

## ***Reduplication of Madurese Language in Pamekasan Dialect***

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**Abstract**—This research is a qualitative descriptive study, using structural morphology theory. This study aimed to describe the forms and patterns of word reduplication in Madurese. Written and oral data were obtained by using the interview method with native Madurese speakers. The participants were native Madurese speakers aged between 15-60 years. Based on the analysis of the data obtained, it can be concluded that in Madurese, the Pamekasan dialect had several forms of reduplication and unique patterns of reduplication when compared to other Austronesian languages. The types of word reduplication in Madurese included: final-syllable partial reduplication, full reduplication, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with phoneme changes. In this study, several patterns of reduplication of words in the Madurese language have been found including: R+D, R<sub>p</sub>+D, (a-)+R+D, R+D+(-an), R+(-ta)+D, R+(-ma)+D, (epa-)+R+D, (pa-)+R+D, and Rperf+D.

**Keywords**—*forms, pattern, reduplication, Madurese, Pamekasan dialect.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Madurese language is included in one of the fourth largest languages in Indonesia having a number of speakers of 13,694,000 (Hidayat, et al., 2018: 254). With a large number of

speakers, Madura is divided into four dialects: Pamekasan dialect, Sumenep dialect, Bangkalan dialect, and Sampang dialect. Each dialect has different characteristics, both lexically and in the dialect of pronunciation. Madurese language has various forms of reduplication. The reduplication is often used as an icon reflecting the Madurese people. For example: in the use of the word *te-sate* [te-sate] 'satays'. In line with that, Davies (2010: 129) said that the reduplication of the Madurese language is an inherent feature of the Madurese language among other Austronesian language.

The Madurese language has unique forms of reduplication. Therefore, the reduplication of the Madurese language is often discussed in linguistic literature (Stevens, 1994:358). In each Madurese dialect, there are several differences and similarities in the form of

reduplication. One of the differences in the reduplication of each dialect is the word 'swing' which has different pronouncements, namely: *jin-anjin*, *jan-onjen*, *jan-onjan* and *jen-anjen*.

This research focused on the study of the Madura language reduplication in the Pamekasan dialect. The Pamekasan dialect was chosen because it has a unique form and pattern of reduplication. Some of these uniquenesses are firstly the productivity of the last syllable reduplication in the Pamekasan dialect compared to the reduplication of some initial syllables. Secondly, there are several affixes often used in the reduplication of the Pamekasan dialect, namely affixes {pa-}, {ma-}, {a-}, {ta-}, {-an}, and {epa-}. This uniqueness is exemplified in the following sentences:

1. *Ke'-lake' Pamekasan ber-sabber*  
'Pamekasan men are patient'

The word *ke'-lake* '[kɛ? -Lake?]' 'men' is a partial reduplication undergoing repetition on the part of the last syllable with the pattern (R<sub>p</sub>(final syllable)+D). This repetition pattern is often found in the Pamekasan dialect. Reduplication of the Pamekasan dialect has several differences from reduplication of other regional dialects. For example: in the Sumenep dialect, the word *la-lake* '[la-lake?]' 'men' is repeated in initial syllables with the pattern (R<sub>p</sub>(initial syllable)+D).

2. *Siti nyiksek pao epapes-tepes*  
'Siti peels the mango into thin strips'  
The word *epapes-tepes* [ɛpapes-tɛpɛs] 'thin strips' belongs to affixed reduplications with the pattern ((epa)+R+D). The affixes commonly used in the reduplication of the Pamekasan dialect include: ({pa-}, {ma-}, {a-}, {-an}, {epa-}, {ta-} and so on).

Research on reduplication of the Madurese language had ever been conducted by Davies (2010) entitled "A Grammar of Madurese". The results of the data found were enough complete. Besides, the reduplication of changing phonemes was not discussed in that research.

Another research on reduplication of the Madurese language had also been conducted by Rahmawati (2015) as her thesis entitled "Reduplication of Madurese Language in Sumenep Dialect in Distributional Morphology Theory." In her research, Rahmawati focused on the reduplication of the Sumenep dialect.

The fundamental differences between this current research and previous research lies in several things: first, the focus of the study in this research was to describe the forms and patterns of reduplication of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect.

The previous two researches focused mostly on the reduplication of the Sumenep dialect, or only on the discussion

of the reduplication of the Madurese language in general without including problematic and unique parts.

This research attempted to answer the unsolved problems in previous research. This research discussed in-depth the forms and patterns of reduplication of the Madura language in the Pamekasan dialect. The forms and patterns of reduplication included: final-syllable partial reduplication, full reduplication, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with phoneme changes, using structural morphological theory.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a qualitative descriptive study. This type of research was chosen to describe the forms and patterns of reduplication of the Madura language in the Pamekaasan dialect. The data collection method applied in the research, namely, the researcher conducted field research in the Pamekasan Madura district. Field research requires researchers to collect data in the environment of their research object (Bowern, 2015).

The research data were supported by primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews with informants. The interview method used was a structured method. The informants in this research were native

Madurese speakers who had never migrated and lived in Pamekasan aged 15-60 years. The selection of informants was based on the consideration that researchers would obtain pure and accurate data regarding reduplication because adult native speakers had clear articulation and good understanding (Lestari, 2015). Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained from poetry texts written by Pamekasan people published on Radar Madura. Primary data and secondary data were, then transcribed, classified based on the reduplication forms of the Madurese language, codified, and presented in tabular form.

The research data were analyzed using the distributional method. The distributional method is a data analysis method in which the determining tool is in the form of a part of the lingual elements used as the research object. The data analysis process carried out in this research included: (1) reduction of reduplication data of the Madura language in the Pamekasan dialect; (2) presentation of data reduplication of the Madura language in the Pamekasan dialect; (3) formulation of conclusions and research data verification.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the forms and patterns of the Madurese language reduplication in the Pamekasan dialect used in spoken and written languages. The forms of reduplication according to Muslich (2008: 52) are divided into four, namely: full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

Reduplication of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect had several patterns (reduplication with prefix {ta-}, reduplication with prefix {ma-}, reduplication with suffix {-an}, reduplication with the prefix {a-}, reduplication with the prefix {epa-} and reduplication with the prefix {pa-}) and reduplication with phoneme changes. The following explanation describes the forms and patterns of reduplication of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect.

### Forms of Madurese Language Reduplication

Based on the results of the analysis, the reduplication forms of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect consisted of final-syllable partial reduplication, full reduplication, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with phoneme changes. The reduplication of the Madurese language in

the Pamekasan dialect is described in detail as follows:

#### Full Reduplication

Full reduplication is repeating the base form as a whole. (Muslich, 2008: 52). In the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect, full reduplication was rarely found in the style of spoken language. Therefore, full reduplication became a less productive form of reduplication.

Root	Reduplication (R1)
<i>mogha</i> 'semoga' (hopefully)	<i>mogha-mogha</i> 'moga-moga' (hopefully)
<i>sakolah</i> 'sekolah' (school)	<i>sakolah-sakolah</i> 'sekolah-sekolah' (schools)

In the data above, the root form of morpheme *mogha* 'hopefully' (adverb) underwent a repetition of the entire root form into *mogha-mogha* 'hopefully' (adverb). In addition, in the root form of the morpheme 'school' (noun), it underwent a reduplication of the repetition of the entire root form into 'schools' (noun) schools. Although less productive, this full reduplication can occur in word classes of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

#### Partial Reduplication

Partial reduplication is a partial repetition of the base form (Muslich, 2008: 52). The partial reduplication in the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect repeated some of the base forms of the final syllable. Based on the analysis of

the data collected, this reduplication was common in nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Root	Reduplication
<i>roma</i> 'rumah' (house)	<i>ma-roma</i> 'rumah-rumah' (houses)
(R2)	
<i>tedung</i> 'tidur' (to sleep)	<i>dung-tedung</i> 'tidurlah' (go to sleep)

The root form of *roma* 'house' (rumah) underwent a repetition of some of the basic final syllables to *ma-roma* 'houses' (rumah-rumah). The partial reduplication in this class of noun had a grammatical function as a plural (plural) marker and had a semantic function of saying many. Apart from that, partial reduplication also occurred in the base form of the verb *tedung* meaning 'to sleep' (tidur) into 'go to sleep!' (tidurlah). The partial reduplication of this class of verbs had a grammatical function as an imperative verb, and semantic function of a command to do something.

#### *Reduplication with Affixes*

Reduplication with affixes is a form of repetition combined with affixation (Ramlan, 2001). Affixed reduplication found in the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect, namely reduplication with prefix {a-}, suffix {-an}, prefix {ma-}, {ta-}, prefix {epa}, and prefix {pa}.

Root	Reduplication
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<i>berna</i> 'warna' (color)	<i>ana-berna</i> (R3) 'warna-warni' (colorful)
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Affixed reduplication with the prefix {a-} can stick to the base form of noun. In the data above, the base form of *berna* meaning 'color' (noun) underwent a reduplication process accompanied by the addition of the prefix {a-} to ((a-)+na+berna) *ana-berna* which means 'colorful'.

Root	Reduplication
<i>tekos</i> 'tikus'	<i>kos-tekosan</i> 'tikus-tikusan'
(R4)	
<i>gânteng</i> 'ganteng'	<i>teng-gântengan</i> 'paling ganteng'
<i>pokol</i> 'puku memukul'	<i>kol-pokolan</i> 'pukul'
<i>teros</i> 'terus'	<i>ros-terrosan</i> 'terus-menerus'

The form of affixed reduplication with the prefix {-an} can attach to classes of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. The suffix {-an} attaching to the noun functioned as an attenuation marker. The root form of *tekos* meaning 'mouse' (noun) underwent a affixed reduplication process by adding a suffix {-an} to (*kos+tekos+(-an)*) *kos-tekosan* 'tikus-tikusan' meaning 'mouse toy'. Meanwhile, the reduplication with the suffix {-an} attached to the root form of adjective having a grammatical function as a superlative marker. This can be seen in the base form of *gânteng* 'handsome' (adjective) undergoing a reduplication process by adding suffix {-

an} to (*teng+gânteng+(-an)*) *teng-gântengan* 'paling ganteng' meaning 'the most handsome'. Different from affixed reduplication with a suffix {-an} attached to the base form of *pokol* meaning 'to hit' (verb) becoming (*kol+pokol+(-an)*) *kol-pokolan* 'pukul-memukul' meaning 'hitting each other' having a grammatical function to form a reciprocal verb.

Root	Reduplication
<i>sossa</i> 'susah'	<i>sa-masossa</i> (R5) 'berpura-pura susah'
<i>soghi</i> 'kaya'	<i>ghi-masoghi</i> 'berpura-pura kaya'

Reduplication with the prefix {ma-} is usually found in the root form of the adjective. The base form of *sossa* 'sad' underwent a repetitive process accompanied by adding the prefix {ma-} into (*sa+(ma-)+ossa*) *sa-masossa* 'pretending to be sad'. Likewise, the basic form of *soghi* 'kaya' underwent repetition accompanied with the addition of the prefix {ma-} into (*ghi+(ma-)+soghi*) *ghi-masoghi* meaning 'pretending to be rich'. Affixed reduplication with the prefix {ma-} can function as a marker for intransitive verbs.

Root	Reduplication
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<i>Labu</i> 'jatuh' (fall)	<i>bu-talabu</i> (R6) 'terjatuh-jatuh' (fall a lot)
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Reduplication with the prefix {ta-} is usually found in the root form of verbs. The base form of *labu* meaning 'to fall' (verb) underwent an affixed reduplication process to (*bu+(ta-)+labu*) *bu-talabu* 'terjatuh-jatuh' meaning 'fall a lot'. The reduplication with the prefix {ta-} had a semantic function, namely repeated actions carried out accidentally.

Root	Reduplication
<i>Bungkol</i> 'bulat' (round)	<i>pakol-bungkol</i> (R7) 'jadikan bulat-bulat' (make it round)

Reduplications with the prefix {pa-} are usually found in the root form of the adjective. The root form of *bungkol* meaning 'round' underwent affixed repetition with prefix {pa-} to (*(pa-)+kol+bungkol*) *pakol-bungkol* meaning 'make it round'. The grammatical function of this affixed reduplication is to form imperatives.

Root	Reduplication
<i>Bungkol</i> 'bulat'	<i>epakolbungkol</i> (R7) 'dibulat-bulatkan'
<i>Tepes</i> 'tipis'	<i>epa-pestepes</i> 'ditipis-tipiskan'

Reduplications with the prefix {epa-} are usually found in the base form

of the adjective. The root form of *bungkol* 'round' underwent affixed reduplication with prefix {epa-} to ((epa-)+kol+bungkol) *epakol-bungkol* 'dibulat-bulatkan' meaning 'into round strips'. Likewise, the root form of *tepes* 'thin' becomes ((epa-) +pes+tepes) 'ditipis-tipiskan' meaning 'into thin strips'.

#### *Reduplication with Phoneme Changes*

Reduplication with phoneme changes is a reduplication undergone phone changes in one or more phonemes (Ramlan, 2001). Phoneme-changing reduplication in the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect occurred in the second syllable of the base form. The base form underwent full repetition but involved phoneme change, then this repetition experienced the deletion of the first syllable in the repeated word so that reduplication is formed with a change in the phoneme.

Root	Reduplication
<i>onjen</i>	<i>jan-onjen</i> (R8)
ayun (swing)	'ayunan' (swing toy)

In the above reduplication, the base form of *onjen* in Indonesian language is 'ayun' meaning 'swing', which is a class of noun, underwent repetition of phoneme / e / to phoneme / a / so that the reduplication of *jan-onjen* 'ayunan' meaning 'swing toys' (noun) was formed.

### **Pattern of Madurese Language Reduplication**

The reduplication of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect has several patterns. The patterns are divided based on each form of reduplication, namely: full reduplication pattern R+D, partial reduplication pattern R + D, affixed reduplication pattern (a-)+R+D, R+D+(-an), R+(-ta)+D, R+(-ma)+D, (epa-)+R+D, (pa-)+R+D, and the phoneme-changing reduplication pattern (Rperf+D). In detail, the patterns found in the reduplication of the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect are explained as follows:

TABLE II. *Full Reduplication Pattern*  
Full reduplication formed from base form

<i>sakolah</i>	→	<i>sakolah-sakolah</i>	R+D
'school'		'schools'	

TABLE III. *Pattern of Partial Last-Syllable Reduplication*

Reduplication of partial last-syllable is the repetition of part of last syllable base form

<i>roma</i>	→	<i>ma-roma</i>	R <sub>p</sub> +D
'house'		'houses'	

TABLE IV. *Pattern of Affixed Reduplication*

Affixed reduplication has several reduplication patterns as follows:

TABLE V. *Prefixred Reduplication {a-}*  
*berna* → *ana-berna* ((a-)+R+D)  
'color' 'colorfull'

TABLE VI. *Suffixred Reduplication {-an}*  
*gânteng* → *teng-gântengan*  
(R+D+(-an))  
'handsome' 'the most handsome'

TABLE VII. *Prefixred Reduplication {ma-}*

<i>sossa</i>	→	<i>sa-masossa</i>
(R+(ma-)+D)		
'sad'		'pretending to be sad'

TABLE VIII. *Prefixred Reduplication {ta-}*



*labu* → *bu-talabu* (R+(-  
ta)+D)  
'fall' 'fall a lot'

TABLE IX. *Prefixed Reduplication {pa-}*  
*Bungkol* → *pakol-bungkol* ((pa-  
)R+D)  
'round' 'make it round'

TABLE X. *Prefixed Reduplication {epa-}*  
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*Tepes* → *epa-pestepes* ((epa-  
)R+D)  
'thin' 'into round strips'

d. Reduplication with phoneme changes

*onjen* → *jan-onjen*  
(R<sub>perf</sub>+D)  
'swing' 'swing toy'

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results of the form and pattern of word reduplication found in the Madurese language in the Pamekasan dialect, several forms of reduplication could be identified, namely: final-syllable partial reduplication, full reduplication, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with phoneme changes. Some of these reduplication forms have different functions according to the process of their formation. In addition, there are several patterns of reduplication of the Pamekasan dialect including: R+D, R<sub>p</sub>+D, (a-)+R+D, R+D+(-an), R+(-ta)+D, R+(-ma)+D, (epa-)+R+D, (pa-)+R+D, and R<sub>perf</sub>+D.

From the research data, it was found that the most productive forms of reduplication were final-syllable partial reduplication, reduplication with affixes,

while the less productive ones were full reduplication and reduplication with phoneme changes. Those forms of reduplication became less productive because they were rarely found in spoken language style.

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