

## Formation Rules for Indonesian Nouns Reduplication (Generative Morphology Review)

Kaharuddin<sup>1</sup>, M. Dalyan<sup>1</sup>, Asriani Abbas<sup>1</sup>, Munira Hasjim<sup>1</sup>, Mardi Adi Armin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

\*Correspondence: [kaharuddin@unhas.ac.id](mailto:kaharuddin@unhas.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

*Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure of words, and how it formed. This branch of linguistics has a very wide reach so that many aspects can be traced to obtain accurate information. Among these aspects is the aspect of forming Indonesian nouns. Although this aspect has been researched, there is still room for more interesting research. The aspect of formation of Indonesian nouns can still be further investigated by looking at a more specific aspect, namely the rules for forming reduplication nouns using a generative morphology review. This research aims to describe: (1) The process of forming Indonesian reduplicated nouns, (2) The rules for forming Indonesian reduplicated nouns, (3) The morphological and morphophonemic processes that occur in the formation of Indonesian reduplicated nouns, and (4) the original representation and birth representation in the formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns. So, this research attempts to formulate rules for forming reduplication nouns without being designed using statistical procedures. Therefore, this research used qualitative method. The population of this research is the competence of native Indonesian speakers as a whole. The analysis is carried out with a structured work step, which starts with identifying all duplicate Indonesian nouns. The identified reduplication nouns are then classified. The next work step is to formulate a set of rules for forming reduplication nouns. Through the results of the formulation, the original representation is obtained. After the initial representation has gone through a morphological or morphophonemic process as a filter, it arrives at the birth representation. The results of this research show that not all processes of forming reduplication nouns have to go through a filter. Reduplicated nouns that must pass through the filter are only those that are repeated in their entirety. This noun repeated in its entirety expresses the meaning of 'a lot of X'. The reduplication nouns that are not repeated in full must go through a filter to arrive at an acceptable form of reduplication nouns. The filter can be a morphomorphic process or a morphological process. In terms of meaning, apart from showing a plural meaning, there are also reduplication noun constructions that show a single meaning even though they have gone through a reduplication process.*

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Published July 14<sup>st</sup> 2023



### KEYWORDS

Noun; Meaning; Morphology; Morphophonemic; Reduplication.

### ARTICLE LICENCE

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### 1. Introduction

Language research, especially research in the field of morphology, is more specifically in its aspects, it has so far been carried out by linguists. The research results that have been achieved so far have actually shown satisfactory results. However, the researcher is still trying to conduct research by exploring the gaps in existing problems to complement previous studies. Some research results related to this research can be seen in research conducted by Soebandi (2013) Noun Reduplication, Aini (2014) Affixation, Composition Reduplication, Javanese in Cerbung, Ermanto (2008) Morphological Hierarchy in Indonesian Reduplication Verbs: Overview from the Perspective of Derivation and Inflection Morphology, Kaharuddin (2003) Formation of Indonesian Nouns (Review of Generative Morphology). Simatupang (2016) Reduplication of Indonesian Morphemes. Various versions and points of view have been carried out by previous researchers so that even on the same research object, the results of the analysis achieved can still be different from one another. That is why in this research it is still used as the field of morphology, especially the noun aspect of reduplication is used as the object of research. In addition, the study of the morphology of Indonesian reduplication nouns with a generative morphological review is pure in nature. Since its pure nature, in this research it

wants to know and explore the nature of the formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns by using a generative morphological review.

Word formation by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme can produce various forms, meanings, and word classes. Word forms such as *dijual*, *terjual*, *jualan*, *penjual* are constructions that are formed as a result of the affixation process. The construction of *jual-jualan*, *penjual-jual*, *menjual-jual*, *jualan-jualan* is a construction that is formed by the results of the reduplication process. The *jual mahal* is a construction that is formed as a result of the composition process. All of the construction examples above are formed from the base verb *jual*.

Even though some constructions are formed through the same morphological process and basic forms, the resulted word categories should be different. This can be seen in construction *dijual* and *penjual*. These two constructions have different categories even though they are formed through an affixation process with the same basic form, namely *jual*. Construction is *dijual* in the category of verbs, while *penjual* are in the category of nouns.

Both derived verbs and nouns whose formation process is derived not only can be formed through basic forms that are in the same word category, or the same formation process, but also can be formed through different basic form categories or formation processes. Derivative nouns, such as, apart from being formed from basic nouns or other word categories, such as verbs or adjectives, can also be formed from numerals or conjunctions (Moeliono, et al., 1988; Rahman & Weda, 2019; Hasnia et al., 2022; Andini et al., 2021). The basic form of *minum*, for example, includes a verb, but can produce various forms of reduplicated nouns even though they are formed through different formation processes. This can be seen in the construction of *minum-minuman*, *peminum-minum*, *minuman-minuman*, and *minuman-minuman keras*.

The emergence of various forms of reduplication and meaning as a result of morphological processes also it causes the emergence of various problems (Ghanggo Ate 2021; Rahman, 2018; Tahir et al., 2021). These various problems that arise can attract attention to trace the form, process, and rules of their formation. It is necessary to formulate the rules for the formation of reduplication nouns as described above so that the initial representation, the morphophonemic or morphological processes, and the initial representation are clearly visible. In addition, through the formulation of the rules, it can also be seen the process of reduplication of nouns that are immediately acceptable and the process of reduplication of nouns that must go through a filter to be included in the dictionary.

In short, it can be formulated that the object of this research is the formation of Indonesian language reduplication nouns. The thing studied in this research object are the processes of its formation, the formulation of the rules, the description of the phonological and morphological processes, and the description of the original representation which is immediately acceptable and the initial representation which must go through a filter to arrive at the original representation.

## 2. Research Interest

Every research has an interest and goals to be achieved. The interests of the study need to be explained so that the reader and other relevant parties can read the research report so they can know exactly what the interests of the study are (Soedaryanto, 1992). As in this research is carried out because it has certain interests.

Studies on morphology, especially Indonesian language reduplication have been carried out by many previous researchers. However, in order to complement the studies that have been done before, the researcher considers that further research is still needed. It feels incomplete if research is only carried out on the reduplication process without more specific studies. The study of Indonesian language reduplication can be even more specific if the study is viewed in terms of the categories and rules for its formation, namely the noun rules of Indonesian language reduplication (Ampa et al., 2019). This research is important to do in order to know the rules that apply in the formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns. Through the results of this study it hopes that it can be used as a reference in the formation of reduplication nouns so that there are no more mistakes in forming Indonesian reduplication nouns.

Several research results related to reduplication shows that research on reduplication is not only focused on Indonesian and regional languages, but it has been conducted on comparisons of reduplication between languages. This can be seen in the research conducted by Maniara (2014) entitled Reduplication of English and Talud, Farawatri (2012) entitled Constructive analysis of Indonesian and Japanese Reduplication, and Bungatang et al., (2013) entitled The Aspectual Meaning of Affixation and Reduplication in Bugis Verbs. Although a lot of research related to aspects of language reduplication, especially Indonesian, it has been carried out, this research still needs to be done so that it can complement and refine previous studies. Apart from that, it is also hoped that the results of the research can become

reference material for the purposes of studying other languages, as reference in an important implications for the study of pure linguistics, as well as become a reference in studies of local and national languages, especially for pure linguistic studies related to Indonesian morphology.

### 3. Methodology

To find out the process of forming reduplication nouns in Indonesian and its rules, an approach is needed. The purpose of the approach is the particular method used in dealing with and addressing the study objectives and how to treat data (Omar, 2015). The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach. This approach is used in addition to observing the phoneme changes that occur, the rules will also be formulated in accordance with the phoneme or morpheme changes that occur as a result of the reduplication process.

This research used the classical method, it is a method commonly used to determine changes in phonemes or morphemes that occur as a result of morphological processes (Lehmann, 1992). It is applied to see whether the repetition process on the repeated basic forms is directly acceptable or must go through a phonological or morphological process to arrive at a real representation. Sound law which is also known as sound correspondence is also involved in this analysis. In essence, apart from being used to adjust sounds, sound law is also used to find relationships between a language and other languages in the field of language sounds (Fox, 1995).

### 4. Indonesian Morphological Process

In Indonesian, there are three morphological processes (Subroto, 2012). The three morphological processes are as follows:

1. The process of affixing affixes (affixation)
2. The process of repetition (reduplication)
3. Compounding process (composition)

Apart from the three morphological processes above, in Indonesian there is one more process called the zero change process. This process is only found in certain words, namely words belonging to the class of transitive verbs, such as *makan*, *minum*, *minta*, and *mohon*. All of these examples of words mentioned is transitive verbs. Everything can be followed by an object and can be turned into a passive verb. In this section, the morphological processes that need to be described in full is only the morphological processes related to this study, namely the process of reduplication.

Reduplication is a word that has undergone a morphological process, namely the process of repeating the form, either in whole or in part, either by adding affixes or with phoneme variations (Karim, et al., 2016; Dwitama et al., 2022). However, not all forms of repetition can be included in the repetition category. It is only the repetition form that has the basic form that can be included in the repetition word (Keraf, 1999; Borong, 2019; Sukmawaty et al., 2022). The fixed basic form must have something to do with the form it repeats. These basic forms are common and exist in Indonesian. Moreover, the basic form that is repeated is the same type of word as the type of word repeated.

There are several forms of reduplication nouns in Indonesian. The formation of reduplication nouns can be done on basic words, affixed words, or compound words. According to Soebandi (2013) the process of its formation, reduplication nouns can be broken down into four groups, namely:

#### A. Whole or full reduplication (*dwilingga*)

Complete or pure reduplication is reduplication in which the repetition part is the same as the base word that is repeated. In other words, complete reduplication is formed when a basic form undergoes complete repetition, such as in the words *rumah-rumah*, *pohon-pohon*, *pencuri-pencuri* and *anak-anak*. Such reduplication does not change form at all.

#### B. Reduplication changes sound (*dwilingga copies voice*)

Sound-changing reduplication is reduplication in which the repeating part experiences a change in sound, both changes in vowel and consonant sounds. This type of reduplication occurs when there is repetition in all basic forms, but there is a change in sound. Reduplication of sound changes that change vowel sounds, for example in the word *bolak-balik*, *gerak-gerak*, *desas-desus*, *warna-warni*, *teka-teki*, and *kelap-kelip*. The reduplication that changes consonant sounds can be seen in the words *sayur-mayur*, *lauk-pauk*, *ramah-tamah* and *hiruk-pikuk*. This kind of reduplication is not often found in Indonesian.

### C. Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication is a repetition of the first syllable of a word. This type of reduplication is formed by the process of replacing the vowel of the first syllable with the vowel *le/pepet*. Words that experience partial reduplication include: *lelaki, leluhur, leluasa, pepohonan, dedaunan, sesama, tetamu, rerumputan, and tetangga*. This kind of reduplication is also not often found in Indonesian.

### D. Recurrent reduplication

Affixed reduplication is a form of repetition accompanied by affixes. Based on the process by which affixed reduplication is formed, it can be divided into three parts, namely (1) a basic word is first affixed and then repeated, for example the word *aturan-aturan*; (2) A basic word is first repeated and then added with affixes, for example the word *lari* which is first repeated so that it becomes *lari-lari* then prefixed with *ber-* so it becomes *berlari-lari*; (3) a word is repeated and at the same time given an affix, for example the word *meter* which is simultaneously repeated and prefixed with *ber-* so that it becomes the *bermeter-meter* form.

### E. Synonym reduplication

Apart reduplication that mentioned before, there is also synonymous reduplication. This reduplication is done by repeating or reiterating the synonyms of the basic form being repeated. This can be seen in the reduplication of *lmupengetahuan, tutur-kata, yatim-piatu, akal-budi, adat-istiadat, asal-usul, alim-ulama, hitam kelam*.

## 5. Morphophonemic

Morphophonemics studies phoneme changes that arise as a result of meeting morphemes with other morphemes. The [ber-] morpheme, for example, consists of three phonemes, namely /b/, /e/, /r/. As a result of meeting morphemes [ajar], the phoneme /r/ changes to //l/. The meeting of the morpheme [ber-] with the morpheme [ajar] results in a change in the phoneme /r/ in [ber-] to //l/. Morphophonemic is a phoneme change that occurs as a result of meeting one morpheme with another. This can be seen in the morpheme [pen-] which is followed by the basic form [pewarisan]. As a result of the confluence of these two morphemes, the phoneme /N/ in the [pen-] prefix melts or disappears so that the derived form becomes [pewaris]. Likewise, the prefix [peN-] meets the morpheme [bom], the meeting of these two morphemes results in the addition of the phoneme /ge/ so that [peN-] + [bom] produces the form [bomber].

By observing the examples of morphophonemic processes as presented above, it can be argued that there are three types of morphophonemic processes in Indonesian. The morphophonemic processes are:

### A. Phoneme Change Process

In the process of merging one morpheme with another morpheme in the word formation process, it is possible to change the phoneme. This can be seen in the following example:

meN- + paksa → memaksa  
meN- + bangun → membangun  
peN- + pikir → pemikir  
peN- + bantu → pembantu

### B. Phoneme Elimination Process

In the process of merging one morpheme with another morpheme, it is possible to remove phonemes. An example of the process of removing phonemes can be seen as follows:

meN-kan + nikah → menikahkan  
ber- + renang → berenang  
per- + rasa → perasa

### C. Phoneme Addition Process

The process of adding phonemes occurs as a result of the meeting of the morpheme [pen-] with its basic form which consists of one syllable. The additional phoneme is /ge/ so [pen-] changes to [peng-].

Example:

peN- + bom → pengebom

peN- + cat → pengecat  
peN- + las → pengelas

## 6. Result and Discussion

Free morpheme and bound morpheme are two main elements that play a very important role in the process of forming reduplication nouns. Without the presence of these two morphemes, especially the free morpheme, a derived noun will not be formed. A derived noun can be formed by joining a free morpheme with a free morpheme, or between a free morpheme and a bound morpheme. However, combining a bound morpheme with a bound morpheme cannot produce a reduplication noun form. Thus, the main elements that must be presented in the process of forming nouns, especially reduplication nouns, are free morphemes, and bound morphemes, or derived forms.

### A. Reduplication of Basic Words

Basic words can be formed into nouns through the process of repetition (reduplication). Basic words that can form reduplication nouns is only basic words that are categorized as nouns. As for basic words that are not categorized as nouns, they cannot form reduplication nouns at all. The process of forming reduplication nouns can be done by:

#### 1. Complete reduplication

The formation of reduplication nouns can not only be done on base words which are in the noun category, but also can be formed in derivative words which are also in the noun category. This can be seen in the following form of reduplication:

##### a. Basic noun

$$(KPK-1) \rightarrow \#[X]NP + [X]NP\#\text{NRed}$$

(KPK-1) shows that nouns can be formed through complete reduplication of the basic nouns. The basic noun referred to is denoted by X. The meaning of this process of rephrasing is to express a plural meaning, namely 'many X'.

Example:

$\#[meja]Np + [meja]Np\#\text{NRed}$   
 $\#[burung]Np + [burung]Np\#\text{NRed}$   
 $\#[buku]Np + [buku]Np\#\text{NRed}$

##### b. Derivative noun

$$(KPK-2) \rightarrow \#[X]NTr + [X]NTr\#\text{NRed}$$

(KPK-2) showed that derived nouns can also form more complex reduplication nouns. Noun reduplication of this type is done by repeating the derived noun in its entirety. Derivative nouns that are repeated in the rule (KPK-2) are denoted by X. The meaning of this reduplication is the same as the initial noun that is repeated, which also expresses the meaning of 'a lot of X'

Example:

$\#[arahan]NTr + [arahan]NTr\#\text{RN}$   
 $\#[penyanyi]NTr + [penyanyi]NTr\#\text{RN}$   
 $\#[percobaan]NTr + [percobaan]NTr\#\text{RN}$

#### 2. Partial reduplication

$$(KPK-3) \rightarrow \#[X]RSp + [X]NP [X]Suf\#\text{NRed}$$

(KPK-3) states that reduplication nouns can be formed by reduplicating the first syllable of the repeated form. That is, the repetition is not done in full. The meaning of the results of this reduplication is to express the meaning of 'many, various types of X and also all X'. Partial reduplication can be done in various ways, namely:

##### a. Reduplication of the first syllable

For example:

$*\#[ba]SiIP + [batu]Np [-an]Suf \#\text{RN}$   
 $*\#[po]SiIP + [pohon]Np [-an]Suf \#\text{RN}$   
 $*\#[ru]SiIP + [rumput]Np [-an]Suf \#\text{RN}$

\*#[da]SiIP + [daun]Np +[-an]Suf #]RN

\*#[ la]SiIP + [laki]Np#]RN

\*#[ lu]SiIP + [luhur]NP#]RN

\*#[ ta]SiIP + [tangga]NP#]RN

b. Redulate the first word

Example:

\*#[rumah sakit]KM + [rumah sakit]KM #]NRed

\*#[mata kuliah]KM + [mata kuliah]KM [X]Suf#]NRed

\*#[orang tua]KM + [orang tua]KM#]NRed

\*#[meja makan]KM + [meja makan]KM #]NRed

### 3. Reduplication with affix combinations

Affixes that can be combined with reduplication to produce noun is the suffix [-an] and prefix [peng-]. The presence of these two affixes in the form of reduplication creates a different meaning or meaning for the noun formed. This can be seen in the following form of reduplication:

a. Reduplication of root words with suffix [-an]

(KPK-4) →#[X]NP + [ [X]NP + [X]Suf #]RN

The rule (KPK-4) states that the formation of noun reduplication can be formed through the suffixation of [-an] in the form of reduplication. The formation of reduplication noun by adding the ending [-an] does not change at all. The meaning of reduplication like this is stating the meaning of 'resembling X'

Example:

#[ mobil]NP + [ [mobil]NP + [-an]Suf #]RN

#[ kuda]NP + [ [kuda]NP + [-an]Suf #]RN

#[ main]vp + [ [main]VP + [-an]Suf #]RN

b. Reduplication of nouns with prefixes [peng-]

(KPK-5)→#[X]Pref + [X]NP [X]NP#]NRed

The rule (KPK-5) shows that noun reduplication is formed by adding the prefix [peng-] to the base verb and repeating the base verb. The results of this reduplication state the meaning of 'people who do or tools used for X repeatedly'

Example:

\*#[peng-]Pref + [tinju]VP [tinju]VP#]NRed

\*#[peng-]Pref + [jual]VP [jual]VP#]NRed

\*#[peng-]Pref + [pijit]VP [jual]VP#]NRed

\*#[tanya]Pref + [tanya]VP [tanya]VP#]NRed

#[peng-]Pref + [coret]VP [coret]NP#]NRed

#[peng-]Pref + [iris]VP [iris]VP #]NRed

#[peng-]Pref + [goreng]VP [goreng]VP#]NRed

#[peng-]Pref + [hacur]AdjP [hacur]AdjP#]NRed

### 4. Reduplication by changing the phoneme in the form that is repeated

Reduplication is done by changing the phoneme in the form that is repeated is not often found. This kind of reduplication can only be found in certain root words. Phonemes that can change in reduplication like this can be vowels and can be consonants. The rule can be seen as follows:

(KPK-6) → [#X]Np + [X]NP#]NRed

The rule (KPK-6) states that a reduplication noun can be formed by changing one of the phonemes in the repeated base word. Phoneme changes can be in the form of consonant changes and it also can be in the form of vocal changes. This can be seen as follows:

a. Consonant change

Example:

\*[# [sayur]Np + [sayur]NP#]RN  
\*[# [lauk]Np + [lauk]NP#]RN

b. Vocal change

\*[# [gerak]Np + [gerak]NP#]RN  
\*[# [warna]Np + [warna]NP#]RN

c. Vowel changes with the addition of an inset

\*[# [tali]Np + [tali]NP + [-em-] #]RN

d. Synonym reduplication

Reduplication is done by repeating a synonym for basic words is quite common in Indonesian. Repetition like this is done by making complete changes to the base word. The repeated form is a synonym of the base word. The meaning of the result of repetition done in this way is 'terlalu dan sekaligus'.

Example:

\*[# [tutur ]Np + [tutur]Np#]RN  
\*[# [akal ]Np + [akal]Np#]RN  
\*[# [adat]Np + [adat]Np#]RN  
\*[# [asal ]Np + [asal]Np#]RN  
\*[# [alim]NAdj + [alim]NAdj#]RN

## B. Filter

If it pays attention to the description that has been put forward on the rules for forming reduplication nouns in Indonesian, it find several repetitions that are directly acceptable and repetitions that are not immediately acceptable. Pronouncements that are immediately acceptable can be included into the dictionary, while pronouns that are not accepted must go through a phonological process before being included in the dictionary. Thus, all repeated words that are not immediately acceptable must go through a filter before adding into the dictionary. The filter meant is a mechanism that turns unacceptable words into acceptable words.

The formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns that must go through a filter process before adding to the dictionary, the classification can be seen as follows:

a. Reduplication of the first syllable. Examples:

\*[# [ba]SiIP + [batu]Np [-an]Suf #]RN  
\*[# [po]SiIP + [pohon]Np [-an]Suf #]RN  
\*[# [ru]SiIP + [rumput]Np [-an]Suf #]RN  
\*[# [da]SiIP + [daun]Np +[-an]Suf #]RN

\*[# [la]SiIP + [laki]Np#]RN  
\*[# [lu]SiIP + [luhur]NP#]RN  
\*[# [ta]SiIP + [tangga]NP#]RN

b. Reduplicate the first word in the compound word. Examples:

\*[# [rumah sakit]KM + [rumah sakit]KM #]NRed\*  
\*[# [mata kuliah]KM + [mata kuliah]KM [X]Suf#]NRed

\*#[orang tua]KM + [orang tua]KM#]NRed  
\*#[meja makan]KM + [meja makan]KM #]NRed

c. Reduplication of nouns with prefixes [peng-]. Examples:

\*#[peng-]Pref + [tinju]VP [tinju]VP#]NRed  
\*#[peng-]Pref + [jual]VP [jual]VP#]NRed  
\*#[peng-]Pref + [pijit]VP [jual]VP#]NRed  
\*#[tanya]Pref + [tanya]VP [tanya]VP#]NRed

\*#[peng-]Pref + [coret]VP [coret]NP#]NRed  
\*#[peng-]Pref + [pootong]VP [potong]NP#]NRed

d. Reduplication by changing the phoneme in the form that is repeated. Examples:

\*#[ sayur]Np + [sayur]NP#]RN  
\*#[ lauk]Np + [lauk]NP#]RN  
\*#[ gerak]Np + [gerak]NP#]RN  
\*#[ warna]Np + [warna]NP#]RN  
\*#[ tali]Np + [tali]NP#]RN

e. Reduplication by changing and replacing the base word. Examples:

\*#[tutor ]Np + [tutor]Np#]RN  
\*#[akal ]Np + [akal]Np#]RN  
\*#[ adat]Np + [adat]Np#]RN  
\*#[asal ]Np + [asal]Np#]RN  
\*#[ alim]NAdj + [alim]NAdj#]RN

### C. Origin Structure and Birth Structure of Indonesian Reduplication Nouns

- |    |                         |  |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| a. | Original Representation | *#[ba]SiIP + [batu]Np [-an]Suf #]RN        |
|    | Perubahan /a/ → /e/     | #[be]SiIP + [batu]Np [-an]Suf #]RN         |
|    | Birth Representation    | Bebatuan                                   |
|    | Original Representation | *#[po]SiIP + [pohon]Np [-an]Suf #]RN       |
|    | Perubahan /o/ → /e/     | #[pe]SiIP + [pohon]Np [-an]Suf #]RN        |
|    | Birth Representation    | Pepohonan                                  |
|    | Original Representation | *#[la]SiIP + [laki]Np #]RN                 |
|    | Perubahan /a/ → /e/     | #[le]SiIP + [laki]Np #]RN                  |
|    | Birth Representation    | Lelaki                                     |
|    | Original Representation | *#[lu]SiIP + [luhur]Np #]RN                |
|    | Perubahan /u/ → /e/     | #[le]SiIP + [luhur]Np #]RN                 |
|    | Birth Representation    | Bebatuan                                   |
|    | Original Representation | *#[ta]SiIP + [tangga]Np #]RN               |
|    | Perubahan /a/ → /e/     | *#[te]SiIP + [tangga]Np [-an]Suf #]RN      |
|    | Birth Representation    | Tetangga                                   |
| b. | Original Representation | *#[rumah sakit]KM + [rumah sakit]KM #]NRed |
|    | Pelesapan kata sakit    | #[rumah]Np + [rumah sakit]KM #]RN          |
|    | Birth Representation    | rumah-rumah sakit                          |
|    | Original Representation | *#[rumah sakit]KM + [rumah sakit]KM #]NRed |



Pelesapan kata kuliah Birth Representation	[#[mata]Np + [mata kuliah]KM #]RN mata-mata kuliah
Original Representation Pelesapan kata tinju Birth Representation	*#[#petinju]NTr + [petinju]NTr #]NRed [#[petinju]NTr + [tinju]VP #]RN petinju-tinju
Original Representation Pelesapan kata jual Birth Representation	*#[#penjual]NTr + [penjual]NTr #]NRed [#[penjual]NTr + [jual]VP #]RN penjual-jual
Original Representation Pelesapan /peng-/ Birth Representation	*#[#pemijit]NTr + [pemijit]NTr #]NRed [#[pemijit]NTr + [mijit]VP #]RN pemijit-mijit
Original Representation Pelesapan prefiks [ber-] Birth Representation	*#[#bertanya]NTr + [bertanya]NTr #]NRed [#[bertanya]NTr + [tanya]VP #]RN bertanya-tanya
Original Representation Pelesapan [peng-] dan Assimilasi /ng/ → /n/ Birth Representation	*#[#pencoret]NTr + [pencoret]NTr #]NRed [#[pencoret]NTr + [coret]VP #]RN pencoret-coret
Original Representation Pelesapan [pe-] Birth Representation	*#[#pemotong]NTr + [pemotong]NTr #]NRed [#[pemotong]NTr + [motong]VP #]RN pemotong-motong
Original Representation Perubahan /s/ → /m/ Birth Representation	*#[#sayur]NP + [sayur]NP #]NRed [ # [sayur]NP + [mayur]NP sayur-mayur
Original Representation Perubahan // → /p/ Birth Representation	*#[#[lauk]NP + [lauk]NP #]NRed [#[lauk]NP + [pauk]NP lauk-pauk
Original Representation Perubahan /a/ → /i/ Birth Representation	*#[#gerak]NP + [gerak]NP #]NRed [#[gerak]NP + [gerik]NP Gerakgerik
Original Representation Perubahan /a/ → /i/ Birth Representation	*#[#[warna]Pr + [warni]NP #]NRed [#[warna]NP + [warni]NP warna-warni
Original Representation Perubahan /e/ Birth Representation	*#[#[tali]Pr + [tali]NP #]NRed [#[tali]NP + [temali]NP tali-temali

Original Representation	[#[tutor]Pr + [tutor]NP #]NRed
Penggantian sinonim kata tutur	[#[tutor]NP + [kata]NP
Birth Representation	tutor-kata
Original Representation	*#[asal]Pr + [asal]NP #]NRed
Penggantian sinonim kata asal	[#[asal]NP + [usul]NP
Birth Representation	asal-usul
Original Representation	*#[alim]Pr + [alim]NP #]NRed
Penggantian sinonim kata alim	[#[tutor]NP + [ulama]N
Birth Representation	alim-ulama

#### D. Dictionary

As the final step of the analysis of the formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns using generative morphology theory, all elements are entered into the dictionary. These elements are not only basic words, but also nouns that are formed from the results of the reduplication process of these basic words. This can be seen as follows:

##### A

akalNP	akal-pikiran	akal dan pikiran
alimAdjP	alim-ulama	para pemuka agama yang bertugas mengayomi, membina dan membimbing umat islam
asalNP	asal-usul	asal keturunan, silsilah dari sesuatu

##### B

batuNP	Bebatuan	banyak dan berjenis-jenis batu
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##### C

coretVP	pencoret-coreit	alat yang dipakai unuk mencoret-coreit sesuatu
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##### G

gerakNP	gerak-gerak	berbagai macam gerak
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##### J

jualVP	penjual-jual	orang yang menjual-jual sesuatu
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##### L

lakiNP	Lelaki	orang yang berjenis kelamin bukan perempuan
laukNP	lauk-pauk	berbagai macam lauk
luhurAdjP	Leluhur	nenek moyang

##### M

mata kuliahKM	mata-mata kuliah	perangkat-perangkat mata pelajaran yang diajarkan di perguruan tinggi
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##### P

pijitVP	peminjit-mijit	orang yang memijit berulang-ulang
potongVP	pemotong-motong	alat yang dipakai untuk memotong-motong

pohonNP	Pepohonan	banyak jenis pohon
<b>R</b>		
rumah sakitKM	rumah-rumah sakit	banyak rumah sakit
<b>S</b>		
SayurNP	sayur-mayur	berbagai jenis sayur
<b>T</b>		
taliNP	tali-temali	banyak dan berjenis-jenis tali
tanggaNP	Tetangga	orang yang bertempat tinggal tidak jauh dari rumah kita
tinjuVP	petinju-tinju	orang yang bertinju-tinju
tuturVP	tutur-kata	tutur dan perkataan

#### 4. Conclusion

The formation of Indonesian reduplication nouns can be done through three morphological processes, namely the affixation (affixation), the process of repetition (reduplication), and the process of compounding (composition). Among the three morphological processes, only the affixation process and the repetition process must go through a morphophonemic process as a filter to arrive at an acceptable form. The process of compounding (composition) does not change form at all so that the forming process does not need to go through a filter to arrive at an acceptable form. Overall the noun reduplication consists of five forms, namely complete reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication with affix combinations, reduplication with phoneme changes on repeated forms, and synonym reduplication.

Although the reduplication process requires a filter to arrive at an acceptable form, the results of this study indicate that not all reduplication processes must go through a filter. Reduplication nouns that must go through a morphophonemic process to arrive at an acceptable form are only nouns that are repeated in full and express the meaning of 'many X'. This can be seen in the words of *majalah-majalah*, *penyanyi-penyanyi*, *tulisan-tulisan*. As for reduplication nouns which are not repeated in their entirety, it is clear that they must go through a filter to arrive at an acceptable form. The reduplication noun in question is *sayur-mayur lelaki*, *orang-orang tua*. Such reduplication nouns must go through a morphophonemic process as a filter to arrive at an acceptable form. In terms of meaning, apart from showing a plural meaning, there are also reduplication noun constructions that show a single meaning even though they have gone through a reduplication process. This can be seen in the reduplication of *tetangga*, *lelaki*, *kuda-kudaan*, *rumah-rumahan*, and so on.

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