5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Analysis

Full reduplication copies the whole morpheme or root word, below are the examples of Sundanese full-reduplicated words, reduplicated form of the word is marked by "[red]", these reduplications also include one with vowel shift:

1. *peuting* 'evening'

    [red] *peuting-peuting* 'the very late evening'

2. *imah* 'house'

    [red] *imah-imah* 'houses'

3. *rea* 'many'

    [red] *rea-rea* 'so many'

4. *godeg* 'shaking head from side to side'

    [red] *godeg-godeg* 'shaking head from side to side repeatedly'

5. *balad* 'friend'

    [red] *balad-balad* 'friends'

6. *cingcet* 'to avoid'

    [red] *cungcat-cingcet* 'to avoid something repeatedly'

7. *abring* 'together'

    [red] *abring-abring* 'very much together'

Partial reduplication, on the other hand copies only on syllabic level and affixation of the morpheme; it can be on the prefix, suffix or infix. Prefix reduplication is marked by [pre], suffix reduplication is marked by [suf] and infix reduplication is marked by [inf]. The data below exemplify the explanation:

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8. *tangkal* 'plant'

[red] [pre] (*ta-*) *tatangkalan* 'plants'

9. *sumput* 'hide'

[red] [pre] (*su-*) [inf] (*-lu-*) *susulumput* 'to hide away from something repeatedly'

10. *pisah* 'separate'

[red] [pre] (*pa-*) *papisah* 'to separate each other'

11. *naon* 'what'

[red] [pre] (*na-*) *nanaonan* 'asking "what?" in emphasis manner'

12. *terekel* 'climb'

[red] [pre] (*te-*) *teterekel* 'to climb in repeated action'

13. *goda* 'temptation'

[red] [pre] (*go-*) *gogoda* 'a very heavy temptation'

14. *hirup* 'life'

[red] [inf] (*-ar-*) *harirup* 'expression of several numbers of living things that are alive'

The following are the classification of Sundanese reduplication in four different semantic properties offered by (Kajitani, 2005):

- Augmentation is the process where the quantity of the morpheme is increased. It can be in plurality, events, habits, repeated action, or action in which roles of participants change:

15. *rencang* 'friend'

[AUG] (re-) (-an) *rerencangan* 'friends' (plurality)

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16. *sato* 'animal'

   [AUG] (sa-) (-an) *sasatoan* 'animals' (plurality)

17. *tulug* 'help'

   [AUG] (tu-) *tutulung* 'like to help' (habitual)

18. *serat* 'mail'

   [AUG] (se-) (-an) *seseratan* 'sending mail each other' (action in which roles of participants change)

19. *sebut* 'mention'

   [AUG] (se-) (-an) *sesebutan* 'mentioning each other' (action in which roles of participants change)

20. *gesek* 'crush'

   [AUG] (ngage-) *ngagegesek* 'to crush on something repeatedly' (repeated action)

21. *lenggut* 'nod'

   [AUG] (le-) (-an) *lelenggutan* 'nodding because of sleepy repeatedly' (repeated action)

- Diminution is the process where the quantity of the morpheme is decreased, such as follows:

   22. *mobil* 'car'

      [DIM] (mo-) (-an) *momobilan* 'toy car'

   23. *motor* 'motorcycle'

      [DIM] (mo-) (-an) *momotoran* 'toy motorcycle'

   24. *perahu* 'boat'

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[DIM] (pe-) (-an) *peperahuan* 'toy boat'

25. *imah* 'house'

[DIM] (imah-) (-an) *imah-imahan* 'toy house'

- Intensification is the process where the degree of the morpheme is increased, or in other words emphasized, such as:

26. *hiji* 'one'

[EMP] (-hijina) *hiji-hijina* 'the only one'

27. *beak* 'running out of something'

[EMP] (be-) (-an) *bebeakan* 'running out of something completely'

28. *reuwas* 'shock'

[EMP] (ngareu-) *ngareureuwas* 'to shock someone repeated action'

- Attenuation is the process where the degree of the morpheme is decreased, it can be 'somewhat like', 'similar to', 'to pretend to be' for example:

29. *lisung* 'tools to pound rice seed'

[ATT] (li-) (-an) *lilisungan* 'something that similar to *lisung*'

30. *sare* 'sleep'

[ATT] (sa-) (-an) *sasarean* 'pretending to sleep'

B. Discussion

As it is already mentioned earlier that Sundanese Language has a wide range of meaning in reduplication and as well the affixations that forms it are widely various, the data that is presented in this paper does not govern all possibilities on

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reduplicated words in Sundanese. The paper is just simply trying to see whether Sundanese belong to and can be applicable to each morphological process and also the paper tries to presumably states that Sundanese reduplication can be categorized to all of these semantics properties namely Augmentation, Diminution, Intensification, and Attenuation.

C. Conclusion

Based on the data that has been investigated and classified, Sundanese reduplication can be applicable to all semantics properties. Thus, if Augmentation can be expressed by Sundanese reduplication, so does Diminution. On the other hand, if intensification can also be expressed by means of reduplication in Sundanese, so attenuation can also expressed by Sundanese reduplication. Also if Sundanese root word is bound by affixation whether it be in prefix, infix, or suffix, its lexical and grammatical meaning can changed.

ABBREVIATIONS

[red] Reduplicated word

[pre] Prefix

[suf] Suffix

[inf] Infix

[AUG] Augmentation

[DIM] Diminution

[INT] Intensification

[ATT] Attenuation

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