

# Descriptive Study of Ogan Language Reduplication in Ogan Komering Ulu District

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**Abstract**— The purpose of this study was to describe the shape and meaning of Ogan language reduplication in the village of Gunung Kuripan. The method used in this study was the intralingual equivalent method. The data collection techniques used were observation, skillful listening techniques, notes, interviews, and recording techniques. The results showed that the reduplication process also occurred in the Ogan language used by the community at Gunung Kuripan. Based on the form of repetition, there are four kinds of repetitions, namely, the whole repetition, partial repetition, repetition with affix affixing, and repetition with phoneme changes. The meaning of repetition includes the meaning of 'many' (which relates to its basic form), expresses the meaning of 'many' (which corresponds to the word explained), states the meaning 'unconditional', states the meaning 'which resembles what is in its basic form', states that 'the action which is in its basic form is carried out repeatedly', stating that 'the act which is in its basic form is carried out comfortably', states that 'the act in its basic form is carried out by two parties and mutually concerning', declaring 'things relating to the work in its basic form', expressing the meaning 'somewhat', expressing the meaning of 'the highest level that can be achieved', and only expressing the intensity of the feeling.

**Keywords:** *form, meaning, reduplication, Ogan language*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The 1945 constitution, Chapter XV Article 36 states that regional languages that are still used as means of communication which are still alive and fostered by the community, are respected and maintained by the state because the regional languages are part of living in Indonesian culture. The existence of regional languages needs to be fostered and developed so that cultural values are maintained.

Regional languages have duties as 1) Symbols of regional pride, 2) Regional identity symbols, 3) Means of communication within the family, 4) Facilities for developing and supporting regional culture, 5) Sources of national language development, and 6) Assistant delivery language at the initial level in a specific regions to facilitate the teaching of Indonesian and other subjects.

In language development in Indonesia, regional languages make certain contributions including folklore, terms and expressions that are often used in the use of Indonesian. Likewise with the Ogan language in Gunung Kuripan village, Pengadonan District, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

Ogan is one of the regional languages that can enrich Indonesian. Therefore, introducing regional languages can be done through phonology, morphology, and other research on linguistic aspects, including the reduplication process in the Ogan language in Gunung Kuripan Village, Pengadonan District, OKU District.

## II. LITERATURE STUDY

### A. Definition of Morphology

"Morphology is a part of linguistics that talks or learns the ins and outs of word forms and the effects of changes in form on groups or the meaning of words" [1]. According to **Yasin (1988: 20)**, "Morphology is the study of things related to the form of words or the structure of words and the effect of changes in word form on the type of words and meanings of words".

From the understanding of morphology stated above, it can be concluded that morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of word forms or word structures and the effect of group changes or the type of words and meanings of words.

### B. Morphological Process

"The Morphological Process is the process of forming words from other units which are the basic form" [1]. The morphology process is divided into three types, namely as follows. a Affix affixing process is "affixing to a unit, both units in the form of a single form or a complex form, to form words" [1]. In other words, affixation is a morphological process by giving affixes in the form of prefixes, inserts, and endings. b The process of repetition or reduplication is "repetition of grammatical units, both in whole and in part, both with phoneme variations or not" [1]. c The process of compounding or compositeum is "a combination of two words that give rise to a new word" [1]. Example: the word rumah and the word sakit become rumah sakit

This study only takes one of the morphological processes, namely about reduplication, then below is explained about reduplication and its scope.

### C. Definition of Reduplication

According to [3], "The word repeat (reduplication) is a word that experiences a repetition process, either partially or completely with accompanied by sound changes or not". According to [4], "Reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, both in its entirety, in part (partial), or sound changes". And according to [1], "Reduplication is a repetition of grammatical units in whole or in part, both with phoneme variations or not".

From the definition of reduplication stated above, it can be concluded that reduplication is the process of repeating words or elements of words either in whole or in part, either with phoneme variations or not.

#### 1) Types of Reduplication

"Based on how to repeat the basic form of repetition can be classified into four groups" [1].

That is:

##### a) Whole Repetition

The whole repetition is the repetition of all basic forms without phoneme changes and does not combine with the affixing process.

For example:

kursi-----kursi-kursi

rumah-----rumah-rumah

pensil-----pensil-pensil

##### b) Partial repetition

Partial repetition is a repetition of a part of its basic form, almost all of the basic forms of repetition are complex shapes.

For example:

menarik-----menarik-narik

mendorong-----mendorong-dorong

mengambil-----mengambil-ambil

didorong-----didorong-dorong

##### c) Repetition Combining with Affixing

Some examples:

anak-----anak-anakan

rumah-----rumah-rumahan

bukit-----bukit-bukitan

##### d) Repetition with Phonetic Change

The rephrase of this type is actually a little, for example:

bolak-----bolak-balik

gerak-----gerak-gerak

serba-----serba-serbi

#### 2) Determining the Basic Forms of Words Repeat

Each repeated word has a repeated unit. Repeated units are called basic shapes. According to Ramlan (2001: 65), there are

two ways to determine the basic form of repeated words, namely:

For example:

a) *Pohon-pohon, Bentuk dasarnya pohon*

b) *Luka-luka, basic form 'luka'*

But not all repeated words can be easily determined by their basic form. Two observations can be put forward in determining the basic form for the word repeat.

a) *Repetition generally does not change the class of words.*

With these instructions, it can be determined that the basic form of the word reposition includes the nominal word in the form of nominal words, basic forms of repeated words including verbal words, both verbs and adjectives, in the form of verbal words, and basic forms for ulang words including the number word group is also a number word.

For example:

Bermain-main (Verb) : basic form 'bermain' (Verb).

Gunung-gunung (Noun): basic form 'gunung' (Noun).

Kemerah-merahan (Adjective): basic form 'merah' (adjective).

Keempat-empat (Adjectiva): basic form 'empat' (Kata Bilangan).

However, there is also a repetition that changes the class of words, is repetition with se- / -, nya example:

tinggi ----- setinggi-tingginya

cepat ----- secepat-cepatnya

kuat ----- sekuat-kuatnya

Setinggi-tingginya, secepat-cepatnya, sekuat-kuatnya, including the adverb class, because the words predominantly occupy the information function in a clause, while the basic form is tinggi, cepat, kuat.

b) *The basic form is always a unit found in language usage.*

For example, 'mempertahan-tahankan'. The basic form from this repetition not 'mempertahan' or 'tahankan' because these forms is not found in language usage.

Other example is 'memperkata-katakan'. the basic form is 'memperkata' not 'memperkata'.

Mengata-ngatakan: the basic form is 'mengatakan' not 'mengata'.

#### 3) The meaning of the repetition process

According to [1], the repetition process can state several meanings namely

a) *Express the meaning of 'lots'.*

we compare the word rumah with the words rumah-rumah in the following two sentences.

Rumah itu sangat tua

Rumah-rumah itu sangat tua

The word rumah in the sentence of the house is very old stating 'a house'. Whereas the words in the rumah- rumah sangat tua, saying "lots of houses".

Likewise the animals are: 'binatang- binatang: banyak binatang, penyakit- penyakit : Banyak penyakit:

The meaning of 'many' is not always related to repetitions, for example in sentences

'Several MPR members held a review of the construction of houses'.

The word home has shown the meaning of 'many' so that the word does not need to be repeated as 'houses'.

*b) Express the meaning of 'many'.*

In contrast to the first meaning, here the meaning of 'many' is not related to the basic word, but is related to the word "explained". The word "explained" is at the level of the phrase occupying a function as a central element, for example the word home in the phrase "big house", and at the level of the clause occupying the function as the subject, for example in the clause "home is big". Clearly the repetition of the big word says 'much' for the word 'explained' in this case the word 'home'.

For example, for example:

'Students who are good get scholarships'.

Students are clever.

*c) Express the meaning "unconditional".*

In the sentence:

'If it's not raining, I'll come. '

'My arrival has a condition, if it doesn't rain. Thus, it can be said that if there is a sentence it states 'terms'.

Conversely in sentences:

'Even though it's raining, I'll come '

'My arrival' is unconditional. Thus, it can be said that the sentence expresses the meaning of 'unconditional'

In the sentence

'Raw guava, eat it,

Repetition of the guava can be replaced with the word trick, to be

'Even though it's raw guava, it's eaten '

That way, we can conclude that the repetition of the guava word states the same meaning as stated by the word though, is the meaning of not 'conditional'.

*d) Express the meaning 'which resembles what is said in the basic word '.*

The repetition process combines in the affixing process.

For example:

piggyback: 'which resembles a horse'

mountains - mountains: 'which resembles mountains'

*e) Declare that 'the action in the basic form is repeated over and over '*

for example:

screaming: 'shouting many times'.

hammering: 'hit many times'.

picking: 'picking multiple times'.

*f) Declare that 'the actions in the basic form are done comfortably, casually, or with pleasure '.*

For example:

take a walk: 'walk casually'.

meals: 'eat casually'.

drink: 'drink casually'

*g) Declare that 'the actions in the basic form are carried out by two parties and are mutually related 'in other words, the repetition states ' each other '*

for example:

beat-up: hit each other '

view-seeing: 'looking at each other'

bribe: 'bribe each other'

Repetition in combination with the process of affixing affixes also states the meaning of 'mutual'.

For example:

beat up: 'hit each other'.

reply-reply: 'reply to each other'.

view: 'look at each other'.

*h) Declare 'things related to the work in the basic form*

for example

coral-fabricating: 'things related to fabricating work'

print-print: 'print-related matters'.

volumes: 'things related to binding work'.

*i) Express the meaning of 'somewhat'*

In the sentence

The clothes are green.

Actually the shirt is not green right, but only looks rather or green. Thus, repetition in combination with the change in affixes in the greenish words express the meaning of 'somewhat' or 'little'.

Another example, for example:

rosy: 'somewhat red'.

blackish: 'blackish'.

yellowish: 'somewhat yellow'.

j) *Asking the meaning "the highest level that can be achieved".*

In this case the repetition combines with the process of affixing its affixes - / - for example:

in full: "the highest full level that can be achieved as fully as possible".

diligently: 'the highest diligent level that can be achieved as often as possible.

k) *The actual repetition process does not change the basic form, but only expresses the intensity of the feeling.*

We compare, for example, the word expecting with hope, distinguishing it from discrimination, as much as its joy, running around running around.

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### A. Object of Research

According to [5], "the object of research is an area with clear boundaries so as not to cause obscurity with clarity of certain regions or regions".

Based on observations, data obtained from the Gunung Kuripan Village, Gunung Kuripan village, is one of the settlements in the Pengandonan District of OKU Regency. With regional boundaries namely, the east is bordered by the village of Tanjung Kurung (Semidang Aji), the west is bordered by the village of Ujan Mas, the south is bordered by the village of Tanjung Agung (Tanjung Enim), and on the north borders the villages of Ujan Mas and with a wide the village of Gunung Kuripan is 75 km and the population is 1623 people. (source: population data of Gunung Kuripan village in 2011).

#### B. Research Informants

The data source in this study is the subject from which data can be obtained [6]. In order for information to be collected from a person or several substitute people or good informants, the requirements for the change or informant are first determined. These requirements pertain to matters relating to age, education, origin, social status, occupation, ability, can speak Indonesian and be physically and mentally healthy, as explained by [7] as follows.

- Male or female sex.
- aged between 25-65 years (not senile).
- The parents, husband or wife of the informant are born and raised in the village, and rarely or never leave the village.
- Education with a maximum of primary education (SD-SLTP).
- Middle social status (not low or not high) with the hope of not being too high in mobility.
- Farming or labor work.
- Have pride in the isolek.

- Can speak Indonesian.
- Physical and spiritual health, physical health means no language defects and has a sharp hearing to capture questions correctly, while spiritual health is not crazy or senile.

In accordance with the objectives to be achieved in this study, which is to describe the reduplication of Ogan languages in the village of Gunung Kuripan, this study did not use large numbers of informants. The informants in this study were chosen based on who fulfilled the requirements of an informant proposed by Mahsun.

The informants selected to collect data in this study were four people, with the provision of one core informant, namely Information and three supporting informants, Dakri, Igahyani, and Ahmad Idris.

#### C. Research Methods

According to [7] linguistic research can be grouped into two types, namely synchronous and diachronic. Synchronous research is research conducted by observing linguistic phenomena in a certain period of time. Therefore, this research study is descriptive. Referring to the opinion of Mahsun, the method used in this study is also a descriptive method, because in this study the researcher tried to explain as it is about reduplication found in the Ogan dialect of Gunung Kuripan. Still according to [7], in descriptive research, each stage of both the provision of data, analysis, and presentation of the results of the analysis is carried out with separate methods and techniques that differ from one another.

#### D. Research Techniques

##### Data Collection Techniques

##### 1) Observation

"Observation is a form of data collection tool that is another method of observation / observation" [5]. Based on this opinion, the author conducted a direct observation of the area under study with the aim of finding information about native speakers of the Ogan language in the village of Gunung Kuripan, Pengandonan District, OKU District.

##### 2) Techniques for listening to involvement

According to [7], "the technique of referring to the involved is meaningful that the researcher conducts tapping by participating while listening, participating in talks, and listening to the conversation".

##### 3) Record Technique

According to [7], "Record technique is an advanced technique that is carried out when applying the method refer to the advanced technique above". Keep in mind that this kind of recording is only possible if researchers and informants are face to face. Record technique can be done directly and indirectly. The technique is recorded directly at the same time when the researcher gets the data. Whereas indirect recording techniques are carried out with the help of using recordings and then transcribed into written form.

The steps in making researchers' notes include:

- The researcher makes a listening sheet containing the name, gender, age, employment, religion, education and address of the informant.
- Record the words they use even though they are recorded.

The steps are taken to collect data using this note-taking technique as follows.

- Conducting observations into the villages that are the object of research.
- Choose research informants from selected prospective informants.
- 3Record the informant's conversation.
- Record the conversation they did if the data was reflexively obtained and did not allow the researcher to use the record.

#### 4) Interview

"Interview (interview) is a method that is used to obtain information from respondents (students, interviewees) by conducting unilateral questions and answers, meaning that in the interview activity the question only comes from the interviewer, while the respondent who answers the question-question only " [8].

Interviews conducted by researchers during relaxed situations by asking questions that have been prepared.

#### 5) Record Technique

"The record technique is the process of transferring sound (pictures or writing) into cassette tapes, dishes, etc." [9]. So recording is to find information by recording the conversation or event that is needed.

Records are relaxed by the informant and the conversation is relaxed. The researcher is using information and recording conversations without being known by the informant.

#### a) Data Analysis Technique

The thing that is described here is based on the intralingual equivalent method. Intralingual matching method is a method of analysis by connecting and comparing elements that are common, both in one language and in several different languages [7]. Therefore, the intralingual method is used by researchers to process data in the form of reduplication in the Ogan dialect of Mount Kuripan. In this case, the research is carried out solely on the basis of facts that exist empirically live on the speakers, so that what is produced or recorded in the form of details does not consider the right or wrong.

The data analysis technique is carried out by the following steps.

- Inventory data is obtained from observations, see, record and record.

- Check the validity of the data obtained from the record and the data obtained from the recording.
- Group and review of repeated words based on their shape.
- Interpreting the meaning of word reduplication (reduplication) in the Ogan language of Mount Kuripan Village, Pengandonan District, which was obtained from the data obtained.
- Make conclusions.

## IV. RESEARCH RESULT

### A. Form of Ogan Reduplication in Gunung Kuripan Village, Pengandonan District, Ogan Komering Ulu

#### 1) The whole form of repetition

The whole repetition is repetition of all basic forms without phoneme variations or not combined with affix affixing.

The entire repetition of the noun form, for example in the following sentence.

- Slaves and play bales cipak / buda? -buda? Dang plays bal cipa? / Meaning (children are playing footballs).
- Ukhang-ukhang is carrying betu / uxaŋ-uxaŋ daŋ ŋaŋkut bətu / meaning (people are carrying stones).
- Shrimp cucung njedi sarjenah gele / cucuŋ-cucuŋ ungaŋ is njədi sarjənah gələ / meaning (grandchild's grandchildren are all scholars).

In pronouns, for example the 'we-we' word, in the following sentence is the whole repetition of the basic form of our 'pronoun kite'.

- Only saje kite-kite is offered / uma kitə-kitə sajə yə diajuŋ / meaning (only we are told).

Examples of whole repetitions in the form of numerals, 'two-by-two', three-thirds' due-diligence, repetitions for adjectival categories are in verbs and adjectives. In the following sentence there is an entire repetition of the verb word.

- The groceries which are eaten on the edge of the garden / food are eaten in piŋgir ayax / meaning (they are eating at the edge of the river).
- Die is sitting on the floor or is it right? Di taŋgə / meaning (he is sitting on the stairs).

There are several adverbs that can be repeated as a whole, namely the word 'tomorrow', use 'the day after', then 'yesterday', baknekhi 'now', repeated as a whole so that it becomes 'tomorrow-tomorrow', luse-luse' day after tomorrow - lusa', thanks' yesterday'

The question is like "what", how come "who", mane "where", how many "hepe", can be repeated in its entirety so that it becomes ape-nothing", sape-sape 'anyone', mane- mane 'everywhere', how many hepe-hepe'

### B. Forms of Partial Repetition

Partial repetition is repetition of some basic forms. Here the basic form is not completely removed. The form of partial repetition in the Ogan language of Gunung Kuripan Village is as follows.

MeN- form. For example, in the words mekhumpu-khumpu 'grazing grass', twisting 'twisting', rolling 'rolling', twirling 'twirling', mbece-bece 'reading and reading', and hitting -print 'cut up', the basic form of repetition is mekhumpu 'grazing', twining 'twisting', nggulung 'rolling', mbece 'reading', and scribbling 'cut' in the following sentence

- Mamang and grasses in ume / mamaŋ daŋ mexumpu-xumpu in umə / meaning (uncle is grazing in the fields).
- That Akakh is wrapped around the bow / akax that is wrapped around tiaŋ pundu? / meaning (the root has been wrapped around the pole of the hut).

### C. Forms of Repetition Combining with Affix Affixing Process

In this group the basic form is repeated entirely and combined with affix affixing, it means that repetition occurs together and supports a function.

The form of affixing-anan, for example in the word tekeritean 'bicycle-sepualitas', and mah-khumahan 'home-house', tour-muturan 'motor-motoran', bil-mubilan 'mobil-mobil', khang-ukhangan, 'scarecrow', the basic form of repetition is 'bicycle', and 'home', Mutur 'motorbike', 'car' mubil, and 'person'.

Can be observed in the following example sentence.

- Thanks, I bought it from my mouth / maxi, I opened it, ttataəə?? bro / meaning (yesterday, I bought a bicycle-just like my father).
- Ani is playing home / Ani daŋ playing mah-xumahan / (Ani is playing house).

### D. Forms of Repetition with Phonetic Changes

Repetition with phoneme changes is a repetition of the basic form accompanied by changes in the basic form phonemes, changes in vowels, consonants, and vowels and consonants.

Re-form with vocal changes, for example in the gesture words 'gestures', the basic form of repetition is 'motion' motion, as in the example sentence below

- The leme gesture is suspicious / g ?ra? -gəri? ləmə is suspicious / that means (the person's movements are suspicious)

In the repeat word Motion above, when the basic form is reset it appears that phoneme / a / is a phoneme / i /.

- The meaning of Reduplication in Ogan Language Gunung Kuripan Village, Pengandonan District, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

The process of repetition in the Ogan village of Gunung Kuripan can express several meanings, namely expressing the meaning of 'many' (related to its basic form), expressing the meaning 'many' (relating to the word explained), expressing the meaning 'unconditional', expressing meaning 'resembling what is in its basic form', stating that 'the action which is in the basic form is carried out repeatedly', states that 'the act which is in its basic form is done pleasantly', states that 'the action in its basic form is admitted by two parties and mutual understanding', expressing 'matters relating to the work in its basic form', expressing the meaning 'somewhat', expressing the meaning of 'highest level that can be achieved', and only expressing the intensity of feeling.

#### 1) Declare the Meaning of 'Lots'

We can see many meanings in the word khuma-khuma 'house-houses' as the context of the sentence below:

Khumah-khumah is damaged / xumah-xumah is damaged / meaning (the houses are damaged)

#### 2) Declare the Meaning of 'Lots'

In contrast to the meaning mentioned above, here the meaning of 'many' is not related to its basic form, but is related to the word "explained". The word "explained" at the level of the phrase occupies a function as a central element, for example the word khumah 'rumah' in the phrase khumah besak-besak 'big house', for example at the level of the clause occupying the function as a subject, for example the word 'house' in the khuma clause was 'the house is big'. Clearly, the repetition of the big word 'big-big' states the meaning of 'many' for the word "explained" in this case the word khumah "home".

#### 3) Expressing the Meaning of "Unconditional"

In the sentence, "amun ujan idea, I'm not detang 'meaning (If it's not raining, I'll come). 'My arrival has a condition, if it doesn't rain. Thus, it can be said that the word Amun 'if' in the sentence states 'terms'.

On the contrary in the sentence, 'Even though it is ujan, I am right' (Even though it rains, I will come). 'My arrival' is unconditional. Such is the word "though" even though it states 'unconditional'.

#### 4) Declare Meanings 'Who Resemble What Is In the Basic Word'

In the affixing process. For example in the following words,

- Nung-gunungan 'mountain-mountain', meaning (which resembles mount 'gunung').
- The features of 'scarecrows', meaning (which resembles the ukhang 'person').
- Housing 'houses', meaning (which resembles a house).

#### 5) Declare that 'The Actions in the Form of the Basics Are Done Repeatedly'

For example in the following words:

- Placing otong cut up ', meaning (putting 'cut 'many times)

- Meligat-ligat 'twirling', meaning (meligat 'play' many times)

6) *Declare that 'the actions performed on the basic form are done in a way that is delicious, casual, or with pleasure'*

We notice the word sit around (sit casually), and eat (eat casually) in the following sentence,

- Johan sitting under the chair / johan dudu? Revealed by the throne / meaning (Johan sitting under the tree).

7) *Declare that 'Such Actions in the Form of the Basics Are Done by Two Parties and Concern Each Other'*

In other words, repetition states 'mutual', for example in the word below,

- Ndir-satire 'sarcasm', meaning (mutually insinuating).
- The details are 'reciprocating', meaning (replying to each other).
- Defeat 'hold on', meaning (holding each other).

8) *Declare that 'things related to the work are in the basic form'*

For example, in the words, 'Cut-cut', the meanings (things related to cutting jobs), Takhik-taekik 'attraction', meaning (things related to work interesting).

9) *Declare Meanings 'somewhat'*

In the sentence, bejunye keijau-ijauan-'His clothes are green. ' Actually the shirt is not green right, but only looks rather or green. Thus, repetition in combination with the change of affixes to greenish words express the meaning of 'somewhat' or 'little'.

10) *Declare Meanings "the highest level that can be achieved"*

In this case the repetition combines with the process of affixing its affixes. For example in the following sentence,

- High as high as possible, the meaning (the highest high level that can be reached; as high as possible).
- As expensive as expensive, the meaning (the highest expensive level that can be achieved; as expensive as possible).

11) *Does not change the meaning of the basic form*

Rather, it only states the intensity of the feeling. We compare, for example, saying 'throwing away' by appearing to 'throw away', as much as 'as thick' as the 'as great as you can', the belekhian 'running around' with 'running around', and others -other.

#### E. Discussion

Ogan reduplication in Gunung Kuripan village has similarities and differences with Indonesian reduplication. The equation is in four types of repetitions including the whole repetition, partial repetition, repetition with affix affixing, and repetition with phoneme changes. On the whole repetition between Indonesian and Ogan languages there are differences in how to repeat the basic form. For example, in the Indonesian word long repeated to be long, short words are repeated into

short words, repeated beautiful words become beautiful, the word three is repeated into three-three. Unlike the Ogan language, not all basic forms are repeated, there are some phonemes that are omitted, for example the repeated word becomes long-term, the word pandak is repeated to be non-meaningful, the word cinde is repeated to become non-cinde. On repetition in combination with the affixing process there are also different ways of repeating the basic form, for example in the word khuma 'house' is repeated into a 'house' mah-khumahan, said 'car' mubil is repeated into a 'toy car' bill, the word kerite 'bicycle' is repeated into complexity, this repetition states the meaning resembles what is in its basic form. The difference in the ways to repeat the basic forms above does not cause different meanings. While the meanings that can emerge from the results of the repetition process in Ogan language have similarities with the meanings that can emerge from the repetition process in Indonesian.

The differences mentioned above can enrich the atmosphere of Indonesian, especially in the field of reduplication.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, it is known that in the Ogan language of Gunung Kuripan Village, Pengandonan Subdistrict, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, repetition forms were found. Based on the form of repetition, it can be seen that there are four types of repetitions including whole repetitions such as 'bicycles', partial repetitions such as 'burning-burn', repetition with affixes such as 'bicycle-sepunggal' keritean, and repetition with phoneme changes such as 'gesture' movements.

The repetition process in the Ogan language states several meanings, namely expressing the meaning of 'many' (related to its basic form) such as the "cycles" of bicycles, expressing the meaning of 'many' (related to the word explained) like gedis 'cinde-cinde' the girl is beautiful', expressing the meaning of unconditional 'like Gedis-gedis tue, dijilaminnye means (old girls, in her boyfriend), expressing the meaning' which resembles what is in its basic form 'like kerite-keritean' bicycle 'as stated', states that 'the act in the basic form is repeated 'as if it were' cut into pieces', stating that 'the action in the basic form is done comfortably' such as 'eat-eat' food, states that 'the act in its basic form is carried out by two parties and mutually related to' such as innuendos' sarcasm', expressing' things which relates to the work in its basic form 'such as the framing of' cut-cut', expressing the meaning of 'somewhat' like the kemikhah-mikhahan' kemerah-merahan', expressing the meaning of the highest level that can be achieved 'as high as 'as high as possible', and only expresses the intensity of the feeling like the word 'throw away' by showing 'throwing'.

Based on the analysis, it was found that there were several repeated words of the Ogan and Indonesian languages which were different ways of repeating the basic form. In the whole repetition For example in Indonesian the long words were repeated to be long, short words were repeated to be short, beautiful words repeated to be beautiful, the word three is repeated three-three. Unlike the Ogan language, not all basic forms are repeated, there are several phonemes that are omitted, for example the repeated word becomes long-term, the

word pandak is repeated into no-nonsense, the word cinde is repeated to become non-cinde, and the word tige is repeated into geography. On repetition in combination with the affixing process there are also different ways of repeating the basic form, for example in the word khuma 'house' is repeated into a 'house' mah-khumahan, said 'car' mubil is repeated into a 'toy car' bill, the word kerite 'bicycle' is repeated into complexity, this repetition states the meaning resembles what is in its basic form. The difference in the ways to repeat the basic form above does not cause different meanings.

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