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## Reduplication in Banjarese



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### Abstract

Reduplication is a feature of the universal language for verbs with subject. This study aimed to examine the forms of reduplication in the Banjarese using the reduplication theory of Lohr (2004), Hagegeath & Ross (2010), Baker (2003), Malin, Andrew, John & Berman (2004), Kaufman (2017), and Klinger (2005). It used the descriptive qualitative method and collected data through listening, typing, and transcription. Listening and typing techniques involved hearing and typing the informant's utterances containing reduplication in the Banjarese. The informants comprised both natives from the local district and those from the other district. The results indicated four types of reduplication in the Banjarese. These findings strengthen the theory of reduplication in the morphology of the Banjarese. Additionally, the results have practical implications for teaching Banjarese language reduplication.

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## 1 Introduction

Indonesian's spoken language, including the Banjarese, are a result of local ethnic culture, the culture, and the world community. Language directly describes reality/culture as a means of communication and is a tool for preserving the speakers' culture and activities. Subsequently, Indonesian's language and culture directly have attracted interest from many studies. One topic of study in morphology is the reduplication of words in a language. Reduplication is a recurrent form where all morphemes have a way of repeating words. This repetition of words varies with languages. Therefore, a study on reduplication is necessary to determine language forms, systems, and meanings, including the Banjarese.

Reduplication has been widely studied in Indonesian but with a limited focus on the Banjarese. These studies include: Hapay (1977), Harwati & Kurni (1978), Hapay (1979), Kurni et al. (1980), Kurni (1991), Kurni et al. (1992), Kurni (2010), Hapay (1977), examined the reduplication of nouns and verbs, while Harwati & Kurni (1978) added adjectives and pronouns in the Upper Banjarese language (Pahangany). Hapay (1981), examined the complete, partial, and vowel change reduplication of the Banjar Kanyo language. Kurni et al. (1980), analyzed the repetition of the base form in full, the first syllable, the base form with phonemic variations, and affixation in the Kuala Banjarese. Kurni (1991), only discussed phonology, treatment of linguistic elements, lexical innovation, English influence and reduction, and the influence of other languages. In Kurni (1991), there is an explanation of the full and partial form variations. Similarly, Kurni et al. (1992), only discussed the vowel change on the reduplication of the structure PAN in the Banjarese, focusing on changes in phonological structure. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the forms of reduplication in the Banjarese.

Kurni (2010), discussed the full reduplication in the Banjarese, and verb reduplication. In Kurni (2011), there are examples of Banjarese to match such as *lily-lily* (*lily-lily*), *randu-randu* (*randu-randu*), *pa-an-pa-an* (*pa-an-pa-an*), *dein-dein* (*dein-dein*), and *lumpu-lumpu* (*lumpu-lumpu*). Subandono (2017), found reduplication of affixed nouns and adjectives in the Banjarese. The study mentioned examples (*streses*) and (*manes*) (*dein*) as examples of reduplication of affixed words. Furthermore, it mentioned *lily-lily* and *randu-randu* as examples of complete reduplication. Therefore, the study is an early discussion on reduplication in the Banjarese.

Ruslinda (2017), found full and partial reduplication in Indonesian, as well as full, lateral, and partial reduplication in Fijian Malay. The study also found full and partial reduplication in the Javanese language. This shows that Indonesian and regional languages have full and partial reduplication. Previous studies on the reduplication of regional languages in Indonesian include: Lita & Nurhasani (2016), Anwarudin & Yusuf (2016), Mulya (2011), Azz & Nurhasani (2016), found full, partial, lateralized, and affixed reduplication in the Javanese language. According to Ruslinda & Yusuf (2016), the Indonesian or Malay language has full, treatment, and Affixation reduplication. Mulya (2011), found full reduplication in the Javanese language. It contains the word or process reduplication in the Banjarese. The problem discussed is the types of reduplication and examples in the Banjarese.

### Literature review

#### Types of reduplication

Reduplication is a word formation process where parts of a word are repeated (Blount & Scott, 2006). It is a morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated (Lieber, 2004). Reduplication is a common morphological operation where part of or the entire base is copied and attached to the preceding or the base form (Shibatani & Sims, 2016). Word repetition is a morphological process that repeats the whole or part of the base form or word changes. Words without a base form are called *paradigmatic repeats* (Aghadostan, 1996). Reduplication increases the productivity of a morphological process (repeating, especially) when it involves affixes. Morphologicalism is the process of changing phonemes when they occur (Kroos & Postman, 2007).

Reduplication can be grammatical or inflectional, and derivational (Chen, 1994). The grammatical process does not change the lexical elements but only gives grammatical meaning. In contrast, derivational reduplication forms new words with a lexical element different from the base form (Chen 1994, Mulya et., 2011). There are several forms of reduplication in Indonesian. First, there are base reduplication, such as (*lily-lily*), (*randu-randu*), and (*pa-an-pa-an*). Second, there are reduplication with affixation process, such as (*lumpu-lumpu*), (*dein-dein*), (*randu-randu*), and (*lily-lily*). Third, there is a combination of words such as (*randu-randu*), (*randu-randu*), and (*pa-an-pa-an*). Fourth, there are reduplication with affixation process, such as (*lumpu-lumpu*), (*dein-dein*), and (*randu-randu*). Fifth, reduplication includes (*pa-an-pa-an*), (*lily-lily*), and (*randu-randu*). Sixth, reduplication also has gender.

reduplication of nouns or words. There are various word repetitions where basic form is utilized, such as monosyllabic (*lump-lump, lomp-lomp, and lomp-lomp*) (piling, stacking, coffee, immediate) (Ruslan, 1993; Dardj, 1994).

Wahana (2011) stated that there are full and partial reduplications, supporting Kloss & Fuss (2010). This is in line with Taylor & Downing (2015), which stated that there are full and partial reduplications. Mulyono et al. (2019) discussed productive and distributed reduplications. The studies stated that productive reduplications comprise full and basic reduplications with affixes, for example in 'locking around and getting up', indicating full and basic reduplications. Moreover, the studies provided examples of basic reduplications with affixes, such as monosyllabic, polysyllabic (Dangdut, Sebelah, and berambak) words.

Kuslitasari (2017) divided reduplication into full, partial, whole speech, rhyming, affixes, consonants, tone, doubling, and other reduplications. In full reduplication, every words are repeated, which only occurs for word elements, roots, or stems or partial reduplication. Body-syll reduplication comprises words or parts appear (except whole rhyming reduplication) in which different words have nearly duplicated sounds (Pillay & Zavanca, 2017; Anwarwati, 2021; Purnamasari, 2017). Moreover, affix reduplication is changing words of words that nearly rhyme, while consonants repetition is including sounds and words in same. These doubling is used for close relationships, indicating an indicating quality that implies identity, especially in English and Chinese. Additionally, this reduplication is depressive repetition, indicating irony, sarcasm, and derisive rhyming four words with the prefix *dan* (Kuslitasari, 2017).

The theory of semantic type used in this study refers to the theory of discontinuous reduplication from Kravitz (1985). According to Kravitz, the discontinuous reduplication theory explains the repetition that does not affect the basic word content. Kravitz presented partial reduplication (two in Hebrew, three Malay, French Malay, and the West Malay). This study used the discontinuous reduplication theory to analyze the reduplication in Banjarese. The field data would show similarities or differences between the discontinuous reduplication theory and the reduplication process in the Banjarese. There is a difference in understanding between reduplication and repetition. Although reduplication is equal with repetition, the word repeat results from reduplication or iteration (Wilson, 2009; Karwalia, 2010; Hajar & Akmal, 2016).

## Banjarese

Banjarese is one of the regional languages spoken by the Banjar tribe in South Kalimantan Province (Mulyo, 2011). It spread to the provinces of Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan. According to Kassi (2002), Banjarese is a widely used language in South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan provinces. The language has the Kuala, Batu, and Hala Halaba (Kassi, 2002; Wafah, 2021), and is a member of the Austronesian language family (Mulyo, 2011). According to Wafah (2021), Banjarese is used in the provinces of South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan. The study used data from the Kuala and Hala Halaba. The Banjarese with the Kuala dialect use vowels *a*, *ia*, *u*, and *u* in its vocabulary, while the Hala Halaba dialect use *o*, *i*, and *a*. Thus, the Hala Halaba dialect is given a feature, but not the words used and understood by speakers of the Kuala and Hala Halaba.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### Methods

This study used a qualitative method to explore the meaning of an individual or group regarding social or human problems (Crivelli & Curwood, 2019). The design used morphological analysis of reduplication. The reduplication data collected were classified, analyzed, and discussed based on the reduplication theory. Additionally, the qualitative method was used to analyze the meaning of the word *logat*.

### Data and sources

The data collected required words spoken by informants collected based on several criteria. The informants were native speakers of the Banjarese residing outside South Kalimantan, and did not live in the province. Moreover, they mastered the Banjarese in the Kuala and Hala Halaba, were aged 18 and over, had a clear articulation, and were:

based to speak. Therefore, this study selected three speakers of the Bogaense with the Kado dialect, including 500 (women, 57 years), 50 (women, 57 years), and 100 (women, 58 years) (Al-Dabbas, 2021; Wang, 2005; Hassan, 2011). It also selected three speakers of the Bogaense in the Mado dialect, including 500 (male, 67 years old), 500 (male, 59 years old), and 500 (male, 60 years old).

**Data collection**

Data were collected through listening and typing techniques, as well as using document studies. The listening and typing method is a modification of the listening and note-taking technique proposed by [Indahyanti \(2011\)](#) in an oral listening or oral typing technique' documents containing repeated words. Document studies were conducted to obtain complementary data on repeated words not found in the informants' speech. The documentation was adapted from a previous study on the Bogaense, which discussed examples of reduplication in the morphological changes. Furthermore, data collection with document studies involved determining sources in the Bogaense dictionary website in words. This process was referred to as a qualitative document by [Creswell & Creswell \(2018\)](#).

**Data analysis**

Data were analyzed using a qualitative process from [Creswell & Creswell \(2018\)](#). The analysis was conducted in five steps, including organizing and preparing data, reading or viewing, coding, generating description and themes, and representation. Coding involved organizing or coding data and typing them to represent a certain meaning. Description representation entailed describing the meaning and examples of the reduplication ([Ghozali et al., 2011](#); [Wibisono, 2000](#); [Luo-Rose, 2005](#)).

**5 Results and Discussion**

This study found five forms of repeated words in the Bogaense, including full repetition, complete repetition of first phoneme structure, discontinuous repetition, sound-changing words, and phrase repeat.

**Full creative reduplication**

Full reduplication is found in the Kado and the Mado dialect. Table 1 shows a complete reduplication of two syllable root words.

**Table 1**  
**Full reduplication of two syllable root words**

Root word	Reduplication word
<i>ka-ka</i>	<i>ka-ka</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-ka-ka-</i>
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'
<i>ka-ka-</i>	<i>ka-ka-</i> 'kangkang'

**MLL** reduplication of two **MLL** root words are mostly from words from local language Bogaense, such as *ka-ka* and *ka-*. The set of full words for two-syllable root words is as follows:

- 1) *ka-ka* (woman) is *ka-ka* (woman) (what is the name of the woman?) 'What is the name of the woman?' (It is *ka-ka*.)
- 2) *ka-ka-* (woman) is *ka-ka-* (woman) 'It is an oral use for the first person.'
- 3) *ka-ka-* (woman) is *ka-ka-* (woman) (what is the name of the woman?) 'I heard he is rich, all parts of his house are tiled.'
- 4) *ka-ka-* (woman) is *ka-ka-* (woman) 'What is the name of the woman?' 'What is the name of the woman?'
- 5) *ka-ka-* (woman) is *ka-ka-* (woman) 'What is the name of the woman?' (What is the name of the woman?)



<p>bedding 'beddɪŋ'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedrʊm/bedru:m/bedru:m'</p> <p>bedspread 'bedsprɛd'</p> <p>colours 'kʌləz or the kʌləz'</p> <p>bedsheets 'bedʃi:tʃɪz or bed ʃi:tʃɪz'</p> <p>1</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m'</p>	<p>bedding 'beddɪŋ' 'beddɪŋ-beddɪŋ' (MLA Subject of Response)</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m' 'bedru:m-bedru:m'</p> <p>bedspread 'bedsprɛd' 'bedsprɛd-bedsprɛd'</p> <p>colours 'kʌləz' 'kʌləz-kʌləz' 'kʌləz'</p> <p>bedsheets 'bedʃi:tʃɪz' 'beddɪŋ-beddɪŋ' 'beddɪŋ-beddɪŋ' 'beddɪŋ-beddɪŋ'</p> <p>2</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m' 'bedru:m-bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m' 'bedru:m-bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m' 'bedru:m-bedru:m'</p> <p>bedroom 'bedru:m' 'bedru:m-bedru:m'</p>
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The use of full or words for three syllable or more basic words whose first syllable are in a K/V pattern is as follows:

1. Answer correct answer from list above: 'They're just beds'.
2. Make correct choice only if followed by/without: 'All the papers in your pocket are official' (Make choice of Response)
3. Answer correct answer from list above: 'Waving his hand for help' (Make choice of Response)
4. Make correct choice only if followed by/without: 'They're competing'.
5. Make correct choice from long-diphthong/monophthong vowels: 'What do you have to trade? They want fish'.

The use of full or words for three syllable or more basic words whose first syllable have a K/V pattern is as follows:

1. Answer correct answer from list above: 'And that's better'.
2. Answer correct answer from list above: 'They're just competing' plus falling to a day: 'will' (Make choice of Response)
3. Answer correct answer from list above: 'You do not see me, you do not hear me, you will want him'.
4. Answer correct answer from list above: 'They're just competing'.
5. Make correct choice from long-diphthong/monophthong vowels: 'What do you have to trade?'.

Table 2  
Full Diphthongs with syllables in Response

Base word + affix	Response that is not	Diphthong used
head 'hed' + -an	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -ed	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -en	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -er	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -ing	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -ly	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -ness	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -some	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'
head 'hed' + -y	head 'hed'	head 'hed' 'hedhed'

Table 2: (Head) M. B. J. MacArthur (2002) Diphthongs in Response: International Journal of

English: 4 pages	<i>phonologische 'Bauform' von</i>	<i>phonologische (morphologische) 'Bauform'</i> morph. morph.
<b>April 4, 2022</b>	<b>deutsche Ausgabe</b>	<b>englische Ausgabe (deutsch-englische Ausgabe)</b>

The use of verbs under the basic words built by us and given content is as follows:

1. **Calculate:** Calculate again in your journal today! (What are there about places like many visited times?)
2. **Return:** Use some pronunciation correction! (The group got a test at the end of it!)
3. **Form:** Calculate knowledge points! (What all the places for your my places?)
4. **Document:** Document every word! (What words are correct with the other ones?)
5. **Follow:** Follow your work! (What is the next step in the German lessons?)

### **Discussion: Morphology**

In **English**, *dis*-**symmetrisch** morphology occurs because the first syllable of the word *dis* is not fully repeated, and the second syllable is less when repeated. This also occurs because the second syllable of the word is not repeated at all in the nucleus of the first time of the root word's second syllable. The *dis*-**symmetrisch** morphology of this term is productive in forming *dis*-morphemes.

**First syllable dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology and second syllable nucleus of root word

The first **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology appears only once: initial letter and nucleus of the root word in the first syllable. It alternates the second syllable in the base word to be repeated.

1

Table 1

### **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology of the first syllable and nucleus of the second syllable

<b>Root word</b>	<b>Morphological word</b>
<b>angehen</b> /an-ge-hen/ 'follow'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/
<b>angehen</b> /an-ge-hen/ 'transport'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-ge-hen/
<b>angehen</b> /an-ge-hen/ 'help'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hilfen/
<b>allein</b> /ai-lain/ 'alone'	<b>disallein</b> /dis-ai-lain/ 'very, very alone'
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'step'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/ 'very, very go'
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'leave'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/ 'leave, leave'
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'know'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-wissen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'sing (1. Part)'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-singen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'use'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-nutzen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/ 'know'	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-wissen/

### **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology of the root word's second syllable

The second **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology occurs by creating the root word's second syllable. This **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology only appears the first syllable and alternates the second syllable.

1

Table 2

### **dis**-**symmetrisch** morphology of the root word's second syllable

<b>Root word</b>	<b>Morphological word</b>
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/
<b>gehen</b> /ge-hen/	<b>disgehen</b> /dis-ge-hen/

1

Table 3







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