

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is a medium used to convey and understand ideas, thoughts and opinions. Language is also defined as communication system using sounds that are spoken through speech organs and uses the processing of vowel symbol with conventional meaning arbitrarily. Brown(1984). Language plays an important role in human life, especially as a means of communication between humans with one another because language can influence a person's thinking, behavior, and perception of the world around him. As a system of words, language also has rules and certain pattern of use. The changes of word structure to word class and the meaning of all words is included in linguistic, namely morphology.

Morphology is a field within linguistic that is concerned with the study of internal structure of words and the way are formed and use in language. Matthews (1978): says, Morphology is study of how language processes words as lexical units and how words are formed from morphemes. More specifically, morphology studies how words are composed of the smallest units that contribute to meaning and how these morpheme that combine to form more complex words. There are some fields in morphology but in this study the researcher will only discuss about reduplication of words.

Reduplication is a morphological process in which a word or part of a word is repeated partially or completely to form a new word with a similar or different meaning from the original word. Bauer (2003): says. "Reduplication is process in which a word or morpheme is repeated completely or partially to form a new word that is related to the original word". Reduplication is also a process in which a morpheme or word is phonetically or morphologically repeated or repeated specified variations. This process is often found in various languages and has various functions and meanings. Reduplication could be occurs at the phonological, morphological and syntactic levels. Reduplication in phonological order does not change meaning, while morphological reduplication occurs in lexeme repetition so that meaning changes can occur.

Reduplication in Indonesian is an important mechanism and productive morphological tool in word formation. Reduplication is also a form in linguistic units. Based on how to repeat the basic form, repetition can be classified into four groups: (1) whole repetition, (2) partial repetition, (3) repetition combined with affix processes, and (4) repetition with phoneme changes, Chaer (2006:286). The form of reduplication in Indonesian is divided into two, namely (1) the form of root reduplication and (2) the form of basic reduplication with affixes. In this case the author will only examine to Tobelo language reduplication in Foya Tobaru Village

Tobelo language is one of traditional languages in Indonesia, especially in North Maluku. This language is spread almost in all districts.

Even so, there is not much research that examines this language especially in Foya Tobaru Village. Tobelo language is used for communication as fellow speakers in daily life as well as in traditional activities. In Tobelo language there are several forms of reduplication, as example:

1. “ *O nyawa ga wo jobo **nao-naoko** wo ma make o koiwa ?*”

“Is the person who went to fishing catch the fish?”

2. “*No **lega-lega** ahi inomo ga e!*”

”Please protect my food for a while okay!”

In the example above there are two forms of reduplication that occur, when(1) is partial reduplication which is **nawoko(n)** as the root word become **nawo – nawoko(v)**. In this case there is change in word class when partial reduplication occurs. And, (2) is whole reduplication from **lega(v)** to **lega-lega(v)**, this reduplication is not changes the word class but the meaning of this word. The meaning of **Lega** is (See,look) but if it's become **lega-lega**, the meaning become (keep,protect).

From the example above there are some variations of reduplication form in Tobelo language that has their own unique styles and it is interest to be researched.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the problem statement could be taken as follows:

1. What are the types of reduplication that used in Tobelo language?
2. What is the grammatical function of the reduplication in Tobelo language?

1.3. Scope of the Research

This research based on the statement of the problem above then only limited to what the function of reduplication in that language and what is the variety of the reduplication in this language.

1.4. Objective of the Research

1. To identify the types of reduplication of Tobelo language in Foya Tobaru Village
2. To analyze the grammatical function of reduplication of the Tobelo language used in Foya Tobaru Village

1.5. Significances of the Research

1.5.1. Theoretical significances

This research is expected to provide knowledge about traditional language in North Maluku especially Tobelo language to readers and the other researchers.

1.5.2. Practical Significances

This research is expected to contribute to development and maintenance of regional language, especially the Tobelo language in Foya Tobaru and as an input for the speaking community to know more about their own language, especially teenagers.

1.6. Review of Related Literature

To support this research and as references, the researcher looks for some related writings or research such as articles and journals about reduplication. Following are some brief exposures of the intended research.

First, research from Sato and McDonnell with the journal title "*Reduplication in Indonesian and the Lexicalist hypothesis*". This research discuss about reduplication in Indonesian through a survey on four popular newspapers in Indonesia. They reveals that nominal reduplication allow stem and stem affix while verbal reduplication only allow stem affix.

The Second, research from Mulae with the journal title "*Mengenal Reduplikasi Bahasa Tidore Dalam Upaya Pemertahanan Bahasa Daerah*". Humano Journal Sciences, Khairun University, Vol. 7 2016. The journal discuss about reduplication in Tidore language and reveals that the reduplication in Tidore language is consist of whole reduplication, partial, at the end of word and at the beginning. This research is provides an overview of how to examine the reduplication in Tobelo language,

because the Tobelo and Tidore languages are in the same province. So the relation between both of them is definitely not complicated.

The third, research from Maniara with the journal title "*Reduplikasi Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Talaud ("Suatu Analisis Kontrastif")*". *Jurnal elektronik fakultas sastra universitas sam ratulangi 3 (2), 2014*. This journal describes and analyzes the English and Talaud specifying on the reduplication process and the contrast of both to find the similarities and differences in terms of form analyzing.

The fourth, research from Putri with the journal title "*Analisis Kontrastif Reduplikasi Bahasa Jawa Dengan Bahasa Indonesia*". *Arkhaiis-Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia 8 (2), 2017*. This research is to describe the comparative levels of reduplication in Indonesian and Javanese. This research is contrastive analysis and the object of research is reduplication in Indonesian and Javanese. This research was conducted using qualitative method. The result of this research was the discovery of Javanese and Indonesian, each of which has a form of reduplication that is interrelated with one another.

The Fifth, research from Alhadar and Tawari with the journal title "*Reduplikasi kata Berimbuhan Bahasa Melayu Ternate*". *Gramatika: Jurnal Ilmu Kebahasaan dan Kesastraan 9 (1), 2021*. This article studies the reduplication process of Malay Ternate (BMT). By using the qualitative method, this study describes the process of reduplication and its implication for BMT. This study shows that any word that is reduplicated up

to three times due to the basic word can be used independently in BMT or not bound to the prefix. While the word that is always bounds to the prefix in its use has a chance of only twice.

The sixth, research from Saputri & Ermawati with the journal title "*Reduplikasi Bahasa Melayu Riau Dialek Rokan Hulu di Desa Rantau Kasai Kecamatan Tambusai Utara*". This research motivated by the unique reduplication of the related to the number of syllables produced can be different when translated to Indonesian. The conclusion of this study is there are 4 types of reduplication in this language, (1). Whole reduplication, (2). Partial reduplication, (3). Reduplication with the affixation, and (4). Phoneme changes reduplication.

The seventh, research from Ridwan and Umar with the journal title "*Reduplikasi Bahasa Sahu*". This research describes the reduplication in Sahu language in West Halmahera especially in Awer Village. This research using qualitative method and reveals that Sahu language has four types of reduplication, whole reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication combine with affixing process, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

The eight, Research from Jufri with the journal title "*Reduplikasi Bahasa Makian Timur*". This research describes about reduplication of Makian language in North Maluku using the qualitative method. The focus of this research is the form and the use of reduplication in Makian

language and the data collection techniques that is observation, refer to entangling skills, interview and documentation.

From the eight studies above, there are differences with the research that will be conducted by the author. Like the research by Sato and McDonnell, the focus of their research is only to the fourth famous newspaper in Indonesia, so the result of this research are only limited to writings published in newspapers, not to the daily conversation as would be carried out by researcher. Research from Mulae, discusses the reduplication in Tidore language which is this research would be the closest research with reduplication of Tobelo language, because both of them is in the same province. This research is also using a morphological approach and the focus of the research is on the daily conversation used in Tidore. Not the same as the others, research from Maniara and Putri discusses about the contrastive analysis between two languages that is Talaud Language and English from Maniara and Javanese and Indonesian from Putri. From both of this research gain insight into how reduplication occurs by comparing two languages to find the differences and similarities between them. Research from Jufri, Ridwan and Allhadar with is Tawari research of reduplication of regional language in North Maluku, same as the Tobelo language. The differences are about the object of the research and the problem raised becomes a research topic. From this research, the researcher received a reference oh how to conduct reduplication research in Tobelo language.

From the previous studies above share similarities with this research, that is examining morphological process. However, when looking at the sources of the data being studied, the differences are very clear. Meanwhile in this research, researcher attempts to study Reduplication of Tobelo language in Foya Tobaru Village, which has not been previously studied. The result of the previous research on morphological process especially reduplication or repeated words could become the information and references for researcher in exploring Reduplication of Tobelo language in Foya Tobaru Village.

1.7. Theoretical Base

In general a theory is used to identify and define a problem. Theory used as an analytical knife. Base to the problem statement above, presumably requires theories according to the experts in order to create a concept for make a detailed discussion of this proposal. Theoretical base is very important to this research in helping direct and provide initial hypothesis as well as guidelines in research. To strengthen the research following is theory used by the author.

1.7.1. Linguistics

Linguistic is a science that studies the basic aspect of language universally and in general, which include phonology,

morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Linguistics also includes fundamental concepts in language, such as word, phrase, sentences and discourse.

According to Chomsky (1957) linguistic is science that studies human language systematically. Especially in terms of innate or cognitive abilities that enable human to understand and use language. He also introduced the generative-transformational theory of language which is the basis of modern linguistic theory.

Linguistic itself describe and explain the nature of human language. According to Echols and Shadily (1989) linguistic is a science of language or whatever that related to scientific language. Meanwhile, a linguist is someone who studied linguistics.

Linguistic defined as discussion of language as a field of knowledge. Which means the discussion of language is investigated systematically and empirically observing can display true or not, as well as one general theory about structure of language (Lyons, 1968).

1.7.2. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies about the internal structure of words are formed from smaller elements, called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest unit in language that has a grammatical meaning or function. Morphology deals with how

these morphemes are combined to form words and how these rules apply in a language.

Saussure (1916), in his famous book "Course in General Linguistics" says morphology is the study of the smallest units of language that have meaning, namely morpheme. A morpheme is smallest articulatory unit that carries meaning. Saussure distinguished two types of morphemes, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Chomsky (1949), a prominent linguist, has quite different view of morphological theory than Ferdinand de Saussure. According to Chomsky, morphology must be understood as a part of generative grammar and language is seen as a system built from the smallest elements called "primitives".

In Chomsky's view, morphology is the branch of generative grammar responsible for describing how words are formed from these primitive elements. These primitive elements are known as "morphemes", as in Saussure's theory, but in Chomsky's generative grammar, morphemes are classified into different types based on their properties.

Matthews (1978): says, Morphology is study of how language processes words as lexical units and how words are formed from morphemes. More specifically, morphology studies how words are composed of the smallest units that contribute to

meaning and how these morpheme that combine to form more complex words.

1.7.3. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process to making new words in language by doubling one or several syllables from a basic word, either in whole or in part. This process is done to clarify the meaning or to give the effect or repetition or intensity to the words that are formed.

Ramlan (2009) says the process of repetition or reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variation or not. And,

Keraf (1991) says reduplication can be viewed in term of form, meaning and function. Reduplication occurs when syllable or basic words are repeated or represented by same or similar words. According to him reduplication occurs when a morpheme is repeated or replicated to form a new word. The repeated morpheme is can be a single letter, syllable, or even a complete word.

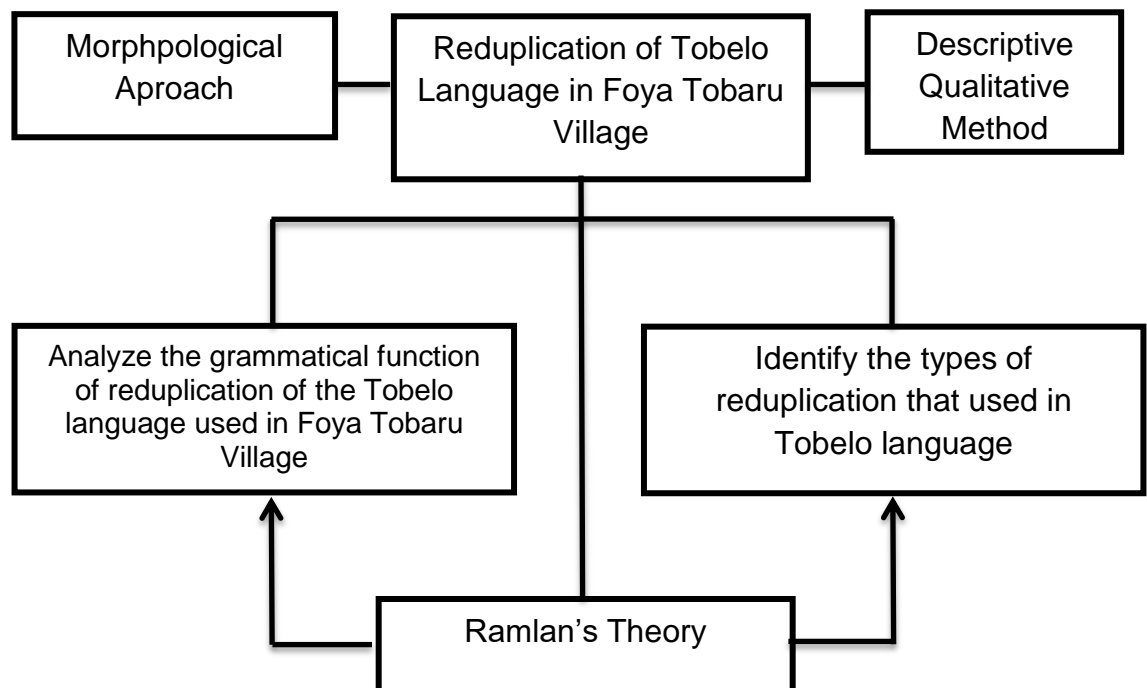
Almost the same with Keraf, Verhaar (2008), says reduplication is a morphological process that occurs when a morpheme (the smallest unit) is repeated or replicated to form a new word with a different meaning. Verhaar divides reduplication into three types based on the function and meaning produced: (1)

Full reduplication, (2) Partial reduplication and (3) Iterative reduplication.

Not the same as the two theories above, Chomsky and Halle (1968), in their book “The sound pattern of English” saying that the reduplication occurs just at the phonological or level or the sounds, not the morphological or syntactic.

Between several theories around reduplication above, the linguist have explained and provided definitions with each base each other’s thoughts. Of course their result will be compared according to the context of sentences reduplication in Tobelo language.

1.8. Conceptual Scheme



1.9. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The research will be carried out in Foya Tobaru Villages in East Gane, South Halmahera, North Maluku with the method and technique as follows.

1.9.1. Descriptive Qualitative Method

According to Creswell (1999) Qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding which is based on methodology that investigates a social phenomena and human problem. In this approach, researcher make a complex picture, scrutinizing words, detailed reports of view respondent, and conducted a study on the situations you're in. Furthermore, Bogdan (2007) says that qualitative methodology is a research procedure produce descriptive data in form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.

1.9.2. Research Location

Research location refers to the place where a research study is conducted or where data collection takes place. Lincoln and Guba (1985); Defines the research location as "focus determined boundary". This research will be carried out in East Gane, especially in Foya Tobaru villages that use the tobelo language as the traditional language. The reason for choosing Foya Tobaru

Village as research location is because there has not been much research on Tobelo language, especially about reduplication in Foya Tobaru Village, so this also a way to maintain language because there has been a shift.

1.9.3. Data Sources

Data Sources are the places where information obtained. According to Moleong (2012), data are facts or information that are still raw and have not been process or interpreted. Data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is information collected directly from the source, such as through survey or experiments, while secondary data refer to pre-existing information gathered from other sources like books, reports, or existing database. The data in this research are data on Tobelo language (reduplication) which is used in daily conversation in Foya Tobaru Village.

1.9.4. Method of Collecting Data

The technique used in data collection is observation, interview and documentation. This technique it aimed to collect data in order to conduct research directly dealing with people who use Tobelo language which will be researched.

a. Observation

Observation is the act of carefully watching or monitoring something to gather information or collect data. Bodgan and Biklen (1992) state that observation is a data collection technique that is carried out by direct observation of behavior, situations or phenomena observed in the field. Observation is divided into two, Participants and Non-Participants. In participants, the researcher participates in the activities being observed so that can gain a deeper understanding of the experiences of the subject being observed. Whereas in non-participants, the researcher do not participates so that can obtain a more objective understanding of what is occurred.

b. Interview

Interview is structured or unstructured conversation between two or more people, typically conducted by an interviewer who ask question to gather information, opinion or personal experiences from the interviewee. Moleong (2005) states that interview are data collection technique that is carried out by asking question directly to respondent in a social interaction. Interview conducted in a structured, open and free with references to interview guide so that informants can provides view regarding ideas and perceptions in a comprehensive and focused.

c. Documentation

The interview is the primary data that reveals informants' opinion and their perception. In the interview process, documentation will be carried out by using a device to recording and photos for support the research. The document is used to complete main data.

1.9.5. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of finding and compiling research data systemically obtained in the data collection with how categorize, describe into units, and organize into patterns and choose which ones are important and which will be learned and make conclusion so that they are easy to understand. Sugiyono 2005. The steps for analyzed are as follows:

a. Data selection

Data selection is the process of selecting and sorting data obtained for reporting purpose. It's intended to the data obtained is relevant to the research.

b. Data Classification

Data classification is categorization data based on part of the research to suit the statement of problem. Classification of data aims to arrange data systematically which will help in the research process.

c. Formulate Result of Research

Data which obtained will formulated in accordance predefined data classification. The formulation of the result of this research will be set in a systematic report and directed.

d. Result Analysis

After the data is classified and combined according to shape and type, the data is analyzed based on the classification technique. In this process the researcher will be combined several theories to produces new idea and thoughts as the strengthening of research.