

TYPES AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF REDUPLICATION IN KEDANG DIALECT

Isidorus Gulun Mas

Nusa Nipa University
isidorusgulunm@gmail.com

Maria Wisendy Sina

Nusa Nipa University
Wisendy.sina@nusanipa.ac.id

Fransiskus Dinang Raja

Nusa Nipa University
dinang.raja@nusanipa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study discusses the types and processes of morphological reduplication in Kedang language. The type of research design used by the author is library research, which is a series of activities related to library data collection methods. The author uses a content analysis approach model, this research is an in-depth discussion of the content of information written or printed in the mass media. This analysis is usually used in qualitative research. Content analysis is generally defined as a method that includes all text content analysis. The subject of this research is the book Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax of Kedang Language. Researchers can explore information by reading and writing material related to the research title from the book so that research data related to the research title will be obtained. The data sources in this study come from books and various literatures that have relevance to the title in this study, namely the types, functions, and morphological processes of the Kedang language. The results show that there are four types of morphological reduplication processes in the kedang language, among others, (1) full reduplication consisting of, nouns as basic forms, verbs as basic forms and adjectives as basic forms, (2) Repetition with sound changes in the basic form. (3) Repetition with the addition of the sound of the base form. And (4) Semantic reduplication. Semantic reduplication is a unique process because it only combines with certain morphemes.

Keywords: morphology, reduplication, Kedang language

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication and interaction used between members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by humans as users. Chaer (2014) in Fauzi (2020) states that with language humans will more easily express their feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences to others. Conversely, humans will find it difficult to express and convey thoughts, ideas or feelings if there is no language that functions as a means of communication. Therefore, Wardaugh (in Chaer, 2014) says that language functions as a means of human communication, both oral and written.

Language can also be viewed from various perspectives. Morphologically, language is seen from the internal structure of words. Where, morphology studies word formation in a language. Word structure deals with the elements and forms of the word itself. Word elements can be morphemes such as free morphemes and bound morphemes. Bound morphemes consist of affixes such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or confixes. Speaking of morphemes, there are tons of morphological issues that can be discussed. The morphological process occurs because there is a combination of morphemes with word, morphemes with morphemes, words with words. Muslich (2008:32) said that the morphological process is a process of combining morphemes with other morphemes into a word, where the combination changes meaning. Morphemes play an important role in word formation. For example, Reduplication is formed by the interference of not only free morphemes but also bound morphemes.

Morphological process is the process of changing the structure, function, and meaning of a base word into a derived word. In Kedang, there are three aspects of change in the morphological process, namely changes in structural aspects, changes in functional aspects, and changes in meaning or meaning. The first includes changes in word structure, the second includes changes in word function aspects, and the third concerns word meaning. In reality, the three processes can occur simultaneously and cannot be separated from one another, but can also occur separately. For example, the change in the form of the word *lela* into the derivative word *lela-lela* includes three processes of change, namely structural change (the base form *lela* becomes the derivative form *lela-lela*), change in function (the base form *lela* 'lama' adjective becomes *lela-lela* 'lama-kelamaan' adjective), and change in meaning *lela* 'lama' becomes *lela-lela* 'lama-kelamaan' which expresses uncertainty. The second example is the change of the base form *tene* to *ne'tene*. The change in form is a morphological process, but the change in function and meaning is a syntactic process in the form of an attributive endocentric phrase that expresses ownership Khasanah and Subiyanto (2020).

Nolikasari and Aziz (2020) state that reduplication is a word formation process carried out by repeating words or morphemes. Alwi (2003) in Ismiati (2021) state that repetition is a word reduction process. The repeated word undergoes a repetition process either in whole or in part or followed by a change in sound. Reduplication is part of the morphological process

by repeating the base form that forms a base word or compound word called full reduplication, while the reduplication process by repeating part of the base form is called partial reduplication. Lieber (2009:80) and Booij (2007:35) in Fauzi (2020) said that these two linguists have the same view regarding reduplication, that reduplication is a morphological process that repeats all or part of the base form. Repetition of all or part of the base form.

Simatupang (1983:16-18, 45) in Fauzi (2020) divides the types of reduplication into two major groups, namely (1) morphemic reduplication and (2) morphemic reduplication and (2) semantic reduplication. Morphemic reduplication can be divided into full reduplication and partial reduplication: (a) full reduplication, which is reduplication that repeats the whole (form) of the base word, for example: children; (b) partial reduplication, which partially repeats the base word so as to produce a new form. Semantic reduplication is the repetition of meaning through the combination of two forms that are synonymous forms containing synonymous meanings. Reduplication is the process of forming derivative words by repeating the basic form, either completely, partially, with sound changes, or with synonyms. Repetition in Kedang language can be divided into four types, namely repetition of the entire base form, repetition with changes in the sound of the base form, repetition with the addition of the sound of the base form, and semantic repetition.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research design used by the author is library research, which is a series of activities related to library data collection methods. Activities related to library data collection methods. According to Fadli (2021), library research is research that uses ways to obtain information data by using existing facilities in libraries such as books, magazines, articles, journals, documents, records of historical stories, or pure library research related to the object of research. In this research, the author uses a content analysis approach model, this research is an in-depth discussion of the content of information written or printed information in the mass media. This analysis is usually used in qualitative research. Content analysis in general is defined as a method that includes all analysis of text content, but on the other hand content analysis is also used to describe specific analytical approaches. According to Holsti in Syamsul Ma'arif, content analysis is any technique used to draw conclusions through efforts to find message characteristics, and is carried out objectively and systematically. Content analysis can also be used to analyze all forms of communication, whether newspapers, radio news, television advertisements or all other documentary materials. In this study, the types, functions and morphological processes contained in the book Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax of Kedang Language were studied.

The subject of this research is the book of Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax of Kedang Language. Researchers can explore information by reading and writing material related to the research title from the book so that research data related to the research title will

be obtained. The data sources in this study come from books and various literature that has a connection with the title in this study, namely the type, function and morphological process of the kedang language. **Primary Data Sources.** Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data directly to data collectors. The primary data source of this research is the Book of Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax of Kedang Language. **Secondary Data Sources.** Secondary data sources are sources that not directly provide data to data collectors. In this study are materials or references in the form of articles and journals written by other figures relevant to this research. Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without knowing the data collection technique, the researcher will not get data that meets the established standards. This research is included in literature review research, so the data collection technique used is content analysis collection. According to syamsul ma'arif, content analysis is the most commonly used technique for understanding the data under study.

Data Analysis Technique. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling and systematically compiling the data obtained. Data analysis is done by organizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, selecting what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be told to others. Synthesizing, compiling into patterns, selecting what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be told to others. It should be underlined here that data analysis is a process. The process of data analysis has basically begun, the data must always be connected to the context and construct of analysis. Context relates to matters related to the structure of the work, while the construct is the building of the concept of analysis. The construct becomes the framework of analysis. Content analysis usually uses qualitative studies with conceptual domains. This domain should be a compaction of words that contain meaning. At first, the words are collected into the same reference elements so that it is easy to build concepts. The concept is expected to contain the content or message of the work comprehensively. The process of data analysis in this research starts from data collection and is carried out intensively. The analysis includes data presentation and discussion which is done qualitatively conceptually.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

Types of Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming derivative words by repeating the basic form, either completely, partially, with sound changes, or with synonyms. Repetition in Kedang can be divided into four types, namely repetition of the entire base form, repetition with changes in

the sound of the base form, repetition with the addition of the sound of the base form, and semantic repetition.

1. Repetition of the entire base form (full reduplication)

Reduplication in kedang language does not show derivational reduplication. Therefore, the reduplication that occurs is the reduplication of the basic morpheme. This also applies to the full reduplication. The full reduplication in Kedang language can be a noun, verb, adjective, or auxiliary.

a. Noun as base form

Example:

Ana'	: 'child'	→	anak- ana'	= children
Tene	: 'boat'	→	tene-tene	= boat-boat
Ai	: 'wood'	→	ai-ai	= wood-wood
Wa	: 'stone'	→	wa-wa	= 'stone-stone'

b. Verb as base form

Example:

Hammer	: 'hit'	→	hammer-hammer	= 'hit-hit'
Dahu	: 'Minta'	→	dahu-dahu	= 'ask-ask'
Hebu	: 'Bathing'	→	hebu-hebu	= 'bathing'

c. Adjective as base form

Example:

Di'en	: 'good'	→	di'en-di'en	= 'good'
Lela	: 'Long'	→	lela-lela	= long time
Nere	: 'Slow'	→	nere-nere	= 'very slow'

2. Repetition with a change in the sound of the base form.

For this type of repetition in Kedang language, only two words are found Nibong.

'Lalu'	: nibong-nabong	= 'lalu-lalang'
Kiol	: 'noisy'	= kiol-kaol = noisy noise

3. Reduplication with the addition of the sound of the base form This type of rreduplication in Kedang language is only one word

Example:

Ere 'quiet' : ere-ere = 'very quiet'

4. Semantic reduplication

In Kedang language, semantic repetition is found by presenting a synonym as the base form.

Example:

Senang 'carefree'			
Goa 'happy'	Senang-goa	= 'joyful'	
Palu 'Hit'			

Beting 'slam'	Palu-beting	= 'hitting'
Hebu 'bath'		
Bahing 'wash'	Hebu-bahing	= 'bathing'
Ana' 'child'		
Atun 'little'	Ana-atun	= 'children'

There is also a unique form of repetition, because one of the elements is a unique form that only combines with certain morphemes. The element functions as an additional qualifier to express the plural. Example:

Te'el	: 'sleep'	te'el-hedang	= 'sleep-sleep'
Buya	: 'white'	buya-tepa	= 'white-white'
Putu'	: 'red'	putu'-korong	= 'red-red'
Lela	: 'lama'	lela-doa'	= 'lama-lama'

DISCUSSION

Types and Morphological Process of Reduplication

According to Chaer (2003:12) in Aziz (2021), reduplication is a morphological process of repeating the basic form totally, partially or the exchange of sound Based on the basic form of word. The types of Reduplication in Kedang language is described as follows.

1. Repetition of the entire base form (full reduplication)

Susanto (2008) in Ismiati(2021, stated that in full Reduplication, the basic word is repeated completely without any variation of phoneme or morpheme. Data of this study describes that the basic words in Kedang Language occurs reduplication of the basic morpheme. The full reduplication in Kedang language can be a noun, verb, adjective, or auxiliary. As follows:

a. Noun as base form

Example:

Ana'	: 'child'	→ anak- ana'	= children
Tene	: 'boat'	→ tene-tene	= boat-boat
Ai	: 'wood'	→ ai-ai	= wood-wood
Wa	: 'stone'	→ wa-wa	= 'stone-stone'

From the words list above, it can be explained that all words are classified as full Reduplication of Kedang language, particularly in the dialect of Kedang it is called as full Reduplication because all of the base form of the word is fully repeated without any additional morpheme or phoneme to the base word. The type of full reduplication above is the verb as the base form.

For example, the base word 'ana' which means child is fully reduplicated becomes 'ana-ana' which means children. Likewise, the word tene, which means boat, is fully repeated as tene-tene, which means boats. This also applies to the word ai and wa. All of these words are included in noun reduplication because they are fully repeated, without the addition of morphemes to the base word.

b. Verb as base form

Example:

palu	: 'hit'	→	palu-palu	= 'hit-hit'
Dahu	: 'Minta'	→	dahu-dahu	= 'ask-ask'
Hebu	: 'Bathing'	→	hebu-hebu	= 'bathing'

The base form of a verb (also known as root form) is the verb with no changes or conjugations. In other words, no suffixes have been added to it. This also applies to the reduplication of verbs in Kedang language which also does not change. For example, the word *palu* which means hit becomes *palu-palu* which means to hit. Similarly with the word *dahu* and *hebu*. Which indicate a verb

c. Adjective as base form

Example:

Di'en	: 'good'	→	di'en-di'en	= 'good'
Lela	: 'Long'	→	lela-lela	= long time
Nere	: 'Slow'	→	nere-nere	= 'very slow'

For adjective reduplication, the base word also does not undergo any change or addition of affixes or anything else. The basic word form is the same as the repetition form. It's just that the meaning changes to become an adjective. For example, the word di'en which means good become di'en-di'en which means good. Likewise, the word lela which means long become lela-lela which means long time and also the word nere nere which means slow, become nere-nere means very slow.

2. Repetition with a change in the sound of the base form.

For this type of repetition in Kedang language, only two words are found

<i>Nibong</i>	'Lalu'	: <i>nibong-nabong</i>	= 'lalu-lalang' / passers-by
<i>Kiol</i>	'noisy'	: <i>kiol-kaol</i>	= noisy noise

This type of reduplication is a copy-sound reduplication, which is a word formed from the repetition of basic form accompanied by change in one of its phonemes (it can be a vowel or consonant). In terms of reduplication found in Kedang language is the reduplication of vowel phonemes. And there are only two found, namely *nibong nabong* which means passes-by and *kiol-kaol* which means noisy noise.

3. Repetition with the addition of the sound of the base form

This type of repetition in Kedang language is only one word

Example:

Ere ‘quiet’ : *ere-ere* = ‘very quiet’

This type of reduplication is the process of repeating a base which usually a root, but produce a language unit of high status than a word. Kridasana (1989) in Azzahra (2020) call it producing a word repeat not a reword. This type also found in the reduplication of the Kedang language and only one is found, namely *ere* which means quite become *ere-ere* means very quiet.

4. Semantic reduplication

In Kedang language, semantic repetition is found by presenting a synonym as the base form. Example:

Senang ‘carefree’

Goa ‘happy’ Senang-goa = ‘joyful’

Palu ‘Hit’

Beting ‘slam’ Palu-beting = ‘hitting’

Hebu ‘bath’

Bahing ‘wash’ Hebu-bahing = ‘bathing’

Ana’ ‘child

Atun ‘little’ Ana-atun = ‘children

Semantic reduplication is the repetition of the same “meaning” of two synonymous words. For example, science, alim ulama and cerdik cendakia. We see that the word science and the word knowledge have the same meaning; the words alim and ulama also have the same meaning. Likewise, the word clever and the word scholar (Azzahra, 2022).

This also passes in the semantic reduplication process of Kedang language which also has the same word synonym. As described above, the word senang in Kedang language means cheerful which has a word similarity with Goa which means happy. Where if combined the reduplication form becomes happy-goa which means happy. Similarly, the word hammer which means hit has the same word as betting which means slamming, if combined the reduplication form becomes hammer-beting which means hitting. Likewise, the word hebu, which means bathing, has similarities with bahing, which means washing. If combined, the reduplication form becomes hebu-bahing which means bathing. The last one is the word ana’ which means child, which has the same word as atun which means small. If combined, the reduplication form becomes ana’-atun which means children. So it can be said that it also exists and is often used

There is also a unique form of repetition, because one of the elements is a unique form that only combines with certain morphemes. The element functions as an additional qualifier to express the plural. Example:

Te'el	: 'sleep'	te'el-hedang	= 'sleep-sleep'
Buya	: 'white'	buya-tepa	= 'white-white'
Putu'	: 'red'	putu'-korong	= 'red-red'
Lela	: 'lama'	lela-doa'	= 'lama-lama'

This also passes in the semantic reduplication process of Kedang language which also has the same word synonym. As described above, the word senang in Kedang language means cheerful which has a word similarity with Goa which means happy. Where if combined the reduplication form becomes senang-goa which means happy. Similarly, the word hammer which means hit has the same word as betting which means slamming, if combined the reduplication form becomes hammer-beting which means hitting. Likewise, the word hebu, which means bathing, has similarities with bahing, which means washing. If combined, the reduplication form becomes hebu-bahing which means bathing. The last one is the word ana' which means child, which has the same word as atun which means small. If combined, the reduplication form becomes ana'-atun which means children. So it can be said that it also exists and is often used.

CONCLUSION

Reduplication is a morphological process of repeating the basic form totally, partially or the exchange of sound Based on the basic form of word (Chaer,2003 in Fauzi, 2020). Reduplication process is a morphological process in Kedang language that plays an important role. This is proven by the finding that every type of word in Kedang language can experience the reduplication process.

Based on the results of the above research, it can be concluded that there are four types of reduplication processes in Kedang language, namely, (1) full reduplication consisting of, noun as a base form, verb as a base form and adjective as a base form, (2) Repetition with a change in the sound of the base form. (3) Repetition with the addition of the sound of the base form. And (4) Semantic reduplication. Semantic reduplication is a unique process because it only combines with certain morphemes. The element functions as an additional qualifier to express the plural. In other words, the process of morphological reduplication in Kedang language has an important role in Kedang language, where each type of reduplication has different characteristics and meanings in forming a word.

REFERENCES

- Ambrita (2017). MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE REDUPLICATIONS IN TOBA BATAK LANGUAGE. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*. Vol. 2 No. 1 April 2017
- Chaer (2014). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta:Rineka Cipta
- Fadli (2021). *Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Indonesia
- Fauzi Muhamad (2020). NOUN REDUPLICATION OF BALINESE (A GENERATIVE MORPHOLOGY STUDY). *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS) 2020*. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks>
- Fonologi, Morfologi, dan Sintaksis Bahasa Kedang/ Paulus Sarwado, Nico Hayon,, Sandi Maryantto. Cet,1,- Jakarta. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1989, 165 hlm, 21cm.
- Ismiati (2021). TYPES, FUNCTIONS, AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF REDUPLICATION IN SUMBAWA BESAR DIALECT. *JOLLT Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*. October 2021. Vol. 9, No, 4.
- Loe Efron (2017). Reduplication in Dengka Dialect of Rote Language: Generative Morphology Approach. *Mozaik Humaniora*. Vol. 17 (1): 26-44
- Milya Sari (2020). *Penelitian Kepustakaan Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan*. NATURAL SCIENCE: Jurnal penelitian bidang IPA dan pendidikan IPA.
- Siti Azzahra (2022). *Reduplikasi: macam – macam pengulangan dan proses pengulangan*. Makalah Bahasa Indonesia.
- Sumiati (2023). *Library Research: Penger`tian, Jenis, dan Metode*. Mustakim. Januari 9, 2023.
- Timung Maria (2020). Reduplikasi Bahasa Flores. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Volume 5 No 3 (2020) ISSN 2302-2043*
- Wardaugh (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. UK; Blackwell