

A Comparative Study Between Javanese and Madurese Reduplication

Maryani^a

^a*Institute of Health Science Surya Global, Jl. Ring Road Selatan, Blado, Potorono, Banguntapan, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55196 Indonesia*
*marry.tenang@gmail.com**
** corresponding author*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 19/12/2022

Revised: 19/12/2022

Accepted: 19/12/2022

Keywords:

Comparative study

Reduplication

Javanese

Madurese

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the similarities and differences both in the form and the function of the reduplication between Javanese and Madurese. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from Javanese and Madurese words. Madurese words will be collected randomly from some respondents who came from Madura, especially taken from daily conversation in the domain of the family. And discourse in Madurese folktale. Whereas, Javanese words will be taken randomly from *Djaka Lodang* magazine edition of December 2020, November 2021, January 2022 and some informants who come from Java especially in Bantul-Yogyakarta. The result showed that there were some similarities between Javanese and Madurese reduplication in the forms, such as: full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication combined with affixation, reduplication with sound modification and the word resembles of reduplication. While in the function have two types, i.e. inflective reduplication and derivative reduplication. Meanwhile, for the differences of reduplication, Javanese does not have the forms of final syllable reduplication, whereas Madurese does have and it is very dominant in daily conversation both in the formal or informal situation. The functions of reduplication, Javanese has class word Noun to be Adjective, whereas Madurese does not have.

I. Introduction

It is often said that linguistics is a scientific study of language. The word 'linguistics' is derived from the word 'lingua' means 'language'. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols, which is used by people in a given culture, or other people who have learn the system of that culture, communication or to interact [1]. A language is an important tool of communication for human being. By using language, the human being can communicate and interact with another people. So, human and language have relationship in communication. According to Hornby in [2] communication is the action or process of communicating. Without language, the communication will never go understandable to the addressee or in the society.

Language has two basic of aspects. They are form and meaning. Aspect of form includes clause, phrase and sentence. Meanwhile, aspect of meaning includes lexical meaning, functional meaning and structural meaning. Form and meaning of a language show the differences between one expression and another. Those differences in language form are called variation. While, according to [3] there are several types of reduplication such as; grammatical reduplication, imitative reduplication, lexical reduplication, and stylistic reduplication. Grammatical reduplication means ways of expressing grammatical meanings and constructing words forms. Imitative reduplication means words that arise by imitation of the voice of living and inanimate objects, movement and the image of objects (*boom-boom*). Lexical reduplication means to express the multiplicity of phenomena and objects. Methodical reduplication means reduplication of words in a sentence in order to increase expressiveness.

Seen from the structure, language has types as the builder of word. Those builder types can be reached with some process, for example affixation, compound, and reduplication. Reduplication is one of pictures in the morphology field which discusses about the details of word and the function of changing both grammatically and semantically. Each form of language, which experience morpheme, will be resulted the different meaning. The words that experience certain morpheme process can experience change in two fields. The word '*langit-langit*' (ceiling) is derived from '*langit*' (sky) and experiences change in the lexical meaning without being followed by changing of grammatical meaning. On the other hand, 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 [4].

Reduplication can also form types of affix. That is the part of the word, which is repeated, may be added from the end or the beginning of the base. If the entire base is reduplicated, reduplication resembles compounding. According to Al Mahmoud in [5] reduplication is a morphological process where a part or the whole part of a base is replicated. The whole reduplication occurs when the entire base is replicated, whereas partial reduplication occurs when only a portion of the base is copied. Futher, Nadarajan in [6] said that reduplication is a word formation process in which the basic form is repeated, either from the left or right or in the middle of the word. Meanwhile Kridalaksana states in [7] reduplication is a process with the result of repeating the language units such as phonological or grammatical tools. For example *cincin* (ring) and *gigi* (tooth), the repetition is inherent part of the respective words, the form *cin* and *gi* do not occur in the language, so the repetition is not functional. Meanwhile, grammatical reduplication is a functional repetition of a stem and morphological reduplication is a grammatical reduplication whose derivative has word status. The process of morphological derivation often occurs in reduplication, which is a change in word class due to the word formation process in a language. Besides that, according to Kridalaksana in [8] reduplication of morphemes often experiences a change in the grammatical meaning of the basic form that is repeated so that a reduplication is formed. It is this morphemic reduplication that triggers a change in the function and meaning of replication.

Dealing with that, this research will discuss two languages comparatively, Javanese and Madurese. The example of reduplication terms in Javanese and Madurese can be created such as: reduplication consists of the repetition in full or part of root or stem. If the word '*wong*'- (person) is repeated fully, it will become -'*wong-wong*'- (people). While in Madurese, if the word '*oreng*' (person) is repeated, it will become -'*reng-oreng*'- (people). If seen from the example, it is very important to analyse because in Javanese uses full reduplication (*dwi lingga*) like the word '*wong-wong*' which has the meaning plural (many people). It means that the words experience repetition in the whole of stem. It is different from Madurese reduplication which always uses partial reduplication like the word '*reng-oreng*' which has the meaning plural too. The words experience repetition in the final syllable. From this illustration, it is very interesting to study. The purpose of this study is to find out the similarities and differences both in the form and the function of the reduplication between Javanese and Madurese, so that, it will become the focus of discussion in this research.

II. Method

Method is a way that put researchers to come to the end of the study [9]. This research used descriptive qualitative method. 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. According to Moleong in [10] qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting, using natural methods, and carried out by interested people or researcher naturally. While [11] said that qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning of social or humanity both individually and groups. The data in this research consists of two categories; the first, primary data are Javanese and Madurese words. Madurese words will be collected randomly from some respondents who came from Madura, especially taken from daily conversation in the domain of the family. In addition they will be taken from discourse in Madurese folktale. Whereas, Javanese words will be taken randomly from *Djaka Lodang* magazine edition of Desember 2020, November 2021, Januari 2022 and some informants who come from Java especially in Bantul-Yogyakarta. The second, secondary data is to support the data, the data was taken from the theoretical books such as:

linguistics books, Madurese books, Javanese books and Indonesian books. To collect the data used interview method and observation method that is followed by record technique and note technique. Recording used to record their conversation. The recording was put in hidden place when the respondents are speaking. The conversation is taken naturally. In analyzing the data, this research used synchronic comparative method. It is used to analyze data by comparing linguistics elements of one language or some different languages. In this research, the researcher compares two languages Javanese and Madurese reduplication.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Results

In this part, the researcher will discuss the result of the forms and functions of reduplication both Javanese and Madurese.

The Forms of Javanese and Madurese Reduplication

Full Reduplication

Javanese and Madurese have the same forms of full reduplication. It can be seen in the data as follows :

Tabel 1. The full reduplication of Javanese and Madurese Language

<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Madurese</i>
<i>Wong-wong</i>	<i>Guser-guser</i>
<i>Dhewe-dhewe</i>	<i>Keneq-keneq</i>
<i>Siji-siji</i>	<i>Onggu-onggu</i>

Based on the table data show that, if the base form is repeated in the whole of word and uttered fully, it can be called full reduplication. It can be seen in Javanese the word ‘*wong-wong*’ (people) is derived from the base form ‘*wong*’ (person), the data ‘*dhewe-dhewe*’ (Individually) is derived from the base form ‘*dhewe*’ (alone). The word ‘*siji-siji*’ (one by one) is derived from the base form ‘*siji*’ (one). In Javanese the form of full reduplication it can be called as *dwi lingga*. While in Madurese, full reduplication is almost difficult to be found because people in Madurese seldom use this form. But the researcher success found a few form in the conversation and discourse, although this form is not dominant. It can be seen the data as follows : the word ‘*guser-guser*’ (trample) is derived from the base form ‘*guser*’ (to tread on), the data ‘*keneq-keneq*’ (smalls) is derived from the base form ‘*keneq*’ (small). These data belong to the free morpheme with phoneme of the first consonant, because the first letter is begun by consonant and the base form can stand by itself. The word ‘*onggu-onggu*’ (real) is derived from the base form ‘*onggu*’ (correct). These data belong to the free morpheme with phoneme of the first vowel, because the first letter is begun by vowel and the base form can stand by itself.

Partial Reduplication

Javanese and Madurese have the same forms of partial reduplication. It can be seen in the data as follows :

Tabel 2. The partial reduplication of Javanese and Madurese Language

<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Madurese</i>
<i>Sesaji</i>	<i>Lalake’</i>
<i>Tetandur</i>	<i>Bebine’</i>
<i>Lelembut</i>	<i>Reng-oreng</i>
	<i>Ju’-toju’</i>
	<i>Kat-mangkat</i>

Javanese may also be constructed by partially copied the initial syllable of the base forms. For example, from the word ‘*saji*’ (to serve) can be reduplicated to be ‘*sesaji*’ (offerings), the word ‘*tandur*’ (to grow) to be ‘*tetandur*’ (everything about to grow), the word ‘*lembut*’ (soft) to be ‘*lelembut*’ (supranatural creature). In Javanese the form of partial reduplication it can be called as *dwi purwa*. While partial reduplication in Madurese occurs in the first or final syllable of the word.

For example, the word *'lalake'* (man) is derived from the base form *'lake'* (man). This word does not experience change sounds in the first syllable. It is different with the word *'babine'* (woman). It experiences change reduplication in the vowel of the first syllable and experiences a weakening in the middle position I.e. vowel /l/ to be /a/. In addition, Madurese reduplication can also occur not only in the first syllable, but also in the final syllable. This form is very dominant in Madurese both in the formal and informal situation. For example, the word *'oreng'* (person) become *'reng-oreng'* (people), the word *'toju'* (sit down) become *ju'-toju'* (always sit down), the word *'mangkat'* (go) become *'kat-magkat'* (go soon). Those words experience reduplication only part of the base form which is taken from the final syllable.

Reduplication Combined with Affixation

Javanese and Madurese have the same forms of reduplication combined with affixation. It can be seen in the data as follows :

Tabel 3. *The reduplication combined with affixation of Javanese and Madurese Language*

Javanese	Madurese
<i>Sewayah-wayah</i>	<i>Apa-sopmpa</i>
<i>Kenyana-nyana</i>	<i>Tor-motoran</i>
<i>Mengombak-ombak</i>	<i>Leng-ngacelleng</i>
<i>Ampin-ampingan</i>	<i>Saja-rajana</i>
<i>Oleh-olehane</i>	
<i>Adhep-adhepan</i>	

In Javanese, reduplication are often combined with affixation processes. There are many affixes used to form this type of reduplication, such as (se-), *'sewayah-wayah'* (anytime), (ke-) *'kenyana-nyana'* (unexpected), (me-) *'mengombak-ombak'* (waves) , (a-/an) *'ampin-ampingan'* (nearby), (-ne) *'oleh-olehane'* (result), (-an) *'adhep-adhepan'* (face to face). While in Madurese, it also occurs together with affixes process such as prefix, suffix, infix and confix, but in Madurese always repeated from the final syllable. Such as (a-) *'apa-sopmpa'* (swear repeatedly).is derived from the based form *'sopmpa'* (swear). It means that the based *'sopmpa'* experiences partial reduplication together with (a-) in initial position, so it will become *'apa-sopmpa'*. The word *'tor-motoran'* (toy cars), from the based form *'motor'* (car), it experiences partial reduplication together with suffix (-an) in the final syllable. And also the word *'saja-rajana'* (as big as possible), from the based form *'raja'* (big), it experiences partial reduplication together with circumfix (sa-/na).

Reduplication with Sound Modification

Javanese and Madurese have the same forms of reduplication with sound modification. It can be seen in the data as follows :

Tabel 4. *The reduplication with sound modification of Javanese and Madurese Language*

Javanese	Madurese
<i>Telap-telep</i>	<i>Morang-mareng</i>
<i>Pengingas-pengingis</i>	<i>Yak-reyok</i>
<i>Muda-mudi</i>	
<i>Awang-awung</i>	
<i>Grusa-grusu</i>	

Reduplication with sound modification is a little different from full reduplication in case of one or two sounds of the base (constituent being modified) is or are changed following certain rules. In Javanese the modified sound(s) is or are vowels. For example, the word *'telap-telep'* (eat so much), *'pengingas-pengingis'* (always laugh), *'muda-mudi'* (young people), *'awang-awung'* (the clouds), *'grusa-grusu'* (in a hurry), all of the base form of this reduplication occur in the final position, where the vowel of the final of syllable of the preceding elements experience change of vowel phoneme /a/ to be /e/, /a/ to be /i/, and /a/ to be /u/. In Javanese the form of reduplication with sound modification, it can be called as *dwilingga salin swara*. While in Madurese, it is known that

there is a few reduplication with sound modification, because this word is not dominant. For example, the word '*morang-mareng*' (angry) is derived from the base form '*morang*' (angry). it means that the base '*morang*' experiences change of vowel phoneme /o/ to be /a/ and from /i/ to be /a/. Beside that, the word '*yak-reyok*' (using much water) is derived from the base form '*reyok*' (water). it means that the base '*reyok*' experiences change of vowel phoneme in the final syllable i.e. vowel /o/ to be /a/, while in Javanese does not have this form.

The Word Resembles of Reduplication

Javanese and Madurese have the same forms of the word resembles of reduplication. It can be seen in the data as follows :

Tabel 5. The word resembles of reduplication in Javanese and Madurese Language

Javanese	Madurese
<i>Umbul-umbul</i>	<i>Rap-rap</i>
<i>Mbun-mbunan</i>	<i>Mut-lomut</i>
<i>Kura-kura</i>	

It is known that there are many words which resemble reduplication in Javanese. For example, the word '*umbul-umbul*' (flags), this word is not reduplication although uttered fully. It means that the word '*umbul-umbul*' does not have base form. The word '*mbun-mbunan* (fontanelle)' is not reduplication, it is root (*kata asal*), as the same as the word '*ubun-ubun* (fontanelle), which has the meaning one of the organ in upper head. The word '*kura-kura* (turtle)' is not reduplication; it is one of types name of animal/reptile. While in Madurese, the word '*rap-rap*' (termite), this word is not reduplication, but it is an animal, i.e. a small insect like an ant. The word '*mut-lomut*' (algae), it is not reduplication, but is is kind of plants which are easily found in water.

The Functions of Javanese and Madurese Reduplication

Javanese and Madurese reduplication has two functions in determining the base form. The first, reduplication which does not change the grammatical category of the base is called inflective reduplication. The second, reduplication which changes the grammatical category of the base form is called derivative reduplication Verhaar in [12].

Inflective Reduplication

Both J and M (J : Javanese and M : Madurese) have reduplication which does not change the grammatical category such as : Verb to be verb, Noun to be Noun, Adjective to be Adjective, Adverb to be Adverb, Numeral to be Numeral. The example data as follows:

a. Verb to be verb

J : *mlaku-mlaku* (take a walk) (verb)

The base form *mlaku* (walk) (verb)

M : *ri- nari* (dance up and down) (verb)

The base form *nari* (dance) (verb)

b. Noun to be Noun

J : *wong-wong* (many people) (Noun)

The base form *wong* (person) (Noun)

M : *reng-oreng* (many people) (Noun)

The base form *oreng* (person) (Noun)

c. Adjective to be Adjective

J : *ayu-ayu* (beautiful) (Adjective)

The base form *ayu* (beautiful) (Adjective)

M : *tor-kotor* (much dirty) (adjective)

The base form *kotor* (dirty) (adjective)

d. Adverb to be Adverb

- J : *esuk-esuk* (in the morning) (Adverb)
The base form *esuk* (morning) (Adverb)
M : *lem-malem* (at night) (Adverb)
The base form *malem* (night) (Adverb)
- e. Numeral to be Numeral
J : *siji-siji* (one by one) (Numeral)
The base form *siji* (one) (Numeral)
M : *pa'-empa'* (four by four) (Numeral)
The base form *empa'* (four) (Numeral)

All of this data are inflective reduplication in character because all these changes do not alter the category (parts of speech) the base forms being reduplicated.

Derivative Reduplication

Both J and M (J : Javanese and M : Madurese) have reduplication which changes the grammatical category such as : Verb to be verb, Noun to be Noun, Adjective to be Adjective, Adverb to be Adverb, Numeral to be Numeral. The example data as follows :

- a. Adjective to be adverbial
J : *dhewe-dhewe* (individually) (Adverbial)
The base form *dhewe* (alone) (Adjective)
M : *bi'-dhibi'* (individually) (Adverbial)
The base form *dhibi'* (alone) (Adjective)
- b. Adjective to be Noun
J : *cilik-cilik* (a small things) (Noun)
The base form *cilik* (small) (Adjective)
M : *neq-keneq* (a small things) (Noun)
The base form *keneq* (small) (Adjective)
- c. Noun to be adjective
J : *bapak-bapak* (old like of an age to be a father) (Adjective)
The base form *bapak* (father) (Noun)
M : -----

All of this data are derivative reduplication in character because the base form experience changes in the category of word.

B. Discussion

Based on the data, the researcher finds many kinds of reduplication word in Javanese and Madurese, it is easy to find because some examples used in our environment. In this study, the researcher found the similarities between Javanese and Madurese reduplication, such as : the similarities in the forms of reduplication i.e. full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication combined with affixation, reduplication with sound modification and the word resembles of reduplication. While the similarities in the functions of reduplication i.e. the reduplication does not change grammatical category of the base form or it can be called inflectional reduplication (Verb to be verb, Noun to be Noun, Adjective to be Adjective, Adverb to be Adverb, Numeral to be Numeral), and the reduplication which changes grammatical category of the base form or it can be called derivative reduplication (adjective to be adverbial, adjective to be noun).

In addition, the researcher found the differences between Javanese and Madurese reduplication, such as, in the forms of reduplication, there is no final syllable reduplication in Javanese, all of the words is repeated fully. Meanwhile in Madurese almost all forms of word are repeated from the final or last syllable, because this reduplication is a unique reduplication done by Madura society, and it is very dominant used in daily conversation everyday [4]. Besides that, the form of partial reduplication, the researcher found that the partial reduplication always occurs from the first syllable, it is hard to be found in final syllable. For example; *lelembut* (supranatural creature), *sesaji* (offerings), *tetandur* (everything about to grow). While in Madurese, partial reduplication can occurs at the the first and final syllable, such as ; *lalake'* (Man), *ju'-toju'* (sit down in relax). For the

functions of reduplication, in Javenese has the form of class word Noun to be Adjective, while in Madurese is not found.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the research, it can be concluded that there are some similarities and differences about reduplication between the two languages, Javanese and Madurese. The reduplication both Madurese and Javanese have the similarities forms of full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication combined with affixation, reduplication with sound modification and the word resembles of reduplication. With regard to its function, Javanese and Madurese have two types, i.e. inflective reduplication and derivative reduplication. Meanwhile, for the differences of reduplication, Javanese does not have the forms of final syllable reduplication, whereas Madurese does have and it is very dominant in daily conversation both in the formal or informal situation. The functions of reduplication, Javanese has word class like Noun to be Adjective, whereas Madurese does not have.

The researcher hopes this research can be useful to the readers who study linguistics, especially reduplication which occurs in Javanese and Madurese.

Acknowledgment

The researcher wishes to acknowledge from STIKes Surya Global Yogyakarta for the grant or funding that has supported our work here.

References

- [1] Marriam Bashir; Muhammad Azeem; Ashiq Hussain Dogar, "Factor Effecting Students ' English Speaking Skills," *Br. J. Arts Soc. Sci.*, vol. 2, no. January 2011, pp. 35–50, 2016.
- [2] M. D. Habra, M. Ma, D. Samio, M. Pd, A. Nata, and M. Kom, "P e n e r b i t :," *Maj. Ilm. Kultra*, vol. 16, no. 1 Juni, pp. 5100–5109, 2015.
- [3] S. A. Khashimova, "On the Concept of Reduplication in Linguistics," *Int. J. Curr. Sci. Res. Rev.*, vol. 05, no. 05, pp. 1659–1664, 2022.
- [4] M. D. Kristanti L, I., "REDUPLICATION PATTERNS IN THE UTTERANCE OF MANDURO SOCIETY Ika Lusi Kristanti 1 Diana Mayasari 2 STKIP PGRI Jombang," *JEEL (Journal English Educ. Lit.*, vol. 05, no. 1, pp. 58–68, 2018.
- [5] F. Mustafa, "Evidence of (in)applicability of Morphological Doubling Theory in Acehese reduplication," *EduLite J. English Educ. Lit. Cult.*, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 342, 2022.
- [6] R. F. Sulistiyani A., Fauza N.A., Rahayu, "Reduplication in Sundanese language : Pupuh Maskumambang," *Proc. Int. Conf.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 187–193, 2021.
- [7] D. M. Ratu and M. G. Maru, "Reduplication of Mongondow Language," *Celt A J. Cult. English Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 17, no. 2, p. 209, 2017.
- [8] D. K. Rachmawati, "Reduplikasi Bahasa Madura Dialek Sumenep dalam Teori Morfologi Distribusional." p. 217, 2015.
- [9] A. C. Alwasilah, *Pokoknya Kualitatif*. 2009.

- [10] A. W. Habibi, "The Comparative Study of Redplication Between English and Indonesian Language," *Edulitics J.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2021.
- [11] J. W. Cresswell, *Research design pendekatan kualitatif, kuantitatif dan mixed (terjemahan Achmad Fawaid)*. 2010.
- [12] I. D. P. Wijana, "Reduplication in Javanese," *Linguist. Indones.*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 29–47, 2021.