 'hot'. From the paraphrase, it is clear that this syntactic reduplication produces units that have clause status because the units *let air*, *let uter*, and *let paso* are subordinating clauses in multilevel compound sentences.

### 1. Dwipurwa

Dwipurwa is a reduplication of the first syllable in a lexeme with a weakening of the vowel.

(1)*Cita Masiri sekakeled karapi.*

We must respect our fellow comrades.

(2)*Sumere's host sekaketana cami.*

Mother visited our neighbor.

(3)*Yopipera i'm afraid it's useless to hang on to the sicola.*

In a few years he will finish school

In sentences (1)—(3) there are dwipurwa *sekakeled* 'fellow', *sekaketana* 'neighbor', and *yopipera* 'some'. This reduplication is formed by repeating the first syllable followed by weakening the vowel. So, the lexemes *keled* 'sama', *ketana* 'ladder', and *pera* 'how much' undergo a reduplication process as follows;

*keled sekekeled sekakeled*

*ketana sekeketana sekeketana seketana*

*pra yopipira yopepira*

## 2. Dwilingga

Dwilingga is a repetition of the lexeme. The repetition process is the same as full reduplication without affixes. To make it clearer, below we describe several examples of dwilingga according to the categories of words that form them.

### a. Verb Category

- 1) *Cami **embarrassed** a terrace.*  
We sat on the terrace.
- 2) *Sera **wandering around** an urge.*  
They bathe in the river.
- 3) *Kumaus ni 'tu cami **kumangem-mangem**.*  
After that we ate.

In the sentence above there are the repeated words dwilingga which are in the verb category, *malukut-lukut* 'sitting-sitting', *melele-lele* 'bathing-bathing', and *kumangem-mangem* 'eating-eating'. In the Tountemboan language, it looks unique, where after undergoing a repetition process, the affixes *ma*, *me*, and *ku* are added so that it becomes *malukut-lukut*, *melele-lele*, and *kumangem-mangem*.

### b. Adjective Category

In the Tountemboan language there is also dwilingga which is in the adjective category. Below are examples of sentences.

- 1) ***Marainda-raindang** that gora.*  
That's really pink.
- 2) *Sinosona the pole **skeletons**.*  
He climbed the pole high.
- 3) *Aiwangkilna spread it **show up***  
He threw the object far away.

4) *That's why makalukut **anduru-anduru** I?*

Why are you sitting near me?

5) ***Spy** kinangna sigoyawas.*

He ate the guava raw.

In the sentence above there are dwilingga which are in the adjective category, namely *marainda-rain* dang 'red-red', *rumangka-frame* 'high-high', *tumaya-tayang* 'far-far', *anduru-anduru* 'near-near', and *mata-* 'raw' eyes. It can be seen that the process of repeating words in the Tountemboan language is quite varied and unique, not all processes are the same. For example, *marainda-raindang*, *rumangka-rangka*, and *tumaya-tayang*, namely from the word *raindang* 'red' when it undergoes a pure repetition process it becomes *marainda-raindang* 'red-red'. The process of formation is the same as the word *frame* 'high' becoming *rumangka-frame* 'high' and the word *broadcast* 'far' becomes *tumaya-broadcast* 'far away'. This happens because of the addition of the affixes *ma*, *ru*, and *tu* in the Tontemboan language. Furthermore, the word *anduru* becomes *anduru-anduru* and *mata* becomes *spy*, precisely when it undergoes a repetition process it still follows the basic word.

c. Noun Category

1) ***Mangalaun-mangalaun** Andoang Cami Sia Waya.*

The girls in our village are very rich.

2) ***Tuari-tuari** nimakerem invitation.*

You have received an invitation.

3) ***Mae vomits it's okay** .*

Please come in, gentlemen.

In the sentences *mangalaun-mangalaun* 'girls', *tuari-tuari* 'sisters', and *amang-amang* 'fathers', including *dwilingga* which is formed from the lexemes *mangalaun* 'girl', *tuari* 'sister', and *amang* 'father' which is in the noun category.

d. Adverb Category

- 1) ***Roona-roona*** *to camu ambii.*  
You can come here.
- 2) ***Tarepe-tarepe*** *si nimatenangem.*  
Now he has calmed down.
- 3) ***Woondo-woondo*** *sia en parangaten.*  
Tomorrow he will be called again.

In the sentence above there are *dwilingga* *roona-roona* 'may-may', *tarepe-tarepe* 'now-now', and *woondo-woondo* 'tomorrow-tomorrow'. The *dwilingga* is formed from the lexemes *roona* 'tomorrow', *tarepe* 'now', and *woondo* 'tomorrow' which are in the adverbial category.

e. Introductory Category

- 1) ***Say hello*** *ke si ' ni indona ang cupboard.*  
Anything taken from this cupboard.
- 2) ***Seike-seike*** *Seke ni mondol asi paumungan?*  
Who came to the party?
- 3) ***Kawisa-kawisa*** *Mange Mawali's wishes.*  
Sometimes we go together.
- 4) ***It's possible*** *why are you kawengi?*  
Where were you last night?

The sentence above contains the dual *sapa-sapa* 'anything', *seike-seike* 'who-who', *kawisa-kawisa* 'anytime' and *mabisa-bisa* 'everywhere'.

Dwilingga is formed from the lexemes *sapa* 'what', *seike* 'who', *kawisa* 'when', *can* 'where' and these lexemes are interrogative lexemes.

f. Demonstrative Category

1) *That-that to empasil.*

That's all your story.

2) *Lemitu asiterepe siike-ike your empathy.*

Since then, this is all you've been doing.

It can be seen that the data above is a dwilingga in the demonstrative category. The words *itu-itu* 'that-that', and *siike-ike* 'this-this' are two words formed from the lexemes *itu* 'that' and *siike* 'this'.

g. Numeralia Category

1) *Munleppen **maesa-esa**.*

Come in one by one.

2) *Wetengan sekue that **five-five**.*

Divide the cake five by five.

In the example sentence above there are dwilingga *maesa-esa* 'one-one', and *five-five* 'five-five'. The repetition of the Dwilingga form is formed from the lexeme numeralia categories *esa* 'one' and *five* 'five'.

### 3. Dwivasana

Dwiwasana is reduplication of the back of a lexeme. In the Tountemboan language there is also biwasana. To make it clearer, below we will describe examples of dwiwasana sentences.

a. Carpet **imate eggplant** interjected *remuru yaku*.

While running they approached me.

b. Ani *mabaya karapi* **whistling** *telu*.

Ani walked while whistling.

c. Drain **wandering** *ing nae that picture*.

He was looking at the painting.

In the sentence above there is the duality of *imaterong-terong* 'running around', *masiul-siul* 'whistling', *menere-nere* 'looking around'. This reduplication is formed from the lexemes *eggplant* 'run', *siul* 'whistle', and *nere* 'see'. The process of forming reduplication is as follows.

#### **Lexeme Adding Reduplication Affixes**

*eggplant materong materong-eggplant*

*whistle masiul masiul-whistle*

*nere manere manere-nere*

#### **4. Dwilingga Copy Swara**

Dwilingga *salin swara* is a reduplication of lexemes with phoneme variations. These phoneme variations can be in the form of variations in vowel phonemes and some can also be in the form of variations in consonant phonemes. In the Tountemboan language, the author did not find variations in vowel and consonant phonemes. For example, the word for *twinkling* in the Tountemboan language is called *kunang-kunang*, *back and forth* it becomes *menguri-nguri*. From this data example, it can be said that in the Tountemboan language there are dual languages but not varied vowels or consonants.

#### **5. Trilingga**

Trilingga is a reduplication of onomatopoeia three times with phoneme variations. The number of reduplications is very limited in Indonesian. The



Tountemboan language also has trilingga, but the language is the same as Indonesian in the sense that it has not changed. For example, the word '*dag-dig-dug*' in the Tountemboan language is also said to be '*dag-dig-dug*'.

### C. Meaning Repetition Language Tountemboan

The meaning of repetition in the Tountemboan language arises because of the form of repetition itself and the differences in how to place repetition in a sentence. This means that the word repetition will have a different meaning if the word repetition is placed in two or three different sentences.

In this section, we will explain the various meanings of repetition that arise from the form of repetition it self.

#### 1. Repetition that has a lot of meaning

Repetition that expresses many or plural is repetition of nouns. Examples of words in sentences are as follows:

*sakei* guests-*sakei*  
*royongan* rivers-*royongan*  
holes *wo 'so - wo'so*  
cars *auto*  
houses *wale-walean*  
children *toys*  
gelatin *gelatin*  
*candy* candy  
pennant *pennant*  
fireflies *sumesendot-sumesendot*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Sakei-sakei sumolong.*  
The guests have arrived.
- (2) *Collaboration an Ranaiaipo ca mepi mapera.*  
The rivers in Ranaiaipo never dry up.
- (3) *Sumususui met toys lumantak.*  
The teacher invites the children on an excursion.
- (4) *Sera ma'tuak wo'so -wo'so and weeds.*  
They filled up potholes on the road.
- (5) *Amang maema weweraan autos.*  
Dad made it toy car.
- (6) *Toyaan that maema wale- walean.*  
The child makes a house.
- (7) *Rafli masale is great candy.*  
Rafli likes to eat sweets.
- (8) *Sera ma 'tod banners an edge.*  
They put banners on the edge.

2. Meaningful repetition of work is done frequently  
Repetition of a verb which means a job is done repeatedly, including the following:

sliced *sinuup-suup*  
stomping up and *down*  
shouting *and shouting*  
scratching and *scratching*  
knocking *and knocking*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Come on, come on sinuup-suup.*  
The fish has been sliced.
- (2) *Papa ma'boo sia waving kikina.*  
Annoyed, he stamped his feet.
- (3) *Sera ma 'terong wo mengangko-ngangko.*  
They ran screaming.

- (4) *Tuary goofing off ro 'tosna.*  
Little brother scratched his head.
- (5) *Rafa snoring pencil and desk.*  
Rafa tapped the table with a pencil.

### 3. Mutually meaningful repetition

pinching and *pinching*  
 looking around *in confusion*  
 shake hands with *mensin-sirian*  
 holding on and *holding on*  
 crying and *playing games*  
*vicious* blows  
 visit *the condo-ondolan*  
 respectful-respectful *side-by-side*  
 borrowing and borrowing *wenging-iraman*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Rafli wo rafa sniffing.*  
Rafli and Rafa pinched each other.
- (2) *Amang wo host groaning.*  
Father and mother looked at each other.
- (3) *Seila ma 'aged meng-mengeng-leang.*  
As they walked, they held on to each other.
- (4) *Susud inendo wangko cami sunbathing.*  
Every Eid day we greet each other.
- (5) *Asitempo metared cami playing games.*  
When we parted we cried.
- (6) *the boxer exclaimed mischief.*  
The two boxers punched.
- (7) *Cami always messing around.*  
We always visit.
- (8) *Good luck washing away Angkakele tou.*  
We always respect each other.
- (9) *Cami always moaning susuyen book.*
- (10) We always borrow and borrow text books.

4. Repetition means strengthening/intensity

sickly sickly *sickly sickly*  
remember *Pena'ne-naneyen*  
cook *together*  
shouting loudly  
whispering *madly*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Sia indeed penakiten-penakiten.*  
He's really sick.
- (2) *Sixth , Pena'ne-naneyen ne.*  
Never mind, don't remember anymore.
- (3) *Taneyen together sipawaroten.*  
Think carefully about your plan.
- (4) *Sera groaned repe.*  
They shouted loudly.
- (5) *Rafli babbling Rafa's lanteng.*  
Rafli shouted in Rafa's ear.

5. Repetition which means many objects have a character  
Repetition of adjectives can have the meaning of many objects that have the same characteristics as those called basic words.

Examples in words:

- (1) *lumoor-loor* friendly
- (2) expensive, *soso-soso*
- (3) *tombal-sweet*
- (4) big *monsters*
- (5) pretty *shabby-chic*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Sema taloi an shop lumoor-loor.*  
The shop assistants were friendly.
- (2) *Engwera in karai an shop soso-soso.*  
The prices of clothes in shops are expensive.

- (3) *Wuana in duku patchy.*  
Duku fruit is sweet.
- (4) *Se ' ita an pante wangker-wangker.*  
The fish in the sea are big.
- (5) *Mangalaun in Minahasa shackles.*  
Minahasan girls are beautiful.

#### 6. Repetition means collection

The word repetition of numbers expresses a collection consisting of repeated numbers. The basic form that is repeated is a phrase. Below are examples in phrase form.

- (1) *Sera kumesot ambale ma'esa-esa.*  
They left the house alone.
- (2) *Cami spun matelu-telu .*  
We lined up three by three.
- (3) *Rambutan na winakes sanga-sangapulu.*  
Rambutan tied ten by ten.
- (4) *Amang nimei roid cami ruangaribu-ruangaribu.*  
Father gave us two thousand two thousand.
- (5) *Goyawas is wineteng eppat-eppat.*  
The guava was distributed four by four.

#### 7. Repetition means similar

In this repetition it means or means 'like'. The word rephrasing is an action that resembles or resembles. Usually the word repeat itself is an adjective.

Examples in words:

- (1) childish *playfulness*
- (2) bluish *keillo-illoan*
- (3) *greenish* green

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Tatawoina ma'toyange kelepe-toyaan.*  
His nature is still childish.
- (2) *The color of the flower keillo-illoan.*  
The color of the flower is bluish.
- (3) *Engkaraena color greenery.*  
His clothes are greenish.

8. Repetition means the most

This repetition means an action that is carried out or carried out with maximum results and usually uses adjectives.

Examples in words:

- (1) as quickly as *possible*
- (2) to your heart's content *maleke-lekep*
- (3) as busy as *ninyema-nyemana*
- (4) as smooth as *lumoor-floor*
- (5) as full as you can *akaddima-wesu*

Example in a sentence:

- (1) *Sia Matrong **rumepe-repet.***  
He ran as fast as he could.
- (2) *Sera ma'fall into the contract **maleke-lekep.***  
They played to their heart's content.
- (3) *Sipaungunan **ninyema-nyemana.***  
The event was very busy.
- (4) *Wiliten sikarai anyo **lumoor-loor.***  
Sew this shirt as smoothly as possible.
- (5) *Rafa germs tu'tu **akadima-wesu.***  
Rafa ate as much rice as he could.

9. Recurrence means risk

This repetition is more emphasized on repetition of time statements and is an action that is too risky or risky, usually it can have meaning when in sentence form.

Example in a sentence:

- (1) **Mamoondo-mamoondo** *cataro fires the phone using.*  
Don't drink ice early in the morning.
- (2) **Lilimbeng-lilimbeng** *camu mayape?*  
It's so dark, do you want to go?
- (3) **Fuzzy** *yaku mamesi andoyongan .*  
At night I fish in the river.

10. Repetition means ironic

This repetition is a repetition that states an action that is contrary to reality or seems to be forced to carry out that action.

Here in sentence form:

- (1) **Hang out** *taan camu nimaike.*  
You've come a long way too.
- (2) **Pentu-pentu** *engleleme kinalomotanke.*  
He swallowed the medicine bitterly.
- (3) **Sosods** *engwewera tinaselesanke it .*  
It's expensive to buy, too.
- (4) **Wera-wera** *aitorokke sipakeppean anuma.*  
The produce from the garden is also cheap to sell.

This is the Tontemboan language repetition system that the author got from several informants. Based on the data found, it seems that the Tontemboan language is unique in its word formation process. For example, when the basic word is processed into a reword form, the words *ma*, *ru*, *ta*, and *ima* are added

after it becomes a reword or reduplication. It turns out that this addition does not act as an affix or bound form. If it is added to the base word it will change the grammatical meaning, such as prefix, infix, confix, and suffix; the bound form (or morpheme) used to derive an affix word.





# Glossary

<b>Tontemboan language</b>	: The language used by the Minahasa tribe who live in the Tareran, Sonder, Kawangkoan, Langowan, Tenga, Tumpaan, Amurang, Motoling, Tombasian and Tompas Baru districts.
<b>Manado Malay</b>	: Structurally what is repeated are the consonants of the basic form and the vowel sounds of the basic form.
<b>Consonant Reshaping</b>	: Structurally what is repeated are the consonants of the basic form and the vowel sounds of the basic form.
<b>Progressive Reshape</b>	: A reshape that repeats part of the basic shape and the shape and shape are tied to the basic shape.
<b>Regressive Reform</b>	: Reform in which the basic form of the word is found.
<b>Symmetrical Reshape</b>	: Reshape that occurs from a basic shape that is completely repeated.
<b>Vowel Reshape</b>	: A repeated form of a basic vowel.
<b>Dwilingga</b>	: Repetition all basic shapes.

<b>Dwilingga Suara Copy</b>	: Full word repetition with vowel variations.
<b>Dwipurwa</b>	: Repetition of part or all of the first syllable of a word.
<b>Reduplication</b>	: The process or result of repeating words or word elements.
<b>Tonaas</b>	: Traditional title for community leaders in Minahasa.
<b>Trilingga</b>	: Reduplication in the form of repeating elements (syllables) three times.
<b>Watu Pinawetengan</b>	: The stone where the division was previously used as a negotiating place for the leaders of the nine sub-ethnic groups of the Minahasa tribe to finalize the division of the territory.

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## About The Author

**S**Ri Diharti, SS, M. Hum. The author completed his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Hasanuddin University, Makassar. In 2005, the author worked at the North Sulawesi Provincial Language Center and in 2014 became a language researcher at the North Sulawesi Provincial Language Center. Since 2022 he has been a language researcher at the National Innovation Research Agency. As a researcher, several research results have been published in the form of journals and books, including Indonesian Language in Public Spaces (2019), Types of Sentences in Sangir Language (2020), Errors in Using Language in Public Spaces in Kotamobagu City (2020). 2020), Reduplication of Tontemboan Language (2021), Kekekow Bird and Poor Girl (2016), Use of Negative Sentences in Mongondow Language (2014), Use of Graffiti Discourse in Manado City, and so on.



The author, apart from being active as a language researcher, also teaches at De La Salle University Manado from 2015 until now. The writer is also a linguist in the police and is often a resource person at linguistic and literary activities.



**D**ian Rachmawati, SS, M.Hum. The author completed his bachelor's degree at Surabaya State University (2003) and his second degree at Sam Ratulangi University, Manado (2019). In 2006, the author worked at the North Sulawesi Province Language Center. In 2019, the author was appointed as a language researcher at the North Sulawesi Provincial Language Center. Since 2022 he has been a researcher at the National Innovation Research Agency (BRIN). As a researcher, there have been several research results published in the *Kadera Bahasa* journal, including "The Use of the Bolaang Mongondow Dialect of the Mongondow Dialect in Traditional Wedding Ceremonies" (2010), "The Use of Abbreviations and Acronyms in the Headlines of the Manado Post Daily Newspaper" (2011) , "Code Mixing in Short Service Messages on Mobile Phones" (2013), and "Use of Polite Principles in the Bolaang Mongondow Dialect of Kaidipang" (2014). Other articles were published in the *Scientific Journal of Linguistic Studies* entitled "Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Quiz Show 'WIB' Episode 9 July 2018 on NET TV" (2018) and "Lingual Forms in Memes on Whatsapp Groups" (2019).



The author is also active in writing in the form of books and articles, including the *Communicative Speech of Autistic Children* (2015), *Tamo Is Not Just the Name of a Cake in Sangihe* (2019), *Mistakes in Using Language in Public Spaces in Kotamobagu City* (2020), and so on.