

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF REDUPLICATION BETWEEN
ENGLISH AND MINANGKABAUNESE**

THESIS

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By

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Tanda Tangan

(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)



“Allah memberi ilmu yang berguna kepada siapapun yang dikehendaki-Nya, barang siapa yang mendapat hikmah-Mu sesungguhnya ia mendapatkan kebijakan yang terbanyak dan tidak ada yang dapat mengambil pelajaran kecuali yang berakal”.
(QS. Al-Baqarah : 269)

*Seiring dengan sepenggal perjuangan yang telah hamba tempuhi, hamba bersujud
pada-Mu, ya Allah :*

*Atas segala rahmat dan karunia yang hamba terima
Engkau terangi langkah hamba dengan petunjuk-Mu
Engkau kuatkan hamba dalam keletihan
Engkau lindungi hamba dengan cinta-Mu
Sehingga jalan hamba terasa ringan
Meski semua belum usai
Hamba yakin Kau selalu menjanjikan kebaikan untuk hamba*

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ABSTRAK

Alwisaramdani, Amelia. 2012. *A Contrastive Analysis of Reduplication Between English and Minangkabaunese*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. FBS Padang: Universitas Negeri Padang

Tesis ini membahas tentang analisis perbandingan reduplikasi antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Minang ditinjau dari kajian morfologi bahasa. Reduplikasi adalah kata ulang. Dalam penelitian yang berjudul “A Contrastive Analysis of Reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese” ini penulis meneliti perbandingan kata reduplikasi dengan cara menentukan tipe kata reduplikasi dan meninjau fungsi kata dasar dan fungsi setelah menjadi kata reduplikasi serta menentukan arti dari kata reduplikasi yang terbentuk.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis perbandingan dan teknik catat. Data penelitian ini diambil dari beberapa media, berupa Koran (Harian Umum Singgalang) dan majalah berbahasa Inggris (C n’ S, CONTACT, MYER) serta artikel yang diambil dari internet, yang menyajikan kata-kata reduplikasi dalam bentuk cerita ataupun frase.

Dari hasil penelitian, terdapat perbedaan antara reduplikasi dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Minangkabau ditinjau dari segi tipe reduplikasi. Dalam bahasa Inggris ditemukan 3 jenis kata reduplikasi yaitu *full reduplication* (kata ulang utuh), *alliterative* (kata ulang berubah fonem) dan *rhyming* (kata ulang berubah konsonan). Sedangkan dalam bahasa Minang didapatkan 4 jenis kata reduplikasi yaitu kata ulang utuh, kata ulang berubah fonem, kata ulang berubah konsonan dan kata ulang sebagian dengan imbuhan awalan dan akhiran. Ditinjau dari fungsi, kedua bahasa ini memiliki kesamaan fungsi kata reduplikasi yang mengikuti fungsi kata pembentuknya, yaitu sebagai kata benda, kata sifat, kata kerja dan adverbial. Ditinjau dari arti didapat persamaan, yaitu kolektif, distributif, intensif, dan reciprocity (hubungan timbal-balik). Sedangkan perbedaan yang ditemukan adalah pada bahasa Inggris tidak terdapat arti *plurality* (pluralitas/kemajemukan), sedangkan pada bahasa Minang terdapat arti *plural* (majemuk) pada kata nomina reduplikatif.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

Human beings as social creatures are united by language. They need to interact, to communicate and to express their ideas to others. Language is a very important thing in making good communication with others. It means that language cannot be separated from human's life. By language, human is able to interact and communicate each other.

All languages around the world always involve morphological process to compose the words or statements. The study of morphology includes types and functions of words. One of them is reduplication. Reduplication is a morphological process in which the root, base word or a part of it is repeated. In many languages, reduplication is used in inflections to convey grammatical functions.

The linguists have word for everything, and often more than one word. In other way, the linguists have made doubling or repeated the syllable or other part of a word, sometimes with modifications. The process is called reduplication. Generally in speaking, it is called reduplicative word. According to Rastall (2004), he sees most reduplication forms that appear in the media as ephemeral in the sense that they tend to appear as word plays that do not 'enter the language' and stress the need for studies to look at reduplications beyond their morphology level.

However, reduplication can also be seen "as a formal linguistic device that can be used at all levels of linguistic structure" (Maas 2005: 395). Based on the

bases used, there are different forms of reduplication. For this thesis, the writer analyzed the contrastive of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese to find out their similarities and differences viewed from the types, functions, and meaning of reduplicated word in morphological aspect.

English and Minangkabaunese are two different languages. English is comes from European and Minangkabaunese is a sub-dialect of Indonesian language which comes from Austronesian. English is the international language that is used by people all over the world. In contrast to English, Minangkabaunese is one of sub-local languages that are used by people in the region of West Sumatera in Indonesia. Minangkabaunese is divided into many sub-dialects which are also used by people to communication. But in this thesis, the writer chooses one of sub-dialects of Minangkabaunese that used by people in Padang, the capital of West Sumatera. The sub-dialect is commonly used by people in Padang.

In general, reduplication in English is uncommonly found in formal communication or written. But, when it is viewed from informal communication or written, reduplication form in English will be found. All of reduplication forms in English are used in informal communication or written which used by people in their daily life. Most of the reduplication in English is an idiom. But, the role of reduplication in English has been widely ignored.

Moreover, Minangkabaunese is the other Austronesian language that makes extensive use of the morphological process of reduplication in all of its major word classes: nouns, verbs and adjectives. In Minangkabaunese, reduplication is very commonly used by people in formal and informal communication or written in their daily life. Reduplication in Minangkabaunese has various forms, including nouns, verbs, adjective, question words and

connectors. This kind of reduplicated forms is associated with a variety of semantic elements including plurality, collectivity, diversity, intensity, and reciprocity, diffuseness (distributive), and iteration, concessive and imperfective aspect. The variety types of reduplication exhibits a nuanced set of semantic element, diverse discourse functions and numerous in morphemically form, (Durie, 1985).

Based on Simatupang, (1983), basically in Minangkabaunese there are four models of reduplication form. Those are full reduplication, reduplication with vowel change, reduplication with consonant change and reduplication with affixation. Based on the function aspect, the reduplication form in Minangkabaunese has four functions. Those are as an adjective, as a verb, as an adverb, and as a noun/ pronoun. Meanwhile, in meaning aspect, the reduplication in Minangkabaunese, it has several meaning. The meaning aspect refers to the context of the sentences.

In contrast to Minangkabaunese, English only has three models of reduplication form. Those are full reduplication or duplicative type, reduplication with vowel change or alliterative type, and reduplication with consonant change or rhyming type (Wikipedia, 2011). Based on the function aspects, the reduplication form in English also has four functions. Those are as an adjective, as a verb, as an adverb, and as a noun/ pronoun. Same as Minangkabaunese reduplication, the meaning aspect also refers to the context of the sentences.

Although both languages come from different family, where, English come from European and Minangkabaunese come from Austronesian, however, in morphologically aspects of reduplication there are several significance similarities and differences between them viewed from the type, function and meaning.

Probably the languages as social communicative tool will always show similarities and differences. It is possible to appear, because both have interaction where one language and the others come from similar group. All of those points were taken in order to compare English and Minangkabaunese in reduplication.

There are similar and dissimilar models of reduplication in English and Minangkabaunese which can be seen from the type, function and the meaning aspects. Thus, this study was a contrastive analysis between two languages focused in morphological study of reduplication. The interesting aspects of this study were not only to discover about the similarity and different aspects of morphology between two languages but also to compare the reduplication between those languages. For that reason, this research tried to find out the similarities and differences of reduplication model between the two different languages in morphological aspects.

B. Identification of the Problem

There are some aspects which appeared associated with the reduplication model of English and Minangkabaunese that need to be answered through this study. It means that it included into the morphological aspects of the type, function, and meaning of reduplication in English and Minangkabaunese. Generally, in studying the contrastive analysis of reduplication from two different languages, it always involved finding the structure of words and phrase. But in this study, it just focuses on studying the word structure in forming the reduplication.

C. Limitation of the Problem

This analysis concentrated on the contrastive analysis between English and Minangkabaunese reduplication which concern to the similarities and differences viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspects in morphological study. The reduplications are limited to the reduplication words which taken from article *Singgalang* newspaper, *C 'n S* English Magazines, and articles taken from Internet.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the phenomenon above, the problem of this research was formulated in the following question: “What are the similarities and differences of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspects in morphological study?”

E. Research Questions

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, there were two questions that need to be answered through this study:

1. What are the similarities of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspects in morphological study?
2. What are the differences of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspects in morphological study?

F. Purposes of the Research

There were some possible objectives related to conducting this study. The objectives were:

1. To describe the similarities of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspect in morphological study.
2. To describe the differences of reduplication between English and Minangkabaunese viewed from the type, function, and meaning aspect in morphological study.

G. Significance of the Research

This research was expected to provide significant contribution for the students to enrich their knowledge about reduplication in linguistic studies. It also helps the students to get description about reduplication in morphological process. So that it could help the English Department students in understanding and analyzing of reduplication. In the other hand, it is could be giving information and reference for further research in linguistic field.

H. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding of key terms in this research, the researcher defined them as follows:

- a. *Reduplication* is a morphological process in which the root, base form of a word or a part of it is repeated. In many languages, reduplication is used in inflection to convey grammatical functions and lexical derivations to create semantic forms. (Tanen, 1987)
- b. *Contrastive analysis* is a method of linguistic analysis that tries to describe, prove, and analyze the similarities and dissimilarities of audio-lingual aspects of two or more compared languages (Ridwan, 1998).

- c. *English Reduplication* is repetition of the base word in English. It can be divided into the expression level where the word classes are repeated include nouns and pronouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs (Omkar, 1977).
- d. *Minangkabaunese Reduplication* is the repetition of words including nouns, verbs, adjectives, question words, and connectors in Minangkabaunese. This wealth of reduplicated forms is associated with a wide range of semantic elements including, plurality, collectivity, diversity, intensity, and reciprocity, diffuseness (distributive), and iteration, facsimile, concessive and imperfective aspect (Simatupang, 1983).