

An Analysis of Reduplication in Cia-Cia Language

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Abstract

Ciacia language (CL), spoken in Buton, specially in Laporo community and also used as a communication tool in the Ikatan Kerukunan Keluarga Cia-Cia Laporo (IKKCL) in Kota Sorong. This study aims to explore reduplication in the Cia-Cia language. This research is field research and literature with data collection techniques, namely: elicitation, recording, and introspection. The source of this research data is oral data obtained through informants. After the information is collected, the next steps taken are to analyze the data with the following steps; describe the data obtained, classify, and summarize the results obtained from the informant. The results showed that the form of verb reduplication in Cia-Cia language which found on Full reduplication, partial reduplication and reduplication with affixes. Form of reduplication of noun in Cia-Cia language which found on partial reduplication and reduplication with affixes. Form of reduplication of adjective in Cia-Cia language which found on reduplication with affix ma-. This research is expected to enrich linguistic insight and be a reference for regional languages as an effort to preserve regional languages in Indonesia.

Keywords: Ciacia Language, Reduplication, Morphosyntax

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is home to numerous ethnic groups from Sabang to Merauke, each with its own language and dialect. These groups have diverse cultures and social backgrounds, contributing to the rich tapestry of vernaculars across the nation. Preserving these languages and cultures is crucial for maintaining Indonesia's cultural heritage and diversity. Language is a vital part of every culture, serving as a medium for self-expression, communication, and social integration. In Indonesia, the Indonesian language is used as a common tool for communication among people in their daily activities.

The 1945 Constitution of Indonesia, specifically Article 36, emphasizes the importance of maintaining regional languages, such as Javanese, Sundanese, and Buginese. It states that these languages are to be respected and preserved by the State. Similarly, the 1993 MPR Decree No. 11/MPR/1993 highlights the need to nurture and preserve regional languages to enrich the Indonesian language and national cultural heritage.

Given these mandates, research and development of vernacular languages are essential. The CiaCia language (CL), spoken in Buton, plays a significant role in the region's cultural expressions, including arts, weddings, and ethnic identity. Ciacia language is grouped in Muna-Buton Language of West Austronesia Family. Morphologically, CL has a morphemic process, that is affixation. It has several affixes, either prefix, infix, suffix, or circumfix. It is a language with

agglutinative type. Besides, based on constituent word order, CL has SVO type. CL has an important role in the daily communication, mainly for Ciacia community (Yani, 2018). CL also used as a communication tool in the Ikatan Kerukunan Keluarga Cia-Cia Laporo (IKKCL) in Kota Sorong.

Understanding the role of local languages in national language development and cultural preservation is crucial. The Cia-Cia language, like other regional languages in Indonesia, has a unique morphological structure, particularly in its system of reduplication. This research aims to provide a detailed description of the reduplication system in the Cia-Cia language.

Many people are unfamiliar with the concept of reduplication, which involves forming words through the repetition of base words. Reduplication is a morphemic process that occurs by repeating the basic form in the form of a grammatical unit. The repetition of the basic form can be done morphemically or phonemically, thus producing a new word called a reduplication (Aron, Ketut, I Nyoman, 2016). Reduplication also defined as a process of word formation by repeating its basic form. The process includes various types: full looping, partial looping, looping with phoneme variations, and looping combined with affixation. Full looping involves repeating the entire base form. Based on the base form being repeated, full looping can be categorized into two types: single or monomorphic, and complex or polymorphemic. For instance, single words in carpentry such as "ogrok-ogrok" demonstrate monomorphic repetition, while complex patterns like "mbengkong-mbengkong" exemplify polymorphemic repetition (Bin Tahir et al., 2020; Inkelas, 2008).

Several researchers explored about reduplication in some languages in Indonesia. Sunda Ariana analyzed about reduplication in Palembang language (Aron, Ketut, I Nyoman, 2016), (Ariyono et al., 2014; Subiyanto, 2018) explain the semantic functions of full reduplication, and to present the process of deriving full reduplication in the three languages, Indonesian, Javanese, and Sundanese. David Gil also discussed about repetition and reduplication in Riau Indonesian (Gil, 2011).

Research on the Ciacia language has been ongoing for the past few years. Among them are the adaptation several phonological in Indonesian words into Ciacia in Buton district (Indrawati, 2015), Maxims of Politeness in Cia Cia Language (Yani et al., 2016), Batata Construction of Cia-Cia Language in traditional medicine (Husni, Laksana et al., 2021), Etymology of Polysemic Words In Cia Cia Language: a diachronic semantic study (Hanan, 2013). There is also research that discusses the problems of using the Cia-Cia language and the factors that influence the maintenance of the Cia-Cia language in the family realm of the KKL community in Malawei Village, Sorong City (Haerani & Putra, 2021).

Several previous studies on language reduplication in several regional languages in Indonesia have been conducted, as well as several studies on aspects of the Ciacia language. We can conclude that research on reduplication in the Ciacia language is still lacking. In fact, the Ciacia language itself is still widely used by the Laporo community from Buton Island, where speakers of this language are still widely spread throughout Indonesia. Therefore, research on reduplication in the Ciacia

language is considered still very important to be carried out. This research will explore reduplication in the Cia-Cia language, focusing on verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive analysis approach. The researchers gathered data directly from the field and utilized library methods to obtain relevant theories concerning the studied problem. The research was conducted in Kota Sorong, in Ikatan Kerukunan Keluarga Cia-Cia Laporo (IKKCL) community. The primary data source consists of Ciacia speakers in Kota Sorong. The data includes words and sentences spoken by the informants. Data collection methods included elicitation (posing direct and targeted questions), recording, and introspection.

Once the data was collected, it was analyzed through describing, classifying, and summarizing the information obtained from the informants.

After collecting the data, the writer using technique of descriptive analysis to describe the data gathered from the field namely reduplication of Cia-Cia language which found on verb, noun, and adjective. The aims of technique of data analysis are determine the meaning of reduplication and analyze the usage of reduplication.

RESULT

The writer used “descriptive qualitative” to analyzed the data with morphosyntactic. The subject of this research, consist of reduplication of verb, reduplication of noun and reduplication of adjective. The writer has chosen three informants from Cia-Cia societies in Sorong city. The data collection by researcher used translation, elicitation and introspection, the writer has given some sentences in Indonesian for informants to translate in Cia-Cia language. These known the morphological grammar of reduplication in Cia-Cia language in full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication combining with affixes.

1. Reduplication of verb in Cia-Cia Language

In this section the writer found some forms and meaning of verb Reduplication in Cia-Cia Language as follow:

A. The full verb reduplication in Cia-Cia language

Bhebe → *bhebe-bhebe*
 To hit → “to hit something repeatedly”

1) a. *Inda’u obebhe sabhangkano*

I hit friend his

I hit his friend

b. *Musar nobhebe-bhebe sabhangkano padhe arondo*

Musar he hits (repeatedly) friend his until night

Musar hits (repeatedly) his friend until night

Baca → “*baca-baca*”

To read → “reading repeatedly”

2) a. *Isoo cubaca boku pugau inggirisi*

You read book language English

- You keep reading English book
 b. *Indau obaca-baca boku pugauno inggirisi bita-bita*
 Indau read (repeatedly) book language English every day
 I always read English book every day.

1.) Reduplication with verb affixes (**prefix pi-**)

Ndole → *pindole-ndole*
 Fall → “lie down”(for relax)

- 3) a. *Inda 'u ondole ane bucu i lala mdolu*
 I fell when pass in way slippery
 I always fall when I pass in the slippery way
 b. *Moia nopindole-ndole I kado,ono Any*
 They lie down (for relax) in bedroom her any
 They always lie down (for relax) in the Any's bedroom

2.) Reduplication of verb with prefix **po-**

Kuadhi → *pokuadhi-kuadhi*
 To pinch → pinch each other

- 4) a. *Iwan nokuadhi akakano*
 Iwan he pinch brother his
 Iwan pinch his brother
 b. *Isami topokuadhi-kuadhi*
 We pinch each other
 We are pinch each other

2. Reduplication of noun in Cia-Cia language

In reduplication of noun with affix in Cia-Cia language the writer only found Partial reduplication (regressive reduplication) and **prefix ka-**

1.) Regressive reduplication:

Ka'ana → *kaka'ana*
 House → replica of house (toy)

- 5) a. *Idin nopakana ka'anano*
 Idin he make house his
 Idin build his house
 b. *Isami topakana ka'kaana dhiaso unjkaka*
 We make toys house for children
 We make toys house for the children

2.) Reduplication of noun with **prefix ka-**

Isa → *kaisa-isa*
Fish → *replica of fish(toys fish)*

- 6) a. *Isimiu kaholi isa toowa*
 You we buy fish big
 You bough a big fish
 b. *Indau oholi kaisa-isa dheaaso a'ai'u*
 I buy replica of fish for my daughter
 I bough a replica of fish for my daughter

3. Reduplication of adjective in Cia-Cia language

In Cia-Cia language reduplication of adjective found affixes reduplication.

1.) Reduplication of adjective with **affix ma-** in Cia-Cia language

<i>Ngkolo</i>	→	<i>mangkolo-ngkolo</i>
Sour	→	rather sour

- 7) a. *Taepa nakeeana ngkolo pali*
Mango this sour very
This mango is very sour
- b. *Taepa cukee mangkolo-ngkolo*
Mango there sours repeatedly
There mango is rather sour

DISCUSSION

Base on the result, the researcher analyzed of reduplication in Cia-Cia language with Morphosyntactic analysis which on full reduplication, partial reduplication, reduplication with affixes.

Full verb reduplication can be formed by repeating all based form without undergoing phonemic change and affixation. The example in result can be concluded that the meaning of the base form that the used in the sentence of (1a) *inda'u obhebe sabhangkano* in Cia-Cia language indicating that someone does an activity once. While the example (2b) *Musar nobhebe-bhebe sabhangkano padhe arondo* is full reduplication in Cia-Cia language, word of *bhebe-bhebe* used to indicate repeatedly that someone does an activity more than once. The base form word of Cia-Cia language in (1a) *obhebe* is added by subject marker *bound morpheme O-* in first singular person. While full reduplication in Cia-Cia language (1b) *nobhebe-bhebe* is added by subject marker *bound morpheme NO-* in third singular person.

In the following examples, the writer concludes that the meaning of the base form that the used in the sentence of (2a) *iso'o cubaca boku pugauno inggirisi* in Cia-Cia language indicating that someone does an activity once. While the example(2b) *Inda'u obaca-baca boku pungauno inggirisi bita-bita* is full reduplication in Cia-Cia language, word of *baca-baca* used to indicate repeatedly that someone always does an activity more than once. Subject of the sentences(2a) above using subject at second plural person, sign with bound morpheme *cu-*. While sample of (2b) above subject of the sentences with using bound morpheme *O-* in first singular person. This full repetition is in line with the term called full looping by Bin Tahir et al., where the repetition occurs throughout the basic form (Bin Tahir et al., 2020). Full reduplication also found in another regional language, including Javanese and Sundanese (Subiyanto, 2018).

The next reduplication is with verb affixes (**prefix pi-**) Regressive reduplication is partial reduplication of which the repeated part of the basic elements is on the left side. The example: *Ndole* become *pindole-ndole* its mean “fall or “lie down” (for relax). The sentence: *Inda'u ondole ane bucu i lala mdolu* can be interpreted as “I fell when pass in way slippery” or “I always fall when I pass in the slippery way”. In another sentence: *Moia nopindole-ndole ikado,ono Ani* can be interpreted as “They lie down (for relax) in bedroom her any” or “They lie down (for relax) in the Any's bedroom. Based on the example, the sentence of *Inda'u ondole ane bucu lala mdolu* indicate that word of *ondole* is someone does an activity only once, The base form word *ndole*

added by subject marker *bound morpheme* O- in first singular person. While the example *Moia nopindole-ndole I kado,ono Any*, indicate reduplication of word *nopindole-ndole* subject marker bound morpheme no- in third plural person. Function prefix pi- in the example of is explain two or more doing an activity (lie down) with relax or more than one (they) does an activity (lie down with relax).

Another reduplication of verb with **prefix po-** in Cia-Cia language. The example can be seen in words *pokuadi-kuadhi* (to pinch each other), are words indicating the affixes reduplication of verb in Cia-Cia language. The words are delivered from the base form “*kuadhi*” to pinch. *Iwan nokuadhi akakano* used in bound morpheme **no-** as a subject marker in third singular person. While the function of prefix **po-** on the example *Adi mai Ina nopokuadi-kuadhi* in Cia-Cia language used to assert the reduplication meaning it self. so the writer conclude that the reduplication of verb with prefix **po-** in Cia-Cia language used to indicate reciprocal activity, it means that two or more people doing an activity mutual each other. The meaning of this reduplication is to express the meaning mutually.

The other result of reduplication in Cia-Cia language is at noun. There is partial reduplication (regressive reduplication). The partial reduplication of noun in Cia-Cia language can be formed by repeat a part of base form on the left side (regressive reduplication). While the progressive reduplication did not find in noun in Cia-Cia language regressive reduplication of noun can be seen in following example: *Ka'ana* become *kaka'ana*, its meaning “house” and “replica of house (toy)”. The sentence *Idin nopakana kaanano* is word indicating the regressive reduplication of noun in Cia-Cia language. This word is derived from the base form *kaana* (house). In sentence *Isami topakana kaka'ana dhiaso unggaka* is a word indicating diminutive, its means that something was smaller than the real thing or the meaning of *kaka'ana* as a toy house. The first example above using subject third singular person, bound morpheme no-. while the second example using subject first plural person, bound morpheme to-

In reduplication of noun with affix in Cia-Cia language the writer only found **prefix ka-**. Example: *Isa* become *kaisa-isa*, the meaning “fish’ or “replica of fish (toys fish)”. Sentence *Isami toholi isa toowa* means “we buy a big fish”. The other sentence: *Indau oholi kaisa-isa dheaaso ayi'u* mean “I buy a replica of fish for my daughter”. The word “*kaisa-isa*” toy fish a word indicating the reduplication with affix ka- in Cia-Cia language. This word is derived from the base form *isa* ‘fish’. In the example above the writer conclude that the reduplication of noun with prefix ka- in Cia-Cia language *isami toholi isa toowa* using in first plural person, bound morpheme to-, while the example *indau oholi kaisa-isa dheaaso ai'u* using in first singular person *bound morpheme* O-. The function of affix ka- in the sentences of *indau oholi kaisa-isa dheaaso ai'u* indicating diminutive, its means that the something is smaller than the real thing.

The last is reduplication of adjective in Cia-Cia language. Reduplication of adjective with affix **ma-** in Cia-Cia language. E.g. *Ngkolo* and *mangkolo-ngkolo* with meaning “sour” and “rather sour”. The sentence: *Taepa nakeeana nongkolo pali* means “This mango is very sour”. The other sentence: *Taepa cukee nomangkolo-ngkolo* means “There mango is rather sour”. The word “*mangkolo-ngkolo*” rather sour is word indicating the reduplication of adjective with affixation

ma- in Cia-Cia language. The word above is derived from the base form *ngkolo*. Based on the example above the writer can conclude that the mean on the words “*mangkolo-ngkolo*” rather sour is user to assert the meaning of reduplication words its self. The example *mangkolo-ngkolo* is reduplication of adjective with affixes *ma-* in Cia-Cia language to indicate “*rather*” the means that close with the base form in this language.

The repetition of affixed words in verbs, nouns and adjectives can also be found in several other regional language studies, including in the Palembang language (Aron, Ketut, I Nyoman, 2016).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, the researchers conclude that reduplication of Cia-Cia language especially reduplication form and meaning. (1) Form of verb reduplication in Cia-Cia language which found on Full reduplication, partial reduplication and reduplication with affixes. The writer did not find partial reduplication in this research. (2) Form of reduplication of noun in Cia-Cia language which found on partial reduplication and reduplication with affixes. in partial reduplication which found on regressive reduplication its means that diminutive. in partial reduplication was not progressive reduplication. in reduplication with affixes the writer only found on prefix-ka, its means is diminutive/replica. (something is smaller than the real thing.) (3) Form of reduplication of adjective in Cia-Cia language which found on reduplication with affix *ma-*, function of affix *ma-* is explain about “*rather*” assert the meaning of reduplication words its self. In this study the writer didn’t find on reduplication by changing of phoneme particularly in verb, noun and adjective.

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