



THE USE REDUPLICATION IN NOVEL RANAH 3 WARNA BY AHMAD FUADI
Febri Taufiqurrahman^{1*}, Sinta Wardani²
State University of Malang^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the use of reduplication by identifying the origins of words, types, and meanings of reduplication in literary works. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach. The research data source was taken from the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi. The research data is in the form of the word reduplication contained in the text of the novel. Data collection techniques with the method of observing and noting. The data analysis technique uses the Miles and Huberman (2013) model analysis with three stages, namely data reduction, data display, and verification/conclusion. The results of the data analysis found 584 reduplication words which tended to originate from the Indonesian language totaling 580 data, 3 Javanese language reduplication data, and 1 Minang language reduplication data. Types of reduplication are (1) morphological reduplication includes reduplication of all 224 data, reduplication of 278 increments of data, reduplication with changes in sound 12 data, reduplication of addition with changes in sound of 7 data, partial reduplication of 4 data, and reduplication of composite 3 data, (2) semantic reduplication 4 data, and (3) pseudo reduplication of 52 data.

INTRODUCTION

A novel is a literary work in the form of written discourse in the form of prose with a long narrative. Novels are made based on building elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Novel literary works tell about life and the characters found in humans. Apart from that, novels as a form of literary work tell various problems, views, ideals, hopes, ideologies and so on. As explained by (HS & Suprpto, 2018)

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: febri.taufiqurrahman.fs@um.ac.id (Febri Taufiqurrahman)*

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a novel is a work of realistic fiction, not only imaginary in nature, but can also expand the reader's experience built by several elements. A novel is created by the author to be as interesting as possible so that readers can understand the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in it.

One of the novels that provides a picture of the reality of life in the story is the novel entitled *Ranah 3 Warna*. This novel is the second series of the *Menara* trilogy by Ahmad Fuadi, where the first series is entitled *Negeri 5 Menara* and the third series is entitled *Rantau 1 Muara*. The second series, namely *Ranah 3 Warna*, is a continuation of the story of the character Alif Fikri from the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. *Ranah 3 Warna* tells the story of the educational journey of a character named Alif Fikri. He is a young man who graduated from an Islamic boarding school who has high aspirations of wanting to be like Habibie, who is a technology expert and can study all the way to America. The three places that are the main settings are the cities of Bandung, Amman and Saint-Raymond. Therefore, this novel is the story of the character Alif's journey in exploring the realm of these 3 cities.

A literary work in the form of a novel has its main object, namely language. So it is not strange if a reader encounters many words, phrases or sentences in it, because words, phrases and sentences are part of language. A word in a novel becomes an interesting thing to study in more depth. All of this is related to morphological processes because the study is related to the word formation process. (HP & Abdullah, 2012) states that there are several types of morphological processes or word formation processes, namely the processes of grammaticalization, affixation, reduplication, composition, internal modification and supplementation, shortening, and acronyms.

Reduplication is a morphological process that repeats a basic form, either in whole, in part, or accompanied by a change in sound (HP & Abdullah, 2012). The word repeat is not only found in everyday spoken language, but is also often found in literary works, especially novels. One of the novels that is found in many forms of reduplication is the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi. Through the novels he creates, an author often includes elements of reduplication and certain styles to make the story more interesting, one of which is reduplication. This reduplication was carried out to make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the novel.

Research regarding reduplication in a novel needs to be carried out to find out the ins and outs of the word reduplication or reduplication. This is proven by research (Wulandari, 2018), where in his research he measured the ability of class VIII students

at MTs Padang Sappa, Ponrang District, Luwu Regency in determining reduplication of Indonesian. The results of the research showed that of the 20 students, 7 were able to determine the reduplication of Indonesian because they got a score of 75 or above, while the other 13 students were not able to determine the reduplication because they got a score of 75 or below. This research on reduplication will help to understand which word forms are reduplication and which are not. Examples include the words square, law, riot, fro, and in vain. Even though the form is like the word re, these words are not the word re. (Muslich, 2010) says that a word is said to be the result of a repetition process if the word has a basic form that is repeated. If there is no basic form, then it is clear that the word is not the result of a repetition or reduplication process. This is because the form of alun in the word alun-alun is not a basic form because the form of alun has no meaning, but it will have meaning if it is in the form of the word alun-alun which means a large field which is usually located in front of the palace. Reduplication like this (Simpem, 2021) calls it a pseudo-reduplication.

Research on reduplication in a novel has been carried out by several previous researchers, such as research by Husna (2017), Nafilah, Agustin, & Farhana (2020), and Rofiq & Nuzula (2021). Research Husna (2017) in a thesis entitled Morphological Process of Reduplication in the Novel Short Notes for a Long Love by Boy Candra uses the novel as the object of research to find types of reduplication and the reduplication process. Research (Nafilah, Agustin & Farhana, 2020) in the article entitled Aspects of Reduplication in the Novel Rara Mendut by Y.B Manguwijaya also uses the novel as the object of research to find aspects of reduplication, while research (Rofiq & Nuzula, 2021) in the article entitled Reduplication Process in The book Optimist Generation by Ahmad Rifa'I Rif'an conducted research on non-fiction books as the object of his study to find the types and meaning of reduplication. The research results of (Husna, 2017) and (Rofiq & Nuzula, 2021) only found three types of reduplication, namely complete repetition, partial repetition, and repetition with affixes, while in the research of Nafilah, Agustin & Farhana (2020) another one was found. Reduplication is reduplication that changes sound. The similarity between the three studies is that what was found was only reduplication in Indonesian and was limited to the scope of morphological reduplication.

This research examines reduplication in literary works in the form of a novel, namely Ranah 3 Warna by Ahmad Fuadi. Research with the novel Ranah 3 Warna as an object is often carried out in other literary and linguistic studies, but linguistic studies in the form of morphological processes, especially reduplication, have never been carried

out. Therefore, this research entitled *The Use of Reduplication in the Novel Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi was carried out to find out reduplication in what languages are used in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna*, what types of reduplication there are and what the meaning of reduplication is contained in. The research above is a reference for researchers to complete.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach where the data collected is in the form of reduplication words found in sentences in the novel. Abdussamad (2021) said that qualitative research is research that is more focused on describing the nature or essence of the value of a particular object or symptom. Meanwhile, research is descriptive, meaning that the results of the analysis can be in the form of an explanation of the situation being studied which is presented in the form of a narrative description (Dharma, 2008).

The research data source is the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi, totaling 473 pages, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, (Fuadi, 2011). The data in this research are the words reduplication contained in the text of the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi. The novel *Ranah 3 Warna* was chosen as the research object because of the many repeated words that researchers found when reading and observing the novel. Apart from that, research with the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* as an object with morphological studies, especially reduplication, had never been carried out before, so the researchers chose this novel as the research object.

The researcher as an instrument acts as an observer, namely an observer or listener of novel texts that contain reduplication, acting in collecting and processing data, classifying data, and concluding findings. Apart from that, additional instruments were used in the form of data presentation tables, analysis tables and research results recapitulation tables.

The data collection technique uses the listening method. (Zaim, 2014) stated that the listening method is not only related to the use of spoken language, but can also be used in written language, namely by observing, reading and understanding the language in written texts such as story scripts, newspaper reports and written manuscripts. other. The advanced technique for collecting data in this research uses note-taking techniques. The

note-taking technique is carried out by transcribing sentences that contain reduplication in the novel.

The data processing or data analysis technique in this research uses Miles and Huberman model analysis. According to Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono, 2013) there are three stages in analyzing qualitative data, (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) verification/drawing conclusions. The reduction stage in this research was carried out by reading and observing the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* carefully, marking the repeated words contained in the novel text, then transcribing the sentences containing the reduplication again. The data display stage is carried out by entering the word reduplication in the analysis table that has been created, then the data is analyzed by first identifying the basic form of the word reduplication, identifying the class of words between the basic form and the word reduplication, and finding the meaning of the basic word and reduplication based on the Big Dictionary Indonesian and regional language dictionaries match the context of the sentences in the novel. After that, the data was coded based on the classification of the type and meaning of the findings from the analysis results. Finally, conclusions are drawn by looking at the results of the presentation which have been presented in the recapitulation table, so that the amount of research data obtained to answer the problem formulation that has been created.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The results and discussion in this research are divided into 3 parts, namely (1) the use of language in the word reduplication in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi, (2) types of reduplication in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi, (3) the meaning of the word reduplication in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi. The explanation of the three is as follows.

3.1 Use of Language in the Word Reduplication in the Novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi

Based on the results of the analysis, 584 reduplication words were found in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna*. There are 3 uses of the word reduplication in 3 languages. First, 580 Indonesian reduplication words were found. Examples of findings can be seen in the code data RSL/MNI/D1, RSL/MNI/A1, RSL/MNI/D2, these three words clearly come from Indonesian. This is because the basic words are listed in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, namely the words afraid, interposed, and

tight. Second, Javanese language reduplication was found in 3 pieces of data, for example code data RB/MNI/F10, RS/MI/47, RSL/MNI/C222. In the data code RB/MNI/F10, it is the word messy. (Utomo, 2009) explains in the Complete Javanese-Indonesian Dictionary that this word comes from Javanese. The basic form is awud which is repeated with the addition of the confix -an, thus forming the reduplicated word awud-awudan. The word was absorbed into Indonesian to become awut and was reduplicated with affixes so that it became awut-awutan. This shows a mess, including reduplication of affixes originating from the Javanese language, Lalu, data code RS/MI/47, namely the word megap-megap which means gasping for breath. Based on Sri Nardiati (1993) in the Javanese-Indonesian Dictionary II, this word is a basic form and not the result of reduplication, because the word megap does not exist in Javanese. This word is classified as pseudo reduplication because it does not have a basic form. Then, the RSL/MNI/C222 code data, namely the word mangap-mangap comes from the basic form mangap which means gaping. This word is a complete reduplication, because the repetition follows the basic form throughout.

Third, in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna*, 1 word reduplication was also found in the Minang language, namely in the RSL/MNI/D43 code data. Based on Rusmali (1985) in the Minangkabau-Indonesian Dictionary *saketek-saketek* comes from the basic word *saketek* meaning little. This word is a complete reduplication, because the repetition follows the basic form throughout. Based on this explanation, it shows that reduplication does not only occur in the use of Indonesian, but also occurs in regional languages.

3.2 Types of Reduplication in the Novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi

Based on the results of the analysis, 584 reduplication words were found in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna*. There are three types of reduplication with the number of forms of each as in the table below.

| Types | | Affixation | Quantity | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Morphological Reduplication | Full-Reduplication | - | 224 | |
| | Reduplication of Affixation | Prefix | | |
| | | <i>ber-</i> | 95 | |
| | | <i>me-</i> | 85 | |
| | | <i>ter-</i> | 36 | |
| | | <i>se-</i> | 1 | |
| | | <i>di-</i> | 6 | |
| | | Sufix | | |
| | | <i>-nya</i> | 11 | |
| | | <i>-an</i> | 6 | |
| <i>-kan</i> | 3 | | | |
| Reduplication of Affixation with Sound Change | Confix | | | |
| | <i>me- -kan</i> | 18 | | |
| | <i>se- -nya</i> | 7 | | |
| | <i>di- -kan</i> | 3 | | |
| | <i>ber- -an</i> | 5 | | |
| | <i>ke- -an</i> | 2 | | |
| Reduplication with Sound Change | - | 12 | | |
| Reduplication of Affixation with Sound Change | Prefiks | | | |
| | <i>ke-</i> | 1 | | |
| | <i>me-</i> | 2 | | |
| | <i>ber-</i> | 3 | | |
| Partial Reduplication | <i>di-</i> | 1 | | |
| | | 4 | | |
| Reduplication Kompositum | - | 3 | | |
| Semantic Reduplication | | - | 4 | |
| Pseudo Reduplication | | - | 52 | |
| Total | | | 584 | |

Table 1. Types of Reduplication

Based on the table above, three types of reduplication were found in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna*, consisting of morphological reduplication, semantic reduplication and pseudo reduplication.

3.2.1 Morphological Reduplication

Morphological reduplication consists of six forms, namely complete reduplication, affixed reduplication, reduplication with sound change, affixed reduplication with sound change, partial reduplication, and composite reduplication. (1) Full-reduplication is reduplication in which the repetition follows the basic form as a whole, without combining with affixes or phoneme changes

(Muslich, 2010). This is different from Chaer (2008) and Soedjito & Saryono (2014) who call such reduplication the word complete reduplication, because the word reduplication is formed by repeating the basic form in its entirety. Based on the results of the analysis, 224 data were found which were included in the entire reduplication. An example of complete reduplication can be found in the RSL/MNI/A3 code data which originates from the basic shape of *biduk*, then is completely reduplicated into *biduk-biduk*. Apart from that, in the RSL/MNI/A10 code data, the basic form, namely *pikiran*, is also completely duplicated, so that it becomes the word *pikiran-pikiran*.

Furthermore, (2) affix reduplication is a repetition of the basic form accompanied by the addition of affixes. The results of the analysis show that there are 278 data in the form of reduplication affixes, of which there are prefixes *ber-* 95 data, *me-* 85 data, *ter-* 36 data, *se-* 1 data, and *di-* 6 words. Then, it was found that the suffix *-nya* 11 data, *-an* 11 data, *-an* 6 data, and *-kan* 3 data. There are also affixing confixes, namely *me-* *-kan* 18 data, *se-* *-nya* 7 data, *di-* *-kan* 3 data, *ber-* *-an* 5 data, and *ke-* *-an* 2 data. Chaer (2008) explains that there are three types of affixation processes for reduplication. First, a basic word is given an affix first and then repeated or reduplicated, as in the example of code data RB/MNI/C12. The basic form is *ucek*, given the prefix *me-* to become *mengucek*, then after that it is repeated to become *mengucek-ucek*. Second, a basic word is reduplicated first, then given an affix, as in the example of code data RB/MNI/C22. The basic form is *batuk* that is repeated to become *batuk-batuk*, then the prefix *ter-* is added to become *terbatuk-batuk*. Third, a basic word is given an affix and repeated simultaneously. An example can be seen in the data code RB/MNI/C45 which comes from the basic form of *sungut*, then repeated simultaneously with the prefix *ber-*. This is because the words *bersungut* or *sungut-sungut* are not acceptable. Thus, the word is repeated along with the prefix to be *bersungut-sungut*.

Then, (3) reduplication with a change in sound, meaning that the basic form is repeated but accompanied by a change in sound. Sound changes can occur in vowels and consonants. In Indonesian there are words that are similar to reduplication with a change in sound, but not all of them are of that type, because reduplication must have a basic form. For example, the code data RS/MI/11 *mondar-mandir* and it is not known which basic form and repetition it is. The results of the analysis found 12

data including reduplication with sound changes. An example can be seen in the RPB/MNI/L1 code data. In the basic word *warna*, the vowel sound /a/ in the second element changes to the vowel sound /i/, in the word *warni* becomes *warna-warni*. The RPB/MNI/A21 code data for the word *hiruk-pikuk* shows a change in the consonant sound. The basic form, namely *pikuk*, changes the consonant sounds /h/ and /r/ in the second element to the sounds /p/ and /k/ in the word *pikuk* be. Furthermore, (4) reduplication is accompanied by a change in sound. This form of reduplication was not previously mentioned by several previous researchers, but looking at the definition of reduplication which states that a reduplication must have a basic form, then based on the results of the analysis it was found that 7 reduplication data were affixed with a change in sound, of which the prefix *ke-* 1 data, *me-* 2 data, *ber-* 3 data, *di-* 1 data. For example, in the RBPB/MNI/C8 code data, the basic form *reverse* experiences a repetition of the regressive sound (left) from the vowel sound /a/ in the word *reverse* to the vowel sound /o/ in the word *bolak*. After that, the prefix *me-* is given to form the word *membolak-balik*.

Then, (5) partial reduplication means repeating the basic form of only one syllable or in part. Based on the analysis, only a few partial reduplications were found, namely 4 data. For example, in the data code RSB/MNI/D45, the word *perlahan-lahan*. The word comes from the basic form *perlahan*. Even though there is a basic word *lahan*, this word has no meaning related to the word *perlahan*, because the word *lahan*, means cultivated land, while *perlahan* means slowly or not quickly. The two words have no meaning relationship, so the words *perlahan-lahan* are being partially reduplicated. Another example is the RSB/MNI/D51 code data which comes from *sekali*, but is reduplicated with only part of the syllable, namely 'se', from the basic form so that it becomes *sese kali*.

Next, (6) reduplication composite or what is usually called reduplication of compound words, compound words, and so on. Chaer (2012) states that composite reduplication can take the form of full reduplication and also partial reduplication. Based on the results of the analysis, 3 data were found from the word reduplication compositum which were only partial reduplication. An example is shown in the data code RK/MNI/A118 which comes from a basic form in the form of a combination of unequal words, namely *orang tua*, then reduplicated only partially regressively (left) to become *orang-orang tua*. Apart from that, the RK/MNI/C182 code data comes

from the basic form of a combination of hilang timbul which are reduplicated and also regressively to become hilang-hilang timbul.

3.2.2 Semantic Reduplication

Semantic reduplication is reduplication that occurs when two words with the same meaning form a grammatical unit (Chaer, 2012). Based on the results of the analysis, 4 data were found in the form of semantic reduplication. For example, the RSM/MNI/F5 code data comes from two basic words, namely basah, meaning 'containing water' and kuyup, meaning 'wet or damp'. These two words are reduplicated to form the word basah kuyup which means very wet. The RSM/MNI/D36 code data also shows semantic reduplication, originating from two words with the same meaning, namely riang meaning 'joyful' and joyful meaning 'happy'. These two words are also duplicated so that they become the word riang gembira, meaning 'joyful and happy or having fun'. Please note, a word is called semantic reduplication if the two words combined are still related to the meaning of the base word.

3.2.2 Pseudo Reduplication

Pseudo reduplication is the repetition of words that produce new meanings (Simpson, 2021). In Indonesian and regional languages, there are not many words that include pseudo reduplication. Based on the results of the analysis, 52 data were found that showed pseudo reduplication. This data is classified as pseudo reduplication because it does not have a basic form. If it has a basic form, the basic form and its repetition have different meanings. An example of pseudo reduplication can be seen in the RS/MI/4 code data, namely the word pura-pura. At first glance, the word looks like a whole reduplication, but if you look further, the basic form does not show that the word is a whole reduplication. The word pura-pura indeed comes from the basic word pura, but between the basic form and the reduplication there is a change in word class and meaning. Pura is a noun, meaning a place of worship for Hindus, while pura-pura is an adverb, meaning it is not real.

Apart from that, in the code data RS/MI/37, namely the word deg-degan, when seen at a glance, it looks like a reduplication with the affix because there is an insertion of the suffix -an. The word deg-degan is a basic form meaning a pounding heart. This word also includes pseudo reduplication because both the words deg and

degan are not basic forms. Apart from that, in the RS/MI/9 code data, there are the words petatah-petitih. At first glance, the words appear to be a form of reduplication of sound changes between the vowel sound /a/ changing to the vowel sound /i/. However, you need to know that this word does not have a basic form, meaning that Minangkabau oral literature contains deep, broad, subtle meanings, and there are figurative sentences that contain certain meanings and intentions (Febraningsih, et al, 2022). Based on this explanation, it can be seen that to determine whether a reduplication is a reduplication or not, the basic form and meaning of the word must first be identified.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research on the use of reduplication in the novel *Ranah 3 Warna* by Ahmad Fuadi, 584 data in the form of the word reduplication were found. The findings were concluded into 3 parts. First, of the 584 reduplication words found, there were 580 data in the form of Indonesian reduplication, 3 Javanese reduplication data, and 1 Minang language reduplication data. Second, the word reduplication consists of three types, namely (1) morphological reduplication which includes reduplication of all 224 data, reduplication affixing 278 data, reduplication with sound changes 12 data, reduplication affixing with sound changes 7 data, partial reduplication 4 data, and composite reduplication 3 data, (2) semantic reduplication totaling 4 data, and (3) pseudo reduplication 52 data.

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