

## THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REDUPLICATION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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**ABSTRACT** This research tries to find out the word from English and Indonesian language which have reduplication word. In the communication process, reduplication word always used in our daily activity. The data of this written were taken from dictionary and oral communication. The researcher compares both of the language to find the similarities and differences from the reduplication process by using descriptive qualitative method. The reduplication shows the change of word identity and category like in full reduplication (*bye-bye, buku-buku*), reduplication with vowel changes (*zig-zag, bolak-balik*), and reduplication with consonant changes (*walkie-talkie, sayur-mayur*). The basic form of the word is always present in language use, the meaning of the basic form of the word is always related to the meaning of the word affixed. Then the words after having reduplication process have a new meaning specially in English and Indonesian language.

**Keywords:** comparative study, reduplication, English, Indonesian

### INTRODUCTION

Everytime we find English language in our activity like internet, movie, communication, news, television, interaction, and ect. Many people try to make English language easy to understand. They learn English language because English language use in all over the world. When we make a communication with English language, we makes interaction or relation with people who are using English language.

Refers to Indonesian curriculum, students learn English language in the school that government make English language to be the basic material in the curriculum in our country. All of the students try to improve their skill in English language. When we are talking about English language, our mindset giving statement English is language from another country like foreigner. People said we lived in Indonesia, so we have produced Indonesian language from our parents or we are using a dialect from our place.

English is one of the Indo-European languages which has a typology different from the Austronesian languages in general. English is very productive in word formation especially in the process of derivation and inflection such as: Act (verb) becomes actor (noun/ masculine), actors (noun/ plural), actress (noun/ feminine), actresses (noun/ plural), the change (derivation) of the act verb becomes actor and then becomes actors; experiencing the process of inflection (to express the plural).

The term ‘word’ is part of everyone’s vocabulary. We have assume what words are. What is more, we are right to think this, at some level. The morphological study includes all the elements linked to the process of Word formation; Including the process of derivation, affixation, reduplication and formation Compound words. The process of forming word in any language is a creativity in the formation of new words that are productive from the words already Owned by the language (Durie: 1985).

The process of reduplication is the repetition of word forms in a morphological process For example in the Indonesian language to state plural in the phrase ‘Anak-anak sudah berangkat ke Sekolah’; The word ‘Anak-anak’ is reshaped for Declare plural in Indonesian language. English language is very productive inside The process of forming words are in: derivation, inflection, and compound words but not Many forms of reduplication have as in Austronesian languages. Because of language English does not have much of a form of reduplication then this paper will strive for Tracing the available forms of reduplication in English and compared with Indonesian language, as well as Describes a brief overview of how

reduplication occurs in the English language and how it happened to change both the meaning, identity and class of words within English.

This writing aims at describing the word formation in English specially reduplication. Reduplication in English shows the change of word identity and the change of category (word class) like in `roly-poly` (means pudding/noun) which has the base form `poly` means (polytechnic/noun); though the category of `roly poly` and `poly` are the same (noun) but they have different identity. The change of category happens on the reduplication `hangky-panky` (trickery/adjective) which has the base form `hanky` (handkerchief/noun); it has the change of category from noun becomes adjective. Finally, in this thesis the researcher conducts a comparative study of reduplication between English and Indonesian language. So we know about differences and similarities both English and Indonesian after reduplication.

According to the background of the study, the research questions can be formulated as follows: 1) what are similarities between English and Indonesian language after reduplication and 2) What are differences between English and Indonesian language after reduplication.

## METHODS

In a study required appropriate measures for the purpose of research which has been set can be achieved. The method is a way that put researchers to come to the end of the study (Alwasilah, 2009: 85). The research method gives directions what and how research is conducted, the procedure adopted, the source of the data used, and how the data are collected and analyzed. As for this research, the researcher use descriptive qualitative research type, that is research which produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from various sources of literature and observable behavior. Others expressed the opinion that descriptive research is research conducted to illustrate, describe a phenomenon that occurs at this time by using scientific procedures to address the actual problem (Sutedi, 2009: 58).

This research uses descriptive method with qualitative approach. The descriptive method is used considering the purpose of this study is to describe the use of comparison reduplications words in English and Indonesian. Therefore, the approach in this study using descriptive linguistic approach. The author tries to describe, contrast, analyze, and Interpret the phoneme changes that occur in the morphological process of both languages based on theories, data, and the literature collected. The purpose of this study, namely to find the similarities and differences changes reduplication of words in English and Indonesian on morphological processes.

Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2001) revealed that a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. Further described by Williams (1995) as it is Quoted Moleong (2007: 5) argued that qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting, using natural methods, and carried out by interested people or researcher naturally.

In addition to the descriptive method, this research also uses the method of literature (library research), ie literature study or collection of data and information sourced from books existing literature Its relation to the repetition of words in English and Indonesian. In general, the procedure pursued in this study is as following: Conducting literature study, Collecting data, Classify data, Analyze data, Conclude the research results, Report the results of the study

At this stage the researchers conducted data collection by method literature review. This method is done by reading and understanding the books and other references related to the object of research to be in carefully. The steps used by researchers at the data collection stage are as follows:

The first step is to collect data, after all the data collected then the existing data is checked by reading And understand the example of reduplication word over and over again. The second step is the selection of data, all the data have been checked, the techniques noted

that by noting examples of words or sentences in the source data. then researchers identified forms of reduplication contained in the data object and mark words or phrases Which contain forms of word repetition and reduplication, continued by registering and preparing the word that has been marked in accordance with its function in the sentence. It is intended to facilitate the author in finding and classifying data. The third step is grouping data. Selected data then grouped into one. The data grouping is based on A form of word reduplication between English and Indonesian.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher will discuss the result of the observation based on theories to answer the research questions.

### Full Reduplication

The full reduplication is kind of reduplication which same repetiton word. So the word was repeated again and have a new meaning to make a sentence. The researcher found some words that have full reduplication in English and Indonesian language.

Table 1. The full reduplication of English and Indonesian Language

English	Indonesian Language
bul-bul	buku-buku
bye-bye	bunga-bunga
dum-dum	barang-barang
goody-goody	bangunan-bangunan
paw-paw	diam-diam
pin-pin	makan-makan
tom-tom	mobil-mobil
tut-tut	pemimpin-pemimpin
wee-wee	setengah-setengah
yo-yo	teman-teman

### English Full Reduplication

In English full reduplication, the researcher found some example like Bul-bul from bul + bul which means song bird from Africa, Bye-bye from bye + bye which means to depart, Dum-dum from dum + dum which means voice of bullet, Goody-goody from goody + goody which means person who is potentially, Paw-paw from paw + paw which means tropical fruit, Pin-pin from Pin + pin which means types of apple, Tom-tom from tom + tom which it means Affrican drum, Tut-tut from tut + tut which means use to express impatience, Wee-wee from wee + wee which means term used by children, and Yo-yo from yo + yo which means kind game of children.

### Indonesian Full Reduplication

In Indonesian full reduplication the researcher found some example such as Buku-buku from Buku + buku which is used for plural meaning like book and books, or we have many books. In (buku) is mean singular and (buku-buku) is mean plural or many books. Bunga-bunga from Bunga + bunga which is used for plural meaning like flower and flowers. In (bunga) is mean singular and (bunga-bunga) is mean plural or many flowers, Barang-barang from Barang + barang which is used for plural meaning like good and goods. In (barang) is mean singular and (barang-barang) is mean plural, Bangunan-bangunan from Bangunan + bangunan which is used for plural meaning like building and buildings. In (bangunan) is mean singular and (bangunan) is mean plural, Diam-diam from Diam + diam which is used for silence activity or to expalain about the condition. In (diam) is mean quiet and (diam-diam) is mean the kind of silence situation, Makan-makan from Makan + makan which is used for eating with not definetely or uncertain. In (makan) is mean eat something with real time and (makan-makan)

is mean eat something with not in real time but in other Indonesian meaning that can use for the condition of eat together, Mobil-mobil from Mobil + mobil which is used for plural meaning like car and cars. In (mobil) is mean singular and (mobil-mobil) is mean plural or many cars, Pemimpin-pemimpin from Pemimpin + pemimpin which is used for plural meaning like leader and leaders. In (pemimpin) is mean singular and (pemimpin-pemimpin) is mean plural, Setengah-setengah from Setengah + setengah which is used for describe people activity with not seriously. In (setengah) is mean half and (setengah-setengah) is mean kind of activity, Teman-teman from Teman + teman which is used for plural meaning like friend and friends. In (teman) the meaning is singular and (teman-teman) is mean plural or many friends.

**Reduplication with change vowel**

The change vowel reduplication is the kind of reduplication with change vowel sound in the word. The word have same consonan but the vowel is different. So the word have a new meaning again. The researcher found some words that have eduplication with change vowel in English and Indonesian language.

*Table 2. The reduplication with change vowel of English and Indonesia*

English	Indonesian Language
ding-dong	bolak-balik
nick-nack	kerlap-kerlip
sing-song	larak-lirik
wishy-washy	serba-serbi
zig-zag	tindak-tanduk

**English change vowel reduplication**

Ding-dong have reduplication with changes vowels (i) - (a) so the word ding and dong have a new meaning. Ding-dong it's mean that kind sound of a bell. Nick-nack have reduplication with change vowels (i) - (a) so the word nick-nack have a new meaning. Nick-nack is mean that small ornament in English. Sing-song have reduplication with change vowels (i) - (o) so the word sing-song have a new meaning. Sing-song is mean meeting friends to sing a song together. Wishy-washy have reduplication with change vowel (i) - (a) so the word wishy-washy have a new meaning. Wishy-washy is mean sloppy. Zig-zag have reduplication with change vowel (i) - (a) so the word zig-zag have a new meaning. Zig-zag is mean that line / part with turn right and left.

**Indonesian change vowel reduplication**

Bbolak-balik have reduplication with change vowel (o,a) – (a,i) the words bolak and balik have a new meaning. Bolak-balik is mean that doing something with frequently or again and again. Kerlap-kerlip have reduplication with change vowel (a) – (i) the words kerlap and kerlip have a new meaning. Kerlap-kerlip is mean that light of stars or lamp. Larak-lirik have reduplication with change vowel (a) – (i) the words larak and lirik have a new meaning. Larak-lirik is mean that look at something or someone with slowly. Serba-serbi have reduplication with change vowel (a) – (i) the words serba and serbi have a new meaning. Serba-serbi is mean that completly condition about something and use for plural meaning. Tindak-tanduk have reduplication with change vowel (i,a) – (a,u) so the words tindak and tanduk have a new meaning. Tindak-tanduk is mean that characteristic of act behavior from someone.

**Reduplication with change consonant**

The change consonant reduplication is kind of reduplication that changes in the consonant phoneme of word repetition. The word have same vowel but the consonant is

different. So the word have a new meaning again. The researcher found some words that have reduplication with change consonant in English and Indonesian language.

*Table 3. Reduplication with change consonant*

English	Indonesian Language
down-town	cerai-berai
hanky-panky	hiruk-pikuk
hocus-pocus	kaya-raya
hurly-burly	lauk-pauk
roly-poly	ramah-tamah
walkie-talkie	sayur-mayur

***English change consonant reduplication***

Down-town have reduplication with changes consonant (d) - (t) so the word down and town have a new meaning. Down-town is mean that part of the town or city. Hanky-panky have reduplication with changes consonant (h) – (p) so the word hanky and panky have a new meanin. Hanky-panky is mean that trickery. Hocus-pocus have reduplication with changes consonant (h) – (p) so the word hocus and pocus have a new meaning. Hocus-pocus is mean deception or kind of magic. Hurly-burly have reduplication with changes consonant (h) – (b) so the word hurly and burly have a new meaning. Hurly-burly is mean that noisy condition about something. Roly-poly have reduplication with changes consonant (r) – (p) so the word roly and poly have a new meaning. Roly-poly is mean pudding or fat. Walkie-talkie have reduplication with changes consonant (w) – (t) so the word walkie and talkie have a new meaning. Walkie-talkie is mean kind or portable radio set or HT.

***Indonesian change consonant reduplication***

Cerai-berai have reduplication with changes consonant (c) – (b) so the words cerai and berai have a new meaning. cerai-berai is mean that separated condition about something. Hiruk-pikuk have reduplication with changes consonant (h) – (p) so the words hiruk and pikuk have a new meaning. Hiruk-pikuk is mean that describe about noisy condition in the place. Kaya-raya have reduplication with changes consonant (k) – (r) so the words kaya and raya have a new meaning. Kaya-raya is mean that condition about people with have much money or richer than other people. Lauk-pauk have reduplication with changes consonant (l) – (p) so the words lauk and pauk have a new meaning. Lauk-pauk is mean that many kind of foods. Ramah-tamah have reduplication with changes consonant (r) – (t) so the words ramah and tamah have a new meaning. Ramah-tamah is decribe easy to talk with someone or friendliness. Sayur-mayur have reduplication with changes consonant (s) – (m) so the word sayur and mayur have a new meaning. Sayur mayur is mean that many kind of vegetables.

From the data the researcher finds many kind of reduplication word in English language also Indonesian language, it is easy to find it because some example used in our activity. The meaning of the language can be divided into two, Lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. By a certain morphemical process, the meaning of word can change in these two level. Sometimes the morpheme process does not change the lexical meaning. There is also a morpheme process which results in a change of grammatical meaning. On the contrary, there is the results in grammatical changes without being followed by a change of Lexical meaning.

As with any other of morphemical process, reduplication can also be shared in the reduplication that changes lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Furthermore, the data show that meaning can be connected with certain. Reduplication can be determined immediatly without pay attention to the relevant reload context and that reduplication is a free context reduplication. On the other hand, there is reduplication certain whose meanings depend on the context (context of repetition), that reduplication is

called bound-context reduplication. In the study, the researcher give examples the data of reduplication: full reduplication, reduplication with vowel phoneme changes, and reduplication with consonant phoneme changes. Finally, the result of the reduplication between English and Indonesian language have similarity and differences.

There are some similarities and differences or reduplication between English and Indonesian language. In English language, the way of reduplication has two directions, there are left to right (LR) and right to left (RL). That mean is the process of repetition of words can explain the meaning after and before from the word, so that language get new meaning from the two words that have undergone a reduplication process. Furthermore, the process of reduplication in English causes a change of identity and word categories. As in the word roly-poly (pudding/ noun), which has the basic form of poly (short for polyolechnic/ noun) although the categorical is the same (noun) but the identity is different. Changes in word categories, for example on the re-word hanky-panky (cunning/ adjective) that has the basic form of hanky (handkerchief/ noun), the form of hanky-panky experienced a change of category and the word identity of the noun to adjective.

The reduplication function in English are: 1) to form the words like in the full reduplication, for example: ack-ack, pooh-pooh, bul-bul, bye-bye, and wee-wee, 2) to show the characteristics such as word structure in words, for example: Hurly-burly, hanky-panky, roly-poly, and hub-bub, and 3) to expalain the meaning of word before, for exampe: Sing-song, walkie-talkie, nick-nack, and nit-wit.

In Indonesian language the process of rereduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either entirely or partially, either with phonemic variation or not (Ramlan, 1985: 57). Then another researcher reveals that the process of repetition is a formation of words by repeating the basic form, either wholly or partially, either varies phonemes or not, whether in combination with affix or not (Muslich 1990: 48).

The characteristics of the basic forms of reduplication in Indonesian language according to Muslich (1990: 48) : The word class from reduplication words is the same as the repetition class, the basic form of the word is always present in use language, the meaning of the basic form of the word is always related to the meaning of the word again.

Finally, in the process of reduplication in the Indonesian language can produce various meanings; 1) to show the meaning of 'many' (related to the basic form), 2) to show the meaning of 'many' (related to the word"explained"), 3) to show the meaning of 'unconditional' in the sentence, 4) to show the meaning of 'resembling', 5) to show the meaning of 'frequently', 6) to show the meaning of act by two person with 'saling', 7) to show the meaning of 'things related to a job', and 7) to show the meaning of 'agak'.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research, the researcher gives conclusion based on the purpose of the study. According to this research, we note that there are some differences and similarities about reduplication between the two language, English and Indonesian. The reduplication shows the change of word identity and category like in full reduplication (*bye-bye, buku-buku*), reduplication with vowel changes (*zig-zag, bolak-balik*), and reduplication with consonant changes (*walkie-talkie, sayur-mayur*). The basic form of the word is always present in language use, the meaning of the basic form of the word is always related to the meaning of the word affixed. Then the words after having reduplication process have a new meaning specially in English and Indonesian language.

The researcher hopes this research can be useful to the readers, can give also inspirations to do better speech in English language. This time we need to know generally in the word, as we know that the first international language to transfer the information in this global era is

English. The foreign language is need to study the other language to make a communication with from different place.

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