

Reduplication; Noun Formation Pattern in Ternate Language a Morphophonemic Study

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Received : 22 October 2024

Accepted : 02 November 2024

Published : 03 November 2024



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Abstract

The Ternate language is one of the non-Austronesian languages which has several unique characteristics, including the form of prefixes and possessive verbs that can only be differentiated based on the context of speech and the absence of inflexion. It will produce or find a pattern of rules from the formation of nouns in the Ternate language. Data were analyzed morphophonemically using structural theory to find out the forms of nouns in Ternate and the process of their formation. The main aim of this research is to find rules for noun formation, and patterns in the Ternate language. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative with observation and interview data collection techniques as well as literature study as data sources. Meanwhile, data analysis was carried out through the identification and classification stages as well as analysis of the formation process as nouns. In conclusion that nouns are formed from verb and adjective classes by repeating and adding phonemes; these nouns have the meanings of actor, tool, place/locative, possession, rather, and abstract.

Keywords: Reduplication of Nouns, Ternate Language, Morphophonemics

INTRODUCTION

All languages, including the Ternate language which is now hardly spoken in society, have distinctive qualities. The Ternate language, along with other regional languages in North Maluku and even Indonesia, is rapidly declining due to changes and advancements in information technology. As a result, every part of

the language has to be worked on to preserve and revive regional languages (Ismail et al., 2024; Baskal et al., 2024). Grammar, which controls the pattern of changes in words or word classes, is one feature or aspect of language. The definition of grammar is the creation of a new meaning via modifications to the fundamental forms of words. Within the field of linguistics, word formation patterns derived from a fundamental word or root word that are contingent upon the sentence's context are particularly studied as morphology and syntax, a branch of language research that examines the variations in each individual word.

Grammatically, word changes can follow a set pattern that finally solidifies into a rule in each language. Affixation and the inclusion of particles can result in the formation of nouns, or nominalization, in Indonesian. For instance, the verb *makan* 'eat' becomes the noun class *makanan* 'food' when it receives the affix '-an'. If the suffix {-an} is added to the verb *minum* 'drink', it becomes the noun class *minuman* 'beverage'. Nonetheless, there are certain nouns in the Ternate language that derive from verbs without a set pattern. This has a significant impact on deciding which rules apply. The process of creating nouns from morphemes or other word classes is known as nominalization, and this trait is consistent with that description (Kridalaksana, 2007:72).

The purpose of this morphophonemic study using structural theory is to identify the noun forms and formation processes in Ternate language. This goal directly contributes to the primary objective, which is to identify the patterns of noun creation rules in Ternate language (Duwila., & Jalaluddin, 2021). These rules serve as fundamental guidelines for noun construction in Ternate regional grammar (grammatical).

Studies on language structure, lexicon, and application are still uncommon in North Maluku. One might say that the number of studies conducted on regional languages in this province is as high as one's fingers. Indeed, this province is home to almost thirty different regional languages. Studies on the structure of Ternate languages have been documented, and research on regional languages has also been done (Ajam, M., & Ahmad, 2022). Nevertheless, not every facet of the language has been covered by this research to date.

Research on language is crucial, particularly that which focuses on a language's vocabulary and structure, since one way to help the government's mission to preserve culture as a national treasure is to revive regional languages. In the hopes that it may be documented and used as literacy material for students or language observers, this has to be done.

Given that it was formerly the lingua franca in the region of North Maluku, the Ternate language, the subject of this study, is interesting to examine. This language is spoken in small pockets across the province, including the regencies of Central, South, and West Halmahera. It is unfortunate when a language that has grown in usage gradually disappears and goes extinct, as happened to the Ibo language in West Halmahera.

The investigation of Ternate language structure was previously conducted by Duwila in 2009 titled *Kajian Dialektologi Diakronis Enkalve Melayu di Maluku Utara*. According to the study's findings, the impact of the Ternate language has given North Maluku Malay, also known as Ternate Malay, an open vocabulary. There are several modifications to words in Ternate Malay, such as the apocope process (the elimination of consonants at the end of words), when compared to Standard Malay or Bacan Malay, which is considered to be more conservative. The words *nae*, *bae*, *jae*, *tako*, *suda*, and *taro*, for instance, no longer include the phonemes /k/, /t/, and /h/.

Maricar and Ety (2017) also conducted research on the Ternate language with a focus on its vitality. The study's findings indicate that the Ternate language is in danger of extinction because young people are no longer using it for all forms of communication, including those outside of the home and in the family. The topic of research on personal pronoun markers in the Ternate language marked the beginning of the study of the language's structure in 2019. One distinctive feature of the Ternate language is the presence of personal pronoun markers. The marker that comes after the verb will adjust in accordance with the subject if it changes.

An Indonesian-Ternate dictionary will be compiled in 2023 as part of the ongoing study on the vocabulary of the Ternate language. The government's attempts to provide a more comprehensive documentation of the Ternate language, which includes an investigation of the regulations governing its usage in word categories, are the motivating factors behind this research.

Since noun formation research is a structural study, structural theory was applied in this investigation. According to Ferdinand de Saussure's theory, language is made up of devices at every level, from phonemes at the lowest level to sentences ordered in discourse at the highest level. Every language unit level has a system of its own that is connected to a higher-level system's device system. Language structure refers to the interconnected interaction (Saryana, 2017). A morphological study is one of the components of language, namely the word that is the primary subject of this research's discussion. According to Ramlan (2001), morphology is the study of word structure. It is a branch of linguistics that examines the ins and outs of word forms as well as the effects of form alterations on word groups and meanings. For instance, the word *minum* 'drink,' which belongs to the verb class, becomes a noun class if the suffix '-an}' is added. Here, we may observe the process of word development as words move from one drink to another, from one-word class to another, and from one word meaning to another. Changes in grammatical and semantic functions can happen during word formation not just in verbs to nouns but also in nouns to verbs, adjectives to verbs, and adjectives to nouns.

There are undoubtedly several word classes in any language. This aspect becomes significant when addressing syntactic functions, such as subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and descriptions, which are empty spaces,

since each function is filled with a certain category. Chair (2019). Word categories or classes are separated into nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbials, numerals, pronominals, demonstratives, interrogatives, prepositions, articles, and conjunctions, according to Kridalaksana (2007). Specifically, nouns are word classes that are typically used as the subjects or objects of sentences. This word class frequently refers to individuals, things, or other objectified concepts (Kridalaksana, 2013). There are two categories of nouns: derived nouns and fundamental nouns. According to Humaidi (2018), derived nouns are those that result from grammatical processes such as compounding, reduplication, and affixation, whereas basic nouns are those that only have one morpheme. Reduplication is the act of repeating the basic form; compounding is the process of creating words by combining words; and affixation is the process of adding affixes to the basic form.

Reduplication, also known as repetition, is a crucial process in the word formation of a language because it allows for the formation of words with different categories and meanings by repeating the basic form entirely, in part, or in combination with affixes (Ramlan in Hidayatullah, 2021). Currently, research is being done on how phonemes in the Ternate language are repeated and added to produce nouns. This study examines the structure, or morphology, of nouns, specifically the process of forming them by repetition of the fundamental form in its entirety, in parts, or in modified form. Furthermore, the process of forming nouns involves appending many phonemes to the start of the fundamental form.

The objective of this study is to identify the northern Ternate Island locale where the assimilation rate of Ternate language users is extremely low. This area was also chosen based on the state of Ternate language speaking, which is still often heard in daily life.

METHOD

This study uses a structural approach together with a qualitative method. The data acquired in qualitative research are often both qualitative and quantitative. In and of itself, qualitative data is information presented in the form of words with a descriptive foundation to further explain or comprehend occurrences. The study's data take the form of vocabulary from the noun class, including both basic and additional word class formations. Both field and library data are the sources of the data.

In choosing informants, attention should be taken to ensure they meet the purposive research objectives—that is, that they are knowledgeable about, proficient in, and comfortable with the Ternate language. Informants in this case are key informants who comprehend word changes in each speech context or those who can communicate using Ternate language. Those with extensive expertise and comprehension of the issue under study, as well as the ability to offer thorough and precise information, are considered key informants.

When it comes to knowing what to do and how to do it to accomplish research objectives, data-collecting procedures are the most crucial phases in the research process. To that end, the following methods are employed to gather data: 1) observation; 2) listening then speaking; and 3) literature review.

Observation

Observation is a method of gathering data for study that involves sensing and observation. Observation activities include systematic recording of events, behaviors, and objects needed to support research. Researchers try to gather as much information as they can to better grasp the context of data linked to their work in an overall or complete manner.

Listening then Speaking

This technique is frequently used in language study as it yields verbal data. The researcher is adaptable while using this approach since they are both receptive (just listening) and active (participating in the conversation). When residents converse with one another in the field, this approach is employed to collect phonetic data. Researchers converse with locals and hear their voice as another way of interacting.

Literature Review

The process of doing a general review of a work, including previously published dictionaries, non-scientific pieces, and scientific journal articles, is called a literature review. In this instance, a literature review might provide extra or corroborating information by offering a background pertinent to the investigation.

Finally, by using an inductive approach to data analysis, the collected data was made more broadly applicable. The intended data took the form of written and spoken words. Identifying the forms of nouns and the process of transforming them from verb and adjective forms into noun forms were among the processes in a systematic approach to data analysis procedures. Following formation, the data took the shape of nouns, which were then subjected to meaning analysis and comparison with their original meaning as original words or as fundamental words.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Within the field of linguistics, morphology examines the subtle differences in word forms and how these variations affect word meanings and word classes. There are two types of morphology: inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. The study of morphology, often known as derivation, explains how new words arise by altering the lexical identity of their underlying forms. Take the Indonesian verb *minum* 'drink' which becomes a noun when it has the suffix "-an" added. When a verb like read is given the prefix {me-N}, it becomes reading and retains its class. This is known as inflectional morphology, which creates new words without altering the original word.

Chaer (2015) defines morphophonemic studies as investigations into how morphological processes—including affixation, reduplication, and composition—affect changes in sound or phonemes. There are several forms of the

morphophonemic process, such as phoneme addition, phoneme deletion, and phoneme modifications.

This morpho-phonemic process only occurs in the form of phoneme addition and modification in Ternate language. However, only when reduplication is involved in the formation of nouns can this addition and modification take place. The technique of derivational morphology used in Ternate language to produce words differs from that of Indonesian, particularly when it comes to the conversion of words from other word classes into nouns. Whereas in Indonesian, the process of derivational morphology is implemented through affixation (repetition generally does not result in changes to word groups), in Ternate language, the process can be carried out through reduplication, either fully or partially, with the addition and modification of phonemes or phoneme addition.

Formation of Nouns by Whole Repetition

the whole repetition is the repetition of the fundamental form in its whole, without any phoneme changes or affixation process included. Here is the example of the whole repetition in the Ternate language.

baja 'seduce' (V)	→ baja-baja 'seducer' (N)
baso 'feel'	→ baso-baso 'sensitive person' (N)
coho 'catch' (V)	→ coho-coho 'catcher' (N)
tori 'steal' (V)	→ tori-tori 'stealer' (N)
rio 'help' (V)	→ rio-rio 'helper' (N)
ogo 'be quite' (V)	→ ogo-ogo 'quite person' (N)
jum 'point' (V)	→ jum-jum 'hint' (N)
sia 'scoop' (V)	→ sia-sia 'bailer' (N)
coi 'suck' (V)	→ coi-coi 'sucker' (N)
wako 'turn' (V)	→ wako-wakil 'player (device)' (N)
wele 'hang' (V)	→ wele-wele 'hanger' (N)
loku 'hold/oath' (V)	→ loku-loku 'garbage disposal tool' (N)
lobe 'illuminate' (V)	→ lobe-lobe 'lighting tool' (N)
joa 'curse' (V)	→ joa-joa 'cursing' (N)
diba 'think/consider' (V)	→ diba-diba 'scale' (N)
ngalo 'make stairs' (V)	→ ngalo-ngalo 'rung' (N)
setang 'mad' (Adj)	→ setang-setang 'mad person' (N)
hasi 'lying' (Adj)	→ hasi-hasi 'liar' (N)
doda 'grind' (V)	→ doda-doda 'grinder' (N)
ese 'rub' (V)	→ ese-ese 'polisher' (N)
eke 'grate' (V)	→ eke-eke 'grater' (N)
fere 'climb' (V)	→ fere-fere 'climber' (N)
fuku 'sell' (V)	→ fuku-fuku 'seller' (N)
hang 'lay a base for' (V)	→ hang-hang 'underlay' (N)
jahe 'close' (V)	→ jahe-jahe 'curtain/cover' (N)
kai 'get married' (V)	→ kai-kai 'bride' (N)

koru 'kill' (V)	→ koru-koru 'killer' (N)
oke 'drink' (V)	→ oke-oke 'drunkard' (N)
mote 'follow' (V)	→ mote-mote 'follower' (N)

According to the data above, nouns are created wholly from the verb and adjective bases, either by total reduplication or whole repetition. Most repeats from the foundation that create nouns.

Formation of Nouns by Partial Repetition

Partial repetition is a partial repetition of the basic form. This means that the basic form is not repeated in its entirety but only partially, namely repeating the initial syllable, as in the following example.

duo 'chase away' (V)	→ duduo 'repellent' (N)
joko 'step on' (V)	→ jojoko 'stamping' (N)
ruba 'demolish' (V)	→ ruruba 'demolisher' (N)
ruju 'stab' (V)	→ ruruju 'stabber' (N)
ruta 'angry' (Adj)	→ ruruta 'angry person' (N)
due 'have' (V)	→ dudue 'belonging' (N)
duga 'measure' (V)	→ duduga 'measuring instrument' (N)
duro 'erode, crumble' (V)	→ duduro 'destruction' (N)
dungo 'complain' (V)	→ dudungo 'complaint' (N)

The data above repeats the first syllable found in the basic form of verbs and adjectives that generate nouns, which is a partial repetition. There are no phonemic alterations for the voiced sounds/consonants /d/, /j/, and /r/

Formation of Nouns by Partial Repetition with Changes and Addition of Phonemes Repetition

The initial phoneme of the basic form can also be repeated in Ternate language to produce nouns. Voiceless phonemes can then be changed to voiced phonemes (dental and velar phonemes), and vowels can be added (free variation) following the voiced dental/velar consonant. In the basic form, the dental and velar phonemes likewise alter in accordance with the shifting phonemes. Here is an example of the repetition form.

tutu 'hit' (V)	→ dudutu 'hitter' (N)
tabu 'shoot' (V)	→ dudabu 'shooter' (N)
tafi 'filter' (V)	→ dudafi 'strainer' (N)
tagi 'go' (V)	→ dudagi 'departure' (N)
tudu 'stop by' (V)	→ dududu 'stopover' (N)
tego 'sit' (V)	→ dudego 'chair' (N)
tuniru 'play' (V)	→ duduniru 'toy' (N)
konyoo 'wrap' (V)	→ gogonyoo 'wrapping' (N)
koro 'invite' (V)	→ gogoro 'verbal invitation' (N)
kokaro 'call' (V)	→ gogaro 'calling' (N)

According to the aforementioned sample data, this kind of noun repetition is formed from the verbal root of a word and appears in the phonemes /t/ and /k/. When /du/ is added, the voiceless laminoalveolar /t/ phoneme in the fundamental word, which is a verb, becomes the voiced laminoalveolar /d/ phoneme. The voiced dorsovelar /g/ phoneme replaces the voiceless dorsovelar /k/ phoneme. Just the voiceless sound becomes a voiced sound; the two phonemes above still undergo identical articulation modifications.

Formation of Nouns by Repetition of Initial Phonemes of Basic Forms with Changes to Vowel Phonemes

Partial repetition is a partial repetition of the basic form. This means that the basic form is not repeated in its entirety but only partially, namely repeating the initial syllable, as in the following example.

gaku 'tall' (Adj)	→	gugaku 'heightener' (N)
gasa 'bring' (V)	→	gugasa/gogasa 'carriage' (N)
gila 'long' (Adj)	→	gugila 'abbreviation' (N)
lahi 'request' (V)	→	lulahi/lolahi 'requester' (N)
wito 'push' (V)	→	wuwito 'encouragement' (N)
baso 'feel' (V)	→	bubaso/bobaso 'feelings' (N)

In contrast to the preceding type, the phoneme /g/ is repeated at the beginning of words as a voiced dorsovelar sound without alteration when a verb or adjective turns to a noun. The second vowel phonemes, /a/ and /i/, are the only ones that have changed to /u/. The phonemes /w/, /b/, and /l/ are similar.

The addition of vowels in this type of repetition of noun formation is in the form of the vowels /u/ or /o/ which are thought to be a form of free variation because in its use in society there are variations, such as bubaso or bobaso 'feelings'.

Formation of Nouns by Adding Phonemes at the Beginning of the Basic Form

Apart from repetition, several phonemes can also be added to make nouns in Ternate languages. When a vowel is the first fundamental form, phonemes are added. Here's the example of how phonemes can be added to construct nouns.

ese 'rub' (V)	→	gugese 'rubbing' (N)
ise 'listen' (V)	→	gugise 'listener' (N)
uhi 'flow' (V)	→	guguhi 'stream' (N)
aca 'sweep' (V)	→	gugaca 'broom' (N)
uto 'plant' (V)	→	guguto 'planting' (N)
ari 'cry' (V)	→	gugari 'weeping' (N)
ahu 'live' (V)	→	gugahu 'livelihood' (N)
aci 'torn' (Adj)	→	gugaci 'cutter' (N)

The data above shows that basic words with initial vowel phonemes always get the addition of /gug/, however, /gug/ is not a morpheme in the Ternate language.

Based on the data in which the noun is used, some terms undergo two alterations, as can be seen from the preceding examples. For instance, the word "rub" becomes "polisher" and "rubbing" in *gugese* and *ese-ese*. *Baso* 'feel' also becomes *baso-baso* 'sensitive person' and *bubaso* 'feelings'.

Sentence examples for their use:

baba o ese dari 'dad rubs the knife'

s pp p o

mina mo mancia ese-ese 'he (pr) is a sensitive person'

s pp fr n

mina mi gugese toma fajaru rihohu i futuru foloi

s pp v fr n pp adv.

'his rubbing (his pr) on my feet was very harsh'

yaya ri baso gogola 'mom feels sick'

s pp p o

yaya ge mancia mo baso-baso 'mother is a sensitive person'

s fr n

yaya mi bobaso jang wange ne 'mom's feelings is good today'

s pp o adv. Fr n

As can be seen from the first sentence, the word *ese* 'rub' is a transitive verb; the subject, 'dad' is followed by the person marker (pp) for the third person singular male (gender exists in Ternate language). The predicate is the word *ese*, and the object is 'knife'. In the second, non-predicative sentence, *mina* 'he' (pr) serves as the subject and is succeeded by the third-person singular person marker (pr) and a noun phrase acting as an adverb. However, the noun phrase *toma fajaru rihohu*, 'my feet' (pr) and the adverb *i futuru folio* 'very harsh' (pr) follow the possessive marker (pr) in the third sentence, which serves as the subject.

The following sentence explains the use of the basic word *baso* 'feel' seen in the sentence *yaya ri baso gogola* 'mom feels sick' where *yaya* 'mom' occupies the function of the subject, *baso* 'feelings' occupies the function of the predicate, and *gogola* 'sick' occupies the function of the object. The mom is the only subject mentioned in the second sentence, which is an adverbial non-predicative sentence. *Yaya mi bobaso*, which means 'mom's feelings' is a noun phrase in the third sentence, but in Ternate language, *yaya* will serve as the subject, followed by the possessive person marker *mi*, and *bobaso*, which means "feelings" and *jang*, which means "good," will serve as the object, and *wange ne*, which means "today," will serve as the description.

The aforementioned sentence serves as an example of how the form of a noun resulting from phoneme addition, alteration, and repetition happens in non-predicative sentences that convey the actor or agentive.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

According to the data analysis results, five patterns of repetition processes lead to the formation of nouns in Ternate language. These patterns include repeating the basic form in its entirety, repeating a portion of it by repeating the initial syllable, repeating a portion of it with changes and phoneme additions, repeating the basic form's initial phoneme along with the addition of vowels, and adding phonemes at the beginning of the basic form. phonetic transitions from voiceless to voiced sounds in general. On the other hand, there are often no modifications in the way that verbs and adjectives that start with voiced phonemes in the root word form into nouns. Similarly, in simple words that start with a vowel phoneme, the phoneme /g/ will always be added as a voiced dorsovelar sound. The creativity of acronym forms can be said to be determined by the sociolinguistic situation in society. Meanwhile, nouns are formed from verb and adjective classes by repeating and adding phonemes; these nouns have the meanings of actor, tool, place/locative, possession, rather, and abstract. Additionally, research on reduplication and noun formation patterns in the Ternate language is a significant contribution to understanding Ternate language, therefore, more studies on this language is strongly recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With all due gratitude and honor, the author acknowledges Allah SWT for providing the direction necessary for completing "Reduplication; Noun Formation Pattern in Ternate Language, A Morphophonemic Study." The author expresses gratitude to LPPM Khairun University and the Faculty of Cultural Sciences for their approval and funding of the research. The author notes that this is just the first of many in-depth examinations of the topic that will be conducted further. It will thus please the author to hear readers' thoughts after reading the study's findings.

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