The Reduplication Process of Balantak Language: A Minority Austronesian Language of Eastern Sulawesi

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has many local languages. One of the local languages used in Indonesia is Balantak language. It is used by people who live in 5 (five) sub-districts in Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi. In Balantak language, there are a number of words which are formed by using reduplication.

Reduplication is found in many languages but is quite diverse as a process and in its. Due to reduplicated words in Balantak language, the writers are interested in analyzing the problem statement about: What are the forms of reduplicated words in Balantak language?

Reduplication is the repetition of an entire word or part of the word. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010), reduplications are a very common morphological operation, whereby part of the base orthe complete base is copied and attached to the base (either preceding or following it). In Balantak language both forms of reduplication are found full reduplication and partial reduplication, and each form consists of various kind of words.

Reduplication also involves various semantic properties. According to Moravcsik in Mahdi (2016:3), there are four semantic properties for identifying the presence or absence ofa particular meaning:

1. Augmentation, can be defined as an increase in participant quantity of an event or the event quantity themselves. For example in Indonesian: buku becomes buku-buku 'books' (plurality); karung 'sack' becomes berkarung-

karung 'some sack'; teriak 'shout' becomes teriak-teriak 'shout repeatedly': pukul 'hit' becomes pukul-pukulan 'hit each other'(in Mahdi2016).

2.   Diminution, can be defined as a decrease of the morpheme quantity. It indicates a smaller form of the intended constituent, usually a noun. For example in English book becomes booklet 'smallbook': pig becomes piglet 'baby pig' (in Mahdi 2016)

3.   Intensification, can be defined as changes in degree. For example dolu 'full' becomes dopdolu 'quite full' (Godel in Kajitani,2005)

4.   Attenuation, can be defined as a). 'somewhat (like) X,' b). Similarity: 'similar to X,'or c). Unreality: 'to pretend to be X'. For example in Indonesian: ayam 'chicken' becomes ayam-ayaman 'somewhat like ayam'; kucing 'a cat' becomes kucing-kucingan 'pretend to be cat' (in Mahdi2016)

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative method is used in this research. Deborah K. Padgett (2016) mentions that, with their attention to naturalistic detail and context, qualitative reports require no decoding or statistical acumen. The writer uses this type of research because the data used are English and Balantak language words – not numbers. So that it requires no decoding or statistical acumen. The technique used to collect the data is writtem documentation from Balantak documentary texts, such as journals and newspaper, and Balantak Bible.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

Reduplication in Balantak language can be classified as *full reduplication* and *partial reduplication*. Full reduplication consists of *full reduplication with affixation* and *full reduplication with the changing of sound* as the data found below show:

1.   **Full Reduplication**

Full reduplication is formed by mentioning the base word twice without any additions.

Table 1: Full Reduplication.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Papak*	Father	*Papak-papak*	Fathers
2	*Sodara*	brother/sister	*Sodara-sodara*	brothers/sisters
3	*Sa'angu*	Only one	*Sa'angu-sa'angu*	One
4	*Rua'*	In pairs	*Rua'-rua'*	Two

The data above shows that reduplicated words in Balantak language involve the repetition ofthe whole word without any addition. It has a different meaning from the base words.

A. Full Reduplication with Affixation

The type of full reduplication with affixation in Balantak language consists of prefix, suffix,or infix.

Table 2: Full Reduplication with Prefix.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Tende'*	To run	*Te-tende'-tende'*	Run!
2	*Kerer*	To stand	*Ke-kerer-kerer*	Stand!
3	*Tiu'*	A few times	*Ti-tiu'-tiu'*	A little

The data above shows that there are a number of prefixes that used in full reduplication. The prefixes are *te-, sa-, ke-,* and *di-*, which give the result a different meaning from the base words.

Table 3: Full Reduplication with Suffix.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*baring*	Laying down	*Baring-baringan*	Take a nap
2	*mongkan*	Eat	*Mongkan-mongkaan*	Take a food
3	*tolu'*	Three	*Tolu-toluán*	only three

The data above shows that there is a number of suffix that used in full

reduplication. The suffixes is *-an*.

Table 4: Full reduplication on verbs with *caa- (consonant* and *vowel aa)* in combination witha negator.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Rongor*	Tohear	*Siantanoraa-rongor*	Neverlisten
2	*Bubut*	Topullout	*Siantanobaa-bubut*	Pullnothing
3	*Kaan*	Toeat	*Siantanokaa-kaan*	Eatnothing

From the data above, thecombinationwith a negator*sianta*'not'inthemeaning 'neverdid X; did not X atall; did not X anything.

B. **Full Reduplication with the Changing of Sound**

In Balantak full reduplication with the changing of sound is formed by mentioning twice of the base words.

Table 5: Full Reduplication with Changing of Sound.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Tabok*	Stab	*Tobak-tabok*	Stab repeatedly
2	*Kaot*	Tie	*Koat-kaot*	Tie repeatedly
3	*Panek*	climb	*Penak-panek*	Climb repeatedly

As shown in the table above, the most of full reduplication with the changing of sound means that the action is done repeatedly unpurpose.

2. **Partial Reduplication**

Partial reduplication involves are petition of only part of the word either at thebeginning or the last syllable of the base words. It is formed by calling back one of the syllable from the base words.

Table 6: partial reduplication which formed by calling back the first syllable of the basewords.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Tajong*	Kick	*Tatajong*	to kick repeatedly
2	*Pasak*	Cook	*Papasak*	to cook repeatedly

3	*Ciduh*	saliva, spittle	*Ciciduh*	to spit repeatedly
4	*Garo*	Scratch	*Gagaro*	to scratch repeatedly
5	*Pénta*	Ask	*Pépénta*	to ask repeatedly

Based on the data above, it shows that reduplicated words formed by calling back the first syllable of the base words means that the action is done repeatedly in purpose.

Table 7: Partial reduplication which formed by calling back the first syllable of the base words and added prefix and suffix.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Inton*	Tohold	*baintointoan*	Holding together
2	*Kolon*	Tocarry	*bakolokolonan*	Carryingtogether

From the data above, the prefixes used for the data above are *ba- , a*nd suffix *-an*.

Table 8: CVV-reduplication with V-infixation

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Benteng*	Full, satisfied	*Bee-beenteng*	Almost full
2	*Nau'*	Long	*Naa-naau'*	Not so long
3	*Pore*	Good	*Poo-poore*	Not really good
4	*Malom*	Dark	*Maa-maalom*	Almost dark
5	*Memel*	Cold	*Mee-meemel*	Almost cold

This type is found on unmarked stative verbs and means approaching the state of X, almost X,not quite X, not really X'.The prefixes used for the data above are *maa-, mee-* and infix-*a*.

Table 9: CVCV-reduplication withV-infix.

No	Base Word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	*Ma'agor*	Fast	*Ma'a-ma'aagor*	Not really fast
2	*Mapolos*	Painful	*Mapo-mapoolos*	Almost painful
3	*Mo'itom*	Black	*Mo'i-moíitom*	Not really black
4	*Mololu*	Hungry	*Molo-moloolu*	Almost hungry
5	*Motuá*	Old	*Motu-motuuá*	Not really old

With stative verbs roots having the prefixes ma- or mo-, the pattern is slightly

different. The infixing is still there. Most of the verbs in this latter group have variants without infixation: ma'a-ma'aagor, mapo-mapoolos, molu-moloolu etc. in that case, we seem to be dealing with simple disyllabic reduplication.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that the reduplicated words in Balantak have very unique forms which consists of twoforms, they are: full reduplication and partial reduplication. Full reduplication found in Balantak words such as full reduplicated with prefix (tendek 'to run' becomes tetendek-tendek 'run'), full reduplication with suffix (baring 'laying down' becomes baring-baringan 'take a nap'), full reduplication on verbswith*caa-* in combination with a negator (bubut 'to pull out' becomes siantanobaabubut 'pull nothing'), and full reduplication with changing of sound (tabok 'stab' becomes tobak-tabok 'stab repeatedly). While partial reduplication found in BL such as partial reduplication which formed by calling back the first syllable of the base words (garo 'scratch' becomes gagaro 'scratch repeatedly) and partial reduplication which formed by calling back the first syllable of the base words and added prefix and suffix (kolon 'tocarry' becomes bakolokolonan 'carrying together', CVV- reduplication with V- infixation (pore 'good' becomes poo-poore 'not really good'), CVCV-reduplication with V infix (mololu 'hungry' becomes molo- moloolu 'almost hungry'

Semantic properties consists of: (1) the reduplicated words in Balantak have an augmentation, such as papak 'father' becomes papak-papak 'fathers' and (2) then intensification, such as ma'agor 'fast' becomes ma'a-ma'aagor 'not really fast'. Moreover, the reduplicated words in Balantak do not have diminution and attenuation.

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