Reduplikasi

by Diana Mayasari

REDUPLICATION PATTERNS IN THE UTTERANCE OF MANDURO SOCIETY

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Abstract

Reduplikasi biasanya digunakan masyarakat dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari. Pada prinsipnya, reduplikasi berhubungan dengan pembentukkan kata. Dalam reduplikasi, kita harus memperhatikan dasar dari sebuah kata, perubahan fonem, dan penggunaan affiksasi. Misal: dasar dari kata "rumah" menjadi "rumah-rumah". "Rumah-rumah" berarti banyak rumah. Hal tersebut dapat disebut dengan reduplikasi, tetapi hal tersebut tidak merubah fonem dan tidan menggunakan imbuhan atau affiks. Fenomena ini terjadi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro. Oleh karena itu, para peneliti mengadakan penelitian pada pola reduplikasi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro. Penelitian descriptif kualitatif merupakan jenis penilitian yang dipilih oleh para peneliti. Dalam hal ini, para peneliti menggunakan tehnik purposive sampling dalam menentukan sampel penelitian. Pada penggumpulan data, para peneliti menggunakan wawancara, perekaman, observasi, dan kuesioner Swadesh Morris untuk memperoleh kosakata. Sedangkan teknik analisis data yang digunakan para peneliti yaitu analisis deduktif dengan menggunakan klasifikasi data: penggunaan metode padan dan agih, reduksi, pembatasan lingkup dari teori, dan simpulan. Berdasarkan pada hasil penelitian, terdapat beberapa pola reduplikasi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro, seperti: reduplikasi lengakap dan reduplikasi sebagian.

Keyword: *Reduplikasi, Ujaran, Masyarakat Manduro.*

Abstrak

Reduplication is usually used by society in daily communication. Principally, reduplication relates with word formation. In reduplication,

we need to consider the base of the word, the change of phoneme, and the use of affixation. For example: the base word of "rumah" becomes "rumah-rumah". "Rumah-rumah" means many houses. It can called reduplication, but it does not change the phoneme and does not use affix. This phenomenon occurs in the utterance of Manduro society. Thus, researchers conduct the research in reduplication pattern in the utterance of Manduro society. Descriptive qualitative research is a research type choosen by the researchers. In this case, the researchers use purposive sampling technique in determining the sample of the research. In collecting the data, the researchers use interview, recording, observation, and Swadesh Morris questionnaire to obtain the vocabulary. Meanwhile, data analysis technique used by researchers is inductive analysis with data classification: the use of padan and agih methods, reduction, the scope of theory, and conclusion. Based on the result of the research, there are some reduplication patterns in the utterance of manduro society, such as: full reduplication and partial reduplication.

Kata kunci: Reduplication, Utterance, Manduro Society.

Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in our lives, mainly has the function to communicate, convey messages, ideas, and thoughts to other and differentiate humans from animals. Language is not a single aspect, but it is built by some elements. One of the elements of it is morphology. Actually, morphology is part of the linguistic sciences that examines the smallest language unit of language including the shape, change, and influence of such changes through morphological processes.

An example of morphological processes is reduplication. Reduplication is usually used by society to communicate with other. The process of reduplication is an event of the word formation by repeating the base form, either full or partial, whether varied phonemes or not, either in combination with affix or not (Muslich, 2008: 48-49). In reduplication, we need to consider the base of the word, the change of phoneme, and the use of affixation. For example: the base word of "rumah" becomes "rumah-rumah". "Rumah-rumah" means many houses. It can called reduplication, but it does not change the phoneme and use affix.

In this phenomenon, reduplication does not change the word class. It only reduplicates the word. For example: the base word of "rumah" becomes "rumah-rumah". The word class of "rumah" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "rumah-rumah" is also noun. It means that the word class of "rumah" and "rumah-rumah" is same, mainly: noun. Besides, reduplication can change the word class. For example: the base word of "cepat" becomes "secepat-cepatnya". The word class of "cepat" is adjective, meanwhile the word class of "setinggi-

tingginya" is adverb. Based on the example, reduplication can change the word class, because the word classes are different.

This phenomenon also occurs in the utterance of Manduro society. It can be seen in the Manduro society located at Manduro village, Kabuh subdistrict, Jombang district, East Java. They use reduplication in daily communication. Besides, the society has the unique one. The society has a form of utterance as the embodiment of Madurese language. But there is no krama language like Javenese language and there is only ngoko language or what they call "the village corner of Madurese language". Thus, researchers conduct the research in reduplication pattern in the utterance of Manduro society.

Literature Review
Language Structure

Language is a system that is systematic and systemic. Systematic means composed with a certain pattern while the systemic means the language does not stand alone or singular but there are subsystems under it, such as: subsystems of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics which is known by the term language structure (Chaer, 2007: 36). Language is not a single aspect, but it is built by some elements. One of the element of it is morphology.

1. Morphology

Morphology relates with word formation. Etymologically, the word morphology is derived from the word 'morph' (form) and 'logos' (study). So literally morphology is the study of form. In linguistics, morphology means the study of forms and the formation of words (Chaer, 2008: 3). Based on the theory of Ahmad and Alex (2012: 55) mention that morphology studies the basic elements of the smallest unit (morphemes) of a language that can not be subdivided into smaller units. In brief, morphology is part of the linguistic sciences that examines the smallest language unit of language including the shape, change, and influence of such changes through morphological processes.

 a. Morfological process

Ramlan (1987: 46) states that the morphological process is the process of forming the words of another unit which is the base form. In this case, it is the process of word formation that occurs from the process of merging one element with another element on the base form. Muslich (2008: 35) argues that one of the event of the formation of words in Indonesian language, mainly: reduplication

1) Reduplication

The process of reduplication is an event of the word formation by repeating the base form, either full or partial, whether varied phonemes or not, either in combination with affix or not (Muslich 2008: 48-49).

a. Features of the base form of the reduplication

1. The word class of the base form of the reduplication word is the same as the rephrase class.

Based on the above characteristic can be stated that if a reduplication word is noun class, it means that the base form of the word is noun class. Meanwhile, if the reduplication word is verb class, it means that the base form of the word is also verb class. There are examples of a reduplication word that is same with the base form.

Gedung- gedung (noun) the base form of the word "gedung" (noun).
Sayur-sayuran (noun) the base form of the word "sayur" (noun)

2. The basic form of the word is always available in the language. As in the reduplication of base form of the word exists in the use of the language. It means that it can be used in the context of sentence.

Table 2.1 The base word of reduplication

Reduplication	The base word
melaku-lakukan	melakukan, bukan melaku
menyatu-nyatukan	menyatukan, bukan menyatu

3. The meaning of the base word of reduplication is always related to the meaning of the reduplication.

The third characteristic is used to answer the problem of phonemically the base word of reduplication, but it is not the result of reduplication process. Based on this characteristic, it is clear that the reduplication form is not the base form of the word "undang-undang". The form of "agar" is not to be the base form of the word "agar-agar" and others (Muslich, 2008: 50-52).

b. Type of reduplication

1. Full reduplication

The full reduplication is the whole reduplication of the base word without combining affix and phoneme change.
For example: batu-batu, persatuan-persatuan, satuan-satuan, and so on.

2. Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication is the reduplication of the base form alternately, without phoneme change. For example:

Table 2.2 The base form and the result of partial reduplication (Muslich, 2008: 52-53)

The base form	The result of partial reduplication
Memanggil	memanggil-manggil; panggil memanggil
menulis	menulis-nulis

menguk ur	mengukur-ukur

3. Reduplication combined by adding affix.
This reduplication is reduplication of the base form accompanied by the addition of affix together or simultaneously and it also supports one meaning. Consider the following example.

Table 2.3 Reduplication form combined by the addition of affix

The base form + reduplication and the addition of affix = reduplication result
Rumah + (reduplication)-an = rumah-rumahan
Lincah + se(reduplication)-nya = selincah-lincahnya
Kuning + ke(reduplication)-nya = kekuning-kuningan

4. Reduplication with phoneme change

What is meant by this reduplication type with phoneme changes is no longer productive in Indonesian language. But, based on comparative result, it can still be proven that this type of reduplication exists in Indonesian language. For example: the reduplication of "gerak-gerik". It is known that the reduplication has the base form of "gerak" after being compared with the forms of *menggerakkan, digerakkan, penggerakan, bergerak* and *pergerakan*. The base form of it is reduplicated, namely: "gerak", the reduplication becomes "gerik". It also occurs in "sayur-mayur"; the base word of reduplication is "sayur" that has reduplicated with phoneme changes / s / being phonemes / m /.

Indonesian language has two kinds of reduplication models of phoneme changes, namely: reduplication of vocal phonemes are "bolak-balik" (the base form of "balik"), "serba-serbi" (the base form of "serba"), and robak-robek (the base form of "robek"). Examples of reduplication with consonant phoneme changes are "lauk-pauk" (the base form of "lauk"), "ramah-tamah" (the base form of "ramah") (Muslich, 2010: 54-55).

Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. It is descriptive, because the research aims to create an overview, factual, and accurate about the data, the characters and the relationship of phenomena studied mainly: the utterance of Manduro society. While it is the qualitative research. This is in line with Creswell (2009: 4) that qualitative research is defined as method to explore and understand the meaning of which by An

individual or group of persons is considered to be of social or humanitarianism problem.

This study observes the different between Manduro society's utterance and the surrounding society's utterance. The object of this research is the utterance of Manduro society which is analyzed through word formation and reduplication patterns. The location of this research is located in four subvillage of Manduro Village, Kabuh district, Jombang Regency, such as: subvillages of Gesing, Dander, Matu'an, and Guo. The researchers take four samples of research by using purposive sampling technique. It focuses on village officials who really master the utterance of Manduro society. The research stages are described in the following subsections.

A. Research Stages

1. Determination of Research Informants

The researchers take the sample of research by using purposive sampling technique. In this step, the researchers focus on village officials who really master the utterance of Manduro society.

2. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques in this study are conducted through the steps proposed by Moleong (2011: 9), such as: observation and interview as the characteristic of qualitative research.
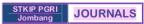
   a. Observation.

   The researchers observe on morphological construction of Manduro society's utterance.

   b. Interview.

   In this step, researchers use "simak" method by using "sadap" technique. It is selected by reserchers to obtain data from informants. Next, the researchers use some methods, such as: "simak libat cakap, simak bebas libat cakap" and recording tehnique. "Simak libat cakap" tehnique focuses on interview guidence and Swadesh Morris questionnaire to simplify the flow of research. After conducting interview, the data obtained in the form of speech is transcribed and read repeatedly, marked, and classified in accordance with the formulation of research.

   One characteristic of qualitative research is the data is collected personally and or collected by researchers personally and or assisted by other when entering the field (Moleong, 2011: 9). In this study, researchers become the main instrument that plunged into the field to collect all the information and research data. Meanwhile, in-depth study of the collected data is assisted by auxiliary instruments, such as: nikon collplex digital camera, recording device in recording process, interview guidance, field notes and the list of vocabulary Swadesh Morris.

3. Data Analysis Tehnique

Data analysis in this research is an inductive analysis based on facts found in the field and then constructed into a theory (Sugiyono, 2008: 15). The inductive analysis in this research uses the following steps.

a. Data classification uses the methods of "agih and padan".
"Agih" method is the method of language analysis that the apparatus of is is the part of the language itself. Meanwhile, "padan" method is the method of analysis of the language that the apparatus of it is from outside, regardless, and not part of the language concerned (Sudaryanto, 1995: 13- 15). "Padan" method is used to analyze each structure of Manduro society's utterances by comparing with morphology construction of Indonesian and Javanese languages. In addition, the Indonesian language is also used to understand the meaning to determine the type of reduplication. Besides, "agih" method is used to analyze the structure of the language by digging it completely without associating with other languages.

b. Reduction
After analyzing the data through the "agih and padan" methods, the researchers combine the characteristics and categories that have similarities of the data obtained in the field.

c. Limiting the scope of theory.
The researchers focus on reduplication theory as proposed by Muslich (2008: 48-49).

d. Drawing conclusion.
After limiting the scope of theory, the researchers draw conclusion based on the formulation of the research.

4. Data triangulation
Researchers use data triangulation through the following steps:

a. The data is validated by doing the analysis repeatedly and if the result is relatively the same, it can be said valid.

The researchers ask the morphology expert to consult and discuss about the findings of the research.

Discussion

Based on the result of data, there are some reduplication patterns in the utterance of Manduro society in four subvillage of Manduro village, mainly: subvillages of Gesing, Dander, Matu'an, and Guo. They are the following examples:

The reduplication pattern of data 1, mainly:

a. *Nak-kanak*

Mr. Jamilun: Yu tak ajelinn nak-kanak a maen?
'Mr. Jamilun: Miss, do you see children playing?'

The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word of the "kanak". *Nak-kanak* means many children. The reduplication occurs in the word of nak-kanak. It can be called as partial reduplication. The partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word of anak becomes nak-kanak. Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "kanak" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "nak-kanak" is also noun. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

The reduplication pattern of data 2, mainly:

b. *Tor-montoran*

Miss Suminah: Ajeling a maen tor-montoran mbik reng-berengah ning jen o jenan

'Miss Suminah: I see, they play toy cars with their friends while it is rain'

The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word of the "montor". "Montor" means car. The reduplication occurs in the word of tor-montoran. It can called as partial reduplication. The partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word of montor becomes tor-montoran. Besides, it uses affix in reduplication process, such as: suffix –an. Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "montor" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "tor-montoran" is also noun. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

The reduplication pattern of data 3, mainly:

c. *Reng-berengah*

Miss Suminah: Ajeling a maen tor-montoran mbik reng-berengah ning jen-ojenah

'Miss Suminah: I see, they play toy cars with their friends while it is rain'

The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word of the "berengah". "Reng-berengah" mean their friends. The reduplication occurs in the word of reng-berengah. It can be called as partial reduplication. The partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word of berengeh becomes reng-berengah. Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "berengah" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "reng-berengeh" is

also noun. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

The reduplication pattern of data 4, mainly:

    d. *Jen-ojenah*

        Mr. Riyono: *Jen-ojenah se ke Jek kik nanem jogung, nanem kacang ijo kan perlok cepet.*
        'Rainy season it will soon plant corn, plant green beans must be fast'.

        It means rainy season. The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society. The reduplication occurs in the word of jen-ojenah. It can called as partial reduplication. The partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word of ojenah becomes jen-ojenah. Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "ojenah" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "jen-ojenah" is also noun. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

The reduplication pattern of data 5, mainly:

    e. *Nyanyi-nyanyi*

        It means sing continuously. The reduplication also occurs in the word of nyanyi-nyanyi. It can be called as full reduplication. It repeats the base word of the word.

        The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word of the "nyanyi". Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "nyanyi" is verb. Meanwhile, the word class of "nyanyi" is also verb. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.
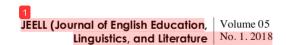
The reduplication pattern of data 6, mainly:

    f. *Guru-guru*

        It means many teachers. The reduplication also occurs in the word of guru-guru. It can called as full reduplication. It repeats the base word of the word. The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word of the "guru". Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. The word class of "guru" is noun. Meanwhile, the word class of "guru-guru" is also noun. There is not different in the word classes. But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

In the form of reduplication above, there are similarities forms from data 1 to data 4, as follows:

    1. *Nak-ka**nak***

2. *Tor-mon**tor**an*
3. *Reng-be**reng**ah*
4. *Jen-o**jen**ah*

Based on the description of the form of reduplication can be concluded that the reduplication form uses as word at the beginning is the second syllable of the second word. It can be called as partial reduplication. It is reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning. Besides, the reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word. Besides, in the form of reduplication above, there are also similarities form between data 5 and data 6, as follows:

1. *Nyanyi-nyanyi*
2. *Guru-guru*

Based on the description of the form of reduplication can be concluded that the reduplication form uses repeatation of the base word. It can called as full reduplication. It is reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the base word of the word. Besides, the reduplication does not change the word class. The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication word.

In sum, there are reduplication patterns in utterance of Manduro society. They are: full reduplication and partial reduplication. The process of full reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the base word of the word. Meanwhile, the process of partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning. Besides, Manduro society also uses affix in the partial reduplication, such as: suffix –an. Through reduplication, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different.

Conclussion

Based on the result of the research, it can be summarized as follows: There are reduplication patterns in manduro society, such as: full reduplication and partial reduplication. The full reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the base word of the word. Meanwhile, the partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning.

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