

## RECIPROCAL PREFIX *KO-* IN LOLODA LANGUAGE, NORTH HALMAHERA

Maklon Gane<sup>1</sup>; Wakit Abdullah<sup>2</sup>; Dwi Purnanto<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Linguistics, Graduate Studies, Sebelas Maret University  
Jl. Ir. Sutami No. 36-A, Kentingan, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia

<sup>1</sup>maklon.gane@yahoo.co.id; <sup>2</sup>abdullahwakit@yahoo.com; <sup>3</sup>dwi.purnanto@yahoo.com

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### ABSTRACT

*The research aimed to describe the morphological process which focused on reciprocal prefix ko- and to find the word class of the base word that could attach with that prefix in Loloda language. The sources of data were Loloda language used by Lolodanese in the field research. The data were clauses or sentences that contained base word with reciprocal prefix ko-. The data obtained through several methods and techniques, such as observation and conversation, elicitation technique, recording, taking notes, and introspection technique. Introspection technique was used because the researcher was the speaker of this language. The data were analyzed by a qualitative descriptive method. The researchers used morphologic perspective to analyze the data. The results show that reciprocal prefix can attach with base words that have vocal /o/ in the first syllable. Moreover, there are several categories of the base word can attach with reciprocal prefix ko- such as the verb, noun or noun phrase, adjective, and interrogative. The function of the reciprocal prefix is to form the active verb.*

**Keywords:** Loloda language, reciprocal prefix, base word

### INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own uniqueness, and it is different from other languages. The difference is, for example, some languages express reciprocal meaning only lexically, some are expressed morphologically or morphosyntactically, or either morphologically, morphosyntactically, or lexically. In English, a reciprocal meaning (reciprocity in Latin *reciprocus*) is moving backward and forwards terms of bilateral relations between two or more elements that can be expressed lexically, such as 'one another', 'each other'. In sentences are usually expressed, such as 'Philip and Caroline love each other,' or 'Caroline and Philip love each other' (Bussmann, 2006).

The speech that has reciprocal meaning in Indonesian can generally be done through the morphological process, or it can also be done lexically. The morphological processes here is through affixation and reduplication, while lexical can be expressed by adding the word '*saling*' or '*baku*' in front of the subject or between subject and predicate.

As far as searching the literature, the study of verbs that express the meaning of reciprocity or reciprocate is very rarely done. This can be seen from the lack of recent studies that have been published in journals regarding reciprocal verbs. The researchers only find the research of

reciprocal verbs in Indonesian by Ariyanto (1991). From that work, it can be concluded that there are three ways to express reciprocal meaning that is through (a) affixation; (b) affixation + reduplication; and (c) affixation + *saling*. Not all verbs can be clung to it, but just the verbs that have potential reciprocal meaning (Ariyanto, 1991). He then has concluded 16 types of verbs detailed in Indonesian, such as;

1. Type VR-1: (D + *ber-*)  
Example: *berkelahi* 'fight', *berdebat* 'debate'
2. Type VR-2: (D + *ber-/-an*)  
Example: *berpelukan* 'hug', *berpegangan* 'holding on'
3. Type VR-3: ((D + R) + *ber-/-an*)  
Example: *bersalam-salaman* 'greeting', *berdesak-desakan* 'jostling'
4. Type VR-4: (D + (R + meN-))  
Example: *tolong-menolong* 'help', *tarik menarik* 'pull'
5. Type VR-5: (D + (R + meN-/-i))  
Example: *nasehat-menasehati* 'advice', *hormat-menghormati* 'respect', etc.

Indonesia has various morphological and lexical devices to differentiate reciprocal verbs and the other verbs. The reciprocal verb is the verb that stated the actions carried out by two persons or people, group or communities, where that action carried out by mutual reciprocity. Both people are involved in the actions. Reciprocal verbs are more clearly reciprocate if they are placed in sentences as predicates, which are preceded by subjects which states plural meanings (Kridalaksana, 2007). Thus, reciprocal verbs are verbs that describe the subjects that take action to reciprocate. The explanation can be drawn from the three things related to reciprocal verbs, such as (1) the existence of perpetrators of the action or presence of perpetrators; (2) there is an element of action taken; and (3) there are elements of the direction in which actions are taken each other.

Furthermore, the reciprocal verbs are describing reciprocal pattern formation of verbs, which have properties, such as (a) prefix *ber-* with basic verb (i.e., *berkelahi* 'fight', *berdebat* 'debate'); (b) prefix *ber-* with basic verb *-an* (i.e., *bersentuhan* 'touching', *berpegangan* 'holding'); (c) prefix *ber* + reduplication of the basic verb *-an* (i.e., *bersalam-salaman* 'greetings', *berpandang-pandangan* 'looking at'); (d) *saling me-* basic verbs *-i* (i.e., *saling mengampuni* 'forgiving each other', *saling meludahi* 'spitting on each other'); (e) *Baku* + basic verbs (i.e., *baku hantam* 'fight each other'); (f) Basic verb1 + *me-* + basic verb2 (i.e., *tolong-menolong* 'help each other'); (g) reduplicated verb + *-an* (i.e., *cubit-cubitan* 'pinch'); (h) *saling ter-* + basic verb (Example: *saling tertarik* 'interested each other'); (i) *saling ke-* + basic verbs + *-an* (i.e., *saling kehilangan* 'lossing each other'); and (j) prefix *me-* + *(-i)/(-kan)* + each other or one another (i.e., *mencintai satu sama lain* 'loving one another', *memaafkan satu sama lain* 'forgiving one another').

From the number of rules of reciprocal verbs formation described by both linguists, there are slight differences. In Ariyanto's (1991) research, there are no type of (a) reduplication of basic verbs + *-an*; (b) *saling ke-* + basic verbs + *-an*; and (c) *me-* + basic verbs *-i/kan satu sama lain* 'one another'. Whereas in Kridalaksana's (2007) research, there has not some rules of reciprocal verbs formation such as discussed by Ariyanto (1991), for example type RV-9: (*saling* + (D + *memper-/kan*)): *saling memperkenalkan* 'introducing one another', *saling memperlihatkan* 'showing each other', and so on.

Another linguist, Marsono (2011), has described the morphological process with reciprocal meaning in seven languages. The seven languages are Indonesian language, Palembang Malay, Sunda language, Java, Ancient Java, Madura, and Bali. He, then calls the reciprocal process as action morpheme. Action morpheme in those languages such as in Indonesian language, reciprocal action is done with first combination affixes of prefix *ber-* and the suffix *-an* with the base word, for example, *berkiriman* 'send each other' and *berpandangan* 'look at one another'. The second, reciprocal action can be realized through reduplication of the base word, for example,  *kirim-mengirim* 'send each other' and *pandang-memandang* 'look at one another'. Moreover, the third is the reciprocal action also can be realized by adding the word *saling* 'each other/one another', for example, *saling mengirim* 'send each other' and *saling memandang* 'look at one another'.

In Palembang Malay, reciprocal action can be realized in two ways, they are; (1) combination affixes of *be-an* and the base word; and (2) with the word *saling*

'each other/one another' + base word + *-in* (suffix), for example, *bekirimin* 'send each other' and *bejingokan* 'look at one another' and *saling bekirimin* 'send each other' and *saling bejingokin* 'look at one another'. While reciprocal action in Sudanese language can be stated through affixed reduplication (*pa-* base word) and with the word *silih* 'each other/one another', for example *pakirim-kirim* 'send each other' or *patempo-tempo* 'look at one another' and *silih kirim* 'send each other' or *silih tempo* 'look at one another'.

Reciprocal action in (modern) Javanese language can be realized through two patterns, such as; (1) reduplication of base word + suffix *-an*; and (2) reduplication of base word + infix *-in-*, for example, *kirim-kiriman* 'send each other' or *sawang-sawangan* 'look at one another' and *sawang-sinawang* 'look at one another' or *tulung-tinulung* 'help one another'. Reciprocal action in ancient of Javanese language can be realized in five patterns, such as; (1) combinations of prefix *ma-* + base word + suffix *-an*; (2) prefix *a-* + base word + suffix *-an*; (3) prefix *a-* reduplication of the base word + suffix *-an*; (4) prefix *ma-* reduplication of base word + suffix *-an*; and (5) with word *silih* 'each other/one another', for example *mabalangan* 'throw each other', *abalangan* 'throw each other', *masawangan* 'look at one another', *apanah-panahan* 'shoot at with bow and arrow one another' and *marek-arekan* 'kiss each other'.

Reciprocal action in Madura language can be realized through two patterns, such as reduplication of base word and suffix *-an* and with word *padâ* 'each other/one another' and *salèng* 'each other/one another', for example, *rem-kereman* 'send each other' or *kol-mokolan* 'beat each other', *padâ ngerem* 'send each other', and *salèng mokol* 'beat each other'. While, reciprocal action in Balinese can be realized in four patterns, such as (1) combination of prefix *ma-* + base word + suffix *-an*; (2) reduplication of base word combine with suffix *-an*; (3) reduplication of base word combine with suffix *-in*; and (4) by adding the word *saling* 'each other/one another' to the base word, for example, *makiriman* 'send each other', *tingal-tingalan* 'look at one another', *kirim-kirimin* 'send each other' and *saling tulung* 'help each other'.

From all these previous studies, it appears that the researchers only examine the process of reciprocal verb formation, both through several patterns such as affixation, reduplication, affixed reduplication, and the addition of word *saling* or *salèng*, *padâ*, and *baku* in front of the subject. None of the experts specifically examine what syntactic categories can be attached by certain affixes that have the grammatical meaning as reciprocal or reciprocal action. In Loloda language (LL) speech that has reciprocal meaning can be formed through the morphosyntactic process. The morphosyntactic process is intended because pronominal prefixes that function as subject (S) in utterances with intransitive verbs or combined pronominal prefixes of pronominal prefixes as subject and pronominal prefixes as the object at the same time. These are always present in a speech that has the subject (S), object (O), or complement (Comp).

Morphosyntactically, a clause that has reciprocal meaning or reciprocal action can be done with reciprocal prefix {*ko-*}. At first glance, that prefix is not only can be attached to the verb that functions as the predicate, but it also can be attached other categories which have the first vocal in the first syllable is vocal /*o*/. This characteristic is interesting to be analyzed. Besides that reason, there has not been previous research that focuses on the syntactic categories. It can be attached to the certain affix(es) which

means reciprocal. Generally, all the researchers focus on the patterns of the reciprocal meaning.

LL (Loloda language) is used in Loloda region, North Maluku province. Loloda region is located in Halmahera Island, which is administratively divided into two regencies, North Halmahera and West Halmahera. Besides those two regencies mentioned, there are several Loloda enclaves of Loloda village such as at Biamaahi Sidangoli, district of South Jailolo in West Halmahera Regency. There are also Loloda people who live in Batang Dua island, district of Pulau Ternate in Ternate Island, North Maluku; and Lirang village, Lembah island, the region of Bitung, North Sulawesi Province (Gane, Wakit, Purnanto, 2018; Gane, 2017; Rahman, 2015). Other researchers have also described that there are enclaves of LL at Ake Laha village and Tuguraci village, South Jailolo, West Halmahera regency (Fokaaya et al., 2014).

LL is members of North Halmahera languages group. LL along with other languages in North Halmahera languages are classified as non-Austronesian languages or bird's head of West Papuan Phylum (Bowden, 2014; Litamahuputty, 2014; Taha, 2016; Ibrahim, 2017; Winarti, 2017; Handoko, 2017; Warami, 2016; Burhanuddin et al., 2016; Imelda, 2017; Asplund, 2015). Karim and Hasim (2018) have stated that North Halmahera languages are Ternate Halmahera languages group, and sometimes it is considered as a group of West Papuan Languages (Mukhamdanah, 2015). Deda and Mofu (2014) have called this language group as Papuan languages that spoken by indigenous people of Papua who live in the mountains and volleys (lowland) to differentiate from the speakers Austronesian languages who live from the bird's neck to the north and southwest of West Papuan province. Another researcher has called this language as West Papuan languages group/class (Maturbongs, 2015; Maturbongs, 2016; Maturbongs & Asmabuasappe, 2016).

Based on the background of the described problem, this research is prepared with the aim to examine precisely the reciprocal prefix *ko-* in LL. Besides that, it aims to know the category of the base word that is possible to combine with that prefix under the topic reciprocal prefix *ko-* in LL at North Halmahera, North Maluku province.

## METHODS

This research is conducted in a descriptive and qualitative manner, thorough careful and accurate description of lingual symptoms in the form of words and not mathematical or statistical numbers. To obtain the data that is in accordance with the object of this research, the researchers use methods and several techniques such as observation and conversation method, elicitation technique, interview, taking notes, recording, and introspection technique.

The observation method is the provision of data by listening in which there is a reciprocal prefix *ko-* in LL. All primary data are also obtained through interviews with three native speakers. The informants are chosen by several criteria, such as native speakers of LL who are considered still mastering and able to speak of LL standard correctly and adequately, and they want to help the researchers in providing the data. Conversation method is used, when researchers ask the number of questions to the informants in conversation related to the lingual units described. The conversation with the informant, the researchers write each answer or lingual information revealed. Elicitation

techniques are carried out to explore informants' language intuition through a number of questions that have been prepared before. It means to identify whether a particular lingual unit which the first syllable /*ko-*/ is an affix that must be indicated by the data that proved that the lingual unit has the potential to be pronounced isolated from other lingual units. Of course, the intended data is polymorphemic in the form of words in which as the object of the research, namely reciprocal prefix *ko-* (Mashun, 2014).

The taking notes technique is to re-check the data that have been recorded with the results of this research. Lingual data spoken by the informants besides being recorded, it is also written as advanced techniques, which are orthographic transcription on the data card, and then classification is based on the purpose of the research. In other words, the researchers note all the utterances contained in the data of the affixed *ko-* which means reciprocal. While providing data with introspection technique because the researchers are the active speakers so that they can generate lingual data. If there is doubtful data, it can be discussed with the advisers to obtain valid data of verbs from both the verb and other categories which have the potential to be combined with the reciprocal prefix *ko-*.

Both verbs; base verb and other categories that have been collected are analyzed in order to get the desired picture. To answer the purpose of the research, the researchers use the distribution method to reveal the data, including any type or category that can be combined with the reciprocal prefix *ko-*. The technique used is the deletion technique. In this research, the deletion technique aims to prove a basic lingual unit of a certain category that can be combined with that reciprocal prefix in reasonable and acceptable speech.

Data are analyzed based on syntactic categories, such as verb, noun, adjective, etc. Then, the data are described in the form of an analysis result description. The description of the research uses two methods, which are formal and informal. The formal method means that the description of the result of analysis uses symbols or illustrations that are usually used in the scientific research report. While, the informal method is a description of a scientific research report that uses words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in order to build a discourse (or text) of the research result in general.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Reciprocal prefix {*ko-*} usually attaches to several base words on the core syllable or base on the first vocal /*o*/ contain in that base word. The core syllable is vocal /*o*/ or vocal cluster or diphthong. Moreover, there are several base words that can be attached with that prefix, such as the verb, noun or noun phrase, adjective, and interrogative. The meaning of these prefixes is to explain an activity that is done reciprocate. The result of the research and the examples will be delivered according to the base word.

The verb usually fills predicate function in a sentence, but not all verbs have potentially means reciprocate when attaching with a reciprocal affix. Reciprocal prefix *ko-* can attach to any base word of the verb with vocal /*o*/ or vocal cluster with the first vocal /*o*/, as seen in Table 1.

Reciprocal prefix *ko-* that attach to the verbs as seen in both sentences number (1a) *kobou* and (2a) *koposana* or another verb base words have grammatical meaning 'do something reciprocate, do something together'. Another grammatical meaning is the speaker or the doer is forced to

do something or has to do something.

A noun or even a noun phrase (NP) can also fill predicate in a sentence. That noun or a noun phrase that can be a verb has potentially meaning reciprocate when attaching with a reciprocal affix. Reciprocal prefix *ko-* can attach to any base word of noun category or noun phrase with vocal /o/ or vocal cluster with the first vocal /o/ that can be seen in Table 2.

Table 1 The Verb Base Word (with the First Vocal /o/)

Base Word	Formatted Word	Meaning
<i>bou</i> ‘kiss’	<i>kobou</i>	kiss each other
<i>posana</i> ‘beat’	<i>koposana</i>	beat each other
<i>dotoko</i> ‘teach’	<i>kodotoko</i>	teach something each other

Examples:

1. a. *Uwa* *ni-* *ma-* ***ko-*** *bou*  
 b. Neg. 2plS Refl. Recip. V  
 c. Not you the kiss
  
- a. *kawasa* *ma* *biono* *oka*  
 b. N Pos3sgn N Post.  
 c. crowded its face at  
 d. ‘Don’t kiss in front of crowded people’
  
2. a. *Jo-* *doa* *so* *i-* *ma-*  
 b. 3plS I Conj. 3plS Refl.  
 c. They why so they
  
- a. ***ko-*** *posana?*  
 b. Recip. V  
 c. beat  
 d. ‘Why do they beat each other?’

Table 2 Noun Base Word or Noun Phrase (with the First /o/ Vowel)

Base Word	Formatted Word	Meaning
<i>Boriti</i> ‘poison fruit of wood’	<i>koboriti</i>	lie each other (idiomatic)
<i>souru</i> ‘medicine’	<i>kosouru</i>	treat each other or someone or something
<i>mokuru matage</i> ‘areca nut’s stalk’	<i>komokuru ma tage</i>	beat each other with areca nut’s stalk

Examples:

3. a. *Uwa* *no-* *ja-* ***ruahe*** *i-*  
 b. Neg. 2sgS 3plO V 3plS

- c. Not you them disturb they

- a. *ma-* ***ko-*** *boriti,* *so!*
- b. Refl. Recip. N Part.
- c. poison fruit
- d. ‘Don’t disturb them because they lie each other’

4. a. *Unugu* *moi-* *o-* *lila-*  
 b. Pron. Num. 3sgmS V  
 Deic.

- c. He one he visit

- a. *ino* *de* *o-* *ji-* *kokai*  
 b. asp. Conj. 3sgmS 1sgO A  
 c. and he me disturb

- a. *de* *ka* *mi-* *ma-*  
 b. Conj. Adv. 1pleS Refl.  
 c. and just we

- a. ***ko-*** *mokuru ma tage*  
 b. Recip. NP  
 c. areca nut’s stalk  
 d. ‘He came visit here and disturbed me so we beat each other using areca nut’s stalk’

Reciprocal prefix *ko-* that attach noun or noun phrase of the base word as seen in both sentences number (3a) *imakoboriti* and (4a) *mimakomokuru ma tage* have grammatical meaning ‘do with tools or to something based on the base words reciprocate or to do something together’. Another grammatical meaning is to do something according to idiomatic word *imakoboriti* (to lie each other).

The adjective base word can also fill predicate function in a sentence. In other words, the adjective base word can function as a verb that can attach reciprocal affix. Reciprocal prefix *ko-* can attach to the adjective base word that has first vocal /o/ or vocal cluster with the first vocal /o/ that can be seen in Table 3.

Reciprocal prefix *ko-* that attach the adjective base word as seen in the sentence number (5a) *komorene* means that they are a friend and they never meet one another for a long time, so when they meet they usually feel happy. Moreover, sentence number (6a) *komodongo* means that as brothers in law, they feel afraid one another. Another meaning of this polymorphemic word is that they respect one another. This utterance shows about Loloda’s custom in a family, especially about attitude as a brother(s) or sister(s) or father(s) in law to treat one another. They often fight each other if one of them has bad behavior. From that explanation, it can be concluded that reciprocal prefix *ko-* attach the adjective base word have grammatical meaning ‘do according to the base word reciprocate or to do as in the base word’.

The interrogative base word also can fill predicate function in a sentence. In other words, this category can also



the predicate of the reciprocal clause is interrogative. This category just found two morphemes that have the same vocal as the core syllable of reciprocal prefix *ko-*. Those base words are *doa* and *konoke*. It means that the interrogative category is not productive.

The formatted word with reciprocal prefix should be reduplicated the first syllable, and it is not able to reduplicate the base word. Example the formatted word of *nimakobou* ‘you kiss each other’ and *imakoposana* ‘you beat each other’ become *nimako-kobou* ‘you kiss each other many times’ and *imako-koposana* ‘you beat each other many times’. For interrogative formatted words of *imakodoa* ‘what they do?’ also, *jomakosokonoke* ‘how they do?’ can be reduplicated the first syllable such as *imako-kodoa* ‘what they do?’ *jomako-kosokonoke* ‘How they do?’ The grammatical meaning of that morphological process is doing the activities many times and reciprocate. Besides that, the function of the reciprocal prefix is to form an active verb. Another function is to form the noun, adjective, and interrogative become a verb.

The reduplication of the formatted word of the noun phrase is actually the same as the first rule mentioned previously. It is still to reduplicate the first syllable of the first element of a formatted noun phrase, such as the example of formatted word of noun phrase *imakogota ma ogu* ‘they beat each other with the piece of wood in their hand’ and *jomakobole ma sakoko* ‘they beat each other with the banana’s stem in their hand’ become *imako-kogota ma ogu* ‘they beat each other many times with a piece of wood in their hand’ and *jomako-kobole ma sakoko* ‘they beat each other many times with the banana’s stem in their hand’.

Grammatically, in LL also has reciprocal meaning that can be constructed through reciprocal prefix *ko-*, such as previous research about reciprocal that types of reciprocal verb or Marsono’s term is reciprocal action that is formed by affixation, reduplication, and by adding the word *saling* or previous research just discuss the types of the reciprocal verb, but they do not discuss what syntactic categories’ base word that can be attached with.

## CONCLUSIONS

LL has reciprocal meaning that can be constructed by reciprocal prefix *ko-*. That reciprocal can be attached with base words of several syntactic categories, such as the verb, noun (and even noun phrase), adjective, and interrogative. It is important to have vocal /o/ as the first vocal at the first syllable of each base word to be attached in order to have the phonological harmony or vocal harmony. Opened categories’ base words are highly productive. While the closed category’s base words are the other around.

Since the research limits itself on the reciprocal prefix *ko-* and the syntactic categories that can be attached with that prefix and it might not cover type(s) of reciprocal. For these reasons, it is suggested that other linguists can conduct the research related to the topic so that it can be covered the whole reciprocal types.

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