

**THE VERBAL REDUPLICATION OF SASAK LANGUAGE ;**

*A Descriptive Study at 'Meno-Meni dialect of Puyung*

*Lombok Tengah*



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**RATIFICATION**

The Thesis Entitled “**THE VERBAL REDUPLICATION OF SASAK LANGUAGE: A Descriptive Study at ‘Meno-Meni Dialect Puyung Lombok Tengah’**” by Rika Ariesta (E1D110046) has been accepted by the board of examiners as the requirement to achieve Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) degree in English Education Prgram, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University on

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**THE VERBAL REDUPLICATION OF SASAK LANGUAGE :  
A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY AT MENO-MENI DIALECT  
PUYUNG LOMBOK TENGAH**

**By**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research is aimed at determining the types of verbal reduplication which are used by Lombok society with meno–meni dialect in Waker Puyung Lombok Tengah and the meanings of verbal reduplications in communication. The population of this research is Sasak speakers with Meno-meni dialect who live in Waker Puyung Lombok Tengah including residents and non residents. The writer used resident of waker puyung who speak with Meno-Meni dialect in their daily communication as the research sample. There are ten informants who gave information about verbal reduplication in waker puyung, the method used in this research is descriptive method. The writer used observation and interview. The data were analyzed using descriptive method. In conclusion , there are three types of verbal reduplication found in this research through the three methods of collecting data. They are full verbal reduplication, full verbal reduplication with affixation and phonological verbal reduplication. Meaning of verbal reduplication in waker puyung are reciprocal repeated action (frequentative Meaning). Artificial action (connotative meaning), passive voice, emphatic meaning, causative meaning and imperative.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of The Study**

Language is very important for people because it is one of the essential means of communication; thus, communication will not occur without language. It can be said that communication is one of human's primary needs in their life. Bloomfield states that, "language plays an important role in our life but most people seem rarely pay attention on the language they use. They tend to consider it as something which is natural i.e. breathing and walking out. Language has great influences and the only thing used to differentiate between human beings and animals".

Reduplication is interesting because reduplication in linguistics is a morphological process in which the root or a stem of a word or part of it or even the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change, reduplication is used in inflections to convey a grammatical function such as plurality, intensification, etc and in lexical derivation to create new words. It is often used when a speaker adopts a tone more expressive or figurative than ordinary speech and is also often, but not exclusively, iconic in meaning. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and languages groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

Chaer and Agustina state that "the main function of language is as a mean of communication and interaction, but language seems to be best mean of communication and the most perfect mean of communication if compared to the other means of communication".

As a mean of communication, every country has its own language. So, there are numerous language that are used by people in the world as a mean of communication and the language is defferent from the other. English recognized as intertional language that can be used as a mean of communication for different countries in the world. So, English is a solution for a mean of communication in the world. That is an example why language is very important in the world and language has important role for people in the world.

Indonesia is a famous country with its cultures and languages because it consists of 34 Provinces from Sabang to Merauke. Every province has different language and culture, even there are numerous varieties of language and culture in one province. For in take, Sasak is a language spoken in NTB, east part of Indonesia with various dialects. Sasak is spoken in four regions (East, Central, Nort and West Lombok) and one city (Mataram) with different dialects.

Nurtaat classifies Sasak into five different dialects; they are *kutó-kuté*, *menó-mené*, *meriyaq-meriku*, *ngenó-ngené* and *nggetó-nggeté*. Furthermore, he decribes thar '*kuto-kute*' dialect is spoken by people at Bayan, '*menó-mené*' dialect is spoken by society at West and East Lombok as are in Kopang, Praya, Pejanggik, Mujur, Keruak and Sakra, '*meriyaq-meriku*' dialect is spoken by natives at Pujut, '*ngenó-ngené*' dialect is spoken by society at East Lombok and its surroundings, '*nggetó-nggeté*' dialect is spoken by people who live at Suralaga and Sembalun. However he

argues that there is no clear cut bordering line among the regions for a particular dialect since very neighboring villages may have different dialect i.e. Lenek with *ngenó-ngené* dialect. Likewise, two very distant areas have same dialect i.e. Keruak in East Lombok and Praya in Central Lombok which use *menó-mené* dialect.

However, Mahyuni (2006) argues that there are also other dialects beside the five dialects as are *menu-meni* and *menung-mening*. *Menó-mené* and *meno- meni* dialects are rather similar, but *menó-mené* speakers do not always agree to be in the category of *menó-mené* speakers.

'*Menó-Mené*' dialect is a dialect mostly spoken by people in Central Lombok. It is interesting dialect to be observed because there are various accents in a speech community of the dialect. For instance, puyung is one of the dialects, in Central Lombok which has several villages with different accents. Even, there must be different way to say something (it is called logat in Sasak) in one village. For instance, puyung village is split into two areas that are North and South puyung. South puyung is then divided into several *dasan* or *dusun* --- a part of village which led by a *kadus* (head of *dasan*).

## **1.2. Statement of Problems**

Stating a problem in a research is the first step for researcher to conduct a study. Because of the problem, what is researcher going to do will be clear and researcher will be focused in conducting study. Therefore, the writer is going to answer several problems related to verbal reduplication of Sasak language in this research. The problem elaborated into several questions as follow:

- 1.2.1. Do 'Meno-Mene' speakers use verbal reduplication in their daily communication?
- 1.2.2. How many types of verbal reduplication that are used by 'Meno-meni' speakers in puyung ?
- 1.2.3. What are the meanings of verbal reduplication that are used by 'Meno-Meni' speakers in Puyung?

## **1.3. Purposes of The Study**

According to the problems above, there are several purposes which the researcher wants to reach in the study. The purposes of the study as follow:

- 1.3.1. To classify the types of verbal reduplication which are used by Lombok society with 'Meno-Mene' dialect in Puyung.
- 1.3.2. To classify the meaning of verbal reduplications which are used by Lombok society with 'Meno-Mene' dialect Puyung.

#### **1.4. Scope of The Study**

The study is limited to verbal reduplication which are used in Sasak language, specifically Lombok society with ‘Meno-Mene’ dialect in Puyung.

#### **1.5. Theoretical Significance of The Study**

The result of the study will add theoretical information about morphological verbal reduplication of Sasak language with ‘Meno-mene’ dialect in Puyung for Sasak and non-Sasak people it is significant for linguists students who study English and Indonesia language.

#### **1.6. Definition of Key Terms**

Several key terms are important to be different in order to avoid misunderstanding for readers. The key terms are:

##### **1.6.1. Dialect**

According to Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic (1985), dialect is a variety of a language, spoken in one part of a country (regional dialect), or by people belonging to a particular social class (social dialect or sociolect), which is different in some words, grammar, and/or pronunciation from other forms of the same language. For instance, Sasak people in East Lombok generally use ‘*ngeno-ngene*’ dialect. But, Sasak people in Central Lombok generally use ‘*meno-mene*’ dialect.

### **1.6.2. Verbal**

According to Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic (1985), verbal (in generative transformational grammar) defined as a word class including verbs and adjectives.

### **1.6.3. Reduplication**

Reduplication is formed from two words that are re- as prefix and duplication is noun form of duplicate. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2000), Prefix re- means again and duplication (Noun) means an exact copy of something or something that is exactly the same as something else. So, reduplication defined as repeating or mentioning a word, syllable or a morpheme once again orderly in same time or reduplication defined as mentioning a word twice orderly in same time.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERTATURE**

### **1.1. Introduction of Morphology**

Nurachman, 2006 argues that “morphology is regarded as an essential synchronic discipline, that is, a discipline focusing on the study of word-structure at one stage in the life of a language rather than on the evolution of words”. Nurachman (2006) defines that “morphology is the study of morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit of an utterance”. In English, one letter can be one morpheme if it has meaning i.e. a is one morpheme. In another side, in Indonesia, one letter can not be morpheme because it has not meaning.

Morphology is a branch of linguistic which studies about the structure of word. Morphology also is defined as a structure of internal word or identification of base unit of word as grammatical structure. All languages have words and the words, at least, have an internal structure and consist of one or more morphemes. There are two types of morpheme; they are free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme also can be regarded as a morpheme that does not need other forms to be combined and free morpheme can be separated from other free morpheme in a sentence. It includes noun, verb, adjective and adverb. In another side, bound morpheme is a morpheme which can not form by itself; it must be combined with free morpheme. It includes affixation.

## **1.2. Affixation**

An affix is a bound morpheme which can only occur if attached to a word or stem. Affixes may be derivational or inflectional (Trask in Nurachman, 2006). Affixes are classified into four categories. They are prefix, infix, suffix and circumfix or confix.

### **a. Prefix**

Nurachman, 2006 defined prefix as “an affix which preceded the root, stem or base to which it is bound”. English derivational affixes involve re-, un-, dis-, pre-, a-, aero-, ambi-, ante-, anti-, arch-, auto-, mis- and tele-

Furthermore, Nurachman (2006) explains that the re-, pre- and post- prefixes on the verb base change the meaning of the verb without changing their word classes. Similarly, the un- and dis- prefixes respectively on the adjective bases change their meaning without changing their word classed.

### **b. Infix**

Nurachman, 2006 defined infix as “ an affix which occupies a position in which it interrupts another single morpheme”. There is not infix in English. Indonesia obtains -er-, -el- and -em- infixes which have a variety of functions.

### **c. Suffix**

Nurachman, 2006 defined suffix is “ a bound morpheme which follows the root form containing it”. English suffixes attaching to the

verb, noun and adjective bases. A great number of English suffixes function as noun markers and a few as adjective markers. The English suffixes include -er, -or, -al, -an, -ant, -ate, -cide, --ary, -dom, -ee, -eer, -ess, -fold and -ic.

**d. Confix or Circumfix**

A circumfix or confix is an affix which is realized as a combination of a prefix and a suffix (Trask in Nurachman, 2006). There is not confix or circumfix found in English. *Ke- -an*, *ber- -an*, *per- -i* and *per- -kan* are confixes of Indonesia (Yasin and Sneddon in Nurachman, 2006) the *ke- -an* confix on the adjective base forms a noun functioning as a noun marker. The *ber- -an* confix on the verb base forms another verb functioning as an iterative maker. In addition, *per- -i* and *per- -kan* circumfixes on the adjective base forms a verb which has an imperative sense.

# **RESEARCH METHODS**

## **1.1. Method**

Decriptive method is a research method that used in this research. Therefore, the writer described the types of verbal reduplication which are used by Sasak people with ‘meno-meni’ dialect in puyung. Beside that, the meanings of verbal reduplication in daily communication also have been described by the writer.

## **1.2. Population and Samping Technique**

### **1.2.1. Population**

The population of research is Sasak speakers with ‘Meno-Mene’ dialect who live in Puyung, including residents and non-residents.

### **1.2.2. Sampling Technique**

The sample of this research of Puyung who speak with ‘Meno-mene’ dialect in their daily communication. The simple in this study are those captured by the recorder.

### **1.2.3. Informant**

Number of the is eight people in which they are educated and uneducated people. They are believed to be representative. The occupations of these informants are varied as are Mom and Child, Husband and Wife, trader and housewife.

It is important to note that the researcher herself is also the speaker of Puyung language. It is written in terms of reliability to understand the phenomena and the study being done.

### **1.3. Method and Data Collection**

In order to get the data about the reduplication of Sasak language with 'Meno-Mene' dialect in Puyung, the writer used three methods for collecting data and I use 3 methods, the methods are :

#### **1.3.1. Observation**

The writer observed sentences or utterances that are spoken by 'Meno-Mene' speakers' in Puyung their daily communication directly. The writer sometimes includes into conversation in which the writer is observing. The writer also took a note if the writer finds words or sentences that relate to the use of verbal reduplication.

#### **1.3.2. Introspective Data**

Before interview, the writer prepared several essay questions about verbal reduplication. Then, the writer asked the questions that have been prepared to the informants directly in which the informants have been interviewed one by one in different time and place. The answers of the question have been written by the writer on a paper that has been prepared.

### **1.4. Data Analysis**

In analyzing data that have been collected, the writer will use descriptive method. Collecting the data about verbal reduplication that are

used by Sasak people with 'Meno-Mene' dialect in Puyung are collected by using the three methods mentioned above, the writer will do these following steps;

- 1) The writer will identify the types of verbal reduplication based on the collected data,
- 2) The writer classified examples based on types of reduplication
- 3) The writer classified the meanings of reduplication examples based on sentences,
- 4) The writer described types of reduplication, their examples and their meanings in daily communication one by one.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Findings

There are three types of verbal reduplication , full verbal reduplication with affixation and phonological verbal reduplication

#### 4.1.1. Full Verbal Reduplication

Full verbal reduplication in Puyung Jonggat is absolutely similar with full verbal reduplication with full verbal reduplication in other languages in which root of a word is repeated completely without adding affixes or changing its phoneme.

The data of full verbal reduplication are present in the following table; 54

Table 4.1. Data of full verbal reduplication in puyung jonggat

| No | Root   | Repetition    | English        |
|----|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1  | Mandiq | Mandiq-mandiq | Take a bath    |
| 2  | Mangan | Mangan-mangan | Eat            |
| 3  | Moye   | Moye-moye     | Watch          |
| 4  | Mopoq  | Mopoq-mopoq   | Wash           |
| 5  | Lalo   | Lalo-lalo     | Go             |
| 6  | Lampak | Lampak-lampak | Walk           |
| 7  | Nangis | Nangis-nangis | Cry            |
| 8  | Ngenem | Ngenem-ngenem | Drink          |
| 9  | Ngaji  | Ngaji-ngaji   | Read al-Qur'an |
| 10 | Sapu   | Sapu-sapu     | Sweep          |

#### 4.1.1. Full Verbal Reduplication with Affixations

Full verbal reduplication with affixation in waker puyung repeats root with adding affixes included the prefixes (bə- , gə- ,kə- , mə- , ngə- , and tə- ) , the suffix (-an , -in and -ang) and the confixes (ber-an, mə- -in and be- -an ). however, full verbal reduplication with affixation in Puyung just repeats root without repeats the affixes.

The data of full verbal reduplication with affixation are presented in the following table ;

Table 4.2 Data of full verbal reduplication with affixation in Puyung

| No | Root    | English       | Word Class | Affixes | Repetition           | English       | The change of word class |
|----|---------|---------------|------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Baca    | Read          | Verb       | Bə-     | Bəbaca-baca          | Read          | Verb                     |
| 2  | Jóraq   | Joke          | Verb       | Bə-     | Bəjóraq-<br>jóraq    | joke          | Verb                     |
| 3  | Kədəq   | Go for dating | Verb       | Bə-     | Bəkədəq-<br>kedəq    | Go for dating | Verb                     |
| 4  | Kələmbi | Shirt         | Noun       | Bə-     | Bəkələmbi -<br>lambi | Wear shirt    | Verb                     |
| 5  | Gitak   | See           | Verb       | Gə -    | Bəgitak-<br>gitak    | See           | Verb                     |
| 6  | Silaq   | Please        | Verb       | Sə-     | Məsilaq-<br>silaq    | Invite        | Verb                     |
| 7  | Tulis   | Write         | Verb       | Nə-     | Nənulis-<br>nulis    | Write         | Verb                     |
| 8  | Kəlaq   | Cook          | Verb       | Ngə-    | Ngəngəlaq-           | Cook          | Verb                     |

|    |        |          |           |      |                     |                       |      |
|----|--------|----------|-----------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|
|    |        |          |           |      | ngelaq              |                       |      |
| 9  | Raós   | Speaking | Noun      | Ngə- | Ngəraos-<br>raos    | Speak                 | Verb |
| 10 | Telpón | Call     | Verb      | -An  | Telpón-<br>telpónan | Call<br>each<br>other | Verb |
| 12 | Asèq   | Sad      | Adjective | -An  | Asèq-asèqan         | Sadden                | Verb |
| 13 | Jait   | Seq      | Verb      | -An  | Jait-<br>jaitan     | Sew                   | Verb |
| 14 | Gəcóq  | Slice    | Verb      | -An  | Gəcóq-<br>gəcóqan   | Slice                 | Verb |

#### 4.1.1. Phonological Verbal Reduplication

Phonological verbal reduplication in Puyung occurs in the first, middle or final letter of reduplicated words. One or more phones of reduplicated words either consonant or vowel can change.

The data of phonological verbal reduplication are presented in the following table;

Table 4.3. Data of phonological verbal reduplication in Puyung

| no | Base word | Word class | Repetition          | Word class | English                  |
|----|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Kesaruq   | Verb       | Kesaruq-<br>kesereq | Verb       | Swallow the<br>wrong way |
| 2  | Eroq      | Verb       | Eroq – aseq         | Verb       | Very sad                 |
| 3  | Tendok    | Verb       | Tendoq –<br>Tedem   | Verb       | Sleep                    |
| 4  | Saut      | Verb       | Saut – sinat        | Verb       | Throw                    |
| 5  | Mopoq     | Verb       | Mopoq –<br>ngecaq   | Verb       | Wash                     |

|   |       |      |                  |      |         |
|---|-------|------|------------------|------|---------|
| 6 | Leto  | Verb | Leto – lete      | Verb | Return  |
| 7 | Kecak | Verb | Kecaq –<br>ampes | Verb | Smeshed |

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

### 5.1. Conclusions

In Puyung use Meno-Meni dialect in their daily communication and there are three types of verbal reduplication found in this research through the three methods of collecting data. They are full verbal reduplication, full verbal reduplication with affixation and phonological verbal reduplication.

Full verbal reduplication in Puyung is absolutely similar with full verbal reduplication in other languages in which base form of a word is repeated completely. Full verbal reduplication with affixations in Puyung also uses affixation in its process as are prefix *mə-*, *ngə-*, *gə-*, *bə-*, *nə-*, *kə-*, *kər-* and *tə-*, suffix *-an*, *-in* and *-ang*, confix *bə-*, *-an*, *mə-* *-in* and *bər-* *-an*. Phonological verbal reduplication with change in one or more letters in a reduplication with change in one or more letters in a reduplicated word. Meanings of verbal reduplication in Puyung are reciprocal, repeated action (frequentative meaning), artificial action (connotative meaning). Passive voice, emphatic meaning, causative meaning and imperative.

### 5.2. Suggestions

The writer realized that this research is far from perfection because of the writer herself and lack of references or sources. The writer will be glad if the readers give critic for the writer. This study was limited on few respondents and the data just focused on few reduplication. Therefore the

future study is careated to include more respondents to have features of reduplication.

For next reasearch, I would like to suggest that we must be serious in doing research and we must collect or read numerous books that we need in our research. Because the book will be very beneficial in doing a research.

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