

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statements of the research problem, the objectives, the significances, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool that is owned by every human being. In daily life, people communicate each other by language. There are two types of language; a spoken language and a written language which are used to communicate and interact with each other to express the ideas, feeling, and emotions. It means language has been integrated with our life and language can help people to make a good connection with others. By a language we can get a lot of information easily from around the world (Nora, 2012:43).

According to Nora (2012), In spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. This contrasts with written language, where more of the meaning is provided directly by the text. In spoken language the truth of a proposition is determined by common-sense reference to experience, whereas in written language a greater emphasis is placed on logical and coherent argument; similarly, spoken language tends to convey subjective information, including the relationship between the speaker and the audience, whereas written language tends to convey objective information.

Madurese language as one of regional languages in Indonesia is still alive and thrive up to the other islands. This language is also still used by native speakers as a tool in daily communication. It is also used as one of the subject local content in elementary and junior high school. Madurese language is a cultural symbol of Madurese people.

In addition, Madurese language is also famous because of its typical repetition as for example in *Bu' Bariyah* utterances; *bo'-abo'*, *nga'-enga'*, *din-daddin*, and *reng-oreng*. Those kinds of word are called reduplication. The reduplication in Madurese word is very unique because it is different from Indonesian language since in Madurese language, the reduplication is formed by the repetition of the second syllable of the words while in Indonesian language, the reduplication is formed by the repetition of the whole word (Davise, 2010:138). So, it encourages the writer to conduct a study about reduplication.

A study of reduplication in Madurese words is based on several considerations; the uniqueness of reduplication's form in Madurese words and the differences in expressing and delivering a message in Madurese words and other languages. Reduplication is used to pluralize a word from singular to plural. It can be plurality of actions, plurality of entities, plurality of effect, either directly or by metaphorical extension. Reduplication can denote the fact that events are distributed over time or one of the arguments or both the over time and one of the arguments (Davise, 2010:138). Those events are called multiple actions or reduplication of verbs.

The writer takes the data from *Pakem Maddhu* magazine. *Pakem Maddhu* magazine is chosen to be the source of data in this study because this magazine contains the words which are not only used to describe the situation, but also used to show the pronunciation of the words in daily conversation. In addition, this magazine uses the words which are usually used in daily conversation so the reader will be easy to understand the meaning of the words.

The writer takes seriously to understand deeper the reduplication in Madurese words as an unique phenomena in Linguistics especially in Morphology since the pattern of reduplication in Madurese words is different from other languages. There are examples of reduplication word from three languages; Madurese, Indonesian and Javanese. Although, they have different structure but the same function to reduplicate the form from the root word.

Example: *oreng* (root) → *reng-oreng* (reduplication form in Madurese)

orang (root) → *orang-orang* (reduplication form in Indonesian)

uwong (root) → *uwong-uwong* (reduplication form in Javanese)

Reduplication is word formation process in which meaning is expressed by repeating all or part of a word. The study of reduplication has generated a great deal of interest in terms of understanding a number of properties associated with the word formation process (Harlow, 2007:32).

Lately, most of researchers conduct their research about the comparison between reduplication in Madurese, Javanese, and Indonesian. The first researcher is Munif (2013) from a student of Brawijaya University. He used contrastive analysis to find out the similarities and differences between reduplication in

Madurese and Indonesian words (Munif, 2013:23). The second researcher is Miyake (2011) from a student of Akita University. She conducted a study about reduplication in Javanese by using semantics functions (Miyake, 2011:21). These studies did not either discuss the types nor the functions of reduplication in Madurese specifically by using the theory of reduplication proposed by Davise.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problem

Related to the description of the background of the study above, the writer investigated the following problems.

1. What are the types of reduplication in Madurese words found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine?
2. What are the functions of reduplication in Madurese words found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the statements of the research problem above, this study is intended to:

1. Explain the types of reduplication in Madurese words found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine.
2. Explain the functions of reduplication in Madurese words found in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to provide the theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this study is expected to give understanding about reduplication as a unique phenomenon in word formation process. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to be one of references for the next reduplication researchers and for people who are interested in morphology.

Pratically, this study is expected to give significant support especially for the students of English Study Program Trunojoyo Madura University who take linguistics as their concentration. The students can increase their knowledge about reduplication in Madurese words from this thesis. The students also know about the word formation process in reduplication which is used to pluralize the word from singular to plural form.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is in morphology which focuses on the types and the functions of reduplication in Madurese words by using the theory of reduplication as proposed by William D. Davise. In addition, this study is limited on the Madurese words which contain the reduplication in *Pakem Maddhu* magazine which is published on July 16th, 2014 from 39th edition by Moh. Hafid Effendy.