

Form and Meaning of Verb Reduplication in Devayan Language of Simeulue Aceh

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the form and meaning of verb reduplication in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh. One of the regional languages in Aceh Indonesia. The research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The data source is done by written and oral data. The data is written from the folklore (Nafi-Nafi), the words of advice in Nandong, and devayan dictionary. While the oral data source from the original speaker with the collection technique Data used listen and talk method and then analyze the data with the method of Padan(distributional method) and Agih(Identity method) continued with the technique of reading the script. The result of the research finds that the form of the verb reduplication in devayan language of Simeulue Aceh are : 1)Basic verb reduplication (2). Affixed verb reduplication. The affixed verb reduplication consist of: (1) Verb reduplication prefixed (Ma-, Mampa-, Mansi,and ni-) and (2) Infix Reduplication(-um). The meaning of contained in verb reduplication Devayan language of Simeulue aceh are: (1) Repetition meaning 2) Mutual or reciprocal meaning (3). Meaning of done without purpose. 4). meaning about thing (5) Meaning of similarity in time (6) Meaning of done carelessly 7) Meaning of intensity, (8) Meaning of issuing and producing and (9) meaning of doing and giving.

Keywords

reduplication; verbs; forms; meaning.



I. Introduction

Language is a communication tool used by humans as social beings in interacting with each other so that people can hear and understand what the speaker wants. In the interaction, it appears that there is an effort to convey and exchange ideas between the speaker and the speaker partner. In this case, the language cannot separated from daily life because with language we can communicate with others and useful for interacting with each other.

Devayan language is one of the indigenous and dominant language in Simeulue island. Roesly (2017) states that in general there are three languages spoken as communication of media in their daily life in Simeulue island, there are: Devayan/Simulul language, Lamamek/Sigulai language, and Leukon language. Devayan is the dominant language used in Simeulue island, spoken in 7 sub-districts out of 10 sub-districts with a population of 59.904 people and is unique when compared to other area in Aceh province (Lubis, 2019).

The intricacies of word structure and the effect of changes on word classes and word meanings are covered in linguistics, namely morphology. Morphology is the study of word formation, one of is word repetition or reduplication. Sibarani (2014) suggests that word formation can be carried out in several processes including: 1) The creation of new word

(coinage) 2) Word borrowing 3) compound word 4) Affixation 5) word repetition (reduplication).

Reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either in whole or in part (partial) or with sound changes, Chaer (2003). Parera (1988:18) says that the morphemic process is process of word forming with plural morphemes both derivatives and inflections. This process is called morphemic because this process has meaning and serves as a compliment to the lexical meaning possessed by a basic form. Repetition divided into four groups, those are: 1). Complete Repetition 2). Partial repetition 3). Repetition in combination with affixes processes 4). Repetition with phoneme changes, Chaer (2006:286). Simatupang (1983) divides morphemic reduplication into full reduplication and partial reduplication. Furthermore, according to Kridalaksana (2008:208), reduplication is the process and result of repeating language units as a phonological or grammatical tool. There are 2 form of reduplication in Bahasa, namely: 1). Root reduplication form 2). Affixed basic reduplication form. In this case, the researcher only conduct for research related with verb reduplication in Devayan language of Simeulue aceh.

Devayan language is one of the three languages in Simeulue island aceh province. Devayan is the dominant language used by people in daily life to communicate ideas and intentions. As other regional languages Devayan also has many interesting sides to study. One of them is the formation of repeated words (Reduplication). Through basic forms that are repeated and give raise a new meanings both context-free and context-bound in terms of form based on type and meaning.

Verb is a word that describes the process, action, state or verb of a sentence that is formed. Verb or verb, in general, function as predicates, can be preceded by nouns that function as subjects, can be followed by nouns that function as objects or complements, can be preceded by words such as already and are, and can be preceded by word as please (Kentjono, 2010: 31).

Example:

- (1) *Tua-tua singa tumataeng dok amon luma ede teng sia malangak*
Old people sitting in front of the house they are chewing betel nut
'Old man sitting in front of the house is chewing betel nut'
- (2) *Bon kuini bak kebon ngang matua tua*
Kuwini fruit are ripe in the garden
'kuwini fruit is ripe in the garden'

Reduplication (1) *"Tua tua"* which means the old people as a noun that has the meaning of "many". In number 2 the sentences is changed (2) with the addition of the affix *ma-* become to *"matua-tua"* as an adjective with the meaning of "kinda or a little *"matua - tua"* in Devayan language has the meaning of already ripe. From the example above, the grammar of a sentence in this morphemic reduplication of Devayan language depends on the context and the speaker. Functionally, it is not only the word class that changes, where *"Tua tua"* are nouns (KtB) while *"matua-tua"* are adjectives (KtS) which also serves to express figuratively or expressions that resemble something.

In Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh is found that the reduplication type affixed with the prefix *ma-*, where all types of words can be basic words.

Ma + Kd = KtK = *mangenak-enak* 'Look Around'

Ma + Kd = KtK = *mantinayam-tinayam* 'Having Fun'

Ma + Kd = KtK = *manungkal-nungkal* 'Play Cooking'

In Devayan language has a reduplication form of affix starting with -ma, where all types of basic words can be reduplicated, especially in verbs. However, there is some reduplication in the Devayan language that begins with ma- if it is interpreted in bahasa, it does not include affixed words but pure (intact) repeats.

Example

Ma + kd = kts = *maodeng-Odeng* 'white'

Ma + kd = ktk = *malayam-layam* 'walk'

Ma + kd = kts = *mareen-reen* 'Beautiful'

Aceh has different types of forms and meanings from other languages, the need for research on verb reduplication in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh is based on several previous studies that have not yet thoroughly studied the reduplication of verbs and their meaning in Devayan language. As the research conducted by Ilhamiah (2017) in his article entitled "Reduplication of Devayan Language" which only describes reduplication based on the form, type of word and meaning of reduplication. In his research shows that the forms of Devayan reduplication can be distinguished into: (1). Full reduplication (pure re-wording), (2) Partial reduplication, (3). Reduplication of affixing affixes and discusses the seventeen meanings contained in the reduplication process in Devayan language. Furthermore, the research on reduplication of other regional languages is also exist qQin the article Hutri (2020) also wrote an article on the Form and Meaning of Adjective Reduplication in Minangkabau Language of the Sungayang Dialect in Tanah Datar regency, which only conducts of research related to the reduplication of adjectives in form and meaning in the Minangkabau language of the Sungayang dialect.

Due (2014) examines that reduplication in Kambowa which describes the forms of reduplication in Kabowa. Bangun (2019) in his article entitled Types of Morphemic Reduplication in Karo Language, which describes the process and meaning of morphemic replication, such as onomatopoeia, plural meaning, imitation, repetition, empathy and there are nine types of morphemic reduplication in Karo.

In this research, the researcher wants to describe the reduplication of verbs in Devayan of Simeulue Aceh language in terms of form and meaning which involves the theory of structural morphology. This theory holds that every language has its own structure. Structural analysis is synchronic, it tries to provide an objective description of the structure of the language and analyzed according to the use of the language by the speakers at a certain time, which in this case the people of Simeulue Aceh at this time. The application of structural linguistic theory is based on the assumption that Devayan language is a collection of systematic linguistic units. This is the background for researchers to conduct the research on verb reduplication in Devayan language.

II. Research Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive method. Which mean the researcher take notes (records) carefully all the symptoms or phenomena that are seen and heard, either through interviews or listening directly to the speech of the language being researched.

As explained by Djajasudarma (1993: 8) that descriptive research aims to create a description of the language currently used by speakers in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the data, nature, and relationships of the phenomena studied. The data were collected through interview and recording techniques. Sudaryanto (1988) Calls it as method of listening and speaking. The speaking method, in its operation, is realized by fishing and face-to-face techniques and recording techniques as an advanced technique. The research

data is in the form of verb reduplication in Devayan Simeulue Aceh language used by the people of Bunon village West Teupah sub-district of Simeulue Aceh in spoken language. The written data were taken from folklore (nafi-nafi), words of advice in *Nandong*, and Devayan language dictionary compiled by Faridan (1981). By using the fishing technique, it means that the researcher does the bait to obtain the complete data.

With this technique, it is hoped that the informant is willing to provide complete information. The face-to-face conversation technique is realized by direct face-to-face conversations between researchers and informants. The conversation was controlled and directed by the researcher in accordance with the interests of obtaining complete data (Sudaryanto, 1988: 7-9). In this method, the researcher analyzes the data of distributional and identity method. The distributional (*padan*) method is carried out using a referential technique, namely the determining element sorting technique used to record the basis of the formation of the type of verb reduplication in Devayan language. Then the distributional (*agih*) method is used the repetition technique and reading of script technique, which is to analyze the script that become the marker of various reduplications of verbs in Devayan language.

III. Result and Discussion

Ramlan (2001:63) says that the process of repetition or reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, with or without phoneme variations. Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2006: 286), repetition or reduplication is a productive morphological tool in word formation. This repetition can be done on basic words, affixes, or joining words. The reduplication research is the form and meaning of verb reduplication in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh. Based on the results of the research conducted, the types of verb reduplication in the language of Devayan Simeulue Aceh consist of reduplication of basic verbs, and reduplication of affixed verbs.

3.1. Basic Verb Reduplication

Basic verb reduplication or whole repetition is reduplication or repetition that has not undergone the affixation process. For example: *kuak-kuak* 'falling down', *maklop-maklop* (slowly), "*enak enak*" (look), *taeng-taeng* (sitting), *rumek-rumek* (swim), *radak-radak* (hold), *merek merek* (lying), *abek-abek* (take).

(3) *Enak enak meneng araya singa ida mufelle kak oi.*

Have a look first what you want to buy sis

Take a look first at what you want to buy sis-

(4) *maklop maklop muabek ingkan tek afu ya*

take the plate from the kitchen slowly

'remove the dishes from the kitchen slowly'

(5) *Araya singa mu radak radak iye ahi oy?*

What are you hold bro?

What are you holding?

The reduplications of *Enak-enak* (look), *maklop-maklop*(slowly), and *radak-radak* (hold). The meaning in the examples above is reduplications formed from basic verbs. So it is called the whole repetition of reduplication.

3.2. Reduplication of Affixed Verbs

Reduplication of affixed verbs is all reduplications of verbs whose elements are affixed: prefixes, suffixes and infixes. The reduplication in Devayan language is only found reduplication of verbs that undergo of affix and infix processes.

3.3. Prefixed Reduplication

Reduplication of prefixed verbs are all reduplications of verbs that have prefixes. In Devayan Simeulue Aceh language, there are four verbal prefixes, namely: *ma-*, *mampa-*, *mansi-*, and *ni-*.

For example:

Ma-

Verb reduplication that undergoes the *ma-* prefix process in Devayan language has two meanings, namely: the *ma-* prefix which means *ber-* in bahasa, and the *ma-* prefix which means *me-* in bahasa. The following will discuss the prefix *ma-* which means *ber-*. In Devayan language, such as: *malayam-layam* 'walk around', *maheok-heok* 'winding', *manuhek-nuhek* 'stab', *malantek -lantek* 'laying eggs', *marepon repon* 'talk'.

(6) *Malayam layam*

meita malayam layam deman mek pantai ganting

Let's go for walk to ganting beach tomorrow

'tomorrow we go for walk to ganting beach'

(7) *Maheok heok laon dalam mek PDKS ede*

it so winding the road to PDKS

The road to PDKS it so winding

Reduplication of verbs that undergo the *ma-* prefix process (which means *me-* in Indonesian Language) in Devayan language, such as: *maingke-ingke* (kissing), *mahua-hua* (complaining), *mahengkem-hengkem* (hold), *mahokot hokot* (chopping).

(8) *Manidao-nidao* sumbangan mawi karajo ne satiok balal

just begging for donations that his work everyday

'everyday his work is begging for donations'

(9) Ani *maleton-leton* manganak ayah ne besang tek kantor

Ani jumps around seeing her father coming home from the office

'Ani jumps around seeing her father coming home from the office'

Mampa-

Reduplication of verbs that undergo the prefixes process of *mampa-* which is in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh, such as: *mampaselo-selo* 'tired', *mampakuak-kuak* 'dropping', *mampaafel-afel* 'adding up'

(10) *Mampaselo-selo tubunta mawi karajo balal ere*

our body was tiring because of today's work

'Today's work make our body was tiring'

(11) *Ifak o gera teher mempakuak-kuak lahan ata*

do not you like to make people's down

'do not put others people down'

Mansi-

Reduplication of verbs undergoing the process of *mansi-* prefix in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh, the prefix *mansi-* means 'mutually', such as: *mansihobel-hobel* 'punch each other', *mansiamok-amok* 'stabbing each other', *mansirangkol-rangkol* 'throwing at each other', *mansitenang-tenang* 'kick each other'.

(12) *Golman alek Umar mansihobel-hobel ek tede dalam*

Golman and *Umar* are punch each other in the middle of the road

'Golman and Umar are punch each other'

Ni-

Reduplication of verbs that undergoing the *ni-* prefix process in Devayan language, such as: *nikebek-kebek* 'lifted-up', *niredet-redet* 'trampled', *nilaot-laot* 'tied up', *niabek-abek* 'carry', *nibatuy-batuy* 'beat-up', *nilale-lale* 'loves'.

(13) *Matot ni redet-redet edeng tinafa ande ta ya*

Pig trampled on the aunty's field

'The field trampled by pig'.

(14) *Molo nilale-lale masarek anak ne ede*

she loves all her children indeed

'love all her children'.

3.4. Infix Reduplication

Verb reduplication in Devayan language only found one form of infix, namely */-um/*. The infix form does not change in each bond with the basic form. The distribution is less productive in the process of word formation. This is evident from the examples found are very lacking.

Example:

Hedang 'drum' (h/-um-/ + *edang*) *humedang* 'drum'

Kudung 'run' (k/-um-/ + *kodong*) *kumodong* 'run'

Tafa 'tebas' (t/-um-/ + *tafa*) *tumafa* 'slashes'

Hasa 'work' (h/-um-/ + *hasa*) *humasa* 'work'

The basic form of the category *langoi* 'swimming' and *lao* 'walking' before getting the infix */-um-/* the form is first repeated by the first syllable or a *dwipura* reprocessing occurs so that the forms of *lalangoi* and *lalao* occur. From that form, the infix */-um-/* is added so that the form becomes:

Lalangoi (l/-um-/ + *alangoi*) *lumalangoi* 'swimming'

Lalao (l/-um-/ + *alao*) *lumalao* 'walking'

Based on the example above, it can be concluded that reduplication in Devayan language of Simeulue Aceh in the use of the infix */-um-/* does not change the form. The infix */-um-/* is inserted in the middle of the first syllable of the basic form.

3.5. Meaning of Verb Reduplication

The meaning of reduplication is the meaning contained in the repetition words. From the data analysis carried out, the researcher found that there are nine meanings contained in the verb reduplication of Devayan language.

1. Stating the meaning repeatedly or often done to verbs in the form of repeated words, such as: *maabek-abek* 'lifting up', *manuhur-nuhuran* 'romp', *malangkor-langkor* 'throwing'.

(15) *Maabek-abek wek mawi karajo ne tek melafek*

Just lifting the water, he's been working since morning

'He lifts the water from the morning'

Maabek-abek has the meaning of repeatedly or often done.

2. Expressing mutual or reciprocal meanings carried out on verbs such as: *mansiale-lale* 'friendship', *mansikaek-kaek* 'custody', *mansientok-entok* 'punch'

(16) *Ayah alek anak mansiale-lale*

'father and son are friendship'

mansiaale-ale it means they are love each other.

3. Repetition to get the meaning of 'done for nothing or just for fun' is done to certain verbs, usually in the form of pure verbs.
 - (17) *Rumek-rumek* 'swimming'
Alisha rumek rumek bak luan
 'Alisha swimming in the river'
 so *rumek rumek* which mean swimming just for fun.
 - (18) *Taeng-taeng* 'sitting'
Ngang Magreb ngahai o taeng-taeng ek amon lumah
 'It's maghrib time and you're still sitting in front of the house'
Taeng taeng its mean done without purpose.
4. Repetition to get the meaning of 'about or thing' is done to some verbs in the form of rephrase
 - (19) *Mangahan-ahan* (talk)
mola ya sebu laon mangahan-ngahan ata
 she is good at gossiping about others
Mangahan-ahan means talking about the bad things of others (gossiping).
5. Repetition to get the meaning of "similarity in time" is done to the verb in the form of a pure rephrase, usually used at the beginning of a sentence.
 - (20) *Besang-besang* 'coming'
Besang-besang ngang iya suek mek mak ne
 he just come, and he was mad at his mother
 'come and mad at his mother'
Besang-besang means when he came he was angry.
6. Repetition to get the meaning of 'do carelessly' done to the verb, in the form of:
 - (21) *Salemak-lemakne* 'as good'
Salemak-lemakne mawi mangarajokan ne
 'just do it as what he wants'
Salemak-lemakne in the sentence above means doing what he likes.
7. Repetition to get the meaning of 'intensity' is carried out on
 - (22) *Mahea-hea* 'hurry up'
Mahea-hea sape lumalao ya maida ita ni taren
 hurry up you walk she wants to leave us
Mahea hea it means hurry up.
 - (23) *Mangaktai-aktai* 'exalt'
Mangaktai-aktai repon mawi singa muila
 'you just know how to lift up word'
Mangaktai-aktai in this means exaggerating the story.
8. Repetition for the purpose of removing or producing objects called in the basic form. For example: *tumebel-tebel* 'smoky', *humedang-hedang* 'drumming'
 - (24) *Tumebel-tebel* 'smoky'
Aya manotong naik tumebel-tebel ain nea
 'He burning fish and smoke came out of the fire'
Tumebel-tebel in the sentence above states that the smoky came out of the fire.
 - (25) *Humedang-hedang* 'drums'
Maidang si Nandong, ang sia humedang-hedang doi
 Nandong has started, they've been playing drums there
Humedang-hedang in the sentence above means produces the sound of a drum musical instrument.

9. Repetition for the purpose of doing or giving what is called in the basic form. For example: *mambarumek-rumek* 'bathing', *mambainom-mainom* 'give drink'

(26) *Mambarumek-rumek* 'bathing'

Aya mambarumek rumek anak ne bak luan

'she bathes her child in the river'

Mambarumek-rumek it means give a bath or allows bathing in the river.

(27) *Mambainom-mainom* 'give drink'

Aya mambainom-mainom ale ne ek warung kopi

'He treats his friend at the coffee shop'

Mambainom-mainom it means to give a drink or treat a friend to drink coffee.

IV. Conclusion

Based on observations and analysis of the existing data, it can be concluded that the types of verb reduplication in Acehese consist of basic verb reduplication, affixed verb reduplication, and infix verb reduplication. Reduplication of affixed verbs consists of four reduplications of prefixed verbs (*ma-*, *mampa-*, *mansi-*, and *ni-*) and reduplication of infix verbs in Devayan language only finds one infix process, namely infix */-um/*. In the process of verb reduplication in Devayan language, there are nine meanings were found, namely (1) repetition meaning, (2) mutual or reciprocal meaning, (3) meaning of done without purpose, (4) meaning about or things, (5) meaning of similarity in time (6) meaning of done carelessly, (7) meaning of intensity, (8) meaning of issuing or producing, and (9) meaning of doing or giving.

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