

AN ANALYSIS DIFFERENT REDUPLICATION BETWEEN RUTENG DIALECT AND PACAR DIALECT IN MANGGARAI LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

A dialect is a form of the language that is spoken in a particular part of a country or by a particular group of people and also has some application about a person's social background (class dialect). Changes and language development can occur internally and externally. In this article, the changes internally and language development will be reviewed by looking through the study of historical change and development of language based on the history of its development.) reduplication is the repetition of a basic form that produces a new form, namely the word repeat. One function of reduplication is to change the singular form into a plural form. In the previous research findings, there are the results of the research above: 1) the type of the Rahong dialect, 2) The type of the Pacar dialect, 3) the type of the distinction between the reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect. This research is a research with qualitative research and the method used by interview. This study aims to determine the difference in reduplication in the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect in the context of phonology and syntax. The study is an expose the duplicity between a Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect. The result of this stis are the phonological reduplication and syntax reduplication and the difference in reduplication between Ruteng dialect reduplication and Pacar dialect reduplication both phonological and syntactically in the Manggarai language. The conclusions in question are as follows: 1. In the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect, there are two types of reduplication, namely phonological reduplica,in, and syntactic reduplication. 2. In phonological and syntactic reduplication there are only two types, namely intact repetition type and sound changing type. 3. Dialect reduplication there are differences between Ruteng and Pacar dialects in terms of phonemes as follows: Reduplication of the Ruteng dialect contains the phonemes /h/, /c/, and /s/. The reduplication of the Pacar dialect consists of the phonemes /gh/, /s/, and /sh/. So, the difference in reduplication between the Rahong dialect and the Pacar dialect in the Manggarai language lies in the phonemes /h/, /c/, /s/, /gh/, and /sh/.

Keywords: *dialect; language; phonology; syntax; and reduplication*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool or interaction tool that only humans have. Language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vocal symbols, which can be strengthened by real body movements.

This study focuses on reduplication. According to Rahmani (2010: 95), reduplication is the repetition of a basic form that produces a new form, namely the word repeat. One function of reduplication is to change the singular form into a plural form.

Why it is necessary to compare the Ruteng and Pacar dialects in the Manggarai language: By doing a comparison between Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect we can find out which dialect is there, besides that by doing a comparison we also find out the dialect differences between the two regions. On the other hand, by comparing the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect, we also can see that the two dialects have differences in the context of phonology and syntax.

In the context of language learning, describe in one paragraph the significance of dialect and reduplication analysis: in-context education we learn about reduplication as well as language in school, and as a result studying or analyzing dialect and reduplication is crucial for students or educators. Dialect is a language variety that originates from a small group of speakers in a certain location, region, or area. This dialect is known as area dialect, or geographic dialect since it is based on the region or place where the

speaker lives. Furthermore, reduplication is the process of repeating words or word components, and it is highly crucial to learn. Reduplication is a method of reducing the number of words by repeating them completely or partially.

The regional language is one of the elements of regional culture that must be preserved and developed to develop the regional function of the Manggarai language, one of the regional languages in the Manggarai Regency which is well maintained by the Manggarai community.

Changes and language development can occur internally and externally. In this article, the changes internally and language development will be reviewed by looking through the study of historical change and development of language based on the history of its development. While changes in external and development will be explored through the study of sociolinguistics by examining and looking at changes and developments in that language is influenced by socio-cultural factors that occur in society. Changes internally initially occurred in the behavior of speakers in their everyday lives to adjust to each other, followed by a tendency to innovate in groups of people who are already familiar, then followed by other changes in sequence, which ultimately makes a language different from each other, although originally derived from a single language family. Changes in the external language change and language

development are caused by the contact of a language with other languages, where humans as social beings who have been cultured either interconnected or inter-ethnic nations in the world in a country.

According to Poedjosoedarmo (1978: 7) dialect is a variation of a language

what exists is determined by the background from which the speaker comes. Chambers (Nurhayati, 2009:6) states that dialect is a system that affects society by distinguishing it from other communities neighboring use different systems even though they are closely related. (Kridalaksana, 2007:2) mentions as a regional dialect, namely variations of the language used by certain regions regional variations distinguish the language used in one place from another used elsewhere, even though the variations come from one language.

The study aims to determine the difference in reduplication in the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect in the context of phonology and syntax.

In the previous research findings, there are the results of the research above: 1) the type of the Rahong dialect, 2) The type of the Pacar dialect, 3) the type of the distinction between the reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect

In previous studies, researchers only conducted research on the differences between Ruteng dialect reduplication and Pacar dialect reduplication. The above phenomenon causes researchers to be interested in researching the differences between the

reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and the reduplication of the Pacar dialect, with the title "*AN ANALYSIS DIFFERENT REDUPLICATION BETWEEN RUTENG DIALECT AND PACAR DIALECT IN MANGGARAI LANGUAGE*"

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a research with a qualitative method. Perrault and McCarthy (2006:176) explained that qualitative research is a type of research to aims to dig deep and open information on various responses. This research tries to get people to share their thoughts on a topic without giving them much guidance or direction. Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2005:60) explains the notion of qualitative research to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, views, and thoughts of people both individually and in groups.

In this review, the researcher collected the data from Ruteng society and Pacar society. The data were obtained through interviews, here are some steps which the researcher used to collect the data: first, the researcher is looking for participants who come from the Pacar dialect, making it easier for researchers to get data related to the Pacar dialect. The researcher interviewed participants who live in the city of Ruteng. Some of the participants that the researchers found came from the Indonesia Catholic University Santu Paulus Ruteng. On the other hand, the researcher record while the process of the interview is ongoing.

The data collection technique used in this study using listening techniques is free to speak and continue with the note-taking technique. Mashun (2014:93), state the method of listening is free, involved, and proficient and that is the intent of the researcher only to act as an observer of the use of language by the informants.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis that has been done by researchers, there are

several types of reduplication: namely phonological reduplication and syntactic reduplication.

1. Phonology reduplication

Phonology is the study of the sound systems of language, and the general properties displayed by these systems (Ignas Loys Semana, 2004).

Based on the result of the interview that the researchers have done, the following is the reduplication of the Ruteng dialect:

Table 1. Reduplication of Ruteng dialect phonologies

Ruteng dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English Meaning
Hole hales	Membalikkan badan	Turn around
Cali celong	Meminjam	Borrow
Cali caluk	Tertukar/bergantian	Swap/alternate
Hang hang	Makan	Eat
Curu Curu	Menjemput	pick up
Cabi Cebong	Mandi	Bath
Cabi curup	Mengatakan	Say

Based on the result of the interview, the researcher will re-examine the phonology of the Pacar dialect:

Table 2. Reduplication of Pacar dialect phonologies

Pacar dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English meaning
Ghali gholeh	Membalikkan badan	Turn around
Sali selok	Meminjam	Borrow
Ghang ghang	Makan makan	Eat
Suru suru	Menjemput	Pick up
Sili saluki	Tertukar	Swap
Sabi sebong	Memandikan	Bath
Tombo/pantil	Mengatakan	Say

In the table below, the researcher will compare the phonological reduplication data of the Rahong dialect and data of the Pacar dialect in the Manggarai language.

Table 3. The difference between reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect phonologies.

Ruteng dialect	Pacar dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English Meaning
Hole hales	Ghali gholeh	Membalikkan badan	Turn around
Celong	Selong	Meminjam	borrow
Cali caluk	Sali selok	Bergantian	swap
Hang Hang	Ghang hang	Makan	Eat
Curu Curu	Suru suru	Menjemput	Pick up
Cabi Cebong	Sabi Sebong	Mandi	Bath
Cabi curup	Tomb0/bajar	Mengatakan	Say

2. Syntactic reduplication

According to Chaer (2002: 206) convey that syntax includes in the problem of syntactic structure

In the following table, the researcher will describe the syntactic reduplication of the Rahong dialect in the manggarai language.

Table 4. Ruteng dialect syntactic reduplication

Ruteng dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English Meaning
Cei cei ata main	Siapa siapa yang datang	Who's coming
Hiam mtaung ata tombo nenggitu	Kamu selalu berbicara seperti itu	You always talk like that
Hang nenggo'o ket ata mangan ta kae	Abang makan begini saja yang ada	Brother, just eat like this
Hau ata cali caluk taung sendal daku	Kamu yang selalu menukar sandal saya	You're the one who always changes my sandals

In the following table, the researcher will be describing the syntactic reduplication of Pacar dialect in the manggarai language.

Table 5. Pacar dialect syntactic reduplication

Pacar dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English meaning
Si si ata main	Siapa siapa yang datang	Who's coming
Ghia mtaung ata tombo ngiti	Kamu selalu berbicara seperti itu	You always talk like that
Ghang ghang gho ket ata manga ta kae	Abang makan begini saja yang ada	Brother, just eat like this
Ghau mtaung Sali saluk sendal gaku	Kamu terus yang selalu menukar sandal saya	You're the one who always changes my sandals

Table 6. The difference between reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect is syntactic.

Ruteng Dialect	Pacar dialect	Indonesian Meaning	English meaning
Cei cei ata main	Si si ata main	Siapa siapa yang datang	Who's coming
Hia hia taung ata tombo nenggitu	Ghia mtaung ata tombo ngiti	Kamu selalu berbicara seperti itu	You always talk like that
Hang hang nenggo kata mangan ta kae	Ghang gho ket ata manga ta kae	Abang makan begini saja yang ada	Brother, just eat like this
Hau ata cali caluk taung sendal daku	Ghau mtaung ata Sali saluk sendal gaku	Kamu yang selalu menukar sandal saya	You're the one who always changes my sandals

Based on the results of the research above, if it is associated with relevant prior research, there are some underlying similarities and differences. Based on the results of interviews that we obtained from the people of Ruteng and Pacar as research subjects, we can see in table 1-6 which shows that there are differences in phonologies and syntactic in the delivery of words and sentences. Thus, we can obtain data

from the results of these interviews, by comparing how the language is used by looking at it from a phonological perspective.

In addition, many differences underline each language or utterance that is conveyed. Then, the researcher saw from the linguistic point of view that there were differences at the beginning and end of the words or sentences conveyed, for example, the word **hang**

(eat) or the sentence **ceing ceing ata mai (who is coming)** used by the Ruteng community is not the same as the term used by the community. Pacar, namely **ghang (eat)** or example sentences **si ata mai (who is dating)**, there are differences in writing and how to pronounce it. Thus, there are differences between the use or mention of certain languages but have the same meaning.

Based on the data that has been analyzed above, the results of the study are as follows 1) in the form of reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect, 2) in the form of phonological reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect, 3) in the form of syntactic reduplication of the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect. The phonological reduplication of the Ruteng dialect has two forms, namely the basic form and the sound-changing form, while the reduplication of the Pacar dialect is exactly the same as the reduplication of the Ruteng dialect, the only difference being in terms of pronunciation or sound.

The reduplication of the syntactic form that was found did not differ much from the phonological form, which only differentiated it from word form and sentence form. The Pacar dialect is often called the SH, CS, and GH dialect because these dialects have changes in /c/, /s/, and /gh/. In comparison, the phoneme c in the Ruteng dialect becomes the s phoneme in the Pacar dialect, the s phoneme in the Ruteng dialect becomes the h phoneme in the Pacar dialect and, the g phoneme in the Ruteng dialect becomes the gh phoneme

in the Pacar dialect. Although in terms of phonological and syntactic elements, these two dialects are different, but the meaning is exactly the same because they both use the Manggarai language. It's just that the rahong dialect uses a pure dialect and is considered a mono dialect while the dialect of Fransiskus Mariano Jer, et al. Analysis of the Differences in Reduplication of the Ruteng Dialect and Pacar Dialect in the Manggarai Language of East Nusa Tenggara Province

Pacar uses the SH, CS, and GH dialects. As emphasized (Kridalakasana: 2007), in general, reduplication or repetition is classified into three major groups, namely: phonological reduplication, morphemic reduplication, and syntactic reduplication.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions in question are as follows:

1. In the Ruteng dialect and Pacar dialect, there are two types of reduplication, namely phonological reduplication, and syntactic reduplication
2. In phonological and syntactic reduplication there are only two types, namely intact repetition type and sound changing type
3. Dialect reduplication there are differences between Ruteng and Pacar dialects in terms of phonemes as follows: Reduplication of the Ruteng dialect contains the phonemes /h/, /c/, and /s/. The reduplication of the Pacar dialect consists of the phonemes /gh/, /s/, and /sh/. So, the difference in

reduplication between the Rahong dialect and the Pacar dialect in the Manggarai language lies in the phonemes /h/, /c/, /s/, /gh/, and /sh/.

SUGGESTION

Depending on the themes studied, particularly assessing the dialect employed in phonological and syntactic context as research, we anticipate the feedback from readers on any language or content offered in this work. Furthermore, many of the sources of language employed are still far from the finished sentence, but we as academics expect readers to contribute.

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