

A Descriptive Study on Reduplication in UAB Meto Language People in Naibonat Sub Distric

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Abstrak

Linguistik adalah studi ilmiah tentang bahasa. Ini melibatkan analisis bentuk bahasa, makna bahasa, dan bahasa dalam konteks, serta analisis faktor-faktor sosial, budaya, sejarah, dan politik yang mempengaruhi bahasa. Metode penelitian adalah cara untuk memecahkan masalah penelitian secara sistematis. Ini dapat dipahami sebagai ilmu yang mempelajari bagaimana penelitian dilakukan secara ilmiah. Berdasarkan tabel 1 di atas, penulis menemukan bahwa ada lima kata sebagai contoh reduplikasi penuh kata benda yang digunakan dalam bahasa Uab Meto. Reduplikasi penuh dari nomina digabungkan dengan infinitive noun dan mereduplikasi penuh dari noun yang sama. Kata yang digandakan memiliki arti yang berbeda. Ada tiga jenis reduplikasi dalam bahasa Uab Meto, yaitu reduplikasi penuh terdiri dari reduplikasi penuh kata benda, reduplikasi penuh kata kerja, reduplikasi penuh kata sifat, reduplikasi penuh kata keterangan.

Kata kunci: Kajian, Reduplikasi, Bahasa

Abstract

Linguistics is a scientific study of language. It involves an analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context, as well as an analysis of the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence the language. Research method is a way to systematically to solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of study how research is done scientifically. Based on the table 1 above, the writer found that there are five words as example of full reduplication of nouns used in Uab Meto language. The full reduplication of noun is combined by infinitive noun and reduplicated the full of same noun. The reduplicated word has different meaning. There are three types of reduplication in Uab Meto language, they are, Full reduplication consists of full reduplication of noun, full reduplication of verb, full reduplication of adjective, full reduplication of adverb.

Keywords : *Study, Reduplication, Language*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a scientific study of language. It involves an analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context, as well as an analysis of the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence the language.

The linguistics traditionally analyses human language by observing the relationship between sound and meaning. Meaning can be studied in its directly spoken or written form through the field of semantics, as well as in its indirect form through body language and gestures under the discipline of pragmatics. Each speech sound particle is called a phoneme. How this phoneme is organised to convey meaning depends on various linguistics patterns and structures that theoretical linguists describe and analyse.

Etymologically, the terms of derives morphology from word morph means 'form' and word logy means 'science'. So, literally sense morphology means form of science. In linguistics, morphology means science of forms and word form; while in biology morphology means science of form organism of plants. Certainly another in linguistics, in biology also used term of morphology. Similarity, they both are same examine about term.

According to Lieber (2009: 2) morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages in the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. In addition he also says that morphology is the study of how the words are put together.

Reduplication is normally thought of as a morphological word-formation process in which all or some parts of a word are doubled (Inkelas, 2006: 2). Reduplication defines a process which is similar to derivation that the initial syllable or the entire words is doubled, exactly or with a slight inflection to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification, etc, and in lexical derivation to create new words. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies. It can be said that reduplication is common morphological process that most languages use in forming words. It occurs when a part or a whole word or phrase is repeated to form new words.

Uab Meto (UM) is a central Malayo polynesian, a sub group of Austronesian language, spoken by about 700.000 speakers based on the states of 2009. The speakers of the language are spread throughout part of Oekusi-Ambeno district (Timor Leste) and west Timor, including part of Belu regency, North Central Timor regency (SIL International, 2014). It consists of ten dialects, namely Molo, Amanatun, Amarasi, Amfoang, Biboki, Miomafo, Manlea, kupang, and Manulai (Tarno dkk, 1992: 1).

Uab Meto (UM) as well as other world languages, has its own characteristics that can be observed from the phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects. Based on phonological aspects, it possesses of metathesis, deletion or addition of sounds, and contraction (Sanga, 1984; Tarno dkk., 1992; Isu, R J. 2009).

Uab Meto language has reduplication like other languages. Even though this reduplication phenomena already occurred for a long time, but not much linguistics researchers from Timor take a research about reduplication. In this research, the writer will focus on one morphological process called reduplication.

The writer takes this research because she wants to know deeper the cases in Uab Meto language especially reduplication process. This research can be useful and important to the people of Timor who want to take the research proposal dealing with Uab Meto language.

Some data will make researcher interests to find out reduplication in Uab Meto language such as : 'nenó' (hari) \Rightarrow 'nenó-nenó' (hari-hari), 'feú' (baru) \Rightarrow 'fe-feú' (baru-baru), 'munif' (mudah) \Rightarrow 'munif-munif' (mudah-mudah), 'leko' (baik) \Rightarrow 'leko-leko' (baik-baik). From reduplication like above according to writer it is a phenomena of language needs to analyze exhaustively in order to become more language and acceptance language

RESEARCH METHODS

Research method is a way to systematically to solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of study how research is done scientifically. In this chapter the writer would like to present about method of research that covers some elements like research design, research location, research informant, research instrument, research procedures and data analysis. They are as follows:

Research Design

The suitable research method for this problem is descriptive qualitative method. This method enables the researcher to show the description, fact and the accuracy of the data naturally (Djajasudarma, 1993:41). It is important for the writer to choose this method to obtain the data dealing with the problem and the aim of investigation. This method is used as an effective way to answer the problem of this research.

Research Location

This research will be carried out at Naibonat Sub-District. This place is chosen because in this sub-district has a lot of dawan people. In addition, the people in this sub-district also still communicate by using Uab Meto language as the native language of them in their daily conversation.

Research Informants

The data sources in this research are five native speakers of Atoin Meto who lived in Naibonat sub-district, they will be interviewed in the research field in order to get data about reduplication of Uab Meto language. They will be chosen based on the qualification of age, intelligence, knowledge, communicative ability, and personality.

The informants have fulfilled the following requirements given by Djajasudarma (2010:15):

1. Informants are the native speakers of the language which is going to be observed.
2. Informants are twenty five or more than twenty five years old. Informant at this age is psychologically ready to process of research.
3. Have healthy body and soul. Physical and psychological condition is important.
4. Master the language which is going to be observed.
5. Live in the area in which the language is used.
6. Informants are educated at least graduated from junior high school. Education background of the informant will ease the communication and idea transferring between researcher and informant.
7. Willing to be informant. People have strong willing to be an informant can help the research maximally.

Research Instrument

The main instrument used in this research to collect primary data is interview using elicitation technique. The interview aims at getting and revealing data, information, and opinions from the informants about system of reduplication in Uab Meto language. This interview will focus on the reduplication in Uab Meto language.

Research Procedures

There are some steps using by the writer in conducting this research, as follows:

1. The writer choosed five native speakers of Naibonat subdistrict as the research instrument.
2. The writer elicited examples of reduplication in Uab Meto language
3. The writer will analyzed the data and interpret the result.
4. The writer will reported the result.

Data Analysis

Finally, the writer analyzed the meaning and the function of the reduplication. Ngongo, (2006:70) argue that data analysis is very important in research activity because without data analysis the research will be meaningless and does not reach the goal of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer would like to present the data which had been collected. The data has been naturally taken from selected Atoin Meto people who live in Naibonat Sub district with standardized requirements to be an informant. Each informant wrote at least 6 sentences in Uab Meto language which had been reduplicated.

Types of Reduplication in Uab Meto Language

By the sentences taken from 5 native speakers, the writer found that there are three types of reduplication. They are full reduplication, reduplication with prefix and affix. Detail information regarding the types of reduplication is presented as the following:

1. Full Reduplication

The writer found the full reduplication in the data from the researcher and separated as follow:

a. Full Reduplication of Nouns

From the data the writer collected, it was found the full reduplication of nouns and can be seen on the table 1

Table 1. Full reduplication of nouns of Uab Meto language

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	<i>Toko</i>	<i>Chair</i>	<i>Toko-toko</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
2	<i>Ume</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Ume-ume</i>	<i>Houses</i>
3	<i>Me</i>	<i>Table</i>	<i>Me-me</i>	<i>Tables</i>
4	<i>Fatu</i>	<i>Stone</i>	<i>Fatu-fatu</i>	<i>Stones</i>
5	<i>Hau</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Hau-hau</i>	<i>Woods</i>

Based on the table 1 above, the writer found that there are five words as example of full reduplication of nouns used in Uab Meto language. The full reduplication of noun is combined by infinitive noun and reduplicated the full of same noun. The reduplicated word has different meaning. For example in sentences:

- 1) A. **Ume** la na nsium nako ana'aplenat
House the is accept of Government
"The house is got from government"
B. **Ume-ume** la na nsium nako ana'aplenat
Houses the is accept of Government
"The houses are got from government"
- 2) A. **Me** la na namleu
Table the is Broke
"That table was broken"
B. **Me-me** la na namleu oke
Tables the is Broken all
"All those tables are broken"
- 3) A. **Fatu** la na eno kais misana
Stone the is plural don't mess
"Don't throughout the stone"
B. **Fatu-fatu** la na eno kais misana
Stones the is plural don't mess
"Don't throughout all these stones"
- 4) A. **Mnao** ha meloitani kit **hau** la na
Go for setting we wood the is
"setting the wood well"
B. **Mnao** ha meloitani kit **hau-hau** la na
Go for setting we woods the is
"setting all these woods well"

Toko, ume, me, fatu and hau (see in e.g. no 1a) are singular nouns, if it is reduplicated then it becomes toko-toko, ume-ume, me-me, fatu-fatu and hau-hau (see in e. g. no 2 b) becomes "chairs, houses, tables, stones and woods". Based on the data presented by the writer on the sentences found by the writer there are some differences of the sentences because sentences number 1 until 3 the noun (ume, me and fatu) of the sentences be the subject but sentence number 4 the noun "Hau-hau" was not as a subject in the sentence but as the object.

b. Full Reduplication of Verb

The full reduplication of verb is combined by the infinitive.

Table 2. Full Reduplication of verb of Uab Meto Language

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	<i>Tok</i>	<i>Sit</i>	<i>Tok-tok</i>	<i>Sits</i>
2	<i>Tup</i>	<i>Sleep</i>	<i>Tup-tup</i>	<i>Sleeps</i>
3	<i>Matuf</i>	<i>Mutual hit</i>	<i>Matuf-tuf</i>	<i>Hitting</i>
4	<i>Bae'a</i>	<i>Play</i>	<i>Bae'a-bae</i>	<i>Having fun</i>
5	<i>Boin</i>	<i>Call</i>	<i>Boin-boin</i>	<i>Calls</i>
6	<i>Bison</i>	<i>Through</i>	<i>Nbison-bison</i>	<i>Throughs</i>

There are six words examples of full reduplication of verb used in Uab Meto language. The reduplication word has different meaning from the infinitive. The example can be seen in sentences below:

- 1) A. Au **tok** es i
I sit Adv. of place
"I sit here"
B. Au **tok-tok** es i
I sits Adv. of place
"I just sit here"
- 2) A. Bife la na in ala **boin**
She the is her just call
"She just call"
B. Bife la na in ala **boin-boinah**
She the is that just call
"She just call anymore"

Tok-tok is a verb means "sit" and infinitive is "tok" that means sit. Boin is verb and means call. When it is reduplicated, it becomes "boin-boinah" and changes the meaning become "just calling". Based on the two sentences that showed by the writer, the verb of Uab Meto language of the first sentence comes after subject but the second sentence of the verb is as an object.

c. Full Reduplication of Adjective

The writer found that the full reduplication of adjective from data collected as follow:

Table 3. full reduplication of adjective of Uab Meto language.

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	<i>Mate</i>	<i>Unripe</i>	<i>Mate-mate</i>	<i>Unripe</i>
2	<i>Mnasi</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Mnasi-mnasi</i>	<i>Old</i>
3	<i>Nifun</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Nifun-nifun</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
4	<i>Bo</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Bo-bo</i>	<i>Ten</i>
5	<i>Feu</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Feu-feu</i>	<i>Just New</i>
6	<i>Metan</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Metan-metan</i>	<i>Black</i>
7	<i>Me</i>	<i>Red</i>	<i>Me-me</i>	<i>Redish</i>
8	<i>Oef</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Oef-oef</i>	<i>Wet</i>
9	<i>Manik</i>	<i>Cool</i>	<i>Manik-niknah</i>	<i>Cooler</i>
10	<i>Molo</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Molo-molo</i>	<i>Yelowish</i>
11	<i>Leko</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Leko-leko</i>	<i>Good</i>
12	<i>Fauk</i>	<i>How many</i>	<i>Fauk-fauk</i>	<i>How many</i>
13	<i>Kbubu</i>	<i>Rounded</i>	<i>Kbubu-kbubu</i>	<i>Rounded</i>
14	<i>Kleo</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>Kleo-kleo</i>	<i>Little</i>
15	<i>Meto</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Meto-meto</i>	<i>Drying</i>

16	<i>Muti</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Muti-muti</i>	<i>Whitening</i>
17	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Hurry up</i>	<i>Lab-lab</i>	<i>Hurry up</i>
18	<i>Skuku</i>	<i>Broke</i>	<i>Skuku-skuku</i>	<i>Broke</i>

The words examples above are full reduplication of adjective used in Uab Meto language. If the infinitive of adjective has been reduplicated by the full of infinitive itself it can change the meaning. For example showed in sentences below:

1) A. *Puah pela na bo*
Areca nut the is ten
"The price of the areca nut is ten thousand rupiah"

B. *Puah pela na bo-bo*
Areca nut the is ten
"The price of the areca nut is ten thousand rupiah"

2) A. *Fanu pela na feu*
Shirt The is new
"The shirt is new"

B. *Fanu pela na fefeu-feu*
Shirt The is still new
"The shirt is still new"

3) A. *Ho noso muti*
You pant white
"Your pants look white"

B. *Ho noso muti-muti*
You pant white
"Your pant look whitening"

4) A. *Inin naot lab*
He walk fast
"He walks fast"

B. *Inin naot lab-labah*
He walk fast
"He walks faster"

Based on bo-bois bo that means "ten" and then reduplicated become bo-boso it changes the meaning become "Ten thousand". Feu-feu is reduplicated by infinitive feu that means "new" whereas feu-feu is meaning "just new" it also the same with infinitive Muti means "white" when reduplicated become muti-muti means "whitening" and lab-labah means "faster" is reduplicated from based word lab means "fast".

d. Full Reduplication of Adverb

From the data that collected by the writer, the reduplication of adverb can be seen in the table 4 below:

Table 4. Full Reduplication of Adverb of Uab Meto language.

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	<i>Ton</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Ton-ton</i>	<i>Years</i>
2	<i>Noka</i>	<i>Tomorrow</i>	<i>Noka-noka</i>	<i>Tomorrow</i>
3	<i>Fai</i>	<i>Afternoon</i>	<i>Fai-fai</i>	<i>Afternoon</i>
4	<i>Neno</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Neno-neno</i>	<i>Days</i>
5	<i>Leka</i>	<i>When</i>	<i>Leka-leka</i>	<i>Anytime</i>
6	<i>Haef</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Haef-haef</i>	<i>Times</i>

On the table 4 above, we can see the examples of full reduplication of adverb used in Uab Meto language. The full reduplication of adverb in Uab Meto language is combined by infinitive of adverb and reduplicated of the full same adverb. The reduplicated has different meaning. For examples showed in sentences below:

- 1) A. **Ton** amnemat haim sen pena
Year next we plant corn
"We will plant corn next year"
B. **Ton-tonat** haim sen pena
Some year we plant corn
"We plant corn for every years"
- 2) A. **Fai** na Hai minoina
Afternoon later We Study
"We study in the afternoon"
B. **Fai-fai** at na Hai minoina
Afternoon every later We Study
"We study every afternoon"
- a. A. **Neno** au uah hae nua
One day I Eat Time two
"I eat two times in a day"
B. **Neno-neno** au ua
Everyday I Eat
"I eat everyday"

Ton-tonat means "next year" it is reduplicated by the infinitive of adverb ton means "year". Fai-fai is reduplicated by the basic adverb fai means "afternoon" but when it reduplicated become fai-fai the meaning become "afternoons". It is the same with neno-neno reduplicated by the basic adverb neno and it means "day" and when it reduplicated neno-neno change the meaning become "every day". The sentences above showed that adverb of time in UabMeto language has the different meaning between singular and plural.

Reduplication with Affix

Based on the data, the writer collected reduplication with affixes are not much enough data are available. But the writer hope especially in the future, the data can be completed and studied by another researcher. The data of reduplication with affixes are separates as bellow:

1. Reduplication with Prefix

Full reduplication with prefix can be seen in the table 6 below:

Table 6. Reduplication with prefix of UabMeto Language

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	Uab	Talk	Nauab-uab	Talking
2	Top	Shake	Matop-topun	Shake each other
3	Pin	Afire	Npin-pin	Sparkling
4	Tuf	Beat	Matuf-tuf	Beating each other
5	Fefa	Talk	Mafef-fefa	Talking to each other

The writer found the example of reduplication with prefix used in Uab Meto language showed at table 6 above. The reduplicated of infinitive plus prefix is reduplicated with prefix. That infinitive if had reduplicated and plus prefix will have

different meaning. For examples in sentences below:

- a. A. In **nauab** nokau
She Talk with me
"She talks with me"
- B. Atoin en pina ntokom **nauab-uab** etlanokai
People That the sit talk adv. morning
"Everyone sits and talks with one another this morning"
- b. A. Hom top hofe
You shake your wife
"You and your wife are shaking hands"
- B. Sinin matop-topun
They shake hand
"They are shaking hands"

The infinitive Uab is meaning "talk" but when reduplicated and add prefix na- become nauab-uab the meaning is changing to be "talking each other". It is the same with infinitive top is meaning "shake" but when reduplicated and add prefix ma- become matop-topun the meaning is changing to be "shaking hand".

2. Reduplication with Suffix

Full reduplication with prefix can be seen in the table 7 below:

Table 7. Reduplication with Suffix of UabMeto Language

No	Infinitive	Meaning	Full Reduplication	Meaning
1	Nato	Angry	Nato-to'ah	Mutual angry
2	Nta	Silence	Nta-ta'ah	Silently
3	Maput	Hot	Maput-putu	Too hot

The writer found the words example of reduplication with suffix used in UabMeto language showed at table 7 above. The reduplicated of based word with infinitive plus suffix is reduplication with suffix. That infinitive if had reduplicated and plus suffix will have different meaning. For examples in sentences below:

- a. A. Na Dion **nato**
Pro. Subject Angry
"Dion is angry"
- B. Au mama in ala **nato-to'ah**
I mother that just mutual angry
"My mother is getting angry"
- b. A. Inin **nta** mbi ume nanan
She silent the house in
"She just be silent in the house"
- B. Liana la na ntokot **nta-ta'ah**
The Boy that it sit silently
"The boy is sitting silently"
- c. A. Mansa maputnakah
Sun hot so
"It is too hot"
- B. Mnahat pena fe maput-putu
Food the still so hot
"The food is still too hot"

The basic word *nato* is meaning “angry” but when reduplicated and add suffix *ah-* become *nato-to’ah* the meaning is changing to be “mutual angry”. Also happens to the basic word *nta* is meaning “silent” and when reduplicated and add suffix *ah-* become *nta-ta’ah* the meaning is changing to be “silently”. The basic word *maput* is meaning “hot” and when reduplicated and add suffix *u-* become *maput-putu* the meaning is changing to be “too hot”.

Function of Reduplication

1. Grammatical Function

Reduplication that used in inflectional of the grammatical function is a reduplication that has change the grammatical form of the stem. There are some function of grammatical relate to the inflectional of reduplication, such as:

a. Plurality Function of Reduplication

The function or plurality indication an inflectional of reduplication toward a stem that indicates that expressing or plurality. For example in Uab Meto language :

Toko-toko *pena metan*

Chair-chair *that black*

“Those chairs are black”

Toko becomes “chair” in singular form, when reduplicated as “toko-toko” becomes “chairs” in plural form. This reduplication of a noun indicates the plural.

1) Intensive Function of Reduplication

The function of intensive is a reduplication indicate the degree of the stem is more after reduplication, another meaning relate to the intensive function is as a hardening of the meaning. So the writer put the sentence which is included in this kind of reduplication intensive function.

Au feto ntok naket-ketin nok au ama

I sister sit on a line with my father

“My sister sits on a line with my father

2) Iterative Function of Reduplication

Reduplication that indicates an iterative is the reduplication that express of state, an action, a process many times or continually and often. The kind of this reduplication usually using in grammatical speech such as in Uab Meto that state by Simatupang (1083;132):

Sene na nmui na’ko batan-nao neo batan

drum that has from be fall

“That drum is from generation to generation”

Turun-temurun is action that a process many times or continually and often.

3) Progressive Function of Reduplication

Reduplication that indicates a progressive is the reduplication that express of state, an action, a process or continually and are not consist for long time in the process.

In nap-napen niman

She waves hand

“She waves continuously her hand”

This is the sentence consist of Progressive Function of Reduplication because the word *nap-napen* which has the meaning is waves continuously and it is progresif or continuos.

4) Derivation Function of Reduplication

Any way of reduplication of noun becomes adjectives. Inflectional of this reduplication is that indicated a lexical derivation. For example in Uab Meto language:

In naot lab-lab

He walk fast-fast

“He walks “very fast”

The writer put this sentence because it included in the derivation function of Reduplication because it reduplicated the noun becomes adjective.

5) Reciprocal Function of Reduplication

Reciprocal indicates action that continually and mutual. For example in Uab Meto language:

Na' Sano nok na' Uman Matuf-tufun

Sano and Uman mutual hit

"Sano and Uman are hitting scoldeach other

This sentence tells that the word *matuf-tufun* has the meaning (scold each other). It is the kind of Reciprocal Function of Reduplication because it indicates by action that continually and mutual.

CONCLUSION

There are three types of reduplication in Uab Meto language, they are, Full reduplication consists of full reduplication of noun, full reduplication of verb, full reduplication of adjective, full reduplication of adverb. Reduplication with affix consist of reduplication with prefix, reduplication with suffix. Function of reduplication of Uab Meto language is the steam word and the other word with the basic position or class differences in the sentences wich found by the writer in doing this research

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