CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is an important thing for a human with language every human can make a correlation with each other and interact with them. According to Algeo (2005: 2), a language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means by which human beings communicate. This definition has several important terms such as system, signs, vocal, conventional, human, and communicate.

Grimes, et al. (1997: 47) argue that the morphology of the Rote language has an agglutination typology and belongs to the middle Austronesian-Malay Polynesian language family. According to Comrie (1981: 40), agglutinated language is a type of language that has more than one morpheme in the word, the boundaries of each morpheme in a word are very clear, even though it consists of several morpheme variants so that in identifying the morpheme forms, the elements the phonetic is also very clear.

A language is a connecting tool used in communicating between one person with another. Language is one of the means of unifying the nation between one society and another. Language is also said to be arbitrary or whichever one likes which the community has agreed upon and then the language can be used in everyday speech.

Talking about language in a society is certainly never separated from communication because humans always need each other for communication is indispensable. Communication is meant by language. Language is not only about how the person expresses the words that are spoken from someone's mouth, but language can also be the form of signs or movements that can be understood by the interlocutor. There are also many kinds of languages in the form of spoken words in the world, such as regional languages, Indonesian, and even international languages (English).

The local language is a language spoken in an area with their native language. Local languages are certainly so many and varied in Indonesia, one of which is in North Maluku. Of course, there are various local languages in North Maluku, including Bacan, Bajo, Buli, Galela, Gane, Gorap, Ibu, Kadai, Makian Dalam, Makian Luar, Modole, Patani, Sahu Sawai, Sula, Taliabu, Ternate, Tidore and Tobelo. This research focuses only on a regional language on Taliabu Island, namely North Taliabu, precisely in the village of Jorjoga. The people in Jorjoga village are not originally from Taliabu, the majority of the people in Jorjoga village are from WAKATOBI, especially Binongko. People from Binongko domiciled or transmigrated to Jorjoga village. The majority of the people in Jorjoga used the Binongko M'bea-M'bea language. In this study, the researcher focuses only on Reduplication in the Binongko language. As for some examples of reduplication in the Binongko language, namely *, tombo-tombo (loncat-loncat),*

into-nomai (kesana-kemari),torang-toranga (lihat-lihat), koling-kolia (bermain-main).

Binongko is one of the islands in the WAKATOBI island district (Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko), especially in Southeast Sulawesi province. Binongko Island also has several villages including Popalia, Taipabu, Mbea-Mbea, One-One, Kufa Rukua,Jaya makmur, Lagongga, Hakka, Mole, Oihu, Kampo-Kampo and Wali. There are two languages used on this one island, namely the Binongko Cia-Cia language and the Binongko M'bea-M'bea language. Villages that use the Binongko Cia-cia language include Jaya makmur, Lagongga, Hakka, Mole, Oihu, Kampo-Kampo and Wali. The villages that use the Binongko M'bea-M'bea language are Popalia, Taipabu, M'bante, One-One, Kufa, and Rukua. Until now, the condition of Binongko language is still very original. The island is also very far from urban areas, so the village is still very beautiful and clean. In this study, the researcher only focused on the regional languages of Binongko M'bea-M'bea language In Popalia village. In the use of the Binongko language, there is a reduplication of the language that is often used in daily conversation. In several villages that use the Binongko M'bea-M'bea language, some languages have the same meaning but are distinguished by their accents. The villages that include it are Popalia, Taipabu, M'bante, One-One, Kufa, and Rukua. The researcher chooses the reduplication Binongko language in Jorjoga village.

Jorjoga is one of the villages in the North Taliabu sub-district. This village is still very clean and still thick with traditional culture. One of the reasons why the researcher chose the Binongko language in Jorjoga is because the people in Jorjoga village still use the Binongko language and they are original from Binongko who live in Jorjoga village and until now they also still use the Binongko language in their daily activity. One of the most interesting languages from Jorjoga village is a reduplication.

Reduplication in the Binongko language as the topic of this research chose because of several reasons that are as the local native language, the research on Binongko language rarely conducted by the people and it is lack interest. As one of the local languages, it represents knowledge of its community, reduplication has a unique form of reduplication in Binongko language.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Based on the background above that, in this research there are problems related to language, then questions arise as a formulation of the following problems:

1. What are the forms of reduplication in the Binongko language?
2. How does the reduplication process of Binongko language?

1.3 Scope Of The Study

In this study, a researcher focused only on the form and the process of reduplication in Binongko language M'bea-M'bea, especially in Jorjoga village.

1.4 Objectives Of The Research

There are two main objectives of this research. They are:

1. To identify the forms of reduplication in Binongko language
2. To analyze the process of reduplication in the Binongko language

1.5 Significance Of Research

As for the various benefits of this research as an insight to find out reduplication in the Binongko language in Jorjoga village.

These benefits are divided into two parts, namely theoretical significance, and practical significance.

1.5.1.1 Theoretical significance

The theoretical significances that can be obtained through this research are:

1. The theoretical benefit contained in this research is to gain knowledge on how to analyze language reduplication.

2. In theory, this research can contribute to the field of science, namely to develop reduplication theory.

1.5.1.2 The practical significance

The practical significances that can be obtained through this research are:

1. The practical benefit contained in this research is to be more aware of the value of regional languages in the reduplication of language in everyday life.

2. It is hoped that readers will be able to use this research as additional information for those who wish to make the latest research related to this topic.

1.6 Literature Review

A literature review is to show and explain briefly the library materials and results of previous research, both published and unpublished in the form of books, magazines, papers, journals, theses, dissertations, and other sources such as libraries and then from the internet networks. A literature review is required for the authenticity or originality of the research to be carried out.

The first literature review is the journal entitled **"Reduplikasi Bahasa Ciacia di desa Warinta Kecamatan Pasarwajo Kabupaten Buton",** which was written by Nazar (2017) used linguistic theory. In his journal, the writer explains that there are four forms of reduplication of Ciacia language in Warinta Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency, full of reduplication, partial reduplication, changing phonemes (changing sounds), and pseudo reduplication.

In Nazar's research on Cia-cia language reduplication in Warinta Village, Pasar Wajo district, Buton Regency, a qualitative descriptive method was used. In this study, Nazar obtained or obtained some data that was identified and classified as reduplication, in which there were Full, Partial, Phoneme (changed sound), and pseudo reduplication.

The similarity between the research and the current research is the main topic, it is about reduplication. It also has some differences, some of them are the target or object of the research and the specific title. This research is talking about reduplication *in Pasar Wajo Kabupaten Buton* while the researcher's research is talking about reduplication in Binongko language in Jorjoga village Taliabu regency, North Maluku Province.

The second literature review is the journal entitled " *Reduplikasi Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Talaud"* (A Contrastive Analysis), which was written by Maniara (2014) using morphological theory. In his journal, the writer explains that the writer describes the reduplication process in English, and in

Talaud, the writer then conducts a contrastive analysis. So the finding of her research is to find the form and meaning in English.

In the research conducted by Maniara under the research title Reduplication of English and Talaud the method used is descriptive analysis. In this study, Maniara found the forms of Whole, Partial, and affixation reduplication. The similarities in Maniara and researcher's research are full and partial reduplication, while the difference between Maniara's and the researcher is the research method used by Maniara a contrastive analysis and the researcher's research uses a morphological analysis.

The third literature review of the thesis with the title **"Sistem Reduplikasi Bahasa Muna"**, which was written by Fach Rizal (2016) used generative theory. In his journal, the writer explains that the results of data analysis in the data presented in chapter IV, it can be concluded that the reduplication system of Muna language (a study of generative transformation) does not all transform reduplications in Muna. Intact reduplication does not experience transformation symptoms because both the external and internal structures remain the same. Only partial reduplications and affixed reduplications undergo a transformation, not all of them undergo transformation.

The research was conducted by Fach Rizal under the title Research on Reduplication Systems in the Muna Language (A Generative Transformative Study). Based on the results of research conducted by Fach Rizal, there are

several words in the Muna language that are classified or included as a form of repetition in the Muna language, namely complete reduplication, partial, and affixed. From the research conducted by Fach Rizal, there are similarities and differences in the data that research found in the field.

The most basic difference is the method used in the research, namely the descriptive qualitative method (FachRizal) and the morphological analysis that the research used. In the research conducted by Fach Rizal, three forms of repetition were found in the Muna language, while in the research's research, there were four forms of repetition in the Jorjoga language.

1.7 Theoretical Basis

The theoretical basis is very necessary for this study to provide direction to the research. The theory used must provide an understanding of the object. The theoretical foundation in this study used as a reference is morphological theory.

1.7.1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the forms of words. In other words, it is the study of the ways in which lexemes and word forms are built up from smaller elements, and the changes that are made to those smaller elements in the process of building lexemes and word forms.

In addition, Morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of words (words as units in the are the subject matter of. While words are generally accepted as being (with) the smallest units, it is

clear that in most (if not all) language, words can be related to other words by rules. The rules understood by the speaker reflect specific patterns (or regularities) in the way words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech. In this way, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word-formation within and across languages and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages.

According to Lyons (1979:190), morphology deals with the internal structure of words and syntax with the rules governing their combination in a sentence. In addition, he said that:" such a minimal of grammatical an analysis of which word many composed are customarily referred as a morpheme". Morphology talks about how the process of word-forming the morphemes and the connection between one morpheme and the other word. Morphology is the field within linguistics that studies the internal structure of words.

1.7.2 Morphological processes

Morphological processes as the process that has changed the word shape giving the important grammatical position in the word formed, especially in making possible the words have a role in the sentence or making the syntactical relation in the other words, morphological process is the process of morphology to forming the word. It is talking about affixation, reduplication, and intern modification, (Abdul Chaer, 1994: 177). As while the

morphological process above, the other kinds of then can be mentioned like inflectional morphology and derivational morphology.

According to Matthewa (1991: 13), a morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context. So, morphological process, or the other term about it like morphemes process is an instrument for forming the word and consists of several forms as well as the explanation above.

In this part, the researcher just mentioned one by one their term as the process of morphology. Later, as a specification of explanation about it, the researcher will a focus on reduplication as the title of this researcher, that is reduplication in Binongko language in Jorjoga village.

1.7.3 Reduplication

Reduplication is a repetition of words that are almost used in everyday language. According to Chaer (2012: 182), "Reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either as a whole, partially (partially), or by changing the sound". Meanwhile, according to Ramlan (2011:64), "Reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, with variations of phonemes or not". From the opinion of the experts above, it can be concluded that reduplication is a series of word formations that

repeats the root word partially or completely as well as by changing the sound.

1.7.3.1. Types of reduplication

The forms of reduplication are divided into 4 full reduplications, partial reduplication, reduplication of sound changing, and pseudo. Chear (2014:182).

1. Full of reduplication

Full reduplication is the repetition of all basic forms without changing phonemes and not in combination with the process of changing affixes.

2. Partial Reduplication

Partial reduplication is the repetition of some of the basic forms here, the basic forms are not completely repeated.

3. Reduplication of sound changing

Reduplication of sound changing is the repetition of lexemes with phoneme variations.

4. Pseudo reduplication

Pseudo reduplication is the reduplication of the form of a word that appears to be the result of reduplication, but it is not clear which form is repeated.

Similarly as Chaer explained that Indonesian linguistics has so long to use a general group of terms related to reduplication in Sunda language and Java language, such as; first, **dwilingga** is repeating of basic morpheme, for example:(in Indonesian language) *meja-meja'meja-meja'*. Second, **dwilingga saling swara** is repeating a basic morpheme with vocal change and the other phonem. For example *bolak-balik, 'into-nomai'*, and so on. Third, **dwipurwa** is repeating of the first syllable, for example: *lelaki, 'moane'* pepatah, and the others, fourth, **dwiwasana** means repeating at the end of a word, for example: (in Java language) cenges 'tertawa' became cengeges '*selalu tertawa'*. Fifth, **trilingga** is repeating of basic morpheme over twice, for example (in Sunda language) dig-dag-dug '*ge'de-ge'de randasu'* and so on. So many kinds of language in Indonesian as a consequence of reduplication development and growth as good as until now.

Furthermore, Kridalaksana (1983: 143) explains that reduplication is a process and the result of the repetition of language units as a phonological and grammatical tool. According to Sukri (2008: 56), the process of reduplication or repetition is nothing but the repetition of grammatical units, both elements that are partially duplicated, either accompanied by variations of the phoneme/segment or without the phoneme/segment. The result of this reduplication of lingual units or elements is called a rephrase.

Furthermore, Ramlan (1985: 57) states that the process of repetition or reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either wholly or partly, with variations of phonemes or not. The result of the repetition is called a repeating word, while the unit repeated is the basic form. This is because everything has to do with grammar. A rephrase is a grammatical form that is in the form of multiplying part or all of the basic form of a word (Keraf, 1991: 149 in Language-MGMP). Based on this concept, in the context of linguistics, reduplication is included in the study of morphology because reduplication has the same status as the process of word formation in morphology such as affixation and word plurality.

Based on a brief description, according to Ramlan, reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units in whole or in part. Meanwhile, according to Chear reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic word form, reduplication changes sound, partial and pseudo reduplication.

According to the experts above, the definition of reduplication is almost similar to that of other researchers who argue that reduplication is a form of complete and partial repetition of basic words.

Based on the results of the research above, the researcher chose the theory from Chaer and the researcher got the results from the research on the

Binongko language in Jorjoga village, there are 3 parts including full of reduplication, sound-changing reduplication, and pseudo reduplication.

Based on a brief description of previous research which is related to the reduplication of the Binongko language, it can be concluded that no research on reduplication of the Binongko language has yet discussed how reduplication functions in the Binongko language. With this research, it is hoped that it can add to the study of the form, function, and meaning of reduplication in the morphology of the Binongko language.

1.7.4 Local Languages

Appointment of local language is based on the law; it is on the mandate of Article 32 paragraphs 2 of the 1945 Constitution which states that the state is respecting and maintaining local language as a wealth of national culture. With that verse, the state provides opportunities and flexibility to the public to preserve and develop the language as part of their respective cultures. In addition, the state advances Indonesian national culture amid world civilizations by ensuring community freedom in maintaining and developing its cultural values.

The freedom given by the 1945 Constitution does not mean freedom without restrictions due to a certain extent development and use of local languages will definitely collide with other provisions. For the purposes of the

state, the freedom of the use of the mandated local language will be hit by the limits of the language of the country. For living purposes and social association, the freedom of use of one local language also must respect the use of other local languages. In other words, the freedom of the use and development of local languages in many cases also may not violate the norms of social and existing legislation norms.

Local languages are languages spoken in an area in a sovereign state that is in a small region, federal state, province, or wider territory. According to the meaning contained in the European Charter for Minority Languages, the term minority language refers to a language that: a. Originally used in the territory of a country, by citizens of that country, which numerically constitute the smaller group than other populations in that country. b. Not an official language (or one of the official languages) in that country. c. A local language is a language that is spoken in an area within a nationality, whether it is in a small region, federal or provincial state, or a wider area. The existence of a local language is very closely related to the existence of ethnic groups that give birth to and use that language. Language becomes the main supporting element of traditions and customs. Language is also a forming element of literature, art, and culture, in the civilization of a tribe. Local languages are used in various traditional ceremonies, and in daily conversation. Thus the

local language is an element in forming regional culture and national culture as well.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

The approach used in this study uses a morphological approach. Approaches to the meaning of the smallest words and words. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word structure or word formation. According to Ralibi (in Mulyana, 2007: 5), etymologically the term morphology comes from Greek, which comes from a combination of the word morphe which means "form", and logos which means "science". Chaer (2008: 3) argues that morphology is the science of forms and their formation.

In the linguistic dictionary (Kridalaksana,2008:159), the notion of morphology is the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or parts of language structures that include words and parts of words, namely morphemes. Nurhayati and Siti Mulyani (2006: 62), state that morphology is and the process of its conversion. The various definitions of morphology become a reference for researchers in defining the meaning of morphology, namely as part of the science of language that studies the intricacies of words including their formation or change, which includes words and parts of words or morphemes.

The object of morphological study is morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. Morphological units are morphemes (roots or affixes) and words. The morphological process involves components, including: basic components or basic forms, forming tools (affixes, duplications, compositions), and grammatical meanings (Chaer, 2008:7). The following is an explanation of the morphological unit and the morphology process.

The method used in this research is a more effective qualitative descriptive method. From the above statement about the meaning of the word.

Figure 1: Conceptual Scheme "The Reduplication Of Binongko

Language In Jorjoga Village"

| Reduplication |
| Descrptive Qualitative Method |

Morphological Analysis

The Form Of Reduplication

Process of Reduplication In Jorjoga Village

The Reduplication Of Binongko Language In Jorjoga Village
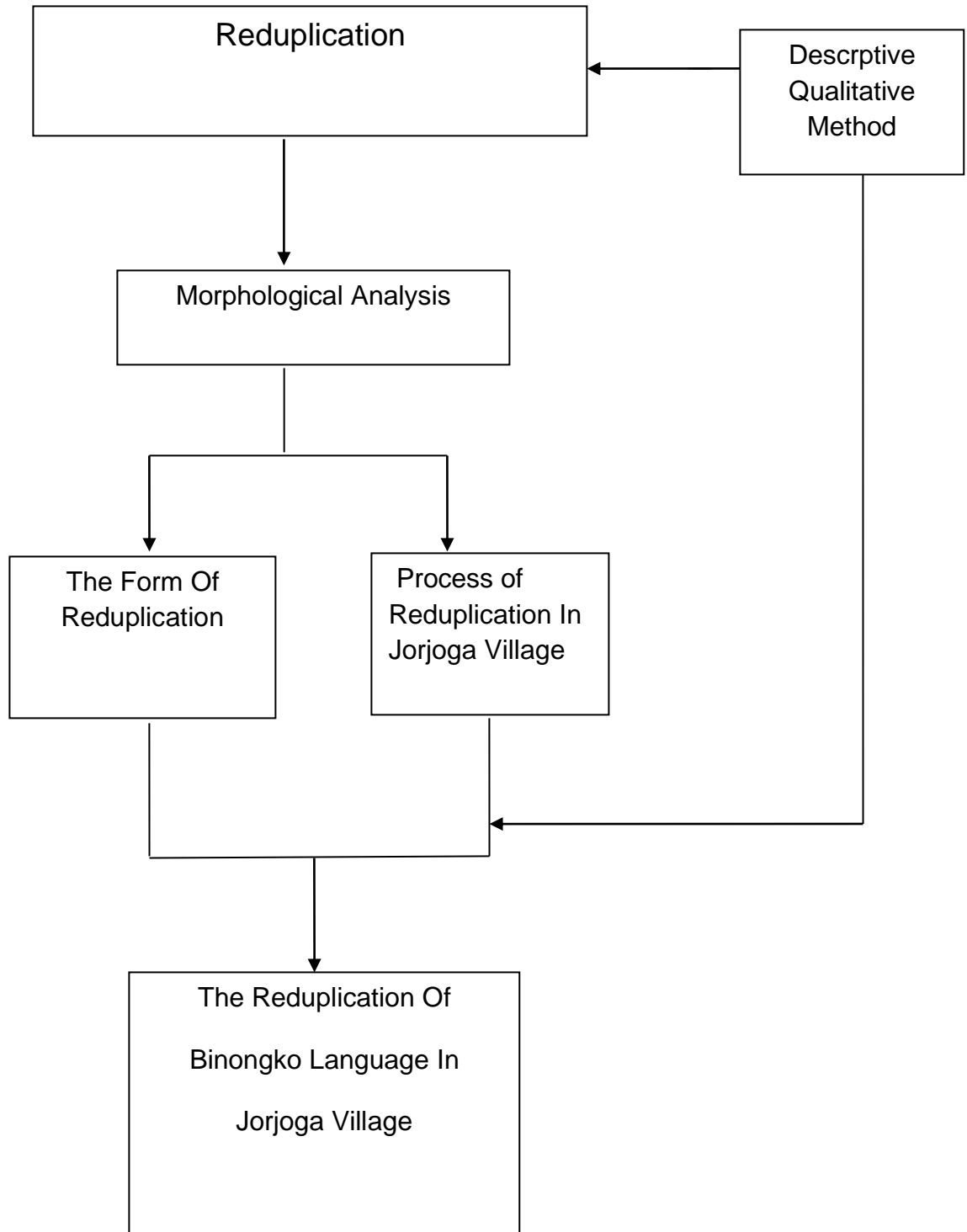
1.9 Methods And Techniques

Methods are steps that are owned and carried out by the researcher in order to collect information or data and conduct investigations on the data that has been obtained. The method is indispensable in research because with this method a study is expected to get better results.

1.9.1. Types of Method

1.9.1.1. Qualitative Method

According to Miles and Huberman in Sadikin (200:2), qualitative method tries to clarify kind of the unique is have in individual, groups, society and organization in the daily life on the whole, detail, deepen and can be responsibility in quality. This type of research is field research (field research), namely direct observation of the object under study in order to obtain relevant data. Qualitative research is the method for collecting research data. Using this method, the researcher goes straight to the field where she conducts research to pay attention, understand, listen and record all data obtained during the study. It was all obtained from the community as respondents from research conducted.

1.9.1.2. Descriptive Method

Descriptive method is a purpose to make describe in a manner systematic, factual and accurate about facts and population characters or

certain area. In the other words, descriptive method is used by means that the researcher does based on the facts or the phenomenon that imperially life in its speaker or pronouncer.

1.9.2. Data Sources

The data sources in this research are focused on the data collected through the language spoken by Binongko speakers in Jorjoga Village. There are two ways to get the data in this research, namely primary data and secondary data.

1.9.2.1. Primary Data

Primary Data is data obtained by researcher from the first source of both individual and groups such as interview or direct observation in the field which are usually carried out by researcher. In this research, the primary data is taken based on the foundation that language can only be understood right if witnessed in the actual situation in the complete context. This is what makes interviews with related speakers are the primary data.

1.9.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained or collected through books, journals, brochures and articles that are obtained from websites related to the

research. In other words, secondary data is making research data stronger in the data collection.

1.9.3. Location and Informant

1.9.3.1. Location

Jorjoga is one of the villages located on the island of Taliabu, North Taliabu district. Jorjoga village has an area of about 1,469.93 km² and has a total population density of around 357 source. This village was chosen by the researcher as the location for collecting research data because most of the native speakers of the Binongko language live in the village of Jorjoga. From here, the researcher sees something interesting and can be studied, namely the use of reduplication in the Binongko language in Jorjoga village. The research collect data from July to December 2021.

1.9.3.2. Informant

Informant is people that are answering a questions submitted in research, and informant is people who provide information, which is the main source in collecting data research. They are collecting also the information but do not participate in the research writing process. In this research, the researcher has selected 12 people as the respondent and 2 people as the main informant for the criteria for sources that used as informants and also respondents are:

a. The native speaker of Binongko Language

 b. Has around 40-60 years old and live in Jorjoga Village

c. Have at least primary school education

d. Can speak Indonesia/Malay Taliabu (Jorjoga)

 e. Ready to be an informant

1.9.4. Population and Sample

1.9.4.1. Population

The population is a collection of all possible people, objects, and other sizes that become objects of attention or a collection of all concerns. The population in this research is all of the society in Jorjoga Village, it is around 488 the head family according to the data from the Village head office of Jorjoga.

1.9.4.2. Sample

Sample is a part of a particular population that is a concern. In this study the technique used for sampling is a random sample (probability of sampling), namely the sample selection method, where each population member has the same opportunity. For the selection of the sample itself, it is chosen 12 people of respondents from the community which was the

Binongko start from 40 years old until 60 years old that case using Binongko language when they interaction in their daily life. The ages are chosen because based on the criteria of the respondents and informant that has been presented in the previous discussion that who qualifies into respondents and informant in those aged between 40 until 60 years old.

1.9.5. Data Collection Technique

The data is collected by the researcher by doing some techniques, they are:

1.9.5.1. Observation

This technique is captured through behavior or activity observation. It is collected using methods such as human observation, open-ended surveys, or the use of an instrument or sensor to monitor and record information. Gunarwan (2002) states that observation techniques are carried out by the researcher by looking and living in language behavior in a speech event.

1.9.5.2. Interview

The interview is means data collection technique used to collect data through native speakers directly. The respondents and informant are those who stayed in the Jorjoga Village. The researcher uses recording while make

an interviewing the informant. In addition, to strengthen data in the field, researcher also took data at the Village office as the proof of legitimate data for further research.

1.9.5.3. Recording

This research is also using recording as data collecting technique. In this case, the researcher recorded natural conversation between informant and the researcher by using smart phone.

1.9.5.4. Questionnaire

The researcher also makes some questions that related to the main problem. The questioner will let the respondents to answer the questions henceforth used as one of the valid data from informant. This questioner make as the supporting data because the research is using descriptive qualitative method.

1.9.5.5. Library Media

The researcher use book media in the library to be used as supporting data on this research.

1.9.6. Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzing data of this research is using three techniques there are classification, explanation, and conclusion. From this technique, the

researcher can explain the Reduplication Of Binongko Language In Jorjoga village.

1.9.6.1. Making The Transcription

The collected data will be transcribed. This technique is make the researcher easy to analyze, in order get the good data and then analyze it.

1.9.6.2. The Classification

In this section, the researcher makes classifications such as the level of informant's understanding of Binongko language and Reduplication In Binongko Language.

1.9.6.3. The Analysis of Interpretation

The last part of the technique of analyzing data is interpreting the data that has been obtained and then applied to the related theories of this research. As for the main problems that will be discussed and elaborated in this research are the first, how the Binongko people understand The Reduplication in Jorjoga village.