

Contrastive Analysis of The Reduplication of Sundanian Language With Indonesian in The Novel "Manehna" by Syarif Amin

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ABSTRAK

This research aims to identify contrastive forms of reduplication, describing the comparison of reduplication in Sundanese and Indonesian in the novel "Manehna". In this research, the object of research is reduplication (rewords) in Sundanese and Indonesian. The problem in this research is the contrastive form of reduplication and its meaning in Sundanese and Indonesian. The data sources in this research were obtained from written sources, namely in the form of the novel "Manehna" by Syarif Amin in the third printing (2020), a digital Sundanese language dictionary, and the Big Indonesian Dictionary compiled by Dessy Anwar (2002), and the substantive data sources are chunks. Data in the form of speech was chosen because it was considered representative. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with content analysis techniques to examine the contents of a document, reading and note-taking techniques, namely reading, observing and recording the discovery of repeated words in novels, dictionaries, or the researcher's own experiences and observations. This research also uses documentation techniques. The theory used in this research is contrastive analysis. This research uses instruments by conducting literature studies. The results of this research show that there are similarities in the form of reduplication throughout the pattern of word formation and pronunciation. Apart from that, a partial reduplication process was also discovered, and affixes gave rise to various meanings. Among other things, it states that actions are carried out casually, means intensity of feeling, and means plurality.

Keywords: *contrastive analysis, reduplication, Sundanese, Indonesian.*

INTRODUCTION

The use of language is of course very important for every individual born into this world in carrying out their daily lives. According to Keraf (1984) in (Odien Rosidin, 2015) that language is a means of communication between members of society, in the form of sound symbols, produced by human speech organs. Meanwhile, the next experts argue, namely, Dardjowidjojo (2012) stated that language is an arbitrary verbal symbol used by language communities to communicate and interact with each other based on their culture.

The language that will be studied by this researcher is one of the languages that often steals the attention of linguists, namely Sundanese. Sundanese is also included in the Austronesian language family, the Malay-Polynesian group. Sundanese consists of many dialects, namely the Western dialect (Sundanese Banten), the Northern dialect (Sundanese Bogor), the Southern dialect (Sundanese Priangan), the Southeastern dialect (Sundanese Ciamis), the Sundanese Indramayu dialect, the Central-Eastern dialect (Sundanese Majalengka), the Eastern dialect -Laut (Sundanese Cirebon), North-Eastern dialect (Sundanese Brebes). In terms of etiquette, there are two varieties of Sundanese, namely Basa Hormat (Fine Sundanese) and Basa Loma which means Familiar (Coarse Sundanese).

In line with this statement, this simple research focuses on the field of linguistics. Researchers studied Sundanese in this research. The reason the researcher took Sundanese was because the researcher mastered or understood Sundanese more than other regional languages. The research carried out was contrastive analysis specifically discussing reduplication in Sundanese and Indonesian in the novel. The object of this research is reduplication (rewording), and the subject of this research is the novel "Manehna" by Syarif Amin. The reduplication process in Sundanese will of course be compared with the reduplications in Indonesian.

The morphological process is the process of word formation. In that context, Kridalaksana (1993:80) defines the morphological process as the process that converts lexemes into words. In this case, lexemes are input, while words are output. In other words, the morphological process can be interpreted as combining one morpheme with another to obtain a new, more complex formation (Rosidin: 2015).

The morphological process involves components including basic components or basic forms, forming tools (affix, duplication, composition) and grammar (Chaer, 2011). Reduplication is a morphological process by repeating basic morphemes, either in whole or in part, such as 'houses', the basic form of 'house'. In the morphological process of the Indonesian language, several types of reduplication are known, including repetition of the whole (dwilingga). This process occurs in all word forms (basic words or affixes), for example children, mothers, and fathers. . This partial (dual) repetition process occurs only in word elements (for example, repetition of the initial syllables of basic words, namely man and Ancestor).

This process of repetition with affixes occurs in basic words and at the same time they receive affixes (for example, house-house, children, etc.). Repetition with phoneme changes (dwilingga voicing) this process occurs in all basic word forms (for example, gestures, puzzles, sundries, etc.). Repetition of the original morpheme twice (trilingga) for example dar-der-dor, dag-dig-dug, and so on. Pseudo-repetition, for example, squid, square, butterfly, gado-gado, turtle, and so on). Contrastive analysis aims to identify contrasting (striking) aspects of differences or dissimilarities between two or more languages being compared (Tajudin Nur, 2016).

The result of repetition is called a repeat word, while the unit that is repeated is a form of repeat word. Examples: houses (basic form of house) houses (basic form of housing), walking around (basic form of walking) back and forth (basic form of turning) Based on how to repeat the basic form, repetition can be classified into four groups: Whole Repetition is the repetition of all basic forms, without changes in phonemes and not combined with the process of adding affixes. Example: bicycle = bicycles, once = once in a while, development = developments. Partial Repetition is a repetition of part of the basic form. Here the basic shape is not repeated throughout. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms. Examples: men (formed from the basic form of male), tetamu (formed from the basic form of guest), some (formed from the basic form of how), first of all (formed from the basic form of tama), everything (formed from the basic form of all).

Affixed repetition is the repetition of the basic form repeated in its entirety and undergoes the process of affixing. The affixes added can be prefixes, suffixes, or confixes. Example: batu = rocks (formed from the basic shape of stone which is repeated and gets the affix -an), green = greenish (formed from the basic shape green which is repeated and gets the affix -an), in = as deep as possible (formed from the basic form in which is repeated and gets the affix se). Repetition with Phoneme Changes is a basic morpheme that is repeated and undergoes a phoneme change. Example: Balik = back and forth, motion = movement, all around = all sorts of things, the word back and forth is formed from the basic form of back which is repeated throughout with a change in phoneme, namely from /a/ to /o/ and from /i/ to /a/. In the word gesture, it is formed from the basic form of movement which is repeated throughout with a change in phoneme, namely from /a/ to /i/. The word sundries is formed from the basic form all which is repeated throughout with a change in phoneme, namely from /a/ to /i/.

The types and meanings of reduplication above are not only found in Indonesian, but also in other regional languages, one of which is Sundanese. This will be used as a comparison and analysis of the differences in reduplication between Sundanese and Indonesian. As a result of contrasting the reduplication, it can be seen that there are similarities between the types of reduplication in Sundanese and Indonesian. The aim of this research is to describe the comparative level of reduplication (rewords) in Indonesian and Sundanese. The benefit of this research is that it can be used as reference material to

provide examples of similarities and contrastive differences in reduplication in Sundanese and Indonesian, it can be used as a reference for teaching Sundanese, especially in relation to reduplication, and can increase knowledge for other readers.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The qualitative descriptive method is the presentation of data based on facts and aims to find out and describe the research subjects taken. The subjects in this research are reduplications in Sundanese and Indonesian which are compared based on sources in the form of the novel "Manehna", the digital edition of the Sundanese Dictionary and the Big Indonesian Dictionary. The data sources in this research were obtained from written sources, namely in the form of the novel "Manehna" by Syarif Amin, third edition (2020), a digital Sundanese dictionary, and the Big Indonesian Dictionary compiled by Dessy Anwar (2002), and the substantive data sources are chunks. Data in the form of speech was chosen because it was considered representative. This research approach uses content analysis techniques to examine the contents of a document, reading and note-taking techniques, namely reading, observing and recording findings of repeated words in novels, dictionaries or based on the researcher's own experiences and observations. As well as using documentation techniques, namely based on studies of books, journals and others. This research uses instruments by conducting literature studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the explanation above regarding reduplication, the results and discussion section will explain in more detail the application of the types and meanings of reduplication between Sundanese and Indonesian as follows.

Table 1. Reduplication of All (Dwilingga) which will be paired with Indonesian.

Basic Word	Reduplication of Indonesian	Basic Word	Reduplication of Sundanese
Jalan	jalan-jalan	Kalan	kalan-kalan
Sisa	sisa-sisa	Sesa	sesa-sesa
Hilang	hilang-hilang	Leungit	leungit-leungit
Cerita	cerita-cerita	Carita	carita-carita
Kalimat	kalimat-kalimat	Kalimah	kalimah-kalimah
Ngejar	ngejar-ngejar	Ngudag	ngudag-ngudag
Sudah	sudah-sudah	Enggeus	enggeus-enggeus
Gitu	gitu-gitu	Kitu	kitu-kitu
Sendiri	sendiri-sendiri	Sorangan	sorangan-sorangan
Tiba	tiba-tiba	Ujug	ujug-ujug
Dekat	dekat-dekat	Deukeut	deukeut-deukeut

Table 2. Partial reduplication (dwipurna), this type of reduplication is not repeated in its entirety but only part of the word.

Basic Word	Reduplication of Indonesian	Basic Word	Reduplication of Sundanese
Lembut	lembutan	Lembut	lelembutan
Daun	dedaunan	Daun	dangdaunan
Temu	temuan	Panggih	papanggih
Hilang	kehilangan	Leungit	laleungitan

Bareng	bebarengan	Bareng	bebarengan
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Table 3. Affix reduplication.

Basic Word	Reduplication of Indonesian	Basic Word	Reduplication of Indonesian
Goyang	bergoyang-goyang	Oyag	oyag-oyagan
Omong	ngomong-ngomong	Kecap	kecap-kecapan
Celah	bercelah-celah	Lewang	lewang-lewangna
Lama	berlama-lama	Lila	lila-lilaan
Embun	berembun-embun	Rebun	rebun-rebun

Discussion

Based on table 1, there are several examples of forms of complete reduplication (dwilingga) between Sundanese and Indonesian. Most of them have the same pattern in their formation, but there are several forms of rephrasing that are not the same between Sundanese and Indonesian as in the example in the table above. The same pattern of formation is seen in the pronunciation of the word. The data in the table above also has the same meaning or meaning in both languages in the form of reduplication. Next, there is partial (dual) reduplication, which is as follows.

Based on the data in table 2, this is a form of partial reduplication (dwipurna) between Sundanese and Indonesian. From the data above, Sundanese and Indonesian have the same pattern, but there are two data that have different meanings. Next, there is reduplication with affixes, namely as follows.

Based on the data in table 3, this is a form of affix reduplication between Sundanese and Indonesian. In form and pronunciation it is very different. However, in terms of meaning or sense, both have the same meaning or significance.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that Sundanese and Indonesian each have interrelated forms of reduplication. In all reduplications, there are similarities, namely in the pattern of formation, which can be seen from the pronunciation, and have the same meaning or meaning of the two reduplication languages, the difference is that there are several forms of reduplication words which are not the same between Sundanese and Indonesian. Furthermore, partial reduplication has similarities, namely in the formation pattern, the difference is in the two data which have different meanings. Then, in reduplication, the affix has similarities, namely in terms of meaning or significance, both have the same meaning, the difference is in the form and pronunciation.

The three reduplication processes, namely whole, partial, and affix, give rise to various meanings, including meaning intensity of feeling, expressing actions carried out casually, and meaning plurality. The data that researchers did not find in the novel "Manehna" by Syarif Amin was the reduplication process with phoneme changes (dwilingga copy sound), reduplication of the original morpheme twice (trilingga), and pseudo reduplication.

The data contained in the entire reduplication or repetition process is Path, Remaining, Missing, Story, Sentence, Chasing, Already, So, Alone, Arriving, and Near. Furthermore, the data contained in the reduplication or partial repetition process are Soft, Leaves, Meet, and Disappear, Together. Then the data contained in the reduplication or repetition process has affixes, namely Goyang, Omong, Gap, Old, and Dew.

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