

Research Article

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Lom Language Vitality Index by Gender and Age

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Abstract

People in the hamlet of Air Abik, District Belinyu, Bangka speak Lom language. Their language is categorized as endangered. However, the data in the field (2012) showed that the language is still used by Lom speakers. This study describes the transmission linkage index and the realm of the family with the characteristics of the respondent. This study aims to reveal the vitality of Lom language based on the efforts of the older generation to maintain Lom language and the attitudes toward Lom language. Additionally, it describes the basic vocabulary of Swadesh Lom language. This research uses descriptive quantitative method. The samples were taken using purposive sampling. The respondents were given a list of 80 questions to the speakers in the Air Abik. The criteria of vitality based on Grims (2001) cover being extinct, critically endangered; endangered; suffered a setback; secure. The characteristics of the respondents are based on sex and age groups. The findings show that the use of language in the realm index families can be identified secure, which is worth 0.85 and 0.84 in male respondents and female. Based on the identification index, the attitude of Lom speakers can be categorized to be positive.

Masyarakat di dusun Air Abik, Kecamatan Belinyu, Kabupaten Bangka bertutur dalam bahasa Lom. Bahasa Lom dikategorikan sebagai bahasa yang hampir punah. Akan tetapi, data di lapangan (2012) menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Lom masih digunakan penuturnya. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan keterkaitan indeks transmisi dan ranah keluarga dengan karakteristik responden. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana vitalitas bahasa Lom dan sikap bahasa penuturnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengungkapkan vitalitas bahasa Lom berdasarkan upaya pewarisan bahasa oleh generasi tua terhadap generasi muda dan ranah penggunaan bahasa Lom serta sikap bahasa penuturnya. Selain itu, dideskripsikan kosakata dasar Swadesh bahasa Lom. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif deskriptif. Sampel penelitian ini menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan mengajukan daftar tanya kepada 80 responden penutur di Air Abik. Kriteria vitalitas yang diacu adalah pendapat Grims (2001), yaitu punah, kritis; terancam punah; mengalami kemunduran; aman. Karakteristik responden berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan kelompok usia. Temuan dalam penelitian ini mendeskripsikan indeks penggunaan bahasa pada ranah keluarga yang diidentifikasi aman, yaitu bernilai 0,85 dan

0,84 pada responden laki-laki dan perempuan. Indeks transmisi bahasa ibu antargenerasi diidentifikasi aman (bernilai 0,84) pada responden laki-laki dan mengalamikemunduran (bernilai 0,72) pada responden perempuan. Indeks transmisi bahasa ibu antargenerasi dan penggunaan bahasa pada ranah keluarga diidentifikasi, mengalamikemunduran(bernilai 0,69 dan 0,75) pada responden kelompok usia ≤ 25 tahun; aman (bernilai 0,84 dan 0,90) pada responden kelompok usia 26—50 tahun; aman (bernilai 0,88) dan mengalamikemunduran(bernilai 0,79) pada responden kelompok usia ≥ 51 tahun. Berdasarkan identifikasi indeks, sikap bahasa penutur bahasa Lom bersikap positif.

Key words: *language vitality, index transmission, respondent characteristics*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Lom Tribe speak Lom language, a Malay variation. Lom word means 'not yet' and the column means 'yet to embrace a religion'. According Smedal (1989), Lom tribe is also called Mapur tribe, which is an indigenous or remote tribe. Mapur's custom is called Lom tradition. Lom tribes cultivate rice, cassava, rubber, coconut, pineapple and pepper in a field by clearing the forest. Pepper or sahang is an agricultural product that Lom tribe relied on. They also hunt antelope, anteater, and the birds in the woods and fishing in the river or the sea.

Bangka/Belitung people is originated from northwestern Kalimantan which has different isolects of Malay Bangka (BAN), Belitung (BEL), Palembang (PAL), Besemah (BES) and Sarawak (SER). They settled in Bangka/Belitung, but some have moved to Southeast Sumatra and Jakarta (Nothofer, 1995). Jakarta Malay dialect, considered directly as Melayu protolanguage (PM), has the largest number of joint innovations with Bangka isolects and neighbors, but a lot of joint innovation found in Bangka isolects (Lom dialect), Belitung, Kalimantan northwest does not reflect Malay dialect in Jakarta. The joint innovation comes in form of (1) deletion * -r irregular (in BAN, PAL, BES, and SER isolects on the word b | sa? 'Large'), (2) metathesis occurs in the following cognate, but it is less clear whose form is the new one (BAN Lom dialect) *kitokor* 'tail', PAL b | - or 'tail', MEL *kotek* or 'tail', and (3) lexical innovation (BAN on word Kuce? 'Peel' and PAL on the word koce? 'Peel').

Furthermore, it can be said that the migration is not just to the southwest, but to the Riau Islands. From there the speakers of Malay isolects moved to Peninsula, North Sumatra, and Center Sumatra. This Isolects migration is marked by several lexical innovations namely (1) Malay standard (MEL) *rot-an* 'rotan' (borrowed from Java isolects) that replaces Proto Melayu Purba (PMP) **quey* id', (2) MEL anjiG 'rotan' which replaces PMP **asu*'id', (3) MEL b-apak 'bapak' who replaces PMP **apa*'id', (5) MEL dagiG 'daging' that replaces PMP **isi* 'id'. Then, emerging an innovations in isolects who belong to are members of "south" migration (BAN and BEL) is due to the influence of "north" isolects and (MEL and Minangkabau) were regarded as more authoritative in the last thousand years. Thus, relationship between Malays isolects in Borneo and Bangka have a close relationship that the misanterm is more appropriate than the term of mindoan. Mindoan term is better suited to providing relationship between "south" and "north" isolects.

Lom Languages (Belom, Mapor, Maporese) are spoken by 2-10 speakers (Wurm, 2000 in SIL 2006:73). It is said that the Lom language is in Sumatra, north east Bangka Island, Belinyu District. The speakers referred to the Lom Lom or Mapur. It is also said Lom languages is one of

the endangered languages. Amca (2007) states that the Lom tribe is a unique tribe that lived in the hamlet of Air Abik and Pejam, Gunung Muda Village, Belinyu District, Bangka. The term Lom refers to tribal communities which 'yet' to embrace a religion. Lom tribes tend to avoid foreign culture contrary to tradition. Meanwhile, the identification of the language in Sumatra numbered 26 local language of 538 observation areas as research samples (Sugono, 2008: 19). One of the languages in Bangka Belitung which has not been identified is the language of Lom. Lom language is spoken by people in the hamlet of Air Abik, District Belinyu, Bangka, Bangka Belitung province.

Lewis ed. (2009:407) stated that the regional languages in Indonesia totalling to 726 languages. Meanwhile, there are 33 languages of the regional languages in Sumatra (Lewis ed., 2009:450). One of the recorded languages is Bangka language that is in Bangka Belitung. Bangka language is in Austronesian language classes, Polynesian Malays, Malay Sumbawan, Melayik, and Malay. Bangka Language has urban dialects (Jakarta) and Lom (Belom, Mapor).

Based on data in the field (2012), Lom language is a language that is still used by its speakers. Lom people are indigenous Malay Bangka, who resided in Air Abik and Pejam. Lom people living close themselves off from outside influence. Lom people with this condition are labeled 'left behind' and 'full of magical powers'. This makes the Lom be protected from all external influences that can destroy their way of life that has long nurtured. Cultural elements such as making the diamond skin, mats, and a vegetable or a fruit basket is can notbe done by young people aged <25 years anymore. The diamond skin which made of coconut leaves were used to make ketupaton a custom event *nujujerami*. Custom event was carried out on the seventh day after the harvest as an expression of gratitude to ancestors and ask for protection so that next year's crop more abundant.

Air Abikhamlet geographical situation located in the interior of the morphological form of the hill. Air Abik people's livelihood in general is farming and miners. Educational facilities there is only one primary school. Community of Air Abikare Protestant (50%) and custom religion (50%). Transportation is still rare and car and motorcycle infrastructure is to go through emergency road terrain which is kind of bad in the rainy season. Lom-speaking region is 'left behind' region (Language Mapping Team, 2012).

The language situation in the east hamlet of Air Abik contained village of Silip community who speak Silip. In the west hamlet of Air Abik Village, there are Gunung Muda people who speak Gunung Muda. In the northern hamlet of Air Abik there are Pejam or Pejem hamlet community who speak Lom, while in the south the hamlet of Air Abik contained Mapurvillage community who speakMapur (Language Mapping Team, 2012;Kurniawati, 2012:2).

The population of Air Abik hamlet are 561 people consisting of 325 male and 136 female. Meanwhile. Meanwhile the number of Lom speakers are approximately 180 people. The speakers consist of three generations (age <25 years, range 26-50 years, and> 51 years). The majority of Air Abikethnic is Lom (90%) and ethnic minorities are Pugul and Pejam approximately 10% (Gunung Muda Village Head, 2012).

In this study the main problem is how are the vitality and Lom language lexicon? This study aims to reveal the vitality and the attitude towards native speakers, Lom language and its function to develop and support the regional culture. Additionally, described Lom language lexicon.

Lom vitality level language refers to the Grimes opinion (2001), which is critical, endangered, declining, stable, but endangered, and secure. The vitality of language measured by the mean, ie (1) critical (0 to 0.20), (2) endangered (0.21 to 0.40), (3) setback (0.41 to 0.60), (4) stable, but endangered (0.61 to 0.80), and (5) the safe (0.81 to 1).

One of the duties of Development Language Development Agency is doing a language documentation in order to save the local language. Local language is the diversity of Indonesian culture. So it is necessary to study the vitality of language Lom. This study was done to not only prevent the loss of culture, way of life, and information but also describe the lexicon.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive method, which means the research done by facts or phenomena that are empirically live in speakers. Results obtained in the perian language form that could be considered as exposure to what is (Sudaryanto, 1986:62). The technique used is literature study, observation, interviews (structured) by asking questions based on the questionnaire provided, and note-recording. Retrieval of data (2012) on the Lom language lexicon questionnaire *Kinship Research and Language Mapping in Indonesia* and the vitality of language Lom on respondents by questionnaire "Endangered Language and Literature Research in Indonesia". This quantitative research is linking respondents social features to his views on eleven index of languages vitality, namely mobility index (IMOB), bilingualism (IBIL), mother tongue intergenerational transmission (ITRANS), the use of language in the realm of family (IKEL), transaction/sale (IJB), writing expression (ITULIS), expression of feelings (IRASA), religious (IAGM), government (IPEM), education (IPEND), and loyalty (ISET). The index is used to measure the vitality of a language. Vitality language is measured with a nominal scale and Likert scale, strongly agree a score of 5, agree a score of 4, hesitated a score of 3, disagreed score of 2, and strongly disagree score of 1 (Amir et al, 2009:130-132; Sugiyono and Sry Satriya Tjatur Wishnu Sasangka, 2011).

Population is the whole number of objects studied (Amir et al, 2009:175). The population is Lom language speakers in the Air Abik. The sample is a subset of a sampling taken from a population with a high accuracy and precision criteria which have the lowest sampling error. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, which the sampling of the people who are elected by the researchers based on the special characteristics of the sample. The number of samples in this study was set at 80 respondents. The composition of all 80 respondents is as follows.

Table 1. Composition of Respondents by Age Group and Gender

No.	Age Group	Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
1.	<25 years	13	13	26
2.	26-50 years	14	14	28
3.	≥51 years	13	13	26
	Total	40	40	80

Other than a set number of respondents, defined three informants. Informants aged over 40 years, male/L or female/P, physically and mentally healthy, articulation not impaired, as well as having low mobility level for the population is considered as representative of the observation area, mastering the local language, education is not too high, and rarely or never traveled out of the area. The informant is required to provide data on the language, like Swadesh basic vocabulary and cultural fields.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The language vitality can be seen from the two things that connected, the index domain of language use and the composition of the respondents. Perceptions of respondents to the language of ethnic Lom Lom can be seen by 11 index criteria. The 11 criteria are asked to the respondents and the answer given is a score which the results comes in the index values, the index difference between the groups (gender and age) is the difference in the perception of the Lom language vitality comprehension.

Based on Table 2 and Chart 1 below, Lom language in the perception of respondents by gender categories can be grouped into four, namely endangered; suffered a setback; stable, but are endangered; secure. Lom language vitality identified safe (0.81 to 1) or index positions in Chart 1 are on the line eighth and tenth lines. Mother tongue intergenerational transmission index/ITRANS in male respondent 0.84 and index of language use in the realm of family/IKEL on male respondent and female value are 0.85 and 0.84.

Meanwhile, the Lom language vitality identified stable, but endangered (0.61 to 0.80) or the index position in the Chart 1 are on the line sixth and eighth lines. Mobility index/IMOB on male respondent and female value are of 0.61; IBIL on male respondent and female value are 0.72 and 0.66; ITRANS on female respondent is 0.72; IB on male respondent and female value are 0.76 and 0.79; IRASA on male respondent and female value are 0.63 and 0.69; IAGM on male respondent and female value are 0.70 and 0.73; IPEND on male respondent and female value are 0.76 and 0.75; ISET on male respondent and female value are 0.74 and 0.73. Lom language vitality identified in setback (0.41 to 0.60) or the index position in the Chart 1 was on the fourth line and the sixth line. Writing expression index/ITULIS on male respondent is 0.43 and IPEM on male respondent and female value are 0.55 and 0.46. Lom language vitality identified as endangered languages (0.21 to 0.40) or the index position in the Chart 1 are on the second line and the fourth line. Writing expression index/ITULIS on female respondent is 0.39.

Table 2. Lom Language Vitality Index by Gender

No.	Index	Gender	
		Man	Woman
1.	IMOB	0,61	0,61
2.	IBIL	0,72	0,66
3.	ITRANS	0,84	0,72
4.	IKEL	0,85	0,84
5.	IJB	0,76	0,79
6.	IRASA	0,63	0,69
7.	ITULIS	0,43	0,39
8.	IAGM	0,70	0,73
9.	IPEM	0,55	0,46
10.	IPEND	0,76	0,75
11.	ISET	0,74	0,73

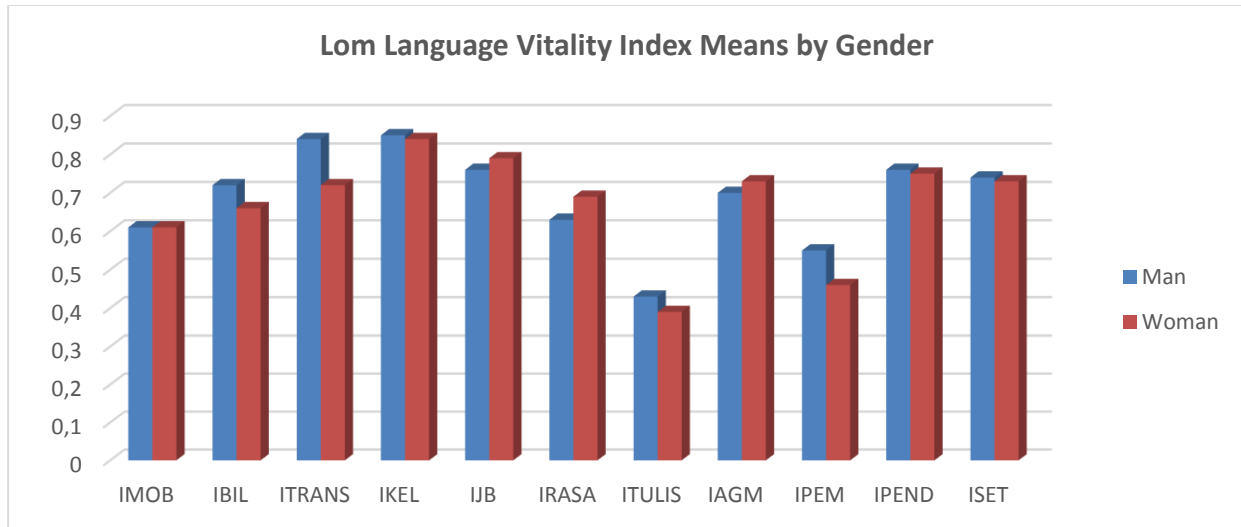


Chart 1. Lom Language Vitality Index Means by Gender

Based on Table 3 and Chart 2 below, Lom language in the perception of respondents by age categories are grouped into four, namely threatened; suffered a setback; stable, but are endangered; and safe. Lom language vitality identified safe (0.81 to 1) or the index position in the Chart 2 are on the line eighth and tenth lines. Index intergenerational transmission of mother tongue/ITRANS among respondents age group 26-50 years worth of 0.84; index of language use in the realm of family/IKEL on respondent age group 26-50 years and > 51 years worth 0.90 and 0.88; IBJ in the group of respondents aged > 51 years worth of 0.84.

Meanwhile, the vitality of language Lom identified stable, but endangered (0.61 to 0.80) or the index position in the Chart 2 are on the line sixth and eighth lines. Mobility index/IMOB among respondents age group 26-50 years and > 51 years worth 0.62 and 0.63; IBIL the group of respondents aged <25 years, 26-50 years and > 51 years worth of 0.64, 0.71, and 0.71; ITRANS the group of respondents aged <25 years and 26-50 years worth of 0.69 and 0.79; IKEL on respondent age group <25 years worth 0.75; IBJ in the group of respondents aged <25 years and 26-50 years worth of 0.79 and 0.71; IRASA the group of respondents aged <25 years, 26-50 years and > 51 years worth 0.71, 0.66, and 0.61; IAGM the group of respondents aged <25 years, 26-50 years and > 51 years worth of 0.67, 0.71, and 0.77; IPEM on respondent age group <25 years worth of 0.61; IPEND the group of respondents aged <25 years, 26-50 years and > 51 years worth of 0.77, 0.73, and 0.77; ISET respondents age group <25 years, 26-50 years and > 51 years worth of 0.74, 0.72, and 0.74. Lom language vitality identified in setback (0.41 to 0.60) or the index position in the Chart 2 is located on the fourth line and the sixth line. Mobility index/IMOB among respondents age group <25 years worth 0.62 and ITULIS among respondents age group <25 years worth of 0.56. Vitality language Lom identified at risk (0.21 to 0.40) or the index position in the Chart 2 are on the second line and the fourth line. Writing expression index/ITULIS among respondents age group 26-50 years and > 51 years worth 0.35 and 0.32.

Table 3. Lom Language Vitality Index by Age Group

No.	Index	Age		
		≤ 25 years	26-50 years	≥ 51 years
1.	IMOB	0,59	0,62	0,63
2.	IBIL	0,71	0,71	0,64
3.	ITRANS	0,69	0,84	0,79
4.	IKEL	0,75	0,90	0,88
5.	IJB	0,79	0,71	0,84
6.	IRASA	0,71	0,66	0,61
7.	ITULIS	0,56	0,35	0,32
8.	IAGM	0,67	0,71	0,77
9.	IPEM	0,61	0,45	0,46
10.	IPEND	0,77	0,73	0,77
11.	ISET	0,74	0,72	0,74

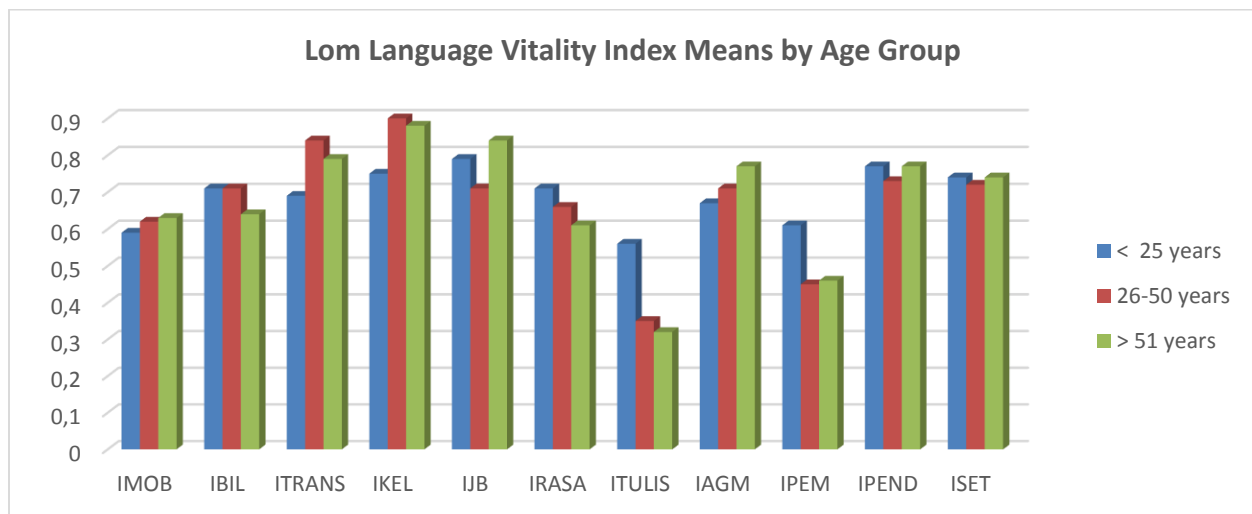


Chart 2. Lom Language Vitality Index Means by Age Group

Swadesh basic vocabulary consists of two hundred and vocabulary, but this study describes all the 200 basic vocabulary. Swadesh basic vocabulary in the language Lom has a counterpart. This shows that the basic vocabulary was found in the culture of Lom. In addition, the speakers of Lom still use the language in daily life. Here are the basic vocabulary in the language Swadesh Lom.

Table 4. Swadesh Basic Word in Lom Language

No.	Concept	Berian	No.	Concept	Berian
1.	abu	ab g	101.	jauh	jauh
2.	air	aik	102.	kabut	kabut
3.	akar	ak r	103.	kaki	kakej
4.	alir (me)	a-not	104.	kalau	kalok
5.	anak	an G	105.	kami, kita	kam -n (kite)
6.	angin	aG n	106.	kamu	ika
7.	anjing	as g	107.	kanan	kan n
8.	apa	ape	108.	karena	karne
9.	api	ap j	109.	kata (ber)	(ber)kate
10.	apung (me)	nimul	110.	kecil	k cit
11.	asap	as p	111.	kelahi (ber)	b k laij
12.	awan	Awan	112.	kepala	k pale
13.	ayah	bak	113.	kering	k r j
14.	bagaimana	nakmane	114.	kiri	kirij
15.	baik	b j	115.	kotor	r m t
16.	bakar	tun G	116.	kuku	kuk t
17.	balik	bal j	117.	kulit	kulet
18.	banyak	ba-n k	119.	kuning	kuniG
19.	baring	bar jsa	119.	kutu	kuteg
20.	baru	bar k	120.	lain	lay n
21.	basah	Basah	121.	langit	laGet
22.	batu	bat k	122.	laut	law t (laot)
23.	beberapa	b rape	123.	lebar	libek
24.	belah (me)	m le (m mbelih)	124.	leher	r koG
25.	benar	b n r	125.	lelaki	k lak j
26.	bengkok	b Gk k	126.	lempar	nik m
27.	benih	b nih	127.	licin	liy r
28.	berat	b ret	128.	lidah	lideh
29.	berenang	b r naG	129.	lihat	n GoG
30.	beri	m rik	130.	lima	lime
31.	berjalan	b jal n	131.	ludah	ayok
32.	besar	b sak	132.	lurus	luros
33.	bilamana	dile (s mile)	133.	lutut	lutot
34.	binatang	binataG	134.	main	maen
35.	bintang	bintaG	135.	makan	mak m
36.	buah	Bue	136.	malam	mal m
37.	bulan	Bulen	137.	mata	mate
38.	bulu	bul k	138.	matahari	matearij
39.	bunga	buGe	139.	mati	majij
40.	bunuh	Bunuh	140.	merah	mira

41.	buru (ber)	b lapon	141.	mereka	uraG
42.	buruk	Burok	142.	minum	mak naik
43.	burung	buroG	143.	mulut	mulot
44.	busuk	Busok	144.	muntah	mutah
45.	cacing	g G	145.	nama	name
46.	cium	~nium	146.	napas	nap s
47.	cuci	maso	147.	nyanyi	b dindaG
48.	daging	isik	148.	orang	uraG
49.	dan	ke?	149.	panas	pan s
50.	danau	kuloG	150.	panjang	panj G
51.	darah	darah	151.	pasir	paser
52.	datang	dat G	152.	pegang	p g G
53.	daun	daw n	153.	pendek	pan k
54.	debu	d bu	154.	peras	d p r k
55.	dekat	nampi	155.	perempuan	m ntina
56.	dengan	ke?	156.	perut	p rot
57.	dengar	d G r	157.	pikir	piker
58.	di dalam	baGdal m	158.	pohon	bat G
59.	di mana	baG man	159.	potong	p p t
60.	di sini	baG hen	160.	punggung	blak G
61.	di situ	baGit k	161.	pusar	pus t
62.	pada	pade	162.	putih	putih
63.	dingin	l m g	163.	rambut	rambut
64.	diri (ber)	b dinik	164.	rumput	rumput
65.	dorong	~nuroG	165.	satu	sikOk
66.	dua	due	166.	saya	ko
67.	duduk	dudok	167.	sayap	k pak
68.	ekor	kitok	168.	sedikit	sikit
69.	empat	mpat	169.	sempit	s mpet
70.	engkau	nte	170.	semua	s mue
71.	gali	n bok (Galik)	171.	siang	siaG
72.	garam	gar m	172.	siapa	sape
73.	garuk	Gar k	173.	suami	lakej
74.	gemuk, lemak	l m G (g mok)	174.	sungai	aiksuGai
75.	gigi	gigij	175.	tahu	tag
76.	gigit	n r ka	176.	tahun	taon
77.	gosok	Gusok	177.	tajam	land p
78.	gunung	gunoG	178.	takut	takot
79.	hantam	gasak	179.	tali	tal j
80.	hapus	kusok	180.	tanah	tanah
81.	hati	atij	181.	tangan	taGen
82.	hidung	idOG	182.	tarik	tarij
83.	hidup	idup	183.	tebal	t b l

84.	hijau	ij g	184.	telinga	bilog
85.	hisap	G ~not	185.	telur	t lo
86.	hitam	it m	186.	terbang	t rb G
87.	hitung	GitoG	187.	tertawa	gurek
88.	hujan	ujen	188.	tetek	cok
89.	hutan	utan	189.	tidak	nidi
90.	ia	~ne	190.	tidur	tidu
91.	ibu	mak	191.	tiga	tige
92.	ikan	ikan	192.	tikam	tik m
93.	ikat	G b d	193.	tipis	tipis
94.	ini	nen	194.	tiup	tiup
95.	isteri	biniG	195.	tongkat	tuGk t
96.	itu	it g	196.	tua	tue
97.	jahit	~nayet	197.	tulang	tulaG
98.	jalan (ber)	b jal n	198.	tumpul	tumpol
99.	jantung	jantoG	199.	ular	ular
100.	jatuh	jatoh	200.	usus	p rot

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Lom language vitality is based on the average of all 11 indices respondents L and P as well as the age group <25 years old/I, 26-50 years/II, and> 51 years/III identified tend to be endangered; suffered a setback; stable, but are endangered; secure. Lom language vitality tends to be endangered in ITULIS on female respondents whose age belongs to group II and III). The vitality of the language in the realm of daily expressions of female respondent generation II and III is endangered because the respondents are not skilled to write or do not go to school. Lom language vitality tends to setback in ITULIS on male respondents whose age belongs to group I and in IPEM male and female respondents whose age belongs to group II and III, and IMOB among whose age belongs to group I. Lom language vitality in the realm of writing expressions coming to male respondents whose age belongs to group I is classified as setback because the respondents use a mobile phone to communicate. In terms of the realm of administration, Indonesian and mobility of the Lom younger generation is quite active. Lom language vitality tends to be stable, but is endangered in IBIL, IRASA, IAGM, IPEND, and ISET male and female respondents whose age belongs to group I, II, and III; IBJ male and female respondents whose age belongs to group I and II; IMOB male and female respondents whose age belongs to group II and III; ITRANS female respondents whose age belongs to group I and III; IPEM and ISET respondents whose age belongs to group I; IMOB respondents whose age belongs to group I. Lom language vitality tends to be stable, but are endangered because of bilingualism respondents were not balanced, expression of feeling somewhat excessive, in the realm of religion and educational use Indonesian, in the realm of loyalty does not always put Lom language, respondents mobility are rare, the use of the mother tongue of respondents in the realm of the transaction or purchase are rare, the realm of the transmission is still taught their mother tongue in the younger generation, and in the realm of government rarely use their mother tongue. Lom language vitality tend to be safe on IKEL male and female respondent, respondent age groups II and III; ITRANS male respondents, respondent age group II; IJB respondents age group III. Lom language vitality is safe because respondent

positive attitude to use the language in the realm of family and buying and selling as well as teach their mother tongue in the younger generation.

Swadesh basic vocabulary of the Lom language described 200 basic vocabulary. Swadesh basic vocabulary in the language of Lom it has a counterpart. Thus, the basic vocabulary is found in the culture of Lom. Lom language speakers are still using the language well in daily life.

This study is not yet complete; there are still aspects of language that has not been investigated, such as semantic aspects and sosiopragmatik. The findings in this study the vitality of a language required for coaching. Society is expected to improve the quality of the use of regional languages in Indonesia.

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