

## MONGONDOW LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AS TEACHING MATERIALS FOR LOCAL CONTENT AT BOLAANG MONGONDOW SCHOOL

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### Abstract

The Mongondow language is categorized as an agglutinative language, which is a language with an affix system for vocabulary that expresses tenses, aspects, and modes (capitals), as well as for nominalization or verbalization and determines the grammatical function of nominals that are marked as absolutive. How the Mongondow language in the classroom becomes interesting to study, this study aims to describe how the structure of the Mongondow language is used as teaching material in schools. This research is a qualitative descriptive type to analyze the structure of the Mongondow language. Additionally, it can be claimed that the combined parts are different from their immediate subordinate elements in terms of both class and form (these two phrases complement one another in distribution to the center), and in Mongondow language which contains certain sounds or clusters of sounds can be pronounced in two or more ways. Regional languages have at least five functions, namely as (1) a symbol of regional pride, (2) a symbol of regional identity, (3) a means of communication within the family and local community, (4) a means of supporting local culture and Indonesian language, and (5) supporters of local literature and Indonesian literature. Meanwhile, in relation to the functions of the Indonesian language, regional languages function as (1) supporting Indonesian, (2) the language of instruction at the initial elementary school level in certain areas to facilitate the teaching of Indonesian and/or other subjects, and (3) a source linguistics to enrich Indonesian.

**Keywords :** Structure of the Mongondow Language; as teaching materials

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### INTRODUCTION

Language functions as a means of communication and is very important for social life. The existence of language is not only used as a communication tool but is able to use good and correct language. Language is also an arbitrary sound symbol system (whichever you like) used by a community to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves verbally and in writing (Alwasilah 1993). One of the most important instruments available to humans for engaging in this activity, known as communication, is language (Karina et al., 2019). It is also critical that cultural material is present in textbooks to improve student intercultural communication

skills (Dewi et al., 2020). A significant change in emphasis toward language as behavior has led to a rapid increase in linguists' interest in pragmatics (Seken, 2011). The function of language as a means of communication does not only apply to Indonesian as the national language and state language but also applies to local languages in Indonesia. In general, local languages are a communication tool for users or speakers in each region and function to strengthen ties between citizens. In relation to the National language, the local language is a support for the national language, Indonesian. Local languages are not only a marker of local identity but also function as a reference for

enriching the vocabulary of the national language. Thus, local languages are quite important in supporting the national language's development (Badudu 1992).

As we know, the importance of local languages has been outlined in the elucidation of Article 36 Chapter XV of the 1945 Constitution. In the explanation it says, "in areas that have their own languages that are well cared for by the people (for example, Sundanese, Javanese, Makasar and so on) that language will be respected and maintained by the state". During this development period, local languages are still very much needed. Local languages have 5 functions (1) a symbol of local pride (2) a symbol of local identity, (3) a means of communication within the family and local community, (4) a means of supporting local culture and Indonesian language, and (5) a supporter of local literature and literature Indonesia. Meanwhile, in relation to the functions of the Indonesian language, local languages function as (1) supporting Indonesian, (2) the language of instruction at the initial elementary school level in certain areas to facilitate the teaching of Indonesian and/or other subjects, and (3) a source linguistics to enrich Indonesian. In addition, in certain situations local languages can complement Indonesian in administering government at the local level. local identity symbols, (3) means of communication within families and local communities, (4) supporting facilities for local culture and Indonesian language, and (5) supporters of local literature and Indonesian literature. Meanwhile, in relation to the functions of the Indonesian language, local languages function as (1) supporting Indonesian, (2) the language of instruction at the initial elementary school level in certain areas to facilitate the teaching of Indonesian and/or other subjects, and (3) a source linguistics to enrich Indonesian. In addition, in certain situations local languages can complement Indonesian in administering government at the local level.

However, on the other hand, local languages are increasingly under pressure due to the presence of Indonesian. In this regard, (Badudu 1992) states: the dominance of the

Indonesian language as the national language over local languages is very large, so that if languages cannot be deliberately maintained it is likely that the local languages will gradually disappear. It is also critical that cultural material is present to improve student intercultural communication skills (Fahik, 2020). Bolaang Mongondow Regency is one of the North Sulawesi regions with its own indigenous tongue. (Ratu et al., 2023). Particularly in Bolaang Mongondow, the development of the local language is heavily influenced by Manado Malay, which is the daily language of the speakers. Based on the observations of researchers, it turns out that the activity of using local languages is declining because people are more comfortable using Manado Malay than Mongondow. There are several previous studies that have been conducted on the Mongondow language and local language, namely the Mongondow language prefix (Ratu et al., 2023), Time makers in Mongondow language (Olii et al., 2020), WH-Question in Mongondow language (Mokoginta et al., 2022), Reduplication in Mongondow Language (Ratu & Maru, 2017), (Tondo, 2009) and (Wibawa, 2018). Based on previous studies related to the Mongondow language, there are a number of points that are interesting and point to be researched about the Mongondow language itself and in terms of the linguistic structure in teaching materials where Mongondow is the local language taught in schools. This research is focused on "The Structure of the Mongondow Language as Teaching Materials in Bolaang Mongondow Schools". The research questions are as the following:

1. What is the structure of the Bolaang Mongondow language as teaching material in Bolaang Mongondow schools
2. Is there a contribution to local language learning in Bolaang Mongondow District schools.

Thus, the purposes of this study were to describe how the Bolaang Mongondow language structure is used as teaching material for local content subjects at Bolaang Mongondow schools.

## METHOD

This study describes the structure of the Mongondow language as a teaching material for local content subjects at the Bolaang Mongondow school. This research is qualitative research, Creswell explains that qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meanings that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian issues. (Creswell, 2014), meaning it has characteristics; (a) the natural setting because the source of the data was directly obtained by the researcher from the informant; (b) is descriptive, (c) prioritizes the process of the product; (d) is inductive (Bogdan, 1982). In addition, the study compared the two languages with comparatives. Parere (2007: 94) states that the comparative analysis method can be applied to languages that have written scripts with their characters.

The place of this research is in Bolaang Mongondow Regency in kec. Duhoga, in order to obtain accurate data the researchers also collected data from other districts including Passi and Lolayan districts. This research was conducted for two months, from January to February 2023. In the research using documentation instruments, where documentation refers to written items. This instrument allows researchers to obtain data through research on written objects, such as books, magazines, diaries, artifacts, and videos.

Researchers discussed how the structure of the Mongondow language is used as teaching material for local content subjects at Bolaang Mongondow schools. It has been argued that the data referred to are data obtained from the results of interviews, recording and text studies of interviews with several language-speaking informants in Bolaang Mongondow, North Sulawesi Province. Data analysis was carried out by describing the structure of the Bolaang Mongondow language based on data collected in the field through informants and text studies

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Pattern of Syllables

Typical Mongondow syllables consist of a consonant + a vowel (KV) or just a vowel without a precursor consonant (V).

However, there is one exception, namely in the Mongondow language vocabulary there cannot be the sound /ti/, therefore all regular morphological processes that can produce the sound /ti/ (eg:t + <in>) are diverted to produce the sound /si/.

The last syllable usually ends with a consonant sound except for /c/. /j/, /h/ and /ŋ/ (-KVK).

The initial and middle syllables may not be closed with a consonant so as not to form a consonant cluster (-KK\_) in the middle of the word, except for homoorganic nasal sounds as explained below

Consonants (-KK-) cannot occur in the middle of a word except for 7 kinds of homoorganic clusters which burst/hiss, namely: /-mp-/ , /-mb-/ , /-nt-/ , /-nd-/ , /-ns-/ , /-ngk-/ , and /-ngg-/ . (-N-K)

So that it can be formulated that the typical sound pattern of Mongondow words is (K)V(N)-(K)V(K).

### Pronunciation Alteration

Some words in Mongondow that contain certain sounds or sound clusters can be pronounced in two or more ways. These sounds/clusters include:

r = y

example: mopira = mopiya, mo'ora = mo'oya'yi = i.

### Morphological Procedure

Morphology according to the linguistic dictionary in the book Psycholinguistics (Theory and Analysis) is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or parts of language structures that include words and parts of words, namely morphemes (Delatu et al., 2020). Morphology or the science of word forms is a branch of linguistics that identifies forming units word as a grammatical unit. Morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on the class and meaning of words. It can also be said that morphology studies the intricacies of word forms as well as the functions of changes in the word forms, both grammatical functions and semantic functions. In morphology, there is a morpheme which is the smallest part of a word.

### Affixation

Affixation is the process of forming words by combining affixes in the basic form or it can also be referred to as the process of adding affixes or affixes to words (Sondakh et al., 2022). The results of the process of forming affixes or affixes are called affixes.

#### a. Prefix

Found forms of Mongondow language prefixes

in this study are as follows.

##### 1) {moN-}

{moN-} + /pahis/ -- > /momahis/  
'write' 'write'

{non-}

{noN-} + /olat/ -- > /nocolat/  
'wait' 'was waiting'

{poN-} + /pahis/

'write' -- > /pomahis/

'(tell) write'

{poN-} + /akod/ -- > /po takod/

'tie' '(order to) tie'

The prefix {poN-} can be followed by the particle {odo} or {-do}.

{poN-} + me + /odo/ -- > /po akudo/

'I am' 'admit'

{poN-} + aid + /odo/ -- > /pogaidodo/

'work' 'work'

##### 2) {ko-}

{ko-} + /lima/ -- > /kolima/

'five' 'five times'

{ko-} + /siou/ -- > /kosiou/

'nine' 'nine times'

##### 3) {kino-}

{kino-} + /akal/ -- > /kinoakal/ 'deceived'  
'deceived'

{kino-} + /dugi/ -- > /kinodugi/ 'thorn' 'hit  
by thorn'

##### 4) {so-}

{so-} + /lopod/ -- > /solopod/

'cut' 'piece'

{so-} + /ugat/ -- > /sougat/

'a seed' 'a seed'

##### 5) {moŋo-}

{moŋo-} + /molantud/ -- > /mo olantud/

'high' 'high-high'

{moŋo-} + /pura/ -- > /mo opura/

'red' 'red-red'

#### a. Infix

##### 1) {-urn-}

{-urn-} + /pindok/ -- > /turnindok/ 'self'  
'stand'

{-urn-} + /gotup/ -- > /gurnotup/ 'erupt'

##### 2) {-im-}

{-im-} + /tindog/ -- > /timindog/ 'already  
standing'

{-im-} + /kosi / -- > /kimosi / 'already  
laughing'

{-im-} + /litu?/ -- > /limitu?/ 'already seated'

#### b. Suffix

##### 1) {-odo}

/litu?/ + {-odo} -- > /litu?do/ 'sit down'

/sobatu?/ + {-odo} -- > /sobatu?do/ 'just  
one'

/suot/ + {-odo} -- > /suotodo/ 'cook'

##### 2) {-opa}

/pongaa/ + {-opa} -- > /pongaapa/ 'come  
down'

/litu?/ + {-opa} -- > /litu?pa/ 'sit down'

/porodu kul/ + {-opa} -- > /porodu kulpa/  
'meet each other'

/noraru?/ + {-opa} -- > /noraru?pa/ 'still far  
away'

##### 3) {-a}

/lolitu?/ + {-a} -- > /lolitu?a/

'seat' 'place to sit'

/totiug/ + {-a} -- > /totiug/

'bed' 'place to sleep'

#### c. Confix

##### 1) /ko—a/

/ko—a/ + /create/ -- > /kobuata/

'lift' 'can be lifted'

/ko—a/ + /gama/ -- > /kogamaa/

'take' 'can be taken'

##### 2) /ko-in-a/

/kino-a/ + /dolom/ -- > /kinodoloma/

'night' 'night'

/kino-a/ + /mash/ -- > /kinotumbuk/  
'stab' 'get stabbed'

d. Click

1) click {-ku}

/bango/ + {-ku} -- > /ba oku / 'coconut'  
'coconut'

/sungkud/ + {-ku} -- > /su kuddu/ 'stick' 'my  
stick'

2) click {-nimu?}

/toyak/ + {-nimu} -- > /toyaknimu/ 'fish'  
'your fish'

/manuk/ + {-nimu} -- > /manuknimu/  
'ayam' 'your chicken'

Reduplication

1) Whole reduplication

Whole reduplication is reduplication that  
repeats the whole and the basic form.

/baloi/ -- > /baloi-baloi/ 'houses'/goba/ --  
> /goba – goba/ 'gardens'

/sobatu?/ -- > /sobatu?-sobatu?/ 'one-  
one'/tubig/ + /tubig/ --  
> /tubig-tubig// 'air-air'

2) Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication is reduplication that  
only partially repeats the basic form. In  
repeating noodle types, not all basic  
shapes are repeated. Partial reduplication  
in Mongondow can be divided as follows.

(a) Initial syllable reduplication

(1) Monomorphemic basic form

In this type of reduplication, only the initial  
syllable (Rs1-) is repeated, all the vowels in the  
initial syllable are duplicated à will become the  
phoneme /O/ dajani in the reduplication process  
(Rs1-). vowel) If the initial syllable is VK, only V  
will experience reduplication. Example:

/turak/ -- > /toturak/ 'stab''awl (tool)

/lingkop/, -- > /loli header/ 'door leaf'

(2) Basic form combined with affixation

(a) Reduplication of root and base  
morphemes by dropping the final consonant in  
the base and by dropping this and the double  
vowel {-ai}, at the end of the base. for example,

/motulid/ is the base form while the root  
morpheme is /tulid/.

/motulid/ --> /motuli-tulid/ 'straight'  
'straight-straight'

/motulu / -- > /motulu -tulung/ 'help' 'help'

(b) Reduplication of root morphemes and  
base forms by removing the final consonant of  
the base form. Root morphemes that experience  
reduplication are root morphemes that have  
undergone a process of nasalization due to  
prefixes

{moN-} on the base form.

/pahis/ -- > /momahis/ -- > /momahis-  
mahis/

'write-write'

/bia/ -- > /momia/ -- > /momia-mia/  
'making things up'

/hopefully/ -- > /hopefully/ -- >  
> /hopefully//

'eating out'

Compound words

/sukur moanto?/'thank you'/ongka  
tungoi/ 'Tungoi river'

/mata in si gai/ 'sun'/monakit inbaang  
'toothache'

/bagung subu/ 'wake up early'/bule bobai/  
'wife'

/bole olaki/ 'husband'

If viewed in terms of form, compound  
words in the Mongondow language can be  
considered as follows:

1) Noun + Adjective (N+A)

/sukur/ + /moanto?/, -- > /sukur moanto/  
'thank you' 'a lot' 'thank you'

2) Verb + Adjective (V+A)

/monulu / +/saki/, -- > /monulu saki/  
'help' 'sick' 'shaman'

3) Noun + Particle + Noun (N+P+N)

o kag/ + /ko/ +/tungoi/, -- > /ongkag ko  
Tungoi/  
'river' 'belongs to' 'Tungoi' 'river Tungoi'

4) Verb + Noun (V+N)

/monakit/ +/ulu/ --> /monkit ulu/  
'sick' 'head' 'headache'

5) Adjective + Noun (A+N)  
/bagu/ + /subu/ --> bagu subu  
'new' 'dawn' 'morning'

#### Morphophonemic process

1) Changes in phoneme form  
(1) Addition of /N/ to /m/ or /N/ --> /m/.  
Phonemes /N/ in prefixes {moN-}, {noN-},  
{poN-},  
{mongin-}, {nogiN-}, /pongiN-/, {moliN-},  
{noliN-},  
{monoN-}, {nonoN-}, and {nogiN-} change  
to /m/ when the prefixes mi are coupled  
with

#### Syntactic Levels

##### Phrase

A phrase is a syntactic unit (a group of words) whose elements consist of two or more words, one of which is not a subject or predicate to one another (the construction is not predicative). This report will describe the description of the structure of the phrase, the description of the elements that make up the phrase, and the classification of phrases.

Endocentric phrases are phrases in which one of the elements or both of them can represent the unity of the structure. This representative element can be said to be explanatory. In other words, the combined elements are of the same class (distributed parallel to the center).

Example:

Mogaid bo modoa 'Work and pray'

Oyu'on imobuat, bo oyu'on doman imamangoi 'Some are going and some are coming'

Oyu'on doman imobudo', modarag bo molunow 'There are also white, yellow, and biro'

Oyu'on imopura, full-blooded mopura. topical mopura, bo mopura makow 'Some are red, very red, slightly red and reddish' • Mobudo' na' silon, modarah na' kolawang morondi' na' kawag 'Lime white, yellow like turmeric, black like crow' Inta moJunat bo inta morongo' 'The beautiful and the fat' {-otaki bo boboi 'Men' and women' (the meaning is human, so both 'lokaki' and 'bobai' both can represent the meaning) Nonongkarombau kon tobatu' " inta totu'u moloben, moropot bo morogi moropatoi 'Having

a buffalo which is very big, strong and likes to fight' Sabong, gula bo ana im blind' Soap, sugar and kerosene'

Endocentric phrases consist of coordinating, attributive, appositive, and alternative types of endocentric phrases.

##### Coordinating Type

Coordinating type is a phrase whose elements are equal or both elements can represent the whole structure. This type can be divided into coordinating without particles, and coordinating with particles. An example of a coordinative without a particle is as follows:

Moyakag-mo'anto 'A little more'

Mopandoi - stupid 'Clever - stupid'

##### Attributive Type

The attribute type is a phrase in which one of the elements is the core or center and the other is an explanatory. This type can be distinguished into attributes with particles and attributes without particles. Attributes with particles (which serve as connectors)

An example is as follows: Motundu' ko murit 'Teaching students' (or just 'teaching') Murit kong kalas in tolunya 'Disciple of kehs 3' Monahang kon saged 'To endure misery'

##### Appositive Type

The appositive type is a phrase in which one of the elements serves as a companion to another element or also states a title/substitute. Example:

Adi' in datu' in latua mobarani 'The brave son of the King'

Bogani, datu' kon Dumoga 'Bogani, Rajal Ruler in Dumoga'

Type A/alternative The alternative type is a phrase in which one of the elements is an option marked with a choice particle. Example:

Ta'onda ing ko'ibogmu? Tana'a mungo tatua' 'Which do you like? This or that' Ki

ama'mu bo ki ina'mu 'Your father or mother' Inta mobudo' mungo inta mopura 'The white one or the red one'

##### Exocentric Phrases

Exocentric phrases are phrases whose individual elements cannot represent the whole

unit of the phrase. It can also be said that the combined elements differ in class and form from their direct subordinate elements (phrases that are complementary in distribution to the center).

Example:

Into mopura 'The red one'

Inta motarang 'The bright one'

Into mosindip 'The dark one'

Inta moJunat 'The beautiful one'

Inta mo!ongo' 'The fat one'

Mongondow syllables consist of consonants + vowels (KV) or vowels only without a precursor consonant (V). However, there is one exception, namely in the Mongondow language vocabulary there cannot be a /ti/ sound, therefore all regular morphological processes that can produce the /ti/ sound (eg:t + <in>) is shifted to produce a /si/ sound and some Mongondow words that contain certain sounds or sound clusters can be pronounced in two or more ways.

Bolaang Mongondow Regency is a regency in the province of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Its capital is Lolak. The majority ethnicity in this district is the Mongondow Tribe. The mother tongue of the native people in this area is Mongondow. Mongondow language is the language of the Filipino family used by the Mongondow tribe in North Sulawesi, which was originally the Mongondow language was the language used by residents of the Bolaang Mongondow Kingdom which later became the Bolaang Mongondow Regency. East Mongondow, several areas in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency and South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, especially in the Pinolosian District and its surroundings, as well as parts in the City of Manado and Gorontalo as well as other cities in Indonesia. Mongondow language is classified as an agglutinative language, namely a language that has a vocabulary affix system that functions to express tenses, aspects, and modes (capitals), also for nominalization or verbalization and determines the grammatical role of nominals which are marked as absolutive. You could say the grammar is "very Filipino". But now with many Mongondow speakers adopting Manado Malay, Mongondow grammar has been quite influenced by Malay grammar.

Like other languages of the Filipino family, the Mongondow language has a syntax order that tends to be Head-Predicate (ie PSO or POS) with 3 (three) types of case markers for nominals: absolutive, ergative-genitive, and oblique. Cases can be determined by prepositional particles or by changing the sound of the prefix. However, the influence of the Malay language allowed the SPO pattern to be formed. In addition, often nominal marked absolute is omitted from the sentence if the nominal can be understood from the context. There are 3 (three) groups of types of words in the Mongondow language, and a total of 10 types of words (excluding exclamations).

#### Nominal Group

That is a group of word types that have case markers. The word persona is the word used to refer to human beings. Nouns are words that are used to refer to things other than humans.

Pronouns.

#### Predicative Group

That is a group of types of words used to express the Predicate of a Nominal. Verbs are words that are used to express an activity. Adjectives are words that are used to describe characteristics. Copula is a verb but cannot be added with affixes.

#### Auxiliary Group

That is a group of words that do not contain semantics but only have grammatical functions. Conjunctions are words that are used to connect between clauses or between sentences. Prepositions are words used to show the spatial relationship between the nominal and the location. Case markers are a kind of preposition but have a special function to mark cases of persona and nouns. Particles, namely words, have no meaning by themselves but show the speaker's attitude towards something he is talking about (mood).

Local language subjects at the school level are very important in the early stages of introducing local languages as the nation's culture in formal education as well as being a means of social life, namely for communication and ethical manners in society. Local languages may be used because local languages are also

one of the languages of instruction, but don't use them too often, because if used frequently it will have a negative impact on students such as students not being able to understand what is explained by the teacher. Ethnic diversity is Indonesia's wealth. This is what makes language the diversity of languages. Local languages are the culture and identity of the nation and are very valuable assets, so it is very necessary to maintain and preserve them, especially in the Industrial Age 4.0 which is currently taking place. Currently, society has a different paradigm, namely that people who are able to use a foreign language have better prestige than people who can use a local language. The maintenance of this paradigm is of course a barrier to maintaining and maintaining local languages.

In line with the opinion that says that the danger that threatens the extinction of a language

## CONCLUSION

In Bolaang Mongondow there are prefixes, insertions and endings and in terms of syntactic processes, Mongondow recognizes 4 syntactical processes, sentence expansion, sentence merging, removing sentence elements and moving sentence elements. Local languages have experienced a shift due to the transition from the use of local languages to Indonesian, even to foreign countries which have become a trend such as English, Mandarin and other foreign languages. If this continues, it can be predicted that in the next 5-10 years, more and more local languages will become extinct.

Each level of language has its own uniqueness. Especially morphology, one cannot know the process of forming a word in a sentence when he does not know the morphology of the language. One branch of study of morphology is affixation in which there are prefixes. Prefixes are affixes that are affixed to the left of the base form. The results of this study can add to readers' understanding of the types of prefixes and verb affixes in Mongondow language, as well as a concern for the government and schools to continue to preserve the local Mongondow language.

occurs if the native speaker is shy and rarely uses it, and does not pass it on to the next generation. Therefore, the maintenance and preservation of local languages in Indonesia must be a concern of the government, especially those engaged in the preservation of culture and language.

Absorption of regional language vocabulary, especially cultural vocabulary, is an effort that must be supported in efforts to develop Indonesian. This support is appropriate because it turns out that there are many concepts originating from regional language vocabulary that cannot be found in Indonesian language concepts and even if they do exist, the form is usually in the form of a phrase. Apart from that, regional language vocabulary also contains expressions that contain local wisdom values which usually can only be found in certain languages.

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