

The Uniqueness of Reduplication in Mongondow Language

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The Uniqueness of Reduplication in Mongondow Language

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ABSTRACT: This article summarizes the findings of the morphological process of the Mongondow language focuses on reduplication. Even further, there are some points that become focused in this article like reduplication process, word formation reduplication patterns, and word formation with affixes in Mongondow Language. Using a data collection of qualitative descriptive, the reduplication of Mongondow language was analyzed to identify and describe the reduplication of the Mongondow language which will be a contribution to the teaching of regional languages in Bolaang Mongondow schools. The findings show that there are various types of reduplication in Mongondow languages such as reduplication complete, reduplication of coda breakdown in root words, and reduplication of affixes. The findings contribute to an understanding of the meaning of reduplication from the Mongondow language in several forms and conditions.

Key words: Mongondow language, Reduplication, Morphological process of Mongondow language.

RESUME: Este artículo resume los hallazgos del proceso morfológico de la lengua mongondow y se centra en la reduplicación. Aún más, hay algunos puntos que se enfocan en este artículo, como el proceso de reduplicación, los patrones de reduplicación de formación de palabras y la formación de palabras con afijos en Mongondow Language. Usando una recopilación de datos descriptivos cualitativos, se analizó la reduplicación del idioma Mongondow para identificar y describir la reduplicación del idioma Mongondow que será una contribución a la enseñanza de idiomas regionales en las escuelas Bolaang Mongondow. Los hallazgos muestran que hay varios tipos de reduplicación en los idiomas mongondow, como la reduplicación completa, la reduplicación del desglose de la coda en las palabras raíz y la reduplicación de los afijos. Los hallazgos contribuyen a la comprensión del significado de la reduplicación del idioma Mongondow en varias formas y condiciones.

KEYWORDS: Lengua mongondow, Reduplicación, Proceso morfológico de la lengua mongondow.

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1. INTRODUCTION ²⁰

Linguistics can be defined as the systematic study of human language. That is the structure and usage of language, the relationship between languages, development, and language acquisition (Edward Finegan, 2008). In the field of linguistics, language structure (and ¹ basic grammatical skills) and language use (and its basic communicative skills). Language is sound (or ²⁶ or written symbol) for the purpose of communication or self-expression (Crystal, 1995). Moreover, it is a communication tool in the form of a sound-symbol system produced by means of human speech. Language is complex and multifaceted (Lumentut and Lengkoan, 2021). (Erika Hoff, 2008) stated that the child who learns a language achieves the ability to recognize and produce a set of sounds and learns how these sounds can and cannot be combined into possible words. Therefore, the language used humans to communicate (Paranduk and Karisi, 2020). Without language, humans cannot live because language is a means to convey information. In communicating, everyone can use one language or more (Lengkoan, 2017). People who speak more than one language are bilingual in society.

One of the countries that bilingual society in the world is Indonesia. It is said that's because the Indonesian people, in general, are people who master more than one language ¹² namely Indonesian, Indonesian sing, and local languages (Kandati and Tatipang, 2021). Even though Bilingual education in Indonesia was firstly in the educational system when the vernacular languages (such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batak) were taught as a subject from elementary school to the end of junior secondary school (Sita et al., 2020). Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups with different languages in their respective areas. One of the areas that are part of Indonesian territory, namely North Sulawesi Province. This province has various regional languages, including Manado Malay, Chinese Tontemboan, Tolour language, Tonse language, Tombulu language, Bantik, Pasan language, Talaud language, Bolang Itang language, and Mongondow.

There are several things that make the reason for thinking so that it is a problem this was raised as a research problem (Wakabayashi, 2019). The rationales are Mongondow language is one of the appropriate regional languages preserved, Mongondow language reduplication form is very interesting for discussed, and this language is a language that is very under-researched by scholar linguist or another language enthusiast. Discussing languages, especially regional languages, each regional language has its own uniqueness, just as the Mongondow language has its own uniqueness, namely the uniqueness in reduplication. There are some previous researches that ¹ have been done before (Ismiati, 2021).

Aziz & Nolikasari, 2020 in their article entitled ³ reduplication as a word-formation process in the Jamee language a Variety of Minang spoken in South Aceh. It was found that there are four types of reduplication in the Jamee language: full reduplication, partial reduplication, lexicalized reduplication, and affixed reduplication. The study also shows that reduplication in Jamee language can be in the forms of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and pronominals. Similar to Aziz and Nolikasari, Firman in 2014 also analyse the process of reduplication of Moronene language related to the meaning and form. The meaning that is contained in morphological reduplication of Moronene can be classified into some parts, namely, many/much related to the base, resemblance to what is mentioned in the base, etc. There are some previous studies research ¹⁰ out reduplication in different objects of language like Balai Bahasa Sulawesi Tengah & Roviga, 2020) ident ¹⁰ the forms of reduplication in Sinjai Bugineses dialect (BDS) and also its meaning and its function. It finds some forms of reduplication in Sinjai Buginese dialect as follows: (a) full reduplication, (b) partial reduplication, (c) reduplicative affixes, and (d) initial reduplication.

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Different from Balai Bahasa Sulawesi Tengah and roviga, Nurhayati & Mahdi in 2018 entitled reduplication in sundanese language found different meaning in a different words form wherever it be added by suffixes, infixes, or prefixes in Sundanese language.

Based on the paragraph above, we can see that there are many language reduplications in Indonesia that have been studied. At the international level, there are several studies that discuss reduplication in various languages in other countries. Friday-Otun, 2021 in his article the study of reduplication and retriPLICATION in the Yoruba language reveals that while reduplication process actualises intensification, nominalisation, emphasis, and comparative qualifying, retriPLICATION serves for more intensification, wider nominalisation, more emphasis, and superlative qualifying. In addition, while all cases of verb and adjective reduplicates can be retriPLICATION without generating unacceptable utterances in Yoruba, the gerundive reduplicates cannot culminate in retriPLICATION. In Kurukh language, Vandana Lakra & Rahman, 2017 found that the reduplicated forms in Kurukh are usually common nouns, proper nouns, countable-uncountable nouns etc and if - na: is affixed at the last of any stem it becomes a verbal reduplicated form.

In addition, studies on reduplication are growing rapidly, not only from the point of view of language reduplication itself but also providing additional studies such as comparative studies, etc. Mohamed and Samad, 2007 explain the feasibility of reduplicating rules, in particular of the English language and Bahasa, and prove Pragmatic Reduplication (PR), a form which is becoming a common practice among Malaysians when speaking English. Jin & Fang, 2019 make an effort to compare reduplication in English and Chinese from the aspects of morphological structure, semantic properties, pragmatic functions, and summarizes the similarities and differences of reduplication in two languages. Nadarajan, n.d. in 2006 view another look at the traditional forms of reduplication and current views on how they occur. It also discusses reduplication and repetition found in Malay and Tamil and compares them with English forms, in order to establish a pattern.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Include the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to your topic. A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated.

2.1 Reduplication

Reduplication is a common phenomenon in human language and is often considered a morphological process of full or partial repetition of a stem (Jin & Fang, 2019). Reduplication has long attracted considerable linguistic interest and has received much attention from a variety of theories and perspectives. (Rastall, 2004) sees maximum reduplication paperwork that seems within the media as ephemeral within the feel that they generally tend to seem as phrase performs that do not 'input the language' and stresses the want for research to study reduplications past their lexical level.

According to Keraf, 1984:120 This reduplication can be studied in terms of type, function, and meaning. Based on the type, the form of repetition in Indonesian. According to Keraf, 1984 can be divided into four types, namely repetition of initial syllables also called dwipurwa for example planting into plants, repetition of all basic forms or complete repetition or dwilingga for example houses becoming houses, repetition of all syllables, or wiling copying sounds for example motion -movements become gestures,

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and repetitions by getting affixes, both in the first phallus and in the second phallus or repetitions with affixes for example playing.

In Indonesian, reduplication is an important mechanism in word formation, in addition to affixation and composition. Then, although reduplication is mainly a morphological problem, the problem of word formation, it seems that there is also a reduplication that involves phonological, syntactic, and semantic problems. Chaer, 1994 and Kridalaksana, 2008 stated that reduplication is the process and result of repetition of language units as a phonological or grammatical tool; for example, houses, guests, back and forth.

Determining the function of the rephrase here will be very difficult, because according to Keraf, 1984 the function and meaning are closely intertwined, cannot be separated from the others. But if we only look at the function as a tool to form word types, then it can be said that the repetition of a word will produce the same types of words as if the word was not repeated: toys, the same type as toys, ropes of the same type as ropes and ropes. so. So it can be said that the function refers to the type of word that is produced after the word is repeated.

The meaning that can be supported by repetition, according to Keraf, 1984, is that repetition first of all means an indefinite number of examples, in the field there are 3 horses (many of course), the form of repetition contains another meaning, namely various examples of plants = many and various plants, Another meaning that can be derived from a word repeat is resembling or imitation of an example of a piggyback.

There are repetition processes that function to change word groups, some do not. In verbs such as making up, printing, cutting, binding, the repetition process has a function as a form of nominal words from the verb, and in repeated words as strong as possible, the repetition process functions as an adverb formation from adjectives, but on repeated words like animals, houses.

The repetition process states several meanings, namely Stating the meaning of 'many' for example the houses are very old, other meanings of repetition such as the meaning of 'many' which are not related to the basic form, but are related to the word "explained", expressing the meaning of 'unconditional' 'e.g. thorns are hit: 'even though thorns are hit', Expressing the meaning 'which resembles what is in the basic form' eg piggyback.

2.2 Mongondow Language

Mongondow from the word "momondow" which means shouting a sign of victory. With the unity of all dispersed community groups, both those living on the coast and in the interior, Mongondow under the reign of King Tadohe, the first datu named Mokodoludu was Punu Molantud who was appointed based on the agreement of all Bogani. Since the first Tomponu'on (the first king) to the seventh, the state of society has progressed with the presence of outside influences (foreign nations). The total change began to be seen since Tadohe became Tomponu'on, due to the influence of Dutch traders. Tadohe succeeded in uniting all the people who live in groups with their respective Bogans (quoted from the history of Bolaang Mongondow).

During the reign of King Corenelius Manoppo, the 16th king (1832), Islam entered the Bolaang Mongondow area through Gorontalo brought by Syarif Aloewi who married the king's daughter in 1866. Because the royal family embraced Islam, that religion was considered the religion of the king so most of the population embraced Islam and contributed to the development of culture in several aspects of people's lives. Around 1867, the entire population of Bolaang Mongondow had become one in the same language, customs, and customs (Sven Kosel, 2005).

2.3 Morphological process in Mongondow language

In connection with the development and development of the Indonesian language, it is also necessary to pay attention to the linguistic aspects of the regional language. In this case, it is necessary to preserve and codify regional languages through research, especially morphological research. Morphological aspects have actually been studied by various parties which are presented in various writings. However, these various studies have not been able to completely answer questions such as: why the prefix /mo-/ can be affixed, for example to the root /gogai/, while the prefix /mong/- cannot? Actually the word /mogogai/ is acceptable, while katamongogai cannot be accepted. Why can't the prefix {no-}, for example, be added to the root /tari/ while the prefix /mo-/ can?

Actually the notary form is not acceptable, while the /momonari/ form is acceptable. Why can the joining affix /mopo-an/ be added, for example to the root/tahang/, but cannot be added, for example, to the root /langkok?/Actually, the word /mopotahangan/ is acceptable while the word /mopolanggokan/is not acceptable. The limitations of the research results regarding the morphological process cannot answer the questions as stated above because the results of the analysis carried out only come to describe the physical regularities that appear (speech data), have not yet reached the description of internal characteristics, namely components. each root or base on which a word is formed.

3. METHOD

Provide sufficient detail to allow your work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

3.1 Types of research

This study will describe the reduplication of the Mongondow language which will be a contribution to teaching of regional languages in Bolaang Mongondow schools. The type of research in this journal is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is in the form of research with a case study method or approach (Sugiyono, 2017). The researcher determines the research subject by using purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, 2017 purposive sampling is a data sampling technique based on certain considerations. To obtain data related to the problems above, the researchers used descriptive-qualitative research methods. That is, in descriptive-qualitative research, the data collected are in the form of words, pictures, not numbers.

According to Bogdan and Taylor cited by Lexy J. Moleong, 1999, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written/oral words from people and observed behavior. The research design of this journal is:

1. After determining the theme and the place used to conduct the research, the writer then conducted a preliminary study to the Tutuyan area, Bolaang Mongondow.
2. To obtain accurate information, determine the information and methods used to explore the data needed in this journal, including using interviews, observation and documentation.
3. After all data has been collected, it is then identified and the last is to present data from research results in the Tutuyan area, Bolaang Mongondow

Data collection of qualitative descriptive studies focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study. Thus, data collection involves minimal to moderate, structured, open-ended,

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individual or focus group interviews. However, data collection also may include observations, and examination of records, reports, photographs, and documents. Data analysis of qualitative descriptive research, unlike other qualitative approaches, does not use a pre-existing set of rules that have been generated from the philosophical or epistemological stance of the discipline that created the specific qualitative research approach. Rather, qualitative descriptive research is purely data-derived in that codes are generated from the data in the course of the study (Saroinsong, Liando & Andries, 2022). Like other qualitative research approaches, qualitative descriptive studies generally are characterized by simultaneous data collection and analysis (Vickie A. Lambert, 2012).

3.2 Research Data and Sources

²⁷ The source of data in this study ²⁴ the subject from which the data was obtained (Suharsimi Arikumto, 1992). According to Lefland, the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest such as written data sources, photos and statistics a ²⁸ additional data to complement or support the main data (Noeng Muhajir, 1996). Data obtained through primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained through interviews with five informants taken from the Tutuyan area, in this case, the village of Kunciikat. The reason is that most of the speakers in Kunciikat Village are still actively using the Bolaang Mongondow language. Secondary data was obtained through the study of the texts that had been collected.

The selection of informants follows the following conditions:

- a) Normal physically and mentally;
- b) Native speakers aged 30-50 years;
- c) Creative that allows data acquisition;
- d) Not a person who is psychologically controlled by theory;
- e) Do not often travel outside the region or abroad;
- f) Mastering Bolaang Mongondow culture.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

⁹ The data collection technique used in this study refers to the method or technique offered by Mahsun, 2005:126-135, namely:

3.3.1 Listening Method

This method is used with the intention of obtaining data related to the problem in this study. At this stage, the researcher listened directly to the use of the Mongondow language in the village of Kunciikat, both formal and non-formal. Listening to the use of formal language is done when listening to speeches or sermons delivered in the Mongondow language. Listening to the use of non-formal language is done when listening to language users speak in everyday Mongondow language. In addition to verbally or verbally, tapping the use of language is also done by utilizing existing ancient texts.

3.3.2 Face-to-face Method

This method is used when the researcher is face to face or talking directly with the informant. At this stage the researcher also uses a basic technique in the form of a fishing rod because at a certain point or point the informant will run out of material to be used as data. Now, at this time, the basic fishing

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technique is right to use so that it is more likely that there will be a lot of netted data. This fishing technique uses questions in Indonesian which are then translated into Mongondow by the informants. In this method, the researcher also uses the note-taking technique. This was done because the researchers focused more on certain phoneme sounds to distinguish two similar phonemes [k] and [g], [l] and [l], [d] and [t] and so on.

In addition to the note-taking technique, the researcher also used the recording technique. The recording technique here is used to record all the informant's utterances considering that the utterances are in the form of long sentences and it is impossible to record all of them at once. If this is not done, then it is possible that a lot of data is missed or forgotten. Text studies were also carried out by researchers to look for data that had not been represented or that had not answered the problem in this study concerning the reduplication of the Mongondow language.

3.3.3 Data Validity Check

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Triangulation is a powerful technique that facilitates data validation through cross-validation from more than one source. In particular, it is talking about the application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon (Honorene, 2017). Norman K. Denkin defines triangulation as a combination or combination of various methods used to examine interrelated phenomena from different perspectives and perspectives. Until now, Denkin's concept is used by qualitative researchers in various fields. According to him, triangulation includes four things, namely: (1) method triangulation, (2) inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is conducted in groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) theoretical triangulation.

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The triangulation used is triangulation with sources, data from text studies and interviews. Method triangulation is done by collecting data with other methods. As is known, in qualitative research, researchers use the methods of interviews, observations, and surveys. To obtain the correct correct information and a complete picture of certain information, researchers can use these methods (Sugiyono, 2110). Researchers can combine free interview methods and structured interviews. Researchers can also use interviews and observations or observations to check the truth. In addition, researchers can use various informants to verify the authenticity of the information. Researchers hope to get correct results from different perspectives and perspectives. Therefore, if the data or information obtained from the subject or research informant is doubtful, then triangulation is carried out at this stage.

3.3.4 Data analysis technique

To answer the problems in this research, of course, one must pass the stages of data analysis using certain analytical techniques. The data analysis technique here will refer to the two methods offered by Mahsun, 2005:117-122, namely:

- 1) Intralingual Matching Method
- 2) Extralingual Matching Method

The intralingual equivalent method is to compare the elements in the language and then compare them with elements outside the language such as meaning, information, context, language and others. The way the intra-lingual equivalent method works here, first, is to compare the data that already exists or is already available. The data referred to here are data that has been made in the form of data transcription. Furthermore, the researchers began at the stage of comparing the reduplication of Indonesian with the

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reduplication of the Mongondow language. The trick is to use the researcher's knowledge by referring to the theory explained by Keraf in the previous chapter III regarding the form and meaning of Indonesian reduplication.

The extra lingual equivalent method here is to analyze extra lingual elements. Extralingual here means things or elements outside of language in this study, the researcher emphasizes the phonetic sound produced. The data are then compared with the phonetic sounds to determine whether they are [t] or [d], [k] or [g], [c] or [j] and so on. Through this extra lingual equivalent analysis, researchers will be able to produce accurate sound groupings which can then be written down and easily analyzed.

4. RESULTS

In this study, the morphological process of the Mongondow language focuses on reduplication. Reduplication is the repetition of words, either in whole or in part. In the Mongondow language there are words that are formed through a reduplication process. The language reduplications found in this study are as follows: (1) Complete reduplication Whole reduplication is reduplication that repeats the whole and basic form (2) Partial reduplication Partial reduplication is reduplication that only repeats part of the basic form. In this type of repeater not all the basic forms are repeated. Partial reduplication in the Mongondow language can be divided as follows:

4.1 Initial syllabus reduplication

4.1.1 Monomorphemic basic form

In this type of reduplication, only the initial syllable (Rs1-) is repeated, all vowels in the initial syllable which reproduce will become phonemes /0/ in the reduplication process (Rs1-. vowels). If the initial syllable was VK, only V experienced reduplication. The reduplication process of the initial syllable combined with affixation occurred in the affixation of the prefixes {moN-}, {poN-}, {to-}, and {kino-}. Reduplication of root morphemes and affixed basic forms. This reduplication can be divided into two types, namely (a) root morpheme reduplication and (2) basic form with deletion of the final consonant in the basic form and with this deletion and double vowel {-ai}, at the end of the base form. For example, /motulid/ is the root form while the root morpheme is /tulid/, the final consonant of the root form. Root morphemes that underwent reduplication were root morphemes that had undergone a nasalization process due to the {moN-} prefix in the basic form.

a) Phoneme change

Adding /N/ to /m/ or /N/ -- > /m/. Phonemes /N/ in prefixes {moN-}, {noN-}, {poN-}, {mongin-}, {nogiN-}, /pongiN-/, {moliN-}, {noliN-}, {monoN-}, {nonoN-}, and {nogiN-} change to /m/ when mi prefixes are combined with root morphemes with initial phonemes /p/ and /b/ in the word formation process.

The morphophonemic process /N/ -- > /m/ on {moN-} in the affix sequence with the root morpheme simultaneously melts the initial phoneme /p/ on the root morpheme. Meanwhile, the root morpheme with the initial phoneme /b/ was not melted. However, in the data obtained, there is also data that shows /b/ is melted. See {moN-}:The prefix {moN-} in the word formation process can be varied into {mom-}, {mon-}, {mo□-}, {mo□g-}, {mog-}, and {moø}. This variation is determined by the initial phoneme of the root morpheme to which this prefix is attached. Nasal which takes the form of {m}, {n}, {□}, {□g}, and

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{∅} are changed by ²⁵ the initial phoneme of the root morpheme and in the same process the conversion of {N} back changes the initial phoneme of the root morpheme itself. The {noN-} is almost the same as the prefix {moN-}, that is, it causes a change in shape, both in the form of the prefix and the root morpheme it is attached to. The variations of the change in the form of this {noN-} prefix are {nom-}, {non-}, {no□-}, {no□g-}, {nog-}, and {no∅-}. However, nowadays speakers tend not to use this variation. Instead of a, speakers use only the {no∅-} form.

Omitting {N} to {n} or {N} --> {n}. Phonemes {N} in the prefixes {moN-}, {noN-}, {poN-}, {mongin-}, {nogiN-}, {pongiN-}, {moliN-}, {noliN-}, {monoN-}, {nonoN-}, and {nogiN-} change to {n} when these prefixes are combined with root morphemes with the initial /t/, /d/ and /s/ in the process of {poN-} + /tako/ --> /ponako/ '(tell) steal'

Examples of root morphemes with initial phonemes /d/ and /s/ have not been found in the research data, which shows the morphophonemic process /N/ in {poN-} --> /0/ (missing) both in root morphemes with root phonemes with initial phonemes /t / as well as those with the initial phoneme /d/ and /s/ so that a variation of /poN-/ appears.

b) Changes in syllabic reduplication /i, a, u/ --> /o/

In the Mongondow language there are types of repetition (reduplication) of initial syllables and root morphemes. The process of reduplication of the initial syllable for the formation of new words occurs in a morphophonemic process, by changing the vowel /i, c, a, u/ --> /o/ in the initial syllable which is reduplicated, or with other formulations, reduplication of the initial syllable of another vowel /0/.

4.2 BM Word Formation Reduplication Pattern

The word-forming pattern of the Mongondow language in this study focuses on the reduplication pattern. The pattern of BM word formation can also be in the form of reduplication. The formation of words with reduplication patterns also gives rise to various functions. The reduplication function of the Mongondow language in the word formation process is described below. Complete reduplication in the Mongondow language does not change the word class of the base morpheme. This means that if the basic morpheme is in the noun category, the word formed with this reduplication will still be in the noun category, as well as the basic form in the adjective and numeral category.

The initial reduplication of basic morphemes in Mongondow language serves to form nouns from precatatorial base morphemes of verbs. Reduplication of initial syllables of basic morphemes combined with prefixes {moN-} --> {moRs-} serves to form nouns from precatatorial base morphemes of verbs. Example: Reduplication of the initial syllable in combination with {poN-} --> {poRs-}.

Reduplication of the initial syllable of the basic morpheme when combined with the prefix {poN-} --> {poRs-} serves to form a noun from the precatatorial base morpheme of a verb. Initial syllable reduplication is combined with {to-} --> {toRs-}.

4.3 BM Word Formation with Affixes

Morphological reduplication is the repetition of morphemes that produce words (Kridalaksana, 2008). Furthermore, (Kridalaksana, 2007: 89) suggests that in morphemic reduplication there is a change in the grammatical meaning of the lexeme that is repeated ³⁴ that a unit with the status of a word occurs. Morphological reduplication can occur in the basic form in the form of roots, in the form of affixes, and

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in the form of compositions. The process can be in the form of complete repetition, repetition of changing sounds, and partial repetition (Chaer, 2008).

Word formation by reduplication raises new forms of basic morphemes and new meanings. The meaning of reduplication in the word formation process in the Mongondow language can be conveyed as follows. Whole reduplication expresses plural Reduplication of the initial syllable /Rs1o-/ forms a meaning that states the tools commonly used to carry out these activities in the basic form. In addition, it states the meaning of the actor (the person who performs) the activity/action mentioned in the root morpheme. Expressing the meaning of people who have these properties in the root morpheme. The initial reduplication of the syllabus in the form of {poRs1o-} states the meaning of how to perform the actions/activities mentioned in the basic morpheme.

Reduplication of the initial syllable in the form of /kinoRs1o-/ raises the meaning of comparison or in a state of being too. Reduplication of some of the basic forms with affixes gives rise to the meaning of performing the actions, activities, events mentioned in the basic morpheme repeatedly or in succession. Partial reduplication of the affixed base form can also mean that the condition in the base morpheme occurs repeatedly (in a row).

5. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted by author, the authors found the form and meaning of Mongondow language reduplication. The following will describe the form and meaning of Mongondow language reduplication based on the results of data analysis.

5.1 Mongondow language reduplication in terms of form

Based on the results of the analysis of existing data, the forms of reduplication of the Mongondow language are:

5.1.1 Whole or complete reduplication

Complete reduplication in Mongondow does not change the word class of its base morpheme. This means that if the basic morpheme is in the noun category, the word formed with this reduplication remains in the noun category, as well as the basic form in the adjective and numeral category. Complete or Complete Reduplication of the Mongondow language is found in the types of verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and numerals.

1) Whole Reduplication of Verbs

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	garab	throw	garab-garab	toss'	ba ko ontojan pira garap-garap kayu tana?a	To make it look good, throw this wood

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2	mɛa?	Road	mɛa-mɛa?	go for a walk	oaidanña tonga? mɛa-mɛa mako	His job is just walking around
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To form the reduplication, the terms of form in ‘whole or complete reduplication’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to verbs. As observed the examples in Table 1, The word garab which is strung together with precategoryal root morpheme of the verb express the meaning of ‘to carry out an activity or action as contained in the root morpheme in the past’ which is the past tense. This repetition occurs in the form of the basic word as a whole or intact, without any changes at all but has a different meaning like garab ‘throw’ become garap-garap ‘toss’.

1) Complete reduplication of nouns

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	kayuon	Forest	Kayuon-kayuon	the forests	mo anto? pa kayuon-kayuon kon lipu?	There are still many forests in the village
2	buŋaŋ	flower	buŋaŋ – buŋaŋ	Flowers	tutu mopira koontonjan buŋaŋ - buŋaŋ kon taman	It's good to see the flowers in the garden

In the table 2, the terms of form in ‘whole or complete reduplication’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to nouns. As observed, Every repeated word in Mongondow has a repeating unit. So, the repeated unit is called the root word. As a function of nouns, there are several examples of repetition words that describe nouns such as Kayuon 'forest' to Kayuon-Kayuon 'the forests'.

2) Complete reduplication of adjectives.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	dalom	In	dalom-dalom	Deep	parigi kon bulut dalom-dalom	The well in the deep mountains
2	lanŋo	Long	lanŋo- lanŋo	Long	bulu? moŋia lanŋo?-lanŋo?	Their bamboo is long

In the table 3, the terms of form in ‘whole or complete reduplication’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to nouns. As observed, Each repeated word has a repeating unit. So, the repeated unit is called the root word. In the Mongondow language there are several examples of repetition words that describe adjectives such as dalom 'in' dalom-dalom 'deep'. Its function remains the same, namely to explain nouns specifically.

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3) Complete reduplication of pronouns

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	Iko	You	iko-iko	You (Plural)	iko-iko don ten tunduon momalui keña	You're the only one who was appointed to replace him
2	Sia	She/He	sia-sia	She/He	dika sia-sia turus ten ogean doit	Don't be the one who is given money

In the table 4, the terms of form in 'whole or complete reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to prnouns. As observed, Each repeated word has a repeating unit. So, the repeated unit is called the root word. In Mongondow language there are several examples of repetition words that describe pronouns such as iko 'you' to iko 'you (plural)'. Its function remains the same replacing the noun (noun) at the second mention.

4) Complete reduplication of numerals

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	Tolu	tiga	tolu-tolu	Tiga-tiga	aka tumo?ot tolu-tolu	If you want to enter, you have to do three or three
2	topili?	sedikit	topili-topili	Sedikit-sedikit	biar topili? - topili	Although little by little all can

In the table 5, the terms of form in 'whole or complete reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to numerals. As observed, Each repeated word has a repeating unit. So, the repeated unit is called the root word. In the Mongondow language there are several examples of repetition words that describe numerals such as tolu 'three' to tolu-tolu 'three-three'. Its function remains the same to express the number or number of a certain or unspecified object.

5) Complete reduplication of adverbs

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
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1	bagu	new	bagu-bagu	recently	bagu-bagu na?a nobui lipu	Recently he returned home
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In the table 6, the terms of form in ‘whole or complete reduplication’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to adverbs. As observed, Each repeated word has a repeating unit. So, the repeated unit is called the root word. In the Mongondow language, examples of repetition words describe adverbs such as bagu 'new' to bagu-bagu 'recently'. Its function remains the same to explain or provide additional information about verbs, adjectives, or even the adverb itself.

5.1.2 Reduplication by melting of the coda in the basic form

1) Reduplication of coda melting in verbs.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	gakod	ika	gako-gakod	ikat-ikat	tali tana?a po gako- gakod kon sapi	The rope is for tying cows
2	giris	iris	giri-giris	iris-iris	sosilad tatua pojiri-iris kon tea?	The knife is for slicing fish

To form the reduplication, the terms of form in ‘reduplication of coda melting in verbs’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to verbs. As observed the examples in Table 1, The word Gakod undergoes a change in the reduplication of the root word, namely the presence of /-d/ in the word repetition. Its function as a verb remains the same, namely to show the name of the action carried out by the subject and also to show the situation.

2) Reduplication of melting coda in nouns.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	baloy	house	balo-baloy	Houses	balo-baloy tatua mojo gaga	The houses are beautiful
2	tondok	fence	tondok-tondok	Fences	tondo- tondok tatua warna mopura	The fences are red

In the table 2, the terms of form in ‘reduplication of melting coda in nouns’ in the Mongondow language can be attached to nouns. As observed, Every form/type of rephrase in Mongondow has a rule where the root word undergoes fusion where the /-y/ at the beginning of the word is omitted. So, the

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repeated unit is only the basic word but at the beginning of the word it experiences fusion. The function remains the same, namely as a subject, object, and complement in a sentence, but the position is one as a singular word and the other as a plural noun. For example, repetition words that describe nouns such as baloy 'house' become baloy-baloy 'houses'

3) Reduplication of coda yield in adjectives.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	ropot	strong	ropo-ropot	be strong	mo sia taua mo ropo-ropot manoy	they are strong
2	darag	yellow	dara-darag	yellow-yellow	sia tatua no dara-darag	He is yellow

In the table 3, the terms of form in 'reduplication of coda yield in adjectives' in the Mongondow language can be attached to adjectives. As observed, Every form/type of rephrase in Mongondow language has a rule where the root word is merged with /-t/ at the beginning of the word that is omitted. So, the repeated unit is only the basic word but at the beginning of the word it experiences fusion. Its function remains the same, namely to explain nouns specifically. For example, repetition words that describe adjectives such as ropot 'strong' become balo-baloy 'be strong'

4) Reduplication of the yielding of the coda in numerals.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	opat	empat	opa-opat	empat-empat	mosia opat opat dait nobali' guru	The four of them become teachers
2	baronj	banyak	baronj-baronj	banyak-banyak	aka mo bogoy musti baronj- baronj	If you give, you have to give a lot

In the table 4, the terms of form in 'reduplication of the yielding of the coda in numerals' in the Mongondow language can be attached to numerals. As observed, Every form/type of rephrase in Mongondow language has a rule where the root word is merged with /-t/ at the beginning of the word that is omitted. So, the repeated unit is only the basic word but at the beginning of the word it experiences fusion. Its function remains the same, namely stating the number or number of certain or unspecified objects. For example, repetition words that describe numerals such as opa 'four' become opa-opat 'four-four'.

4) Reduplication of the yielding of the coda in the adverb

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
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1	bio?	quiet	bio-bio?	quietly	aka tu	If they enter mo'od their house baloy mosia secretly bio-bio?
2	ampal	slow	ampa-ampal	slowly	aka mo	If you talk cerita ampa- slowly ampalai pa

Examples:

In the table 4, the terms of form in 'reduplication of the yielding of the coda in the adverb' in the Mongondow language can be attached to adverb. As observed, Every form/type of rephrase in Mongondow language has a rule where the root word undergoes fusing /-l/ at the beginning of the word that is omitted. So, the repeated unit is only the basic word but at the beginning of the word it experiences fusion. Its function remains the same, namely to explain or provide additional information about verbs, adjectives. For example, the word repetition that describes an adverb such as ampal 'slow' becomes ampal 'slowly'.

i. Reduplication of initial syllables

1) Reduplication of initial syllables of the basic form of nouns

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	tobatu	Satu	Totobatu	satu-satu	aka mo gama ko kombiloy totobatu?	If you want to take mangoes one by one
2	dewa	Dua	Dedewa	dua-dua	aka tumo?ot baloy dedewa	If you enter the house two by two

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'reduplication of initial syllables of the basic form of nouns' in the Mongondow language can be attached to nouns. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable rephrase of the basic form of a noun in Mongondow language has a rule where the base word undergoes /to-/ at the beginning of the added word. So, the repeated unit is only the basic word but at the beginning of the word it experiences fusion. The function remains the same, namely as a subject, object, and complement in a sentence, but the position is one as a singular word and the other as a plural noun. For example, repetition words that describe nouns such as tobatu 'one' become totobatu 'one-one'.

5.1.3 Multiple reduplication

1) Initial reduplication

- Basic form of verbs

prefix *mo-*,

Example:

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No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	tarap	Look	motara-tarap	have look	a sia tatua motara-tarap mangoy	That person is looking at me

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to verbs. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable repetition of the basic form of the verb in the Mongondow language has a rule, namely that repetition to get the meaning of "emphasis on the meaning of the verb" is carried out on the verb. A verb starting with mo- is used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a verb. Like tarap 'look' to motarap 'have a look'.

prefix moN-

Example:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	gakod	Tie	moŋako-ŋakod	tie up	oidanña toŋa? moŋako-ŋakot kon tondok	His job is just tying sacks

In the table 2, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to verbs. As observed, Each form/type of the initial syllable rephrase of the basic form of the verb in the Mongondow language has a rule, namely that repetition to get the meaning of "emphasis on the meaning of the verb" is carried out on the verb. A verb starting with moN- is used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a verb. Such as Gakod 'tie' becomes moŋako-ŋakod 'tie up'.

prefix po-

Example:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	garab	Throw	pogara-garap	throwing	o aidanmu toŋa? bi pogara-garab bango?	Your job is just throwing coconuts

In the table 3, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to verbs. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable repetition of the basic form of the verb in the Mongondow language has a rule, namely repetition to get the meaning of

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"Changing the basic form with the same meaning" is carried out on the verb. A verb starting with po- is used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a verb. Like garab 'throw' to work on 'throwing'.

- Basic form of Nouns

Example:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	pasol	Hoe	pomaso-masol	hoeing	aidanña toᵝa? pomaso-masol kon goba?	His job is only hoeing in the garden
2	simpat	Broom	monimpa-nimpat	sweeping	aidanña toᵝa? bi monimpa-nimpat kobonu baloy	His job is just sweeping the house

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to nouns. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable repetition of the basic form of the noun in this type of reduplication has a rule, namely repetition to get the meaning of "Changing the basic form with the same meaning" is carried out on the noun. A verb starting with po- is used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a noun. Like pasol 'hoe' to pomaso-masol 'hoeing'.

- Basic form of Adjectives

Example:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	yayu?	Far	moyayu-yayu?	stay away	dika moyayu-yayu? aka mea?	Don't go far if you go
2	ompa?	Short	moumpa-ompa?	shortest	intau tatua moumpa-ompa? Maᵝoy	That person is the shortest

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to adjectives. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable repetition of the basic form of adjectives in this type of reduplication has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "a bigger comparison" is done to the adjectives. Re-words starting with mo- are used at the beginning of sentences or before adjectives. Like yayu? 'far' becomes moyayu-yayu? 'stay away'.

- Basic form of Numerals

Example:

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No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	anto	Many	moanto-anto	most widely	kon baloyña moanto-anto? intau	Don't stay away- In his house the most people
2	laguy	Run	lumagu-laguy	have been running	adi? tatua lumaguy-laguy	The child is already running

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'multiple reduplication-initial reduplication' in the Mongondow language can be attached to numerals. As observed, Each form/type of initial syllable repetition of the basic form of nouns in this type of reduplication has a rule, namely that repetition to get the meaning of "more size or number" is carried out on numerals. Re-words starting with mo- are used at the beginning of a sentence or in front of a noun. Like anto "many" to moanto-anto "most widely".

Mongondow language reduplication in terms of meaning

From the results of the analysis, it can be stated here that the reduplication of the Mongondow language has meaning:

5.2.1 Expressing an indefinite plural

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	radat	Rub	rada-radat	Rub	Siolku irada-radat kon siolnya	My feet are rubbed against his feet
2	Laig	Hut	lai-laig	Huts	lai-laig kon lipu? totok noanto?	There are lots of huts in the village

In the table 1, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into nouns. As observed, the use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule, namely repetition to get the meaning of "expressing an indefinite plural" is carried out on nouns. The word repetition is used at the beginning of a noun. Like a degree of 'rub' to a degree of 'rub'.

5.2.2 Expressing mutual meaning

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	garab	Throw	mogara-garaban	throwing each other	adi? dewa tatua	The two children

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					mogara-	throw each
					garaban	other
2	domok	Catch	mosidomo-	catch	ki fikri bo ki	Fikri and
			domokan	each	angi	Anggi
				other	mosidomo-	catch each
					domokan	other's ball
					bal	

In the table 2, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into verbs. As observed, The use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "expressing mutual meaning" is carried out on the verb. Rephrasing is done by adding the prefix mo- and the suffix an- to the verb. Like garab 'throw' to mogaraban 'throwing each other'.

5.2.3 Expressing collective and distributive meaning

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	tobatu	Satu	totobatu	satu-satu	aka mo gama ko kombiloy totobatu?	If you want to take mangoes one by one
2	dɛwa	Dua	dɛdɛwa	dua-dua	aka tumo?ot baloy dɛdɛwa	If you enter the house two by two

In the table 3, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into numerals. As observed, The use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "expressing collective and distributive meaning" is carried out on the verb. Re-wording is done by adding the initial two-letter prefix in the intact root word to the numeral word. Like the 'one' totobatu to 'one-on-one' totobatu.

5.2.4 Expressing orders or advice.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	Garab	Throw	garab-garab	Toss	ba ko ontoŋan pira garap-garap	To make it look good, throw this wood

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					kayu tana?a	
2	lobonj	Plant	lobonj -lobonj	Planting	aka iko mea? lobonj- lobonj komintan toigu tatua	If you go plant that corn

In the table 4, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into verbs. As observed, The use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule, namely that repetition to get the meaning of "expressing orders or advice" is carried out on verbs. Re-wording is done by repeating the root word completely / completely in the verb. Like garab 'throw' to garab-garab 'toss'.

5.2.5 Expressing continuous intensity

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	Garab	Throw	pogara-garap	Throwing	o aidanmu tonja? bi pogara- garab bango?	Your job is just throwing coconuts
2	radat	Rub	porada-radat	Rubbing	ki papa porada- radat lima	Daddy rubbing hands

In the table 5, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into verbs. As observed, The use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "expressing continuous intensity" is carried out on the verb. Rephrasing is done by adding the prefix po- to the verb. Like garab 'throw' to work on 'throwing'.

5.2.6 Declare tool/place

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	dunjkul	Meet	porodunjkudungkulan	Rendezvous	ko baloy tatua porodunjkudungkulan mosia	The house is their meeting place

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2	rodomok	Fight	pororodomo- domokan	Fight	mosia nodapot don ko pororodomo- domokan	They have arrived at the scene of the fight
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In the table 6, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into verbs. As observed, the use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "declare tool/place" is carried out on verbs. Rephrasing is done by adding the prefix po- and the suffix an- to the verb. Like dunkul 'meet' to porodunku-dungkulan 'rendezvous'.

5.2.7 Stating the most

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	lunat	beautiful	molunat-lunat	the most beautiful	bobay tatua molunat- lunat kon sekolahña	The prettiest girl in her school
2	loben	Big	moloben- loben	- the biggest	intau tatua totok moloben- loben kon baloyña	That person is the biggest in his house

In the table 7, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into adjectives. As observed, the use of re-words that describe certain conditions has a rule, namely that repetition to get the meaning of "stating the most" is carried out on adjectives. Re-wording is done by adding the prefix mo- to the adjectives. Like the 'beautiful' moons to 'the most beautiful' moles.

5.2.8 Expressing getting more and more

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	loben	Big	lumoben- loben	getting bigger	sio?olña totok lumobe- loben	Her feet are getting bigger
2	luas	Wide	lumuas-luas	getting wider	sekolah tatua pinomia	The school was made

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lumuas- luas	more and more spacious
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Examples:

In the table 8, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into adjectives. As observed, the use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule that is repetition to get the meaning of "expressing getting more and more" is carried out on adjectives. The reword is done by adding the prefix lu- to the adjectives. Such as the 'wide' area becomes 'getting wider'.

5.2.9 Express the meaning of an action that is done with pleasure or leisurely.

Examples:

No	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning	Sentence	Meaning
1	siug	Sleep	siug-siugdon	go to sleep	siug-siugdon kon tu?otku	Sleep in my room
2	Litu	Sit	litu-litudon	have a seat	litu-litudon kon buta?	Sit on the ground

In the table 9, the terms of form in 'reduplication in terms of meaning' in the Mongondow language can be attached into verbs. As observed, the use of repeated words that describe certain conditions has a rule, namely repetition to get the meaning of "expressing the meaning of an action that is done with pleasure or leisurely" to verbs. Re-words are done by adding the suffix don- to the verbs. Like litu 'sit' to litu-litudon 'have a seat'.

6. DISCUSSION

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The results of the study can be concluded that the forms of reduplication of the Mongondow language are: 1. Complete or complete reduplication Example: garab 'Throw ' garab-garab ' Throw-Throw ' 2. Reduplication of melting coda in root words Example: simpat 'sapu' simpa-simpat 'sapu -sweep' 3. Reduplication of initial syllables Example: dawa 'dua' dādawa 'dua-dua' 4. Reduplication of affixes Example: duŋkul 'meet' poroduŋku-duŋkulan 'meeting place'.

Based on the results of the analysis, the meaning of reduplication of the Mongondow language has the meaning of expressing indefinite plurals such as /radat/ 'rub' rada-radat 'rub-rub', expressing mutual meanings such as /garab/ 'throw' mogara-garaban 'tossing each other', expresses collective and distributive meanings such as /tobatu/ 'satu' totobatu 'one-one', expresses orders or advices such as /garab/ 'throw' garab-garab 'Throw-Throw', expresses continuous intensity such as /garab / 'throw' pogara-garap 'throwing-throwing', expresses tools/places such as /duŋkul/ 'meet' poroduŋkudungkulan 'meeting place', expresses the most like /lunat/ 'beautiful' molunat-lunat 'the most beautiful', expresses becoming more and more such as /loben/ 'bigger' lumoben-loben 'gets bigger', and expresses the meaning of an action that is done with pleasure or leisurely as /siug/ 'sleep' siug-siugdon 'go to sleep'.

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