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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	stkipjb@gmail.com 2 Abstrak: Reduplikasi biasanya digunakan masyarakat dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari	-
Unique	Pada prinsipnya, reduplikasi berhubungan dengan pembentukkan kata	-
Unique	Dalam reduplikasi, kita harus memperhatikan dasar dari sebuah kata, perubahan fonem, dan penggunaan affiksasi	-
Unique	Misal: dasar dari kata “rumah” menjadi “rumah-rumah”	-
29 results	“Rumah-rumah” berarti banyak rumah	citragran.com sigap.com kliping.co rumahide.com superkontainer.com rumahdiy.com emporioarchitect.com sukajepang.com listrik-praktis.com id.wikipedia.org
Unique	Fenomena ini terjadi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro	-
Unique	Oleh karena itu, para peneliti mengadakan penelitian pada pola reduplikasi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro	-
Unique	Penelitian descriptif kualitatif merupakan jenis penilitian yang dipilih oleh para peneliti	-
Unique	Dalam hal ini, para peneliti menggunakan tehnik purposive sampling dalam menentukan sampel penelitian	-
Unique	Kata kunci: Reduplikasi, Ujaran, Masyarakat Manduro	-
Unique	Abstract: Reduplication is usually used by society in daily communication	-
Unique	Principally, reduplication relates with word formation	-
Unique	For example: the base word of “rumah” becomes “rumah-rumah”	-

1 results	“Rumah-rumah” means many houses	coachoutletfactoryco.net
Unique	This phenomenon occurs in the utterance of Manduro society	-
Unique	Thus, researchers conduct the research in reduplication pattern in the utterance of Manduro society	-
Unique	Descriptive qualitative research is a research type choosen by the researchers	-
Unique	Keywords: Reduplication, Utterance, Manduro Society	-
Unique	Language is not a single aspect, but it is built by some elements	-
Unique	One of the elements of it is morphology	-
Unique	An example of morphological processes is reduplication	-
Unique	Reduplication is usually used by society to communicate with other	-
Unique	For example: the base word of “rumah” becomes “rumah-rumah”	-
1 results	“Rumah-rumah” means many houses	coachoutletfactoryco.net
Unique	It can called reduplication, but it does not change the phoneme and use affix	-
Unique	In this phenomenon, reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	For example: the base word of “rumah” becomes “rumah- rumah”	-
Unique	The word class of “rumah” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “rumah- rumah” is also noun	-
Unique	It means that the word class of “rumah” and “rumah-rumah” is same, mainly: noun	-
Unique	Besides, reduplication can change the word class	-
Unique	For example: the base word of “cepat” becomes “secepat- cepatnya”	-
Unique	This phenomenon also occurs in the utterance of Manduro society	-
Unique	They use reduplication in daily communication	-
Unique	Besides, the society has the unique one	-
Unique	The society has a form of utterance as the embodiment of Madurese language	-
Unique	Thus, researchers conduct the research in reduplication pattern in the utterance of Manduro society	-

Unique	LITERATURE REVIEW Language Structure Language is a system that is systematic and systemic	-
Unique	Language is not a single aspect, but it is built by some elements	-
Unique	One of the element of it is morphology	-
Unique	Morphology Morphology relates with word formation	-
Unique	Etymologically, the word morphology is derived from the word 'morph' (form) and 'logos' (study)	-
Unique	So literally morphology is the study of form	-
Unique	Features of the base form of the reduplication	-
Unique	There are examples of a reduplication word that is same with the base form	-
Unique	Gedung- gedung (noun) the base form of the word “gedung” (noun)	-
Unique	Sayur-sayuran (noun) the base form of the word “sayur” (noun)	-
Unique	The basic form of the word is always available in the language	-
Unique	It means that it can be used in the context of sentence	-
Unique	For example: batu-batu, persatuan- persatuan, satuan-satuan, and so on	-
Unique	panggil memanggil menulis-nulis mengukur-ukur	-
Unique	Reduplication combined by adding affix	-
30 results	Consider the following example	chemsep.org algebralab.org netmba.com truthorlie.com viralpatel.net astromandir.com support.microsoft.com docs.microsoft.com docs.aws.amazon.com momswhothink.com
Unique	For example: the reduplication of “gerak- gerik”	-
Unique	The base form of it is reduplicated, namely: “gerak”, the reduplication becomes “gerik”	-
Unique	It also occurs in “sayur-mayur”	-
Unique	RESEARCH METHOD The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research	-
Unique	While it is the qualitative research	-
Unique	This study observes the different between Manduro society's utterance and the surrounding society’s utterance	-
Unique	The researchers take four samples of research by using purposive sampling technique	-

Unique	It focuses on village officials who really master the utterance of Manduro society	-
Unique	The research stages are described in the following subsections	-
Unique	The researchers observe on morphological construction of Manduro society’s utterance	-
Unique	In this step, researchers use “simak” method by using “sadap” technique	-
Unique	It is selected by reserchers to obtain data from informants	-
Unique	The inductive analysis in this research uses the following steps	-
Unique	Data classification uses the methods of “agih and padan”	-
Unique	The researchers focus on reduplication theory as proposed by Muslich (2008: 48-49)	-
Unique	Data triangulation Researchers use data triangulation through the following steps:	-
Unique	They are the following examples: The reduplication pattern of data 1, mainly:	-
Unique	Jamilun: Yu tak ajelinn nak-kanak a maen	-
Unique	Jamilun: Miss, do you see children playing	-
Unique	The reduplication occurs in the word of nak- kanak	-
Unique	It can be called as partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	The word class of “kanak” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “nak-kanak” is also noun	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
Unique	The reduplication pattern of data 2, mainly:	-
Unique	The reduplication occurs in the word of tor-montoran	-
Unique	It can called as partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, it uses affix in reduplication process, such as: suffix –an	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-

Unique	The word class of “montor” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “tor- montoran” is also noun	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
Unique	The reduplication pattern of data 3, mainly:	-
Unique	“Reng-berengah” mean their friends	-
Unique	The reduplication occurs in the word of reng-berengah	-
Unique	It can be called as partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	The word class of “berengah” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “reng-berengeh” is also noun	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
Unique	The reduplication pattern of data 4, mainly:	-
Unique	Riyono: Jen-ojenah se ke Jek kik nanem jogung, nanem kacang ijo kan perlok cepet	-
Unique	‘Rainy season it will soon plant corn, plant green beans must be fast’	-
Unique	The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society	-
Unique	The reduplication occurs in the word of jen-ojenah	-
Unique	It can called as partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	The word class of “ojenah” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “jen-ojenah” is also noun	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-

Unique	The reduplication pattern of data 5, mainly:	-
Unique	Nyanyi-nyanyi It means sing continuously	-
Unique	The reduplication also occurs in the word of nyanyi-nyanyi	-
Unique	It can be called as full reduplication	-
Unique	It repeats the base word of the word	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	The word class of “nyanyi” is verb	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “nyanyi” is also verb	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
Unique	The reduplication pattern of data 6, mainly:	-
Unique	Guru-guru It means many teachers	-
Unique	The reduplication also occurs in the word of guru-guru	-
Unique	It can called as full reduplication	-
Unique	It repeats the base word of the word	-
Unique	Besides, this reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	The word class of “guru” is noun	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the word class of “guru-guru” is also noun	-
Unique	There is not different in the word classes	-
Unique	But, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
Unique	It can be called as partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, the reduplication does not change the word class	-
Unique	It can called as full reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, the reduplication does not change the word class	-

Unique	In sum, there are reduplication patterns in utterance of Manduro society	-
Unique	They are: full reduplication and partial reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, Manduro society also uses affix in the partial reduplication, such as: suffix –an	-
Unique	Through reduplication, the meaning of base word and reduplication word is different	-
3 results	Research design pendekatan kualitatif	archive2010.caul.edu.au adaro.com koleksidapus.blogspot.com
Unique	kuantitatif, dan mixed (Terjemahan Achmad Fawaid)	-
12 results	Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif	archive2010.caul.edu.au geogle.com cabri.com rudicahyo.com catatan-akbar.blogspot.com menulisproposalpenelitian.com menulisproposalpenelitian.com bukubiruku.com koleksidapus.blogspot.com bps.go.id
Unique	Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya Offset	-
Unique	Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguitis	-
Unique	Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press	-
Unique	Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D)	-
19 results	Contingency, Irony, and Solidarity	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org amazon.com en.wikipedia.org nl.wikipedia.org philosophypages.com denisdutton.com iep.utm.edu nl.wikipedia.org iep.utm.edu
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7 results	Critical Theory Today: A User- Friendly Guide	amazon.com amazon.com en.wikipedia.org archive.mu.ac.in
Unique	Zabihzadeh, Seyedehrobabeh., and Ruzy Suliza Hasyim	-
Unique	Domestic Violence againsts Women in Atiq Rahimi’s The Patience Stone	-
10 results	GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies	ejournal.ukm.my en.wikipedia.org scimagojr.com ukm.my tandfonline.com academia.edu bahanpenulisancikgunua.blogspot.com en.wikipedia.org ms.wikipedia.org

Unique	Volume 15(3), September 2015, pp.51- 66	-
Unique	Journal of English Department REDUPLICATION PATTERNS IN THE UTTERANCE OF MANDURO SOCIETY Ika Lusi	-
Unique	Hal tersebut dapat disebut dengan reduplikasi, tetapi hal tersebut tidak merubah fonem dan tidan	-
Unique	Pada penggumpulan data, para peneliti menggunakan wawancara, perekaman, observasi, dan kuesioner Swadesh Morris untuk	-
Unique	Sedangkan teknik analisis data yang digunakan para peneliti yaitu analisis deduktif dengan menggunakan klasifikasi	-
Unique	Berdasarkan pada hasil penelitian, terdapat beberapa pola reduplikasi pada ujaran masyarakat Manduro, seperti: reduplikasi	-
Unique	In reduplication, we need to consider the base of the word, the change of	-
Unique	It can called reduplication, but it does not change the phoneme and does not	-
Unique	In this case, the researchers use purposive sampling technique in determining the sample of	-
Unique	In collecting the data, the researchers use interview, recording, observation, and Swadesh Morris questionnaire	-
Unique	Meanwhile, data analysis technique used by researchers is inductive analysis with data classification: the	-
Unique	Based on the result of the research, there are some reduplication patterns in the	-
Unique	role in our lives, mainly has the function to communicate, convey messages, ideas, and thoughts	-
Unique	Actually, morphology is part of the linguistic sciences that examines the smallest language unit	-
Unique	base form, either full or partial, whether varied phonemes or not, either in combination with	-
Unique	In reduplication, we need to consider the base of the word, the change of	-
Unique	The word class of “cepat” is adjective, meanwhile the word class of “setinggi-tingginya” is	-
Unique	Based on the example, reduplication can change the word class, because the word classes	-
Unique	It can be seen in the Manduro society located at Manduro village, Kabuh subdistrict,	-
Unique	But there is no krama language like Javenese language and there is only ngoko	-
Unique	phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics which is known by the term language structure (Chaer, 2007:	-
Unique	In linguistics, morphology means the study of forms and the formation of words (Chaer,	-
Unique	the basic elements of the smallest unit (morphemes) of a language that can not be	-

Unique	In brief, morphology is part of the linguistic sciences that examines the smallest language	-
Unique	Morfological process Ramlan (1987: 46) states that the morphological process is the process of	-
Unique	In this case, it is the process of word formation that occurs from the	-
Unique	the word formation by repeating the base form, either full or partial, whether varied phonemes	-
Unique	The word class of the base form of the reduplication word is the same	-
Unique	Based on the above characteristic can be stated that if a reduplication word is	-
Unique	Meanwhile, if the reduplication word is verb class, it means that the base form	-
Unique	As in the reduplication of base form of the word exists in the use	-
Unique	Table 2.1 The base word of reduplication Reduplication The base word melaku-lakukan menyatu-nyatukan melakukan,	-
Unique	The meaning of the base word of reduplication is always related to the meaning	-
Unique	The third characteristic is used to answer the problem of phonemically the base word	-
Unique	Based on this characteristic, it is clear that the reduplication form is not the	-
Unique	The form of “agar” is not to be the base form of the word	-
Unique	Full reduplication The full reduplication is the whole reduplication of the base word without	-
Unique	Partial reduplication Partial reduplication is the reduplication of the base form alternately, without phoneme	-
Unique	For example: Table 2.2 The base form and the result of partial reduplication (Muslich,	-
Unique	This reduplication is reduplication of the base form accompanied by the addition of affix	-
Unique	reduplication and the addition of affix = reduplication result Rumah + (reduplication)-an = rumah-rumahan Lincah	-
Unique	Reduplication with phoneme change What is meant by this reduplication type with phoneme changes	-
Unique	But, based on comparative result, it can still be proven that this type of	-
Unique	It is known that the reduplication has the base form of “gerak” after being	-
Unique	the base word of reduplication is “sayur” that has reduplicated with phoneme changes	-
Unique	vocal phonemes are “bolak-balik” (the base form of “balik”), “serba-serbi” (the base form of “serba”),	-
Unique	Examples of reduplication with consonant phoneme changes are “lauk-pauk” (the base form of “lauk”),	-

Unique	about the data, the characters and the relationship of phenomena studied mainly: the utterance of	-
Unique	method to explore and understand the meaning of which by An individual or group of	-
Unique	The object of this research is the utterance of Manduro society which is analyzed	-
Unique	The location of this research is located in four subvillage of Manduro Village, Kabuh	-
Unique	Determination of Research Informants The researchers take the sample of research by using purposive	-
Unique	In this step, the researchers focus on village officials who really master the utterance	-
Unique	proposed by Moleong (2011: 9), such as: observation and interview as the characteristic of qualitative	-
Unique	Next, the researchers use some methods, such as: “simak libat cakap, simak bebas libat	-
Unique	“Simak libat cakap” tehnique focuses on interview guidence and Swadesh Morris questionnaire to simplify	-
Unique	After conducting interview, the data obtained in the form of speech is transcribed and	-
Unique	One characteristic of qualitative research is the data is collected personally and or collected	-
Unique	In this study, researchers become the main instrument that plunged into the field to	-
Unique	nikon collplex digital camera, recording device in recording process, interview guidance, field notes and the	-
Unique	Data Analysis Tehnique Data analysis in this research is an inductive analysis based on	-
Unique	“Agih” method is the method of language analysis that the apparatus of is is	-
Unique	of it is from outside, regardless, and not part of the language concerned (Sudaryanto, 1995:	-
Unique	“Padan” method is used to analyze each structure of Manduro society’s utterances by comparing	-
Unique	In addition, the Indonesian language is also used to understand the meaning to determine	-
Unique	Besides, “agih” method is used to analyze the structure of the language by digging	-
Unique	Reduction After analyzing the data through the “agih and padan” methods, the researchers combine	-
Unique	After limiting the scope of theory, the researchers draw conclusion based on the formulation	-
Unique	The data is validated by doing the analysis repeatedly and if the result is	-
Unique	The researchers ask the morphology expert to consult and discuss about the findings of	-
Unique	utterance of Manduro society in four subvillage of Manduro village, mainly: subvillages of Gesing, Dander,	-

Unique	’ The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with	-
Unique	syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the	-
Unique	syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with the base word	-
Unique	syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	syllable of the second word as a word at the beginning, mainly: the base word	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	The process of this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Manduro society with	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	In the form of reduplication above, there are similarities forms from data 1 to	-
Unique	the reduplication form uses as word at the beginning is the second syllable of the	-
Unique	It is reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the second syllable of the	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	Besides, in the form of reduplication above, there are also similarities form between data	-
Unique	Guru-guru Based on the description of the form of reduplication can be concluded that	-
Unique	It is reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the base word of the	-
Unique	The word class of base word is same with the word class of reduplication	-
Unique	The process of full reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating	-

Unique	Meanwhile, the process of partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by	-
Unique	CONCLUSION Based on the result of the research, it can be summarized as follows:	-
Unique	The full reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the base	-
Unique	Meanwhile, the partial reduplication is a reduplication done by Manduro society by repeating the	-

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Journal of English Department REDUPLICATION PATTERNS IN THE UTTERANCE OF MANDURO SOCIETY Ika Lusi Kristanti 1 , Diana Mayasari 2 STKIP PGRI Jombang, Indonesia Lubay675@gmail.com 1 , dianamayasari.stkipjb@gmail.com 2 Abstrak: 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. Kata kunci: Reduplikasi, Ujaran, Masyarakat Manduro. Abstract: 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. Keywords: Reduplication, Utterance, Manduro Society. Volume 5 No 1, September 2018 Page 46 -53 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 menyatu-nyatukan melakukan, bukan melaku 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 menulis mengukur memanggil-manggil; panggil memanggil menulis-nulis 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-kanak 2. Tor-montoran 3. Reng-berengah 4. Jen-ojenah 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. CONCLUSION 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. REFERENCES Ahmad. H.P dan Alex, Abdulloh. (2012). Linguistik umum. Jakarta: Erlangga. Chaer, A. (2007). Linguistik Umum. Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta. Creswell, J. W. 2010. 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