

AFFIXED REDUPLICATION FORMING DEVERBAL NOUN IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE

Nanik Herawati

Widya Dharma University, Klaten

akunaniherawati3@gmail.com

Abstract: The goal of this research are (1) to describe affixed reduplication forming deverbal noun, and (2) to describe the meaning of affixed reduplication forming deverbal noun. This research uses theory about (1) morphology, (2) affixed reduplication, (3) derivation, (4) words, (5) nouns, and (6) verbs. Methodology used in this reseach is stuctural description. Research data are affixed reduplication words forming deverbal noun in Javanese language. Data collecting is done by observation, interview, and documen analysis. Data collecting method are scrutinicing and interviewing method. The result of this study is affixed reduplication {-an} forming deverbal noun. (reduplication -an {-R -an}). The meaning of this reduplication is ‘producing something like the basic form of the word.

Keywords: reduplication, derivation, deverbal noun, morphology, verbs

INTRODUCTION

Many experts have discussed Javanese morphology and reduplication. But the a description about derived affixed reduplication has not been thoroughly discussed. Description about derivation has been studied by language experts, for example Katamba (1993), Uhlenbeck (1983), and Bauer (1988).

This research only explains about affixed reduplication which can form a word from a verb to a noun. It is called deverbal noun. The forming of deverbal noun words are done by derived reduplication. Derivation means there is difference between basic word and the derivative word. The difference can be word identity or word category. Gorys Keraf (1978) said that morfimic process which change lexical identity of a word is differentiated into two process, they are (1) derivation in the form of morphemic process that change lexical identity followed by categoral status, (2) derivation in the form of morphemic process that change lexical identity without categoral status.

The problems that will be discussed in the forming of deverbal noun words with affixed reduplication are as follows.

1. What affixed reduplication can be formed into deverbal noun?
2. What is the meaning of affixed reduplication in forming deverbal noun in the Javanese language?

The goal of this reseach is to describe the affixed reduplication forming deverbal noun and to describe the meaning of it.

THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

There are some Javanese experts that studied about word-forming in Javanese language. They are EkoWardono (1988), Poedjosoedarmo (2009), Verhaar (2001), Edi Subroto (2012), and Uhlenbeck (1982). This part will describe some understandings which have relationship with affixed reduplication forming deverbal noun. They are morphology, affixed reduplication, derivation, word, noun, and verb.

Morphology

Morphology is one of linguistic branches that studies about word forming. There are some experts that studied about morphology, they are Matthews (1974:21) and Ramlan (1985).

Matthews stated that ‘morphology is the study of forms of words’. Matthews’ description is very clear that morphology is knowledge about word forming which can be by reduplication process or affixation process, or by the combination between reduplication and affixation.

Ramlan also said that morphology is a part of linguistic which discuss about word and the influence of form changing toward category and meaning. Ramlan tended to focus on word formation and its changing in gramatical and semantic function of a word.

Reduplication

Uhlenbeck (1982) gave a slightly different name for this reduplication, that is duplication. This different name is actually the same with reduplication which was used by other expert like Sudaryanto (1985) and Poedjosoedarmo (1981).

Verhaar (2001) explained that reduplication is morphemic process which repeats the whole basic form or a part of it, for example repeatation at the first syllable or at the last syllable.

Reduplication is repeatation of gramatical unit, can be at the first syllable or at the last syllable, repeatation of the whole basic form. Affixed reduplication is repeatation followed by affixation. It can prefix, suffix, infix (insertion), or confix (combination).

Derivational reduplication

A reduplication can be paradigmatic or derivational (Verhaar, 2001). Javanese reduplication is very often new word forming. For example, *gajah* ‘elephant’ (N) → *gajah-gajahan* ‘elephant toy’ (N). This process does not change the word class, but the word identity changes. Derivational reduplication which changes the word class and identity for example *tandur* ‘to plant rice’ (V) → *tetandur* ‘the plant’ (N).

Derivation

Matthews (1974) classified morphology into two, they are inflectional morphology and lexical morphology. In the process of word forming, there is derivation process. It is morphemic process which change lexical identity of a word. According to Verhaar (2001) there are some word form which are derivative such as denominal, deverbal, deadjectival, depronominial, and deinterjectional. Derivational process sometimes changes the word class, also sometimes the word class remains the same. But it is sure that the word identity changes. For example: *pring* 'bamboo' (N) → *papringan* 'a place where the bamboos grow' (N). This process is denominal nominal; the word class does not change, but the word identity changes.

Word

According to Lyons (1975) word is minimal free form, meaning that word is the smallest free form. Word is the biggest unit in the morphology study, but it is the smallest in the syntax. Word is the smallest linguistic unit that can be spoken, standing by itself, and having a meaning.

Gorys Keraf (1982) classified words into (1) noun, (2) verb, (3) adjective, and (4) function word.

Noun

Noun has syntax and morphologic characteristics. The syntax characteristic is in the negative sentence, noun can be preceded by *dudu* 'not' and very often functions as subject, object, or complementary. Morphologic characteristic can be associated with the basic form. There are two types of noun, they are the basic noun and transpositional (derivational) noun.

Verb

Verb in Javanese is called 'tembung aran'. It is a word that indicates doing activity or situation. It describes a process. We have basic verb and derivative verb. It functions as predicative and having the meaning of doing activity.

Research Methodology

Methodology used in this research is structural description. It describes linguistic phenomenon thoroughly and carefully. Research data are affixed reduplicated words in Javanese forming deverbal noun. Observation, interview, and document study are used to collect the data. To validate the data, triangulation technique is used. The data is obtained from various places and events.

To determine word class, this research uses two-two opposition technique. It opposes affixed verb or reduplication to the basic form (Subroto, 1992). For example:

- (1) *Saji x sesajen* 'to offer x offerings'
- (2) *Tandur x tetanduran* 'to plant x plant'

Two-two opposition technique compare the word *saji* (V) to *sesaji* (N) and *tandur* (V) to *tetandur* (N).

AFFIXED REDUPLICATION FORMING DEVERBAL NOUN

A. Affixed reduplication {-an} forming deverbal noun

1. Reduplication -an {R -an}

The form reduplication {- an} such as:

Tuku ‘to buy’ → *tetukon* ‘things that have been bought’

Cawis ‘to serve’ → *cecawisan* ‘food served’

Dolan ‘to play’ → *dedolanan* ‘toys’

Sandhing ‘to sit beside someone’ → *sesandingan* ‘soul mate’

One of affixed reduplication {-an} functions is to form deverbal noun. The basic form is a verb. After reduplicated and added the suffix {-an}, it becomes a noun. This process is called deverbal noun.

2. The meaning of reduplication {-an}

Basic + R -an ‘to produce something like the basic form’

(1) *Cawis* ‘to serve’ → *cecawisan* ‘food served’

- a. *Wiwit esuk Rini wis cawis camilan ning meja*
‘Rini has served food on the table since morning.’
- b. *Wiwit esuk ibu gawe cecawisan*
‘Wiwit has made various food since morning.’

(2) *Tandur* ‘to plant’ → *tetanduran* ‘plant’

- a. *Lik Warti lagi tandur ana sawah.*
‘Aunt Warti is planting rice in the field.’
- b. *Tetanduran ning kebone Pak Edi katon asri.*
‘The trees in the Pak Edi’s yard looks beautiful.’

The changing of word class from verb to noun in the above sentences can be known by way two-two opposition technique as follows.

No	Basic Form	Derivative Form	Meaning
1	Cawis (V)	Cecawisan (N)	‘to serve’ → ‘food served’
2	Tandur (V)	Tetanduran (N)	‘to plant’ → ‘plant’

The affixed reduplication {-an} above changes the verb into noun. It is called deverbal noun. The words *cawis* and *tandur* belong to verb, but *cecawisan* and *tetanduran* belong to noun.

3. Meaning of reduplication {-an} ‘producing something’

(3) *Goreng* (V) ‘to fry’ → *goreng-gorengan* ‘fried food’

- a. *Bude lagi (n) goreng tempe.*
‘My aunt is frying tempe.’
- b. *Ajeng tuku goreng-gorengan ning warung.*
‘Ajeng bought fried food at stall.’

The changing of word class from verb to noun in the above sentences can be known by way two-two opposition technique as follows.

No	Basic Form	Derivative Form	Meaning
1	<i>Goreng</i> (V)	<i>Goreng-gorengan</i> (N)	‘to fry’ → ‘fried food’

Affixed reduplication { -an} above changes the verb into noun. It is deverbal noun. The word *goreng* is verb, and *goreng-gorengan* is noun.

CONCLUSION

This research focuses on the affixed reduplication forming deverbal noun in the Javanese language.

1. Affixed reduplication { -an} forming deverbal noun function as subject or object in the sentence. The meaning is ‘to produce something like the basic form.’
2. The meaning of affixed reduplication { -an}

The basic form + R -an ‘to produce something like the basic form.’

(4) *Tandur* (V) ‘to plant’ → *tetanduran* (N) ‘plant’

 - a. *Lik Warti lagi tandur ana sawah.*
 ‘Aunt Warti is planting rice in the field.’
 - b. *Tetanduran ning kebone Pak Edi katon asri.*
 ‘The trees in the Pak Edi’s yard looks beautiful.’

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