



Reduplication in Banjarese



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Article history:

Submitted: 09 July 2022

Revised: 18 August 2022

Accepted: 27 September 2022

Keywords:

Banjarese;
morphology;
reduplication;
south Kalimantan;
universal language;

Abstract

Reduplication is a feature of the universal language but varies with dialect. This study aimed to examine the form of reduplication in the Banjarese using the reduplication theory of Lieber (2009), Haspelmath & Sims (2010), Rubino (2005), Mistica, Andrews, Arka, & Baldwin (2009), Kauffman (2015), and Kroeger (1989). It used the descriptive qualitative method and collected data through listening, typing, and documentation. Listening and typing techniques involved hearing and typing six informants' utterances containing rephrases in the Banjarese. The informants comprised three speakers from the Kuala dialect and three from the Hulu dialect. The results indicated four types of reduplication in the Banjarese. These findings strengthen the theory of reduplication in the morphology of the Banjarese. Additionally, the results have practical implications for teaching Banjarese language reduplication.

International journal of linguistics, literature and culture © 2022.

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1 Introduction

Indonesia's regional languages, including the Banjarese, are a wealth of local ethnic culture, the citizens, and the world community. Language diversity describes sound symbols as a means of communication and is a tool for presenting the speakers' culture and worldview. Subsequently, Indonesia's language and cultural diversity have attracted interest from many studies. One topic of study in morphology is the reduplication of words in a language. Reduplication is a universal feature where all worldwide have a way of repeating words. This repetition of words varies with languages. Therefore, a study on reduplication is necessary to determine language forms, systems, and meanings, including the Banjarese.

Reduplication has been widely studied in Indonesian but with a minimal focus on the Banjarese. These studies include Hapip (1977); Durasid & Kawi (1978); Hapip (1979); Kawi et al. (1986); Kawi (1991); Kawi et al. (1992); Kawi (2011). Hapip (1977), examined the reduplication of nouns and verbs, while Durasid & Kawi (1978), added adjectives and numerals in the Upper Banjarese language. Furthermore, Hapip (1981), examined the complete, partial, and sound-change reduplication of the Banjar Kuala language. Kawi et al. (1986), analyzed the repetition of the basic form in full, the first syllable, the basic form with phoneme variations, and affixation in the Kuala Banjarese. Kawi (1991), only discussed phonology, variations of linguistic elements, lexical innovation, Banjarese dialects and subdialects, and the influence of other languages. In Kawi (1991), there is an explanation of the full and partial loop variations. Similarly, Kawi et al. (1992), only discussed the sound change on the reflection of the etymology PAN in the Banjarese, focusing on changes in phonological structure. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the forms of reduplication in the Banjarese.

Kawi (2011), discussed the full reduplication in the secondary root verb re-formation. In Kawi (2011), there are examples of Banjarese re-words such as *ciling-ciling* (*beliak-beliak*), *randak-randak* (*tumpuk-tumpuk*), *ju'uk-ju'uk* (*datang-datang*), *Jurut-jurut* (*arak-arak*), and *kujup-kujup* (*kelap-kelip*). Rahardian (2017), found reduplication of affixed words and *dwipurwa* in the Banjarese. The study mentioned *rurumah* (houses) and *aanakan* (dolls) as examples of reduplication of affixed words. Furthermore, it mentioned *kakarik* and *sasapit* as examples of *dwipurwa* reduplication. Therefore, the study is an early indication of reduplication in the Banjarese.

Karubaba (2017), found full and partial reduplication in Indonesian, as well as full, altered, and partial reduplication in Papuan Malay. The study also found full and partial reduplication in the Ambai language. This shows that Indonesian and regional languages have full and partial reduplications. Previous studies on the reduplication of regional languages in Indonesia include Aziz & Nolikasari (2020); Alsamadani & Taibah (2019); Miyake (2011). Aziz & Nolikasari found full, partial, lexicalized, and affixed reduplication in the Jamee language. According to Alsamadani & Taibah (2019), the Palembang or Musi language has full, fossilized, and Affixation reduplication. Miyake (2011), found full reduplication in the Java language. In contrast, this aimed to examine reduplication in the Banjarese. The problem statement is the types of reduplication and examples in the Banjarese.

Literature review

Types of reduplication

Reduplication is a word formation process where parts of a word are duplicated (Klamer & Saad, 2020). It is a morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated (Lieber, 2009). Reduplication is a common morphological operation where part of or the entire base is copied and attached to the preceding or the next base (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). Word repetition is a morpheme process that repeats the whole or part of the basic form or sound changes. Words without a basic form are called pseudo-repeats (Alisjahbana, 2006). Reduplication increases the possibility of a morphophonemic process occurring, especially when it involves affixes. Morphophonemic is the process of changing phonemes when they meet (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005).

Reduplication could be paradigmatic or inflectional, and derivational (Chaer, 1994). The paradigmatic process does not change the lexical identity but only gives grammatical meaning. In contrast, derivational reduplication forms new words with a lexical identity different from the basic form (Chaer 1994; Alwi et al., 2003). There are several forms of reduplication in Indonesia. First, there are basic morphemes, such as *lemari-lemari*, *penari-penari*, and *pembelajaan-pembelajaan*. Second, there are reduplications in the affixation process, such as *berlama-lama*, *melihat-lihat*, *tersedu-sedu*, and *lain-lain*. Third, there is a combination of words such as *sawah ladang-sawah ladang*, *itik angsa-itik angsa*, *burung merpati-burung merpati*, and *rumah-rumah sakit*. The fourth form comprises derivational reduplication, such as *mereka-mereka*, *kita-kita*, and *dia-dia*. Fifth, semantic reduplication includes *ilmu pengetahuan*, *hancur luluh*, and *alim ulama* (science, crushed, pious ulama). Sixth, Indonesia also has pseudo

reduplication or unique re-words. These are unclear word repetitions whose basic form is unknown, such as *mondar-mandir*, *komat-kamit*, *kura-kura*, and *rama-rama* (pacing, muttering, turtles, butterflies) (Ramlan, 1983; Keraf, 1984).

Rubino (2005), stated that there are full and partial reduplications, supporting Klamer & Saad (2020). This is in line with Inclass & Downing (2015), which stated that there are total and partial reduplications. Mistica et al. (2009), discussed productive and distributed reduplications. The studies stated that productive reduplication comprises full and basic reduplication with affixes. An example is 'sitting around and getting sick,' indicating full root word reduplication. Moreover, the studies provided examples of basic reduplication with affixes, such as *memukul-mukul*, *pukul-memukul* (banging, beating), and *membeli-membeli*.

Kauffman (2015), divided reduplication into full, partial, infant speech, rhyming, ablaut, onomatopoeic, name doubling, and shm- reduplication. In full reduplication, entire words are repeated, which only occurs for word elements, roots, or stems in partial reduplication. Baby-talk reduplication simplifies words as a baby acquires language while rhyming reduplication is where different words have nearly duplicated sounds (Poletto & Zanuttini, 2013; Asrorovna, 2021; Putrayasa, 2017). Moreover, ablaut reduplication is changing vowels of words that nearly rhyme, while onomatopoeic repetition is imitating animals and sounds in nature. Name doubling is used for close relationships, imparting an endearing quality that implies likability, especially in English and Chinese. Additionally, shm- reduplication is deprecative repetition, indicating irony, sarcasm, and skepticism rhyming base words with the prefix shm- (Kauffman, 2015).

The theory of semantic type used in this study refers to the theory of discontinuous reduplication from Kroeger (1989). According to Kroeger, the discontinuous reduplication theory explains the repetition that does not affect the basic word entirely. Kroeger examined partial rephrasing data in Ilokano, Johor Malay, Perak Malay, and Ulu Muar Malay. This study used the discontinuous reduplication theory to analyze the reduplication in Banjarese. The field data would show similarities or differences between the discontinuous reduplication theory and the reduplication process in the Banjarese. There is a difference in understanding between reduplication and repetition. Although reduplication is equated with repetition, the word repeat results from reduplication or iteration (Wilbur, 2009; Keevallik, 2010; Hayes & Abad, 1989).

Banjarese

Banjarese is one of the regional languages spoken by the Banjar tribe in South Kalimantan Province (Rafiek, 2021). It spread to the provinces of Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan. According to Kawi (2002), Banjarese is a widely used language in South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan provinces. The language has the Kuala, Hulu, and Bukit dialects (Kawi, 2002; Rafiek, 2021), and is a member of the Austronesian language family (Effendi, 2013). According to Effendi (2013), Banjarese is used in the provinces of South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan. This study used data from the Kuala and Hulu dialects. The Banjarese with the Kuala dialect use vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, and *o* in its vocabulary, while the Hulu uses only vowels *a*, *i*, and *u*. Data on the Hulu dialect is given in brackets, but not the words used and understood by speakers of the Kuala and Hulu dialects.

2 Materials and Methods

Methods

This study used a qualitative method to explore the meaning of an individual or group regarding social or human problems (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The design used morphological analysis of reduplication. The reduplication data collected were classified, analyzed, and discussed based on the reduplication theory. Additionally, the qualitative method was used to analyze the meaning of the word repeat.

Data and sources

The data comprised repeated words spoken by informants selected based on several criteria. The informants were native speakers of the Banjarese, resided outside South Kalimantan, and did not leave the province. Moreover, they mastered the Banjarese in the Kuala and Hulu dialects, were aged 50 and over, had a clear articulator, and were

fluent in speech. Therefore, this study selected three speakers of the Banjarese with the Kuala dialect, including SBR (women, 67 years), SR (women, 62 years), and WDH (women, 38 years) (Al-Deaibes, 2021; Wang, 2005; Dansieh, 2011). It also selected three speakers of the Banjarese in the Hulu dialect, including BKN (male, 62 years old), MHL (male, 76 years old), and BRS (male, 60 years old).

Data collection

Data were collected through listening and typing techniques, as well as using document studies. The listening and typing method is a modification of the listening and note-taking technique proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). It involved listening to and typing informants' utterances containing repeated words. Document studies were conducted to obtain complementary data on repeated words not found in the informant's speech. The documentation was adopted from a previous study on the Banjarese, which discussed examples of reduplication in the morphology chapter. Furthermore, data collection with document studies involved determining entries in the Banjarese dictionary useful as re-words. This process was referred to as a qualitative document by Creswell & Creswell (2018).

Data analysis

Data were analyzed using a qualitative process from Creswell & Creswell (2018). The analysis was conducted in five steps, including organizing and preparing data, reading or viewing, coding, generating descriptions and themes, and representation. Coding involved organizing re-word data and typing them to represent a certain rephrasing. Description representation entailed describing the meaning and examples of the rephrasing (Zhang et al., 2011; Waksler, 1999; Lee-Kim, 2016).

3 Results and Discussions

This study found five forms of repeated words in the Banjarese, including full repetition, complete repetition of final phoneme omission, discontinuous repetition, sound-changing words, and pseudo-repeats.

Full or entire reduplication

Full reduplication is found in the Kuala and the Hulu dialect. Table 1 shows a complete reduplication of one-syllable root words.

Table 1
Full reduplication of one-syllable root words

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>bal</i> 'ball'	<i>bal-bal</i> 'bola-bola'
<i>rak</i> 'shelf'	<i>rak-rak</i> 'rak-rak'
<i>ban</i> 'tire'	<i>ban-ban</i> 'ban-ban'
<i>pas</i> 'right, fit.'	<i>pas-pas</i> 'persis-persis'
<i>bis</i> 'bus'	<i>bis-bis</i> 'bus-bus'
<i>tas</i> 'bag'	<i>tas-tas</i> 'tas-tas'
<i>hal</i> 'matter'	<i>hal-hal</i> 'hal-hal'
<i>pal</i> 'kilometer'	<i>pal-pal</i> 'kilometer-kilometer'

Full reduplication of one-syllable root words are mostly loanwords from foreign languages, such as Dutch and Arabic. The use of full verbs for one-syllable root words is as follows:

- 1) *Kada sampai ka pal-pal sapuluh sudah bulik inya tuti* 'Not up to kilo-kilometers 10, he is back.'
- 2) *Kada usah pas-pas banar gin takarannya* 'it is no need to be too precise.'
- 3) *Dasar sugih inya tuti, sabuahan rumahnya mar-mar* 'Indeed he is rich, all parts of his house are tiled.'
- 4) *Ka manaan mur-mur nang kuandak di sia ti* 'Where have the bolts been that I put here earlier?'
- 5) *Nang batahar ni bat-bat ikam hajalah* 'What is scattered is yours?' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)

Table 2
Full Reduplication of Two-Syllable Base Words

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>talū</i> 'three'	<i>talū-talū</i> 'tiga-tiga'
<i>kaina</i> 'later'	<i>kaina-kaina</i> 'nanti-nanti'
<i>haru</i> 'stir'	<i>haru-haru</i> 'aduk-aduk'
<i>sala</i> 'sideline'	<i>sala-sala</i> 'sela-sela'
<i>nini</i> 'grandmother'	<i>nini-nini</i> 'nenek-nenek'
<i>wani</i> 'brave'	<i>wani-wani</i> 'berani berani'
<i>hara</i> 'worry'	<i>hara-hara</i> 'selalu merasa khawatir' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>inya</i> 'he/she'	<i>inya-inya</i> 'dia-dia'
<i>nyawa</i> 'you'	<i>nyawa-nyawa</i> 'kamu-kamu'
<i>balu</i> 'widow/widower'	<i>balu-balū</i> 'janda-janda'
<i>kula</i> 'relatives'	<i>kula-kula</i> 'kerabat-kerabat'
<i>kalo</i> 'if'	<i>kalo-kalo</i> 'kalau-kalau'
<i>pina</i> 'probably'	<i>pina-pina</i> 'kalau-kalau'
<i>gana</i> 'silent'	<i>gana-gana</i> 'diam-diam.'
<i>Kimul</i> 'chew'	<i>Kimul-kimul</i> 'kunyah-kunyah'
<i>Ugai</i> 'demolish'	<i>Ugai-ugai</i> 'bongkar-bongkar'
<i>Bukah</i> 'run'	<i>Bukah-bukah</i> 'lari-lari'
<i>Juhung</i> 'push'	<i>Juhung-juhung</i> 'dorong-dorong'
<i>Tunjul</i> 'push'	<i>Tunjul-tunjul</i> 'dorong-dorong'
<i>Unggil</i> 'shake'	<i>Unggil-unggil</i> 'goyang-goyang'
<i>Kayakat</i> 'crawl'	<i>Kayakat-kayakat</i> 'rangkak-rangkak'

The use of full rephrasing of two-syllable basic words can be seen in the example sentences below.

- 1) *Banyakai kula-kula kami di Abung* 'Many of our families are in Abung.'
- 2) *Buhannya tu wani-wani sabarataan*, 'His gang is all brave.'
- 3) *Ikam gana-gana haja lah di sini* 'You stay quiet here.'
- 4) *Barii sabarataan talu-talu bigi* 'Give them all each three seeds.'
- 5) *Jangan pina-pina sarik haja gawian*, 'Don't act like you're angry about work.'

Table 3 shows the full reduplication of three or more syllables in Banjarese.

Table 3
Full reduplication of three or more syllables

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>sampida</i> 'bicycle'	<i>sampida-sampida</i> 'sepeda-sepeda' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>sumangka</i> 'watermelon'	<i>sumangka-sumangka</i> 'semangka-semangka' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>kulanda</i> 'Dutch jackfruit'	<i>kulanda-kulanda</i> 'nangka-nangka belanda' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>kariwaya</i> 'tree name'	<i>kariwaya-kariwaya</i> 'pohon-pohon kariwaya'
<i>tampulu</i> 'opportunity'	<i>tampulu-tampulu</i> 'kesempatan-kesempatan'
<i>rajaki</i> 'sustenance'	<i>rajaki-rajaki</i> 'rezeki-rezeki'
<i>karamput</i> 'liar'	<i>karamput-karamput</i> 'pembohong-pembohong'
<i>bungkalang</i> 'kind of fruit basket'	<i>bungkalang-bungkalang</i> 'wadah-wadah'
<i>paruput</i> 'trumpet sound'	<i>paruput-paruput</i> 'suara-suara terompet'
<i>pambakal</i> 'headman'	<i>pambakal-pambakal</i> 'kepala-kepala desa'

<i>halalang</i> 'weeds'	<i>halalang-halalang</i> 'ilalang-ilalang' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>taradak</i> 'rice seedlings'	<i>taradak-taradak</i> 'semaian-semaian'
<i>hadangan</i> 'buffalo'	<i>hadangan-hadangan</i> 'kerbau-kerbau'
<i>calimut</i> 'dirt on the face'	<i>calimut-calimut</i> 'bercak-bercak kotoran'
<i>Salungkui</i> 'cover head with gloves'	<i>Salungkui-salungkui</i> 'menutup-nutupi kepala dengan sarung'
<i>Karinyum</i> 'smile'	<i>Karinyum-karinyum</i> 'senyum-senyum'
<i>Kuriak</i> 'shout'	<i>Kuriak-kuriak</i> 'teriak-teriak'
<i>Kurihing</i> 'smile'	<i>Kurihing-kurihing</i> 'senyum-senyum'
<i>Kujihing</i> 'laughter'	<i>Kujihing-kujihing</i> 'tertawa yang tidak disenangi orang'

The use of full re-words for three-syllable or more basic words whose last syllables are in a K/V pattern is as follows:

- 1) *Jangan tatawa-tatawa haja lah ikam* 'Don't just laugh.'
- 2) *Matian kastila-kastila nang di kabunmu kabanyuan* 'All the papayas in your garden are all dead.' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
- 3) *Kuncawai-kuncawai tangannya minta tulung* 'Waving his hand for help.' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
- 4) *Mayau halilipan-halilipan kabasahan* 'Sweaty centipedes.'
- 5) *Habis kupiah-kupiah purun nang didagangakannya taumpat mandah* 'After the purun hats he traded, they caught fire.'

The use of full re-words for three-syllable or more basic words whose last syllables have a K/V/K pattern is as follows:

1. *Garigitan-garigitan banar kami sabarataan malihat lakunya* 'We are all very upset to see his behavior.'
2. *Asa kurangap-kurangap awak imbah tagugur di sumur karing* 'Body pain/discomfort after falling in a dry well.' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
3. *Ikam jangan baucap paraya-paraya kena hakun sidin* (You do not say no, you do not have to, you will want him).
4. *Ampih sulapit-sulapit di padang nang igat tu* (Stop hiding in that dirty place).
5. *Habis sampai ka caramin-caramin pacahan dihamuknya* (After all the mirrors are broken).

Table 4
Full Reduplication with Affixation in Banjarese

Root word + affixes	Affixation Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>ingu</i> 'pelihara' + <i>an</i>	<i>inguan</i> 'pet'	<i>inguan-inguan</i> 'peliharaan-peliharaan'
<i>gana</i> 'tinggal, diam' + <i>ka-an</i>	<i>kaganaan</i> 'residence'	<i>kaganaan-kaganaan</i> 'tempat-tempat tinggal'
<i>guring</i> 'tidur' + <i>ka-an</i>	<i>kaguringan</i> 'bed'	<i>kaguringan-kaguringan</i> 'tempat-tempat tidur'
<i>ampih</i> 'berhenti' + <i>pa-an</i>	<i>paampihan</i> 'last'	<i>paampihan-paampihan</i> 'semua paling akhir'
<i>hadang</i> 'tunggu' + <i>pa-an</i>	<i>pahadangan</i> 'while waiting'	<i>pahadangan-pahadangan</i> 'sementara menunggu-nunggu'
<i>Rami</i> 'ramai' + <i>ka-an</i>	<i>karamian</i> 'very crowded'	<i>karamian-karamian</i> 'ramai-ramai sekali'
<i>Ampih</i> + <i>pa-an</i>	<i>paampihan</i> 'the last'	<i>paampihan-paampihan</i> 'paling terakhir'
<i>Datu</i> + <i>pa-an</i>	<i>padatuan</i> 'ada hubungan zuriat dengan datu'	<i>padatuan-padatuan</i> 'datu-datunya'

<i>Tangis + pa-an</i>	<i>panangisan</i> 'soften cry'	<i>panangisan-panangisan</i> 'semua sering menangis'
<i>Ingat + ka-an</i>	<i>kaingatan</i> 'remember'	<i>kaingatan-kaingatan</i> 'terkenang-kenang'

The use of whole verbs for basic words with *ka-an* and *pa-an* confixes is as follows.

- 1) *Kadiaman-kadiaman napa ini pina banyak tulang batahar* 'What are these silent places like many scattered bones.'
- 2) *Buhan kita kana paampihan-paampihan sabarataan* 'Our group got a turn at the end of all.'
- 3) *Habis kaandakan-kaandakan bajuku dipakainya.* 'After all the places he wore my clothes.'
- 4) *Kaganaan-kaganaan siapa nang ditumbuhi biraran ni* 'Whose residences are covered with this belar grass.'
- 5) *Padatuan-padatuan kami masih banyak di Sabak Bernam* 'Datu-datu we still live a lot in the Sabak Bernam.'

Discontinuous Reduplication

In Banjarese, discontinuous reduplication occurs because the first syllable of the root word is not fully repeated, and the second syllable is lost when repeated. This also occurs because the second syllable of the root word is not repeated or due to the omission of the final letter of the root word's second syllable. The discontinuous reduplication of this form is productive in forming Banjarese rewords.

First syllable discontinuous reduplication and second syllable deletion of root words

The first discontinuous reduplication repeats only one initial letter and removes the next letter in the first syllable. It eliminates the second syllable in the base word to be repeated.

Table 5
Discontinuous reduplication of the first syllable and deletion of the second syllable

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>umpat</i> (um-pat) 'follow'	<i>uumpat</i> 'ikut-ikut'
<i>angkut</i> (ang-kut) 'transport'	<i>aangkut</i> 'mengangkut-angkut'
<i>unjun</i> (un-jun) 'hook'	<i>uunjun</i> 'mengail-ngail'
<i>alim</i> (a-lim) 'pious'	<i>aalim</i> 'banyak orang yang alim'
<i>ingkin</i> (ing-kin) 'stingy'	<i>iingkin</i> 'banyak orang yang pelit'
<i>lilingkah</i> (ling-kah) 'lower'	<i>lilingkah</i> 'turun-turunkan)
<i>tuntung</i> (tun-tung) 'done'	<i>tutuntung</i> 'selesai-selesai'
<i>sungsung</i> (sung-sung) 'fast'	<i>susungsung</i> 'cepat-cepat'
<i>pingkut</i> (ping-kut) 'hold'	<i>pipingkut</i> 'tempat berpegang'
<i>kandang</i> (kan-dang) 'fence'	<i>kakandang</i> 'pagar-pagar'

Discontinuous reduplication of the root word's second syllable

The second discontinuous reduplication occurs by omitting the root word's second syllable. This discontinuous reduplication only repeats the first syllable and deletes the second syllable.

Table 6
Discontinuous reduplication of the root word's second syllable

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>gana</i> 'silent'	<i>gagana</i> 'diam-diam'
<i>habang</i> 'red'	<i>hahabang</i> 'merah-merah'
<i>pikat</i> 'lure'	<i>pipikat</i> 'alat pemikat'
<i>ranai</i> 'silent'	<i>raranai</i> 'diam-diam'

<i>lakas</i> 'fast'	<i>lalakas</i> 'cepat-cepat'
<i>ganal</i> 'big'	<i>gaganal</i> 'besar-besar'
<i>racap</i> 'meeting'	<i>raracap</i> 'rapat-rapat'
<i>kibit</i> 'pinch'	<i>kikibit</i> 'cubit-cubit'

Discontinuous Reduplication Removing the Second Syllable End of a Root Word

The third discontinuous reduplication occurs due to the omission of the root word's final letter of the second syllable. The discontinuous reduplication of the final letter omission is only found in the Hulu Banjar dialect. An example is seen in Table 7.

Table 7
Discontinuous reduplication removal of the second syllable end of the root word

Root word	Reduplicated word
<i>bukah</i> 'run'	<i>buka-bukah</i> 'lari-lari'
<i>hanyar</i> 'new'	<i>hanya-hanyar</i> 'baru-baru'
<i>iwak</i> 'fish'	<i>iwa-iwak</i> 'ikan-ikan'
<i>hangkui</i> 'loud'	<i>hangku-hangkui</i> 'nyaring-nyaring (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
<i>galai</i> 'slow'	<i>gala-galai</i> 'lamban-lamban'
<i>parak</i> 'close'	<i>para-parak</i> 'dekat-dekat'
<i>anam</i> 'six'	<i>ana-anam</i> 'enam-enam'
<i>luang</i> 'hole'	<i>lua-luang</i> 'lubang-lubang'
<i>larang</i> 'expensive'	<i>lara-larang</i> 'mahal-mahal'
<i>tunjul</i> 'push'	<i>tunju-tunjul</i> 'dorong-dorong'
<i>kiyau</i> 'call'	<i>kiya-kiyau</i> 'panggil-panggil'
<i>timbang</i> 'throw'	<i>timba-timbang</i> 'lempar-lempar'
<i>kawai</i> 'wave'	<i>kawa-kawai</i> 'lambai-lambai'
<i>surui</i> 'comb'	<i>suru-surui</i> 'sisir-sisir'

The following are examples of a Banjarese sentence using discontinuous reduplication by removing the final letter of the root word.

- 1) *Liati ikam ka sana para-parak* 'look at there closely'
- 2) *Umalah lua-luang napa nang kaluluasan nini* 'Wow! What are these huge holes.'
- 3) *Jangan nukar buah lawan inya tu, haraganya lara-larang*. 'Do not buy fruit with him, it is expensive.'
- 4) *Tunju-tunjul pang garubaknya tu maulah bagarak*. 'Try to push the cart, will it move.'
- 5) *Kada usah ngali-ngalih, tukari ha lagi*. 'No need to bother, just buy it again'
- 6) *Kiau hangku-hangkui nyaman inya bulik* 'Call loudly for him to come.' (Hulu dialect of Banjarese)
- 7) *Kia-kiau pang laki ikam tu pina asik badum haja saharian*. 'Try calling your husband, he looks too busy playing dominoes all day.'
- 8) *Jangan ikam timba-timbang hintalu tu pacah kaina*. 'Do not throw the egg, it will break later.'
- 9) *Maliatai kami inya kawa-kawai minta tulung*. 'Just looking at us, he is waving for help.'
- 10) *Mana an suru-surui nini nang banyak di palatar tadi?* 'Where are the many grandmother's combs on the porch of the house?'

Sound changing reduplication

Sound-changing reduplication is found in the Banjarese, the Kuala, and the Hulu dialects. Examples include *garapak-garagui* (sound of a large tree falling), *karas kajung* (very loud), *garasak-garusuk* or *garasah-garusuh* (hurried or in a hurry), *bulang-bulik* (pacing or going back and forth), *sabak-samun* (scattered), *tumbang-tumbalik* (hard work), and *ramuk-rakai* (crushed to pieces). Banjarese has three characteristics of sound-changing reduplication. The first form is sound-changing reduplication in the second syllable, such as *karas kajung*, *riang riut*,

bulang-bulik, *sabak samun*, *tumbang-tumbalik* (hard work), and *ramuk-rakai*. The second characteristic is reduplication changes in the third syllable, such as *garapak-garagui*. The third form is reduplication changes in the second and third syllables, such as *garasak-garusuk* or *garasah-garusuh*.

Reduplication changes the sound in the second syllable and is described as follows.

- 1) The reduplication of changing the sound of *karas-kajung* occurs due to the repetition of the first syllable *ka* and the change of the second syllables of *ras* into *jung*.
- 2) The reduplication changes the sound of *riang-riut* due to the repetition of the first syllable *ri* and the change of the second syllable *-ang* to *-ut*.

Reduplication changes the sound in the third syllable as follows:

- 1) The reduplication of *garapak-garagui* occurs due to the repetition of the first and second syllables of *gara* and the change of the third syllable of *pak* to *gui*.

Pseudo Reduplication

Pseudo-reduplication in the Banjarese is found in the Kuala and the hulu dialects. The Kuala dialect is known for full pseudo reduplication, such as *kura-kura*, *kupu-kupu*, *kunang-kunang*, *siur-siur*, and *barang-barang* (turtles, butterflies, fireflies, dragonflies, and beavers). Similarly, the Hulu dialect is known as partial pseudo reduplication, such as *kukura*, *kukupu*, *kungkunang*, and *sisiur*. Pseudo-reduplication such as *undur-undur*, *angkut-angkut*, *kenjot-kenjot*, *ubur-ubur*. *Undur-undur* is an insect walking backward. *Angkut-angkut* is small wasp-like animals almost always seen hauling soil for their nests. Additionally, *Kenjot-kenjot* means swaying, while *Ubur-ubur* (Jellyfish) is a marine animal without a backbone.

Pseudo-reduplication is where the form is a single word or an entry and does not mean reduplication. It does not have repeated forms, but all forms are a single word that has not undergone a morphological process. Other examples of reduplication in Banjarese are *agar-agar*, *ongol-ongol*, *julung-julung*, *uwa-uwa*, *jantik-jantik*, and *untuk-untuk*. *Agar-agar* is a jelly-like food made from seaweed. *Ongol-ongol* is the cake's name, while *Julung-julung* is a small fish with a long snout like a spear (Hapip et al., 1979). *Uwa-uwa* is a type of monkey, while *Jantik-jantik* is the larvae or chicks of mosquitoes similar to small caterpillars living in the water. In the Banjarese sub-dialect of Sampit, *julung-julung* is pronounced *jenjolong*, while *jantik-jantik* is pronounced *jejantik* (Rafiek & Noortyani, 2005). *Jenjolong* and *jejantik* are examples of pseudo reduplication partially changing sound. Another example is in the Banjarese sub-dialect of Sampit, where *pare-pare*, a vegetable or cake, is pronounced as *pepare*. Similarly, *sawi*, a name of the vegetable, is pronounced *sesawi*.

4 Conclusion

The four types of reduplication in Banjarese are full, discontinuous, sound-changing, and pseudo reduplication. Full reduplication is the complete repetition of the root word. Meanwhile, discontinuous reduplication consists of the discontinuous repetition of the first syllable and deletion of the second syllable. It also entails the repetition of the second syllable of the root word and the removal of the final letter of the basic word's second syllable. This is a new finding in reduplication in the Hulu Banjar dialect. The new finding could strengthen the reduplication theory in the Banjarese. Sound-changing reduplication consists of reduplication in the second and third syllables simultaneously. Additionally, pseudo reduplication is the repetition of all or part of the root word considered a re-word even when the word is not a re-word. This is because the basic word has a unified meaning that cannot be separated.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by DIPA PNBP, Masters Program in Indonesian Language and Literature Education, and the Postgraduate Program, the University of Lambung Mangkurat in 2019.

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