The Reduplication Categories Found in Yayasan Lontar’s *Anthology of Indonesian Short Story*

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Article Info

Abstract

This research aims to describe word categories in the reduplication. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were the sentences containing reduplication of words. The source of the data is “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” selected by Yayasan Lontar which was published in 2017. Data collecting methods used in this research were Free-Talk Listening Method and Note Taking Method. Data analysis method used in this research was Distributional Method with deletion technique, while Informal Method was used in presenting the results. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be reported that word reduplication found in “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” by Yayasan Lontar consisted of word reduplication categories. The categories included a) nominal word reduplication, b) verbal word reduplication, c) adjectival word reduplication, d) adverbial word reduplication, and e) conjunctive word reduplication.

Keywords: Word Reduplication, Word Categories

Introduction

As social creatures, humans need other people to work together and share problems. To do this, they use speech. Speech can be a sentence or other forms of a language. A sentence can consist of a unit: grammatical or clausal unit, or a phrase.

In his book Kamus Linguistik, Kridalaksana (2011 : 110) defines a word as (1) morpheme or a combination of morphemes which, by linguistic scholars, is the smallest unit that can be freely spoken, and (2) a linguistic unit that can stand by itself, by a single morpheme or by a combination of morphemes. Analyzed from its form, a word can be an affix, word reduplication, or a plural word. An affix word is formed by an addition of affixes, word reduplication is formed by reduplicating its basic form, whether with an addition of an affix or not, and a plural word is formed by combining multiple lekzem (Arifin and Junaiyah, 2009: 8-12). In the “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” selected by Yayasan Lontar, many word reduplication are found. For more detail, pay attention to these examples: 1) Dengan sedih hati maka anak muda ini lalu meraba-raba saku bajunya untuk mengambil dompet uang, and 2) Karya-karya sastra dalam Melayu Rendah umumnya menampilkan cerita-cerita melodramatik yang diserap dari peristiwa semasa atau yang lebih lampau.

In sentence (1), there is a word reduplication meraba-raba which is a partial a word reduplication, meaning this word is formed by reduplicating a part of its basic form, which is meraba. Analyzed from its word category, the word reduplication meraba-raba is a verb. This word reduplication means an action that is done repeatedly. In sentence (2), the word karya-karya is a full word reduplication because it is formed by fully reduplicating its basic form (karya). Its category is nominal, and it has a meaning of plural, or more than one karya.

Based on the description above, word reduplication in “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” selected by Yayasan Lontar are interesting to research. In addition to the diverse word reduplication, their meanings are varied, and they are from many different categories or word classes.
The author limits the problem in the word reduplication to its categories or classes. The word class that is researched are reduplication of verbs, while other classes are not widely studied.

This research theoretically contributes to the field of linguistics, particularly morphology that is related to word reduplication which consists of word classes and their meanings. This research practically helps speakers to use word reduplication more correctly. Moreover, this research is useful to Indonesian teachers because it can be used as a reference when teaching about words.

Definition of Word

A word is (1) morpheme or a combination of morphemes which, by linguistic scholars, is considered as the smallest unit that can spoken freely, (2) a linguistic unit that can stand by itself, by a single morpheme (example: _batu_, _rumah_, _daging_, etc) or a combination of morphemes (example: _pejuang_, _mengikuti_, _pancasila_, _mahakuasa_, etc), (3) the smallest unit in a sentence which comes from a lekzem that has experienced a morphological process (Kridalaksana, 2011: 110). A word is the smallest free form (Suroto, 2017: 17). Like Suroto, Ramlan also defines a word as the smallest free form, or in other words, every free form is a word (2009: 33).

Word Class / Word Category

Category is also called word class and word type. Category is very important in linguistic studies, because it can simplify the language structure and inescapable while constructing a language (Baryadi, 2011: 19). In relation to word category, Alwin Hasan and associates (2010: 91-316) divide word categories into verb, adjective, adverb, nominal, pronominal, numerical, and duty that consists of preposition, conjugator, interjection, article, and affirmation particles.

Word Reduplication

In Kamus Linguistik, a word reduplication is defined as a word as a result of a reduplication process, like _rumah-rumah_, _tetamu_, _dag-dig-dug_ (Kridalaksana, 2011: 112). Like Kridalaksana, Ramlan also describes a word reduplication as a result of reduplication process, while the reduplicated unit is a basic word. For example, the word reduplication _rumah-rumah_ comes from the basic word _rumah_, the word reduplication _perumahan-perumahan_ comes from the basic word _perumahan_, _berjalan-jalan_ comes form _berjalan_, and _bolak-balik_ is formed by the basic word _balik_ (2009: 63).

According to Baryadi (2011: 47-48), a word reduplication is a creation process of derivative words by reduplicating their basic words. This creation process can be done by:

1. Full reduplication: fully reduplicating a basic word, for example the word _duduk_ becomes _duduk-duduk_.
2. Partial reduplication: partial reduplication of basic word, for example the word _tertawa_ becomes _tertawa-tawa_.
3. Reduplication with various phonems: reduplicating a basic word with a different phonem, for example _serba_ becomes _serba-serbi_.
4. Affix-combined reduplication, for example the word _rumah_ becomes _rumah-rumahan_.
5. Progressive reduplication: reduplication of basic word to the right side, for example _berjalan_ becomes _berjalan-jalan_.
6. Regressive reduplication: reduplication of basic word to the left side, for example the word _tolong_ becomes _tolong-menolong_.

Methods

This research is descriptive and qualitative, which means this research is carried based on facts or linguistic phenomena that empirically lives in its speakers, therefore the result is an affix language that behaves as it is portrayed (Sudaryanto, 1993: 12 in Nusarini, 2018: 20). The data is sentences which contain word reduplication. The source is “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” selected by Yayasan Lontar which was published in 2017 by Amanah in Jakarta. Data collecting technique used in this research is Reading Method because the data is obtained by reading Antologi Cerpen Indonesia. The next methods are Free-Talk Listening Method and Note Taking Method since the data is presented by reading without getting involved in verbal communications since the data is written. This is called Note Taking Method because the collected data is noted and is classified according to the original research objective.
Data analysis method used in this research is Distributional Method with Deletion Technique, as well as Expansion Technique. This technique is used to define the semantic aspect of a certain linguistic unit (Sudaryanto, 2015: 69). In this research, the linguistic unit is word reduplication. For example:

(1) Pelancong-pelancong berjalan dengan senangnya sambil menghisap sigaret “Kooa”.

(1a) *Seorang pelancong-pelancong berjalan dengan senangnya sambil menghisap sigaret “Koa”

The word pelancong-pelancong in sentence (1) means there is more than one pelancong. This is proven by Expansion Technique in (1a), if the pelancong-pelancong is expanded with a word that defines singularity, which is seorang, the sentence becomes not grammatical. Expansion Technique is used to define the categories of word reduplication. The word pelancong-pelancong in sentence (1) is categorized as nominal because this word can be negated to become bukan pelancong-pelancong. The Informal Method is used to present the results. This is a method for presenting the results of data analysis using common words (Kesuma, 2011: 71, Sudaryanto, 2015: 241).

Results and Discussion

Results

Based on the researched data, word reduplication classes of nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial, and conjugative are found.

1. Nominal-class Word Reduplication

(1) Sedikit ke sedikit hati murid-murid terbuka juga padanya (p. 30)
(2) Matanya melihatkan dengan tidak habis-habis pada tingkahnya orang-orang yang sama mencari tempat itu (p. 13)
(3) Ada kebiasaan lain di pesantren, di samping pengajian-pengajian umum yang kerap juga diadakan “Marhabanan” dan “Kasidahan” (p. 331)

2. Verbal-class Word Reduplication

(4) Dengan menggenggam-genggam tangannya tanda kemarahan pergilah ia dari situ dan berjalan terus (p. 19)
(5) Diamat-amatinya anak itu dengan teliti perangkainya kalau-kalau ada sifat bapaknya yang tidak baik (p. 44)
(6) Karena jengkelnya maka ia lalu mencari-cari gambar-gambar karikatur (p. 11)

3. Adjectival-class Word Reduplication

(7) Tinggal matanya besar-besar bundar (p. 147)
(8) Miring-miring jalannya kepiting, satu per satu langkahnya, dicubitnya lagi punggung udang (p. 91)
(9) Air mukanya berseri-seri sekarang berganti menjadi sayup-sayup (p. 11)
(10) Di sini ia tidak ditanyai baik-baik, tapi segera dipukul dan dipaksa mengaku, bahwa karangan itu adalah serangan atas Tenno Heika (p. 125)

4. Adverbial-class Word Reduplication

(11) Hampir-hampir saja ia menyerah karena takut ditembak. (p. 133)
(12) Sinisme yang dulu sekali-kali timbul lagi tetapi segera ditutup oleh rasa mengerti (p. 40)
(13) Kadang-kadang ia tiada dapat menahan iri hatinya melihat kawan sesama guru (p. 34)

5. Conjugative-Class Word Reduplication

(14) Diamat-amatinya anak itu dengan teliti perangkainya kalau-kalau ada yang mungkin menjadi sifat bapaknya yang tidak baik (p. 40)
Discussion

Word reduplication can also be understood by its word class. Five word classes are found in the researched data, which are nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial, and conjugative.

1. Nominal-class Word Reduplication

Nomina, which is often called noun, semantically is a word that refers to humans, animals, objects and concepts (Alwi et.al., 2010: 221). Take a look at the sentence below which contains nominal-class word reduplication.

(15) Sedikit ke sedikit hati murid-murid terbuka juga padanya (p. 30)
(16) Matanya melihatkan dengan tidak habis-habis pada tingkahnya orang-orang yang sama mencari tempat itu (p. 13)
(17) Ada kebiasaan lain di pesantren, di samping pengajian-pengajian umum yang kerap juga diadakan “Marhabanan” dan “Kasidahan” (p. 331)

The words murid-murid, orang-orang, and pengajian-pengajian in sentences (15 – 17) are nominal-class word reduplication. The word murid-murid has basic form murid, which is a single morphem, as is the word orang-orang. The difference with the word pengajian-pengajian is that pengajian consists of kaji and PeN-an morphemes. In phrase level, nominal-class word can be negated with the negative word bukan, for example bukan murid-murid, bukan orang-orang, bukan pengajian-pengajian. Nomina cannot be negated by the word tidak, for example *tidak murid-murid, *tidak orang-orang, and *tidak pengajian-pengajian.

In general, nomina can be followed by an adjective, whether directly or mediated by the word yang. Therefore, murid-murid, orang-orang, and pengajian-pengajian are nominal-class because they can be combined by an adjective to be murid-murid baru, orang-orang baik, pengajian-pengajian umum.

2. Verbal-class Word Reduplication

Verbs have a main function to act as a predicate in sentences, even though they can function differently. Verbs contain inherent creation, process, or non-behavioral or quality states. Generally, verbs cannot be combined with other words that define superiority (Alwi et.al., 2010: 91). Sentences (18 – 20) below contain verbal-class word reduplication.

(18) Dengan menggenggam-genggam tangannya tanda kemarahan pergilah ia dari situ dan berjalan terus (p. 19)
(19) Diamat-amati nya anak itu dengan tehtli perangkainya kalau-kalau ada sifat bapaknya yang tidak baik (p. 44)
(20) Karena jengklyn la maka ia lalu mencari-cari gambar-gambar kirikatur (p. 11)

The word menggenggam-genggam, diamat-amati, and mencari-cari in sentences (18 – 20) are verbal-class. These verbs function as a predicate. All three verbs mean action. In phrase level, verbal-class words can be negated by the word tidak, for example tidak menggenggam-genggam, tidak diamat-amati, and tidak mencari-cari. These three verbs also cannot be combined by words that define superiority, for example *sangat menggenggam-genggam, *sangat diamat-amati, and *sangat mencari-cari.

3. Adjectival-class Word Reduplication

Adjective is a word which gives more detailed explanation about something stated by the nomina. Adjectives that explain the nomina function as an attribute. Adjectives can also function as a predicate and adverb of sentence. Adjectives can also be classified into quality and comparison to the referenced nomina (Alwi et.al., 2010: 177). For more detail, look at sentences (21 – 23) below.

(21) Tinggal matanya besar-besar bundar. (p. 147)
(22) Miring-miring jalannya kepiting, satu per satu langkahnya, dicubitnya lagi punggung udang (p. 91)
(23) Air mukanya berseri-seri sekarang berganti menjadi sayup-sayup (p. 11)

The word besar-besar, miring-miring, and berseri-seri are classified as adjectives category. These words describe nomina. In sentence (21), the word besar-besar describes the word matanya and functions as a predicate. The words miring-miring (22) and berseri-seri (23) are also the same. All three words in phrase level can be combined by the word sangat, for example to become sangat besar-besar, sangat miring-miring, and sangat berseri-seri.
4. Adverbial-class Word Reduplication

In phrase level, adverb is a word that explains verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. In clausal level, adverb explains the function of syntax. Moreover, adverb also explains the whole sentence. This type of adverb’s position can be changed (Alwi et. Al., 2010: 205). Sentences below contain adverbial-class word duplications.

(24) Hampir-hampir saja ia menyerah karena takut ditembak. (p. 133)
(25) Sinisme yang dulu sekali-sekali timbul lagi tetapi segera ditutup oleh rasa mengerti (p. 40)
(26) Di sini ia tidak ditanyai baik-baik, tapi segera dipukul dan dipaksa mengaku, bahwa karangan itu adalah serangan atas Tenno Heika. (p. 125)

The words hamper-hampir, sekali-sekali, and baik-baik are classified as adverbs. The word hamper-hampir that directly tails the adverb saja functions as an adverb in sentence (24). The word sekali-sekali is an adverb that explains the word timbul in sentence (25). In sentence (26), the word bolak-balik is categorized as adverb because it explains the verb ditanya-tanya.

5. Conjugative-Class Word Reduplication

From the data found in this research, there is also conjugative-class word reduplication or conjugator. It is a word that connects two same-level linguistic units: word with word, phrase with phrase, or clause with clause (Alwi et.al., 2010: 301). Look at the examples below.

(26) Diamat-amatinya anak itu dengan teliti perangkainya kalau-kalu ada yang mungkin menjadi sifat bapaknya yang tidak baik (p. 40)

The word kalau-kalau is word reduplication that is formed from the basic form kalau. The word kalau-kalau is categorized as conjuctive since it connects a clause with another clause.

Conclusion

From the discussion, in “Anthology of Indonesian Short Story” selected by Yayasan Lontar, five categories (classes) of word reduplication are found, which are nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial, and conjugative (conjugator).

References

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