

**Analysis of Minangkabau Language Reduplication in the Rokan Hulu Dialect in Sukadamai Village, Ujungbatu District****<sup>1</sup>Filza Innesa, <sup>2</sup>Anisa Larassati****English Department, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro****Semarang****(<sup>1</sup>[1311202002234@mhs.dinus.ac.id](mailto:1311202002234@mhs.dinus.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[anisa.Larassati@dsn.dinus.ac.id](mailto:anisa.Larassati@dsn.dinus.ac.id))**

**Abstract:** Language is an essential communication tool for humans therefore, language is elementary to change and develop according to time and place. The diversity of languages in the world, especially in Indonesia, is proof that language continues and will continually grow over time. Of the many regional languages in Indonesia. In this study, the researcher will examine one of the dialects in the village where he grew up. That dialect is the Rokan Hulu dialect. Researchers researched the Rokan Hulu dialect using morphological reduplication. Where the purpose of the researchers was to inform the public about the forms of reduplication in the Rokan Hulu dialect so that people always maintain their language along with the times. Researchers used qualitative methods for this research and the way researchers got data through audio recordings. After getting the data, the researcher started analysing the four forms of reduplication. As a result, most of the reduplication in the researcher's data is the whole reduplication.

**Keywords:** Dialect; ; Minangkabau Language; Morphology, Reduplications.

**RESEARCH BACKGROUND**

Aimed at being the primary means of communication, language becomes an essential tool for humans to communicate. Language is a means of conveying opinions and arguments from one party to another. That's why language has a crucial social role in sharing with the broader community (Gorys, 1994). In addition, through language, everyone can easily adjust to the surrounding social environment.

Indonesia has various regional languages because of the diversity of ethnic groups. One of them is the Malay language, which is the Malay language originating from the Riau and Riau Islands regions on the island of Sumatra. And from the Malay language itself, several kinds of dialects emerged, including the Rokan Hulu dialect. The dialect is a variation of the language that comes from a group of speakers whose number is relative and is in a specific area (Chaer, 1995). The Rokan Hulu dialect is the native dialect of the Rokan Hulu people in Riau province, which is in the process of social interaction. Most Rokan Hulu people use the Rokan Hulu dialect to communicate. Dialect is also a branch of linguistic studies with linguistic elements. The elements of language use consist of sound structure (phonology), word structure (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), and meaning (semantics). In this study, researchers will focus on analyzing morphology.

Morphology is a part of linguistics which discusses the intricacies of words and the effect of changes in word form in word class and meaning (Tarigan, 1988) The morphological process

is divided into six parts: The process of adding affixes, affixes, original affixes and affixes from foreign languages, productive and unproductive affixes, and reduplication processes, which determine the primary forms of repeated words (Ramlan M. , 2009) The researcher uses the reduplication process from the six parts of the morphological process.

According to (Kridalaksana, 2008) reduplication is the repetition of morphemes that produce words. In the morphemic reduplication process, there will be a change in the grammatical meaning of the repeated lexemes so that they become word units. Reduplication often occurs in regional languages in Indonesia. The researcher will analyze reduplication in the Rokan Hulu dialect in Sukadamai Village, Ujungbatu District. Morphological reduplication in its basic form has four processes, according to (Ramlan M. , 2009) which consist of; whole reduplication, partial reduplication, combined reduplication with affix growth processes, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

There is one fact that researchers in the use of the Riau Malay language in Sukadamai Village, Ujungbatu District, have found. The geographical conditions of Rokan Hulu Regency are bordered by two provinces with different languages, West Sumatra Province with Minangkabau language and North Sumatra Province with Batak language. Riau Malay is divided into several dialects, including the Rokan Hulu dialect. Because it is close to the border of two provinces with two different languages (Minangkabau and Batak), in the Upper Rokan dialect, many vocabularies and phonologies originate from Minangkabau and Batak languages. Researchers will use only one of the two languages to analyze reduplication, Namely the Minangkabau language.

Researchers used one previous research about reduplication from (Oktaviana, 2017) With the research title Reduplication Analysis Of Indonesian Language In Dialects Malay Village Of Berindat, Singkep Pesisir District. This research and Oktaviana's research have differences. Namely, Oktaviana's study used field interviews with five informants, while this research used interviews via WhatsApp call groups and recordings with six informants.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There have been several previous studies regarding reduplication analysis. the research study, as written by (Hafawati & Setiawan, 2018) and (Hasanah & Setiawati, 2020) These two papers are entitled "Reduplication Comparison of Indonesian and *Asli Rawa* Language" and "Reduplication of Madurese Language in Pamekasan Dialect." In the study (Hafawati & Setiawan, 2018) this researcher analyzed the reduplication comparison between Indonesian language and the Rawa native language, using the theory of (Ramlan M. , 2009) and the results. The research results show that between Indonesian and Arabic Swamp languages both have four reduplications. But the Original Swamp Language has syllable repetition (partial repetition) in complex words form, whereas in Indonesian And in the research (Hasanah & Setiawati, 2020), this researcher analyzes the reduplication found in the *Pamekasan dialect* of the Madurese language. Researchers also use the theory of (Ramlan M. , 2009) with the results in Madurese, The *Pamekasan dialect* had several forms of reduplication and unique patterns of reduplication when compared to other Austronesian languages. The types of words 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.

And in this study, the researcher will analyze reduplication with different data, namely reduplication of the Minang language from the Rokan Hulu dialect. And for the theory in this study, researchers will use (Ramlan M. , 2009) Which in this theory Morphological reduplication in its basic form has four processes, which consist of whole reduplication, partial reduplication, combined reduplication with affix growth processes, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

### **1. Whole Reduplication**

Whole Reduplication is reduplication (repetition) of all basic forms without changing phonemes and not combining with the process of affixing affixes.

### **2. Partial Reduplication**

Partial Reduplication is Partial reduplication (Repeat) of the basic form. The basic form does not undergo repetition throughout

### **3. Combined Reduplication with Affix Growth Processes**

In this group the basic form is repeated entirely and combined with the affix affix process, meaning that this repetition occurs together with the affix affix process and simultaneously supports one function.

### **4. Reduplication Phoneme Changes**

Repetitive words whose repetition processes are included in this group are very few. The basic form is repeated throughout with phoneme changes.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

Researchers collected data using a qualitative approach method. According to (Zaluchu, 2020) a qualitative approach leads to an investigation of truths that are not absolute, only to provide understanding or interpret opinions. Researchers used six informants. Three were research friends who were natives of the place being studied, and three were natives of the studied area. The data collection process in this study was the researcher used WhatsApp call groups and lived recording by one of the local informants, which was then sent to the researcher.

After getting the data, the researcher listens to it, converts the audio data into text transcripts and translates them. And then, the researcher analyzed the reduplication found in the Rokan Hulu dialect In Sukadamai Village.

Tabel 1. Participants

No	Code Name	Age
1	PU	22

2	EL	22
3	VI	22
4	SE	25
5	ME	30
6	SI	32

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Here the researcher presents the research results in tables and specifications for each form of reduplication and provide clear explanations for each form of reduplication.

Tabel 2. Description of Minangkabau Language Data In the Rokan Hulu Dialect In Sukadamai Village

No	Minangkabau Language In the Rokan Hulu Dialect In Sukadamai Village	English
1.	<i>[kuyak-kuyak]</i>	Torn
2.	<i>[beko-beko]</i>	Later
3.	<i>[konai-konai]</i>	Hit
4.	<i>[baliak-baliak]</i>	Back
5.	<i>[bocito-cito]</i>	chitchat
6.	<i>[bolak-baliak]</i>	Back and forth
7.	<i>[sobona-bonanyo]</i>	Truly/actually
8.	<i>[lapa-lapa]</i>	Hungry
9.	<i>[nampak-nampaknyo]</i>	Seems
10.	<i>[urang-urang]</i>	People
11.	<i>[paja-paja]</i>	Teenagers
12.	<i>[kociak-Kociak]</i>	small
13.	<i>[main-main]</i>	Fiddle
14.	<i>[todonga-donga]</i>	Hearing
15.	<i>[sakiek-Sakiek]</i>	Painful
16.	<i>[lotiah-lotiah]</i>	So Tired
17.	<i>[tengok-tengok]</i>	View
18.	<i>[banyak-banyak]</i>	A lot
19.	<i>[kolua-kolua]</i>	Came out
20.	<i>[soingek-ingek]</i>	Remember
21.	<i>[kalua-masuak]</i>	In out

### Reduplication found in the Rokan Hulu dialect in Sukadamai Village

Here the researcher will process the data that has been found into four forms of reduplication

using the theory (Ramlan M. , 2009) whole reduplication, partial reduplication, combined reduplication with affix growth processes, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

Table 3. Types of Reduplication Found in the Data

Reduplication Form	1. Whole Reduplication	13
	2. Partial Reduplication	4
	3. Combined Reduplication with affix growth processed	2
	4. Reduplication with phoneme changes	2

### Excerpt 1 – Whole Reduplication

Table 4. Whole Reduplication

No	Basic Word	Basic Form	Reduplication Process	Reduplication
1.	<i>beko-beko</i>	<i>beko</i>	<i>beko+beko</i>	beko-eko
2.	<i>kuyak- kuyak</i>	<i>kuyak</i>	<i>kuyak+kuyak</i>	kuyak-kuyak
3.	<i>lapa-lapa</i>	<i>lapa</i>	<i>lapa+lapa</i>	Lapa-lapa
4.	<i>main-main</i>	<i>main</i>	<i>main+main</i>	Main-main
5.	<i>kociak-kociak</i>	<i>kociak</i>	<i>kociak+kociak</i>	Kociak-kociak
6.	<i>Lotiah-lotiah</i>	<i>lotiah</i>	<i>Lotiah+lotiah</i>	Lotiah-lotiah
7.	<i>Sakiek-sakiek</i>	<i>sakiek</i>	<i>Sakiek+sakiek</i>	Sakiek-sakiek
8.	<i>Baliak-baliak</i>	<i>baliak</i>	<i>Baliak+baliak</i>	Baliak-baliak
9.	<i>Konai-konai</i>	<i>konai</i>	<i>Konai+konai</i>	Konai-konai
10.	<i>Kolua-kolua</i>	<i>kolua</i>	<i>Kolua+kolua</i>	Kolua-kolua

11.	<i>Banyak-banyak</i>	<i>banyak</i>	<i>Banyak+banyak</i>	Banyak-banyak
12.	<i>Urang-urang</i>	<i>urang</i>	<i>Urang+urang</i>	Urang-urang
13.	<i>Tengok-tengok</i>	<i>tengok</i>	<i>Tengok+tengok</i>	Tengok-tengok

Data 2 [**kuyak-kuyak**] : “Torn”

VI : “Yallah urang kayo menjualkan preloved nyo tu, lah **kuyak-kuyak**”  
*(oh god! She is rich but seels preloved ones torn up)*

In data 2, the word [**kuyak-kuyak**] is a form of whole reduplication because there is no phoneme change and there is no process of adding affixes. its basic word is "**kuyak**" then undergoes whole reduplication occurs into [**kuyak-kuyak**]

Data 5 [**kociak-kociak**] : “small”

PU : “ Lah tengok diang barangnyo kociak-kociak nyo ha “  
*(have you seen the item? It turned out to be small.)*

In data 2, the word [**kociak-kociak**] is a form of whole reduplication because there is no phoneme change and there is no process of adding affixes. its basic word is "**kociak**" then undergoes whole reduplication occurs into [**kociak-kociak**]

## Excerpt 2 – Partial Reduplication

Table 5. Partial Reduplication

No	Basic Word	Basic Form	Reduplication Process	Reduplication
1.	<i>cito</i>	<i>bacito</i>	<i>bacito+cito</i>	Cito-cito
2.	<i>donga</i>	<i>todonga</i>	<i>todonga+donga</i>	todonga-donga
3.	<i>ingek</i>	<i>soingek</i>	<i>Soingek+ingek</i>	Soingek-ingek

Data 1 [**bacito-cito**] : “chitchat”

**EL:** “**bocito-cito** lah klen lu”  
*(you guys just chitchat first)*

In data 1, the word [**bacito-cito**] indicates partial reduplication, which comes from the basic word "cito" then undergoes a partial reduplication process to become [**bacito-cito**].

Data 3 [**soingek-ingek**] “as far as I remember”

“**SE:** “**soingek-ingek** ku cito nyo tu lah kosoba, lah banyak urang yang tontu lah”  
*(As far as I remember, her story has been spread, and many already know)*

In data 3, the word [**soingek-ingek**] indicates partial reduplication, which comes from the basic word "ingek" then undergoes a partial reduplication process to become [**soingek-ingek**].

**Excerpt 3 – Combined Reduplication with affix growth processed**

Tabel 1.6

**Combined Reduplication with affix growth processed**

No	Basic Word	Basic Form	Reduplication Process	Reduplication
1.	<i>Sobonanyo</i>	<i>sobona</i>	<i>sobona+bonanyo</i>	<i>sobona-bonanyo</i>
2.	<i>Nampaknyo</i>	<i>nampak</i>	<i>nampak+nampaknyo</i>	<i>nampak-nampaknyo</i>

Data 1 [**sobona-bonanyo**] : “truly/actually”

**SI:** “Eh **sobona-bonanyo** palo ku ko poniang rasonyo”  
*(I actually have a headache)*

In data 1, the word [**sobona-bonanyo**] comes from the root word "sobonanyo" which then undergoes the process of affixing an affix and supports one function of this process, this word turns into [**sobona-bonanyo**].

Data 2 [**Nampak-nampaknyo**] : “it seems”

“**ME:** “**Nampak-nampaknyo**”, inyo lah poi merantau leh dari kampung nyo”  
*(it seems, she has gone wander from her hometown)*

In data 2, the word [**Nampak-nampaknyo**] comes from the root word "**nampaknyo**" which then undergoes the process of affixing an affix and supports one function of this process, this word turns into [**Nampak-nampaknyo**].

#### Excerpt 4 – Reduplication with phoneme changes

Tabel 1.7

##### Reduplication with phoneme changes

No	Basic Word	Basic Form	Reduplication Process	Reduplication
1.	<i>Bolak</i>	<i>baliak</i>	<i>Bolak+baliak</i>	<i>Bolak-baliak</i>
2.	<i>Kalua</i>	<i>masuk</i>	<i>Kalua+masuk</i>	<i>Kalua-masuk</i>

Data 1 [**Bolak-baliak**] : “came out”

**VI:**“Indak young, No hp biaso ndak aktif do. Lah **bolak-baliak** den telfon”  
(*no. her phone number is not active. I have called her several times*)

In data 1, the word [**Bolak-baliak**] is reduplication with phoneme changes in which words are formed from repetition of basic word "**bolak**" accompanied by a change in one of the phonemes then the word goes [**bolak-baliak**]

Data 2 [**Kalua-masuk**] : “came out”

**VI:** “Lah dari potang den **kalua-masuk** ke took tu, indak lai den kotomu nyo leh.”  
(*Since yesterday, I have tried to go in and out of the shop, but I can not find it*)

In data 1, the word [**Kalua-masuk**] is reduplication with phoneme changes in which words are formed from repetition of basic word "**Kalua**" accompanied by a change in one of the phonemes then the word goes [**Kalua-masuk**]

#### CONCLUSION



Based on the data that has been analyzed and the discussion that has been attached. The researcher found that in the Rokan Hulu dialect in Sukadamai Village, Ujungbatu District, there was a reduplication of the Minangkabau language, the results of which were: Whole reduplication (13), Partial reduplication (4), Combined reduplication with affix growth processes (2), Reduplication with phoneme change (2). Here, the researcher also found that in the Rokan Hulu dialect of Sukadamai Village, Ujungbatu District, the Minangkabau language dominates every sentence. This research also has implications for the reduplication of the Minang language in the Rokan Hulu dialect, where the results of this research can be used by all people in Rokan Hulu as material, especially language knowledge, which in this study found that geography and transmigration in Indonesia can determine language changes based on sociolinguistic morphology reduplication studies. As a result, the Rokan Hulu dialect has mixed language characteristics between Malay, Minang Nahasa, and Indonesian, with the Minang language dominating the Rokan Hulu dialect.

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