CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language could not be separated from human being, because without language we could not make a conversation or share ideas. For knowing how important of language as communication, this is the expert’s opinion, Sapir (1949 : 8) says, “language is purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, desires by means of systems of voluntary produced symbols. “It means language is a systematical means of communicating ideas or feeling by the used of signs, gestures, or marks having understood meaning and it is used when we interact with other people in social group or society.

Linguistics is a science that study about language as the object. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all languages in the world. Linguistics has some branch of studies which includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics like sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and comparative linguistics. Generally, human study about language which consist of words, phrases and sentences. The study of words is one of linguistics branch, morphology. In this paper, the writer would like to describe one of linguistics branch that study of words, “Morphology”. Morphology (Crystal, 1989:90) is the branch of linguistics studying the structure of words. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation, or morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Word is formed from morpheme or morphemes. The
process of morphological is the process of formation of the word from morphemes. There are some morphological processes, one of them is reduplication.

Reduplication is revolution process of lexam to be a complex by using some repetition of the basic form, in whole, part or the sound changes. There are several definitions of reduplication. Soedjito (1995:109) says, “Pengulangan adalah proses pembentukan kata dengan mengulang bentuk dasar, baik secara utuh maupun sebagian, baik dengan variasi fonem maupun tidak”. (Repetition is the process of forming words by repeating basic form, in whole or in part, either with variations phoneme or not.) Generally, reduplication can be divided into three types, namely (1) full reduplication, (2) partial reduplication, and (3) reduplication affixes.

Simatupang (1983) in his book, has discussed about morphologically reduplication and semantically reduplication. He divides Reduplication into 18 types. Based on the research of Simatupang, the writer interested to analyze reduplication in Minangkabau language, how the process of reduplication.

Based on the typology of language, Minangkabau language is belongs to Austronesia or Malay Polynesian. Minangkabau language is a means of communication of Minangkabau ethnic in western Sumatra. In daily communication, reduplication is often used in spoken and written language in Minangkabau.

The writer chose morphological process as the topic of this thesis because the writer wants to know and to comprehend the topic in details. Then, to describe the process of how the process of morphological, especially the type of reduplication, the writer chooses collection of folklores in Minangkabau language as the research object, entitled: *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau* who compiled by Edwar Djamaris. Folklore is generally used to refer to the traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people which have been disseminated in an informal manner, usually
told by word of mouth. Now, the tale is told not only through word of mouth but has been told through the writings and collected into a book. This thesis uses the folklores of *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau* as the main object of the study because this book tells interesting story that has many advice and told in Minangkabau language, so by analyzing these stories, we can know the morphological process, especially the type reduplication in Minangkabau language.

1.2. Problem of the Study

Based on the title above, the writer focused the study on the following problems:

1. What are the types of reduplication in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*?
2. How the process of morphemic reduplication in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*?
3. What is the dominant type of morphemic reduplication in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Dealing with the analysis of morphemic reduplications found in folklores in Minangkabau language, the objective of the study are:

1. to find out the type of reduplication in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*.
2. to describe the process of morphemic reduplication in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*.
3. to find out the most dominant type of the morphemic reduplication which found in *Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau*. 
1.4 Scope of The Study

In research, it is important to limit the analysis on specific data that has been chosen, and to avoid over complicating the issues and the analysis.

This study describes the research of category and type of reduplication in Minangkabau language based on Simatupang’s book entitled “Reduplikasi morfemis bahasa Indonesia”. While the object of this study is collection of folklores in Minangkabau language, Cerita Rakyat Minangkabau by Edwar Djamarias.

1.5 Significance study

Theoretically, this study has purpose to enrich the study that concern with reduplication morphemic process and to understand the type of reduplication in Minangkabau language. Practically, it will be a reference for the next researcher in analyzing reduplication morphemic process, especially in Minangkabau language.