

# Reduplication Comparison of Indonesian and *Asli Rawa* Language

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**Abstract**—This paper will describe and compare the reduplication form between Indonesian and *Asli Rawa* language using theory revealed by Ramlan. Data in this paper are reduplication of Indonesian and *Asli Rawa* language. Indonesian reduplication data was obtained from *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, while the *Asli Rawa* reduplication data was obtained from five native speakers of *Asli Rawa* language who had fulfilled the requirements as informants. Data was collected by using techniques of tract, interview, heeding, recording and taking note. Based on the research that has been carried out, 1026 Indonesian reduplication data, with 677 full reduplication, 217 partial reduplication, 107 of reduplication which was combined by placing affix, and 25 of reduplication with change of phoneme. Whereas in the *Asli Rawa* language found 130 reduplication, with 57 full reduplication, 57 partial reduplication, 10 of reduplication which was combined by placing affix, and 5 of reduplication with change of phoneme. The research results show that between Indonesian and *Asli Rawa* languages both have four reduplications. But, *Asli Rawa* language had syllable repetition (partial repetition) in complex words form, whereas in Indonesian, it had partial repetition which just repeat the syllable in complex word form that was not found.

**Keyword**—reduplication, comparison, indonesians, *Asli Rawa* language.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) are two different languages. Indonesian is the Official Language of the Republic of Indonesia and the language of Indonesian unity. Indonesian language was inaugurated after the Proclamation of Independence of Indonesia, exactly the day after, along with the start of the constitution. Indonesian is one of many Malay languages. The basis used is the Riau Malay language from the 19th century. In its development he experienced a change due to its use as a working language in the colonial administrative environment and various standardization processes since the beginning of the 20th century. Indonesian is a living language, which continues to produce new words, both through creation and absorption from regional languages and foreign languages.

*Asli Rawa* language is one of the various local languages used by the *Asli* tribe around the Liong River in Bantan Tengah Village, Bantan District, Bengkalis Regency to communicate between each other. Initially the Indigenous *Rawa* tribe was an isolated tribe and was a lagging indigenous community. This Swamp Indigenous Tribe is reluctant to interact with outsiders. These tribes generally only associate with fellow Indigenous people and live in shackles and work

as fishermen and look for mangrove wood. This Indigenous tribe lives near swamps around the Liong river in Bantan Tengah Village, Bantan District, Bengkalis Regency. Because their residence is near swamps. Ketol, as the leader of the *Asli Rawa* tribe explained that the Indigenous people in Bantan Tengah village call themselves Native Swamp, and the language they use is *Asli Rawa*.

However, even though both languages are different, they are language in the same group which is language in Austronesia cluster and they are in Asia. As languages in Austronesia group in Asia, Indonesian Language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) indeed, have reduplication form. This assumption is based of the opinion that language group which is categorized having two forms of reduplication. They are languages which are categorized in Austronesia cluster, and the more are in Africa, North America and South America [1]. Besides that there is also a statement that Austronesian languages are famous for reduplication [2].

Assumption of Indonesian that has reduplication has been proved by the previous research and there are books about reduplication written by experts such as Ramlan, Muslich, Kridalaksana, Parera and others. The research about local languages have been also conducted by Rahardian with titled "Reduplication Contrastive Analysis of Javanese and Banjar Language" [3]. However, the research about *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) reduplication seems that it has not been researched before. Thus, the writer wants to reveal reduplication form of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) and compare to Indonesian language (IL) reduplication form.

There are things that underlie the writer to determine reduplication of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) as comparison of Indonesian language (IL) reduplication. The first, because *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) is local language from the most isolated ethnic in Indonesia and it has not been researched. In addition, it is also because there is uniqueness in reduplication form of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) which Indonesian does not have. The second, the recent upsurge of linguistic interest in reduplication phenomenon is documented by an impressive number of dedicated publications during the past 15 years [4]. Then the last reason because there has been an increased interest in reduplication among linguistics In the last decade [2].

Reduplication comparison of Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) is expected to have benefits for writer and researchers who conduct research in the same field. Furthermore, this research is also expected to be able to add research treasure about languages in Indonesia. Reduplication is repetition process of grammatical unit for

partial or thorough, either in phoneme variation or not, repetition result is called repeated word, whereas repeated unit is basic form [5]. The results of repetition are called repeat words, while the repeated units are the basic form. Every repeated word certainly has a basic form. From a row of morphology, it can be determined that in fact there are no smaller units of these words. It has been mentioned in the previous discussion, that in reduplication there is a change in grammatical meaning. Without a change in grammatical meaning there will be no repetition [5]

Also reveals that there are four repetitions in Indonesian which are full repetition, partial repetition, combined repetition, combined repetition with placing affix and repetition with placing phoneme [6]. Then, Reduplication as grammatical form which is tangible of partial and thorough multiplication of basic form of word. Keraf is also divided reduplication becomes four types, which are *dwpurwa* reduplication, *dwilingga*, *dwilingga salin swara*, and additional *dwilingga* [7].

Reduplication differs become two, which are full reduplication and partial reduplication. Full reduplication is reduplication in various forms. It is doubling of consonant or extent of vocal or copying which is almost full from base. Then, based on presence or absence of change and/or additional of phoneme in reduplication, it is differentiated become two times, simple reduplication and complex reduplication. Simple reduplication is reduplication that does not experience change or addition of certain phoneme. Whereas complex reduplication is reduplication with many phonology materials such as change or vocal addition or consonant or reversal of phoneme order [1].

Based on many definitions above, concept of morphology reduplication has similarity according to the experts. Therefore, the writer will use one of theories about reduplication of Ramlan to find out reduplication form of Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) [6].

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II describes proposed research method of this work. Section III presents the obtained results and following by discussion in section IV. Finally Section V concludes this work.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive design to describe and compare reduplication form of Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). Data in this research was word repetition of Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). Technique of collecting the data used tract, interview, heeding, recording and taking note. Data of Indonesia was obtained from *Gadis Pantai* novel (GP) by Pramoedya Ananta Toer [7]. Whereas data of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) was obtained from informants who used utterance of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) by recording. Speakers who were selected as informants are (1) male or female sex, (2) 25-65 years old (not senile); (3) Parents, wives, or husbands are born and raised in the village and rarely or never leave their villages; (4) Maximum education completes primary education (elementary-junior high school); (5) Medium social; (6) Workers are farmers or laborers; (7) Have pride in the isolek; (8) Can speak Indonesian, (9)

Physical and spiritual health [8]. Then after data were collected, both data were taken note and made the transcript. Furthermore, data were organized based on similarity of reduplication form. In this case, data of Indonesian language (IL) was separated with *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). Then, it was analyzed and compared. Analysis result was described in words.

## III. RESULT

Based on conducted research, it was found that there were four reduplication forms in Indonesia language (IL) as well as *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). The forms as follow (1) full reduplication, (2) partial reduplication, (3) combined reduplication with placing affix, and (4) reduplication with change of phoneme. However, there were few differences in form of partial reduplication between Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (see Table I).

TABLE I. TABLE OF RESEARCH

No	Form of Reduplication	Amount	
		IL	ARL
1	Full reduplication	677	57
2	Partial reduplication	217	58
3	Combined reduplication with placing affix	107	10
4	Reduplication with change of phoneme	25	5
Total		1026	130

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Full Reduplication

Full reduplication or full repetition is fully basic repetition without any phoneme change and it is not combined with affix placing process. Full reduplication or full repetition in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) can occur in basic form in word form or complex words form. This is example data of reduplication (see Table II).

TABLE II. FULL REDUPLICATION'S TABLE

Num.	IL	ARL
1	Ia masih ingat gedung-gedung besar dengan ... (GP.15)  'He still remembers big buildings with ...'	Ikek <i>isim-isim</i> lalu-lalu saje  'these pigs just go around'
2	Tentang <i>kuburan-kuburan</i> besar ... (GP.59)  'About big graves'	Sekarang tek ngadek kije <i>ngobak-ngobak</i> sago legik  'there is no employee who stirs sago anymore'

The examples showed that there was thorough reduplication in Indonesian language (IL) or *Asli Rawa*

language (ARL). In Indonesian language (IL) (1) there was *gudang-gudang* ‘warehouses’ which was the result of reduplication process of reduplication and it was from basic form of single word. Reduplication of *Gudang-gudang* ‘warehouses’ was from basic form of *gudang* ‘warehouse’, the basic form of *gudang* ‘warehouse’ was also from origin word. The word of *gudang* ‘warehouse’ was reduplicated or had repetition process so it generated reduplication or repeated word of *gudang-gudang* ‘warehouses’. As the example of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (1), in word of *isim-isim* ‘pigs’ it was the generate of thorough reduplication process result and it was from basic form of single word. Reduplication of *isim-isim* ‘pigs’ was from basic word of *isim* ‘pig’ and it was also the origin word. The word of *isim* ‘pig’ was reduplicated or had repetition process so it generated reduplication or repeated word of *isim-isim* ‘pigs’.

Furthermore, data of Indonesian language (IL) (2) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (2) was thorough reduplication example that occurred in complex word. In Indonesian language (IL) (2), reduplication of *kuburan-kuburan* ‘graves’ was from basic form of *kuburan* ‘grave’. the word of *kuburan* ‘grave’ was from origin word of *kubur* ‘grave’, but it had affix process, which addition of suffix of *-an* (*kubur* + *-an*) so it became *kuburan* ‘grave’ (complex word). Afterward, the word of *kuburan* ‘grave’ had thorough reduplication process so it became *kuburan-kuburan* ‘graves’. The same as data *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (2), reduplication of *ngobak-ngobak* ‘stir’ was basic form of *ngobak* ‘stir’. the word of *ngobak* ‘stir’ was from origin word of *gobak* ‘stir’, but it had affix process of simulfiks addition *n-* (*n-* + *gobak*) so it became *ngobak* ‘stir’ (complex word). It was also complex word that had thorough reduplication process so it became *ngobak* ‘stir’.

**B. Partial Reduplication**

Partial reduplication or partial repetition that shown in Table III is reduplication forming process in way of repeating partial word of basic form. Partial reduplication can occur in form of single word and form of complex word. Partial reduplication was included in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). These is example of reduplication data as describe in Table III.

TABLE III. PARTIAL REDUPLICATION’S TABLE

Num.	IL	ARL
1	<i>Jejaka malas tak tahu diuntung</i> (GP.201) ‘Young man, you’re lazy and have no luck’	<i>Banyak bebudak ngikot ituk</i> ‘many children follow this.’
2	<i>‘Waktu dokar sampai di alun-alun, bapak memperbaiki letak bajunya, terdengar mendaham dan menggaruk-garuk leher’</i> (GP.15) When the gig arrived in square, father tidy up the cloth, made hem sound and scratched the neck’	sudah kering tuk baruleh digobak-gobak  ‘After dried, then it is stirring’
3	-	<i>budak ikek asik nak mererempet sajek</i>

		‘This kid always wants to do racing’
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The example shows that Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) had partial reduplication form. However, IL had only two partial reduplication which were partial reduplication with repeating syllable in single word and partial reduplication form with repeating partial of basic word. Whereas in *Asli Rawa* language (ARL), the reduplication was mentioned in Indonesian language (IL). *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) also had partial reduplication form in complex word and the repetition was only in syllable.

Data (1) showed partial reduplication example in single word by repeating syllable in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). Indonesian language (IL) had word of *jejaka* ‘young man’ which was from basic form of *jaka* ‘young man’ then it had partial reduplication of first syllable which in *ja* syllable so it became *jajaka* ‘young man’. however, reduplication of *ja* had phoneme attenuation became *je*, so partial reduplication of syllable in single word of *jaka* ‘youngman’ became *jejaka* ‘young man’ not *jajaka*. Such reduplication also occurred in *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). In data of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (1) word of *bubudak* ‘children’ which was from basic form of *budak* ‘child’ had partial reduplication in first syllable, which was *bu* syllable so it became *bubudak* ‘children’. Then reduplication of *bu* had phoneme attenuation became *be*, so partial reduplication of syllable in single word of *budak* ‘child’ became *bebudak* ‘children’ not *bubudak*.

Data (2) showed partial reduplication example of basic word in complex word, either in Indonesian language (IL) or *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). It was example of Indonesian language (IL) (2) that was seen in word of *menggaruk-garuk* ‘scratch’ which had basic form of *menggaruk* ‘scratch’. That basic form was from *garuk* ‘scratch’ that had affix process of prefix addition *meng-* (*meng-* + *garuk*) so it became *menggaruk* ‘scratch’. After affixing and becoming complex word, word of *menggaruk* ‘scratch’ was reduplicated or partially repeated from the basic word, so it became *menggaruk-garuk* ‘scratch’. In the example of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (2) it was seen the word of *digobak-gobak* ‘stirred’ which had basic form of *aduk* ‘stir’ which had affix process of prefix addition *di-* (*di-* + *gobak*) so it became *digobak* ‘stirred’. After being complex word, it was reduplicated or partially repeated from the basic word, or so it became *digobak-gobak* ‘stirred’.

In data (3) showed that there was differences between partial reduplication in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). In Indonesian language (IL), it was not found syllable form in complex word. However, partial repetition form was found in *Asli Rawa* language (ARL), which was word of *mererempet* ‘racing’ which had basic form of *merempet* ‘race’ and origin form of *rempet* ‘race’. It had affix process that was prefix addition *meN-* (*meN-* + *rempet*) become *merempet* ‘race’. After having affix and becoming complex word, the word of *merempet* ‘racing’ had partial reduplication process of syllable in original form of *re* syllable. So part of reduplication of *merempet* ‘racing’ became *mererempet* ‘racing’. Nevertheless, syllable

reduplication in complex word in ARL also could become partial in basic form or full form of origin in example (2). If it occurred, so word of merempet ‘race’ was merempet-merempet ‘racing’.

**C. Combined Reduplication with Placing Affix Process**

Combined reduplication or repetition with placing affix process that shown in Table IV is repetition process at the same time with placing affix process and supporting a function. Such reduplication process was in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL). There is example of data in reduplication form.

TABLE IV. TABLE OF COMBINED REDUPLICATION WITH PLACING AFFIX PROCESS

Num.	IL	ARL
1	Setidak-tidaknya laut masih memberi makan, kerang-kerangan panjang, kepiting, dan ganggang laut (GP.44) At least, ocean still gives food, shells, crab and seaweed.	kopek uyong-uyongnye  ‘Peel the skins’
2	Ia raih sebuah, mengamatinya, mencium-ciumnya, menatap bujang, mengelus jumbai penutupnya yang terbuat dari benang sutera hijau (GP.27) He grasps one, sees it, smells it, stroking the cover tufts made of green silk thread	sedegel-degelnye koyok aku tek pernah pegik jaoh  ‘mischievous my dog, he never goes far away’

The example showed that in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) had combined reduplication with affix. In example of Indonesian language (IL) (1), the word kerang-kerangan ‘shells’ is hresult of reduplication process from basic form of kerang ‘shell’. Then that basic word had reduplication process or full repetition became kerang-kerangan ‘shells’ and after all basic form was reduplicated, it obtained affix addition of suffix *-an* so the form of reduplication became kerang-kerangan ‘shells’. it also occurred in example of *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (1), the word of uyong-uyonge ‘skins’ was reduplication process result of uyong ‘skin’. Furthermore, it had reduplication process or thorough repetition became uyong-uyongnye ‘skins’ and after being reduplicated, it obtained affix addition of suffix of *-nye* so reduplication word became uyong-uyongnye ‘skins’.

In example of data (2) in Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL), they are added reduplication with placing affix process. The difference was in example (1), that was reduplication with placing suffix process, whereas in example (2) the reduplication was with placing confix process.

**D. Reduplication With Change of Phoneme**

Reduplication or repetition with change of phoneme is basic form repetition with change of phoneme. In Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) there are two kind of repetition models of phoneme change which was vocal phoneme repetition and consonant phoneme repetition. These is example of reduplication form (see Table V).

TABLE V. TABLE OF REDUPLICATION WITH CHANGE OF PHONEME

Num.	IL	ARL
1	Di depan dan di belakangnya bocah-bocah kecil tak habis-habisnya mengawasi setiap gerak-gerak dan setiap benda yang melekat di tubuhnya (GP.166) ‘In front and behind him, kids endlessly watch every gesture and everything attached to his body	Kulak-kalek Malaysie sajek kijenyne  ‘you really often back and forth to Malaysia’
2	lengkap dengan lauk-pauk dan bumbu-bumbu dari kota (GP.172)  ‘complete with side dishes and spices from the city’	Sampai ceret-beret kene keja nangoi petang semalam  ‘I was helter-skelter chased by pig last evening’

The example showed that in Indonesian language (IL) or *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) has reduplication form with the change of phoneme, either in vocal phoneme or consonant phoneme. For example in Indonesian language (IL) (1), the word of gerak-gerak ‘gestures’ was reduplication with vocal phoneme change. The word gerak-gerak ‘gestures’ was from basic form of gerak ‘move’ then it was repeated fully. Yet, in repetition process, vocal phoneme of /a/ in basic form was changed become /i/ so the repetition became gerak-gerak ‘gestures’ not gerak-gerak ‘moves’. Neither in *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) (1), the word kulak-kalek ‘back and forth’ that had basic form of kalik ‘back’ was repeated fully. But, in vocal phoneme repetition process of /i/, it was changed become /u/ so the repetition became kulak-kalik ‘back and forth’ not kalik-kalik ‘forth and forth’.

Furthermore, in data (2), it showed that there was reduplication with the change of consonant phoneme. For example in Indonesian language (IL), there was a word of lauk-pauk ‘Side dishes’ that was reduplication with change of phoneme, yet, the change was not vocal phoneme but consonant phoneme. That word was from basic form of lauk ‘dishes’ then it was fully repeated. However, in repetition process, consonant phoneme /l/ in basic form was changed become /p/ so the repetition became lauk-pauk ‘side dishes’ not lauk-lauk ‘dish-dish’. Neither in *Asli Rawa* language (ARL), the word of ceret-meret ‘back and forth’ had basic word ceret ‘forth’ and it was repeated fully. Yet, in repetition process of consonant phoneme /c/ was changed become /m/ so the repetition became ceret-meret ‘back and forth’ not ceret-ceret ‘forth and forth’.

**V. CONCLUSION**

Based on discussion above, it can be concluded that even though Indonesian language (IL) and *Asli Rawa* language (ARL) have four reduplications according to Ramlan (2011), there is different partial reduplication among two languages. In *Asli Rawa* language (ARL), there is syllable repetition form (partial repetition) in complex word,

whereas in Indonesian language (IL), syllable repetition (partial repetition) in complex word is not found.

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