

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language in general is universal, dynamic and arbitrary. It is as well systematic and well arranged. In the area of morphology, especially in its morphological process, language can be classified into several different processes and “it is alters stems to derive new words. They may change the word’s meaning (derivational) or its grammatical functions (inflectional). There are several different types of processes, not all of which are present in all languages. Some of these are concatenative meaning that they involve linear combination of morphemes (affixation, for example), while others are non-concatenative, involving the internal alternation of morphemes.”(Morphological Processes, 2001). These processes include, compounding (the combination of two stems to form a new word like *housekeeping* and *horseshoe*), affixation (the most common morphological processes in which involves the attachment of morphemes to a single stem. This process also includes infixation, prefixation, suffixation, circumfixation, modification and reduplication, suppletion, and inflection).

As a part of the Austronesian family, Sundanese Language is the language of about 39 million people from the western third of Java or about 15% of Indonesian population, (Sundanese Language, 2014) which makes it as the fourth language with the most speaker in the Official Austronesian Languages, after Javanese with 76 million, Filipino/Tagalog (47 million native, 90 million in total), and Malay/Indonesian (45 million native, 250 million in total). (List of Austronesian Languages, 2013). IN addition, Austronesian Family covers throughout the islands of Southeast Asia, Madagascar and the Pacific, with a few members of continental Asia, that are spoken by about 368 million people. It is on par with Indo-European, Niger-Congo, Afroasiatic and Uralic as one of the best-established ancient language families.(Austronesian Languages, 2014).

There have been numbers of research and studies on Sundanese Language that focus on different areas such as on *Language Vitality: A Case on Sundanese Language As a Surviving Indigenous Language*(Indrayani, 2011), and *Sundanese Verb in Mental Process: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach*(Sujatna, 2012), both are still in the area of Linguistics. levels known as *Undak Usuk Basa Sunda* (Levels of Sundanese Language), which usually can be applied in both written and

spoken form. According to (Masawahy, 2013) in his article *Tingkatan Undak Usuk Bahasa Sunda*, he stated that there are three main levels in Sundanese Language Kasar (rude), Sedeng (medium), Lemes (polite) for each level contains two stages, so, in all, Sundanese has 6 different levels, they are, (1) Basa Kasar Pisan (extremely rude language), (2) Basa Lomo (rude language), (3) Basa Sedeng (medium language), (4) Basa Panengah (medium polite language), (5) Basa Lemes (polite language), and (6) Basa Luhur (extremely polite language).

B. Aims of the Study

This paper is focusing on one of morphological process, that is, reduplication. When it comes to the definition, (Miyake, 2011) offers that reduplication is the repetition of a word or phonological material within a word for semantic and grammatical purposes. There have been several studies related to reduplication, like Phan Liyen Yen Phi with his comparison on *Reduplication in English and Vietnamese* (Phi, 2011), *Reduplication in Javanese* (Miyake, 2011). Moreover, in their research entitled *Sistem Perulangan Bahasa Tamiang*, (Reduplication System in Tamiang Language, 1990), Husni Yusuf, A. Murad Em Ajies, and Zainuddin Yahya categorize three different types of reduplication, namely (1) *dwipurwa*, or partial reduplication, (2) *dwilingga*, or full reduplication (3) *dwilingga salin suara*, or reduplication with phoneme shift. Since Sundanese has a very wide range of reduplication, the paper is focusing only on the first two types of reduplication and as well to look at the detailed semantics reduplication in Sundanese language.

C. Clarification of Related Terms

- Morphology can be describe as the study of word form in human language, and it can also refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deal with words, the internal structure, and how they are formed. (Fudeman, 2011).
- Semantics can be defined as the study of meaning of linguistics expressions. Oxford Dictionary of English defines it as the branch of linguistics and logic concern with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics, concerned with matters such as, sense and reference and presupposition and implication

and lexical semantics, concerned with the analysis of word meaning and the relation between them.

- Reduplication is defined as “a pattern on double or multiple occurrence of a sound string, syllable, morpheme, or word within a larger syntagmatic unit is in systematic contrast with its single occurrence, with the iterated elements filling functionally non-distinct positions” (Moravcsik, 1992: 323).
- *Dwilingga* or full reduplication can be defined as full repetition of lexeme, such as in Sundanese *boro-boro*, *kinten-kinten*, *abring-abring*.
- *Dwipurwa* or partial reduplication is the repetition on weakening lexeme vocals, such as in Sundanese *tatangga*, *lalaki*, *titinggi*.

