

Javanese Language Reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency

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Abstract-Research on the form of Reduplication of the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency was carried out with the aim of describing and analyzing the form and meaning of Javanese Reduplication in Pinggir District, which is starting to become extinct because the younger generation is embarrassed to use it. It is hoped that this research can provide knowledge, especially to the younger generation, to understand the importance of the role of the Javanese language in preserving the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. This research approach is a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. Meanwhile, the data source for this research is Javanese speech obtained through interviews with three Javanese-speaking informants in Pinggir District. Research data regarding the form and meaning of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. Researchers identified 121 forms of Javanese language reduplication, which were categorized into four types: complete repetition (51 repetitions), partial repetition (6 repetitions), repetition combined with affixing processes (59 repetitions) and repetition of phoneme changes (5 repetitions). 121 utterances, including reduplication which expresses the meaning 'many' (36 examples) not found reduplication which expresses the meaning 'unconditional', reduplication expresses a meaning which resembles what is said in the basic form, done repeatedly', done at will, with casually, or happily, carried out by two parties and regarding each other' (52 examples), reduplication states 'work-related matters' (7 examples), reduplication states the meaning 'somewhat' (3 examples), reduplication states the meaning 'the highest attainable level' (8 examples), expressed 'intensity of feeling' (15 examples). It turns out that people in Pinggir District are more likely to use repetitive speech combined with the process of adding affixes and speech that expresses the meaning of 'actions that are done repeatedly' in everyday life.

Keywords: Javanese Language, Morphology, Reduplication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important means of communication between humans. In this communication context, language becomes an appropriate tool for expressing various desires, feelings, ideas and other things to other people, so that the person being communicated with understands what they want to convey.

Kridalaksana in Chaer (2012) Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of a social group in working, communicating and identifying. Language has an important role in human life because it can be used as a tool to express ideas, emotions, thoughts and actions, just as language can be used to create culture in a society (Alber et al., 2018). Language

use refers to the language chosen, and cannot be separated from daily life (Okliadia Fajrizka & Alber, 2023). This word formation is called morphology. Based on the definition above, we can conclude that language is a symbol of sound that humans use as a means of communication.

Each language has different regional language characteristics. A regional language is a language that is still used by a group of people living in an area with different dialect forms. Dialect is a variation of language used by a group of people at a certain place or time Indrariansi & Ningrum (2017). Regional languages play an important role in everyday life. This can be seen in environments that use this language in everyday life, such as the people in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency, which is home to various tribes, including the Javanese who use Javanese in their daily life. Bengkalis Regency consists of 11 sub-districts, 19 sub-districts and 136 villages with various ethnicities and different languages. However, the people of Bengkalis speak two main languages, namely Malay and Javanese. Even though it is in Malay land, the Javanese language has become an important part of the Bengkalis community (Aulia Rifa, 2023). Javanese is one of the largest languages in Indonesia because it has the most speakers and is spread throughout Indonesia (Nugraheni, 2012).

In this case, there are many things that can be learned from the Javanese language, especially in the field of morphology. Morphology is the science of form which studies morphemes and words. According to Anggraini (2019) and Herman (2019) Morphology is a branch of linguistics that discusses or studies the form and structure of words and the influence of changes in form on the nature and meaning of words. This is in line with opinion Rahmatika (2021), Andayani (2022) and Reistanti (dalam Alber & Hermaliza, 2020) that morphology is the formation of words from basic forms into new words through processes such as affixation, repetition and compounding. In this study, researchers focused on word repetition (reduplication). This is because the population always uses reduplication in Javanese, so researchers want to conduct research on Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District.

Reduplication (repetition of words) is a repeated process that occurs in basic words and culminates in the appearance of words in the form of repeated words in whole or in part, either by combining affixes or changing phonemes. According to Chaer (2012), Masnur (2017) and

(Mulyana, 2011) repetition or reduplication is the event of word formation by repeating the basic form, in whole or in part, with or without different phonemes, with or without affixes. This is in line with Soedjito's opinion (dalam Putri, 2017), (Supriyati, 2022), (Andriana et al., 2020) that reduplication is the process of forming words by repeating the basic shape, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. Meanwhile, according to Ramlan (dalam Indah, 2015) reduplication is the process of repeating grammatical units in the basic form, either in part or in whole.

This research focuses on formulating the problem regarding the form and meaning of Javanese reduplication using the theory of Ramlan (2001) in a book on morphology, a descriptive review, namely that reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. In the Javanese language, we can find a lot of data regarding the form and meaning of reduplication (repetition of words). For example, the word *badhog-badhog* means "eat-eat". The basic form of the word *badhog-badhog* is *badhog* "to eat". Then it gets a repetition of all the syllables to become *badhog-badhog* included in the whole repetition. One of the meanings in Javanese language reduplication that researchers found.

Based on the results of previous research regarding reduplication, to the best of the researchers' knowledge, it was researched by (Andelia Tritia et al., 2022) with the title "Reduplication of the Ngaju Dayak Language in Tambun and Bungai Stories and the Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in High School". Then the same research by Nuraeni (2022), a postgraduate student at Gadjah Mada University with the title "Reduplication of the Pendalungan Dialect of Javanese in Probolinggo City". The next research on reduplication was also carried out by Adnjani (2022), a student at the University of North Sumatra with the title "Analysis of Morphemic Reduplication of Javanese Dialect in Surabaya". Further research by Nugraheni (2012) regarding reduplication in novels with the title "Analysis of Javanese Reduplication in the Novel Dom Sumurup Ing Banyu". Based on several studies that have been carried out previously, the problem studied is reduplication based on function, types and types of reduplication. However, there has been no research regarding form and meaning. The similarities and differences with the researcher's

title are that they both research reduplication but differ in the areas and problems studied is the rephrasing *suket-suketan*, meaning grass or something that resembles grass. This meaning is included in the meaning that resembles 'that which is in basic form'.

Based on what has been explained above, several of these studies have been described in full on the aspects of language structure that were studied more specifically. Many studies have been found regarding the elements and structures that form the Javanese language. However, there has been no research regarding the form and meaning of Javanese language reduplication. Therefore, researchers want to analyze further the form and meaning of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency, where the dominant community uses Javanese. So the researcher was interested and raised the problem of the form and meaning of Javanese Reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency to describe and analyze the form and meaning of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. The reason the researcher carried out this research is because the researcher wants to develop and preserve this language in the form of scientific work so that the dialect used does not disappear like the word *angsul-angsul* 'souvenir' which is no longer used in everyday language. As well as a form of effort to document and maintain the existence of the Javanese language in Pinggir District so that problems related to the form and meaning of reduplication can be understood.

II. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. The qualitative approach is research using data analysis in the form of both spoken and written words. According to Bogdan and Tylor in Indriani (2014) the qualitative approach is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of people's written and spoken words and observed behavior. According to Yusanto (2020), the ethnographic method is a form of research that focuses on the sociological meaning of the self and the individual's sociocultural background, which is collected through field observations to describe people's lives regarding the way they view their own lives, the way they view their own actions in everyday life using interaction. This is in line with the opinion of Siddiq & Salama (2019) that the ethnographic method is research that presents a cultural picture

of a society through the perspective of the owner of the culture.

The data in this research are the forms and meanings of Javanese words reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. The data source in this research is Javanese speech by Javanese speakers in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. This research was carried out by looking for theoretical sources regarding the form and meaning of reduplication as well as the data used in the analysis. The data collection techniques in this research were participant observation and open and in-depth interviews with three sources regarding the reduplication of the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency which was carried out over a relatively long period of time compared to short visits with structured questionnaires such as survey research and recording techniques. This research aims to describe phenomena to provide data and information in the field, then describe, analyze and interpret objectively. This method is expected to be able to present, explain and interpret data on the use of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District. This method presents each unit and all the required data systematically and in detail.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Ramlan (2001) theory, reduplication is a repetition process that occurs in a basic word which results in the emergence of a word in the form of a complete or partial reword, either a combination of affixes or a change in phonemes. Research is carried out to develop and preserve language in the form of scientific works so that the dialect used is not lost. Researchers found 121 forms and 121 meanings of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir sub-district, Bengkalis Regency.

Forms of Javanese Language Reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency

The discussion regarding the form of reduplication in this research refers to theory Ramlan (2001). The form of reduplication seen in the Javanese language in the Subdistrict is described according to each form of reduplication, namely complete repetition, partial repetition, repetition combined with the process of affixing and repetition with phoneme changes, as follows:

Entire Repetition

Whole repetition is a repetition that occurs in all basic forms without changing the phoneme and is not combined with the process of adding affixes. Researchers found 51 reduplication utterances all in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency.

**Table 1. Speech classification data
Repetition throughout**

Entire Repetition
1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 50, 56, 57, 58, 63, 66, 73, 74, 79, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121.
Amount: 51 speeches

Data 1

[*driji-driji*] *bocah iku ayu yo*

The child's 'fingers' are beautiful huh

Based on data 1, the word *driji-driji* 'radius' is a form of reduplication of repetition throughout because it has repetition in all basic forms. The basic form of the word *driji-driji* is *driji* 'finger'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that whole repetition is repeating all the basic forms without changing the phoneme, and is not related to the process of adding affixes.

Data 10

Sinta duwe [konco-konco] seng apik

Sinta has good 'friends'

Based on data 10, the word *konco-konco* 'friends' is a reduplication form of repetition throughout because it has repetition in all basic forms. The basic form of the word *konco-konco* is *konco* 'friend'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that whole repetition is repeating all the basic forms without changing the phoneme, and is not related to the process of adding affixes.

Data 15

Ojo [dolan-dolan] cedhak geni

Don't 'fool around' near the fire

Based on data 15, the word *dolan-dolan* 'main-main' is a form of reduplication of

repetition throughout because it has repetition in all basic forms. The basic form of the word *dolan-dolan* is *dolan* 'main'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that whole repetition is repeating all the basic forms without changing the phoneme, and is not related to the process of adding affixes.

Partial Repetition

Partial repetition is a partial repetition of the basic form. Here the basic shape is not repeated throughout. Repetition of the basic form is just one way of "weakening" the sound. Researchers found 6 partial reduplication utterances in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency.

**Table 2. Speech classification data Partial
Repetition**

Partial Repetition
5, 6, 7, 29, 61, 71.
Amount: 6 speeches

Data 5

[*gedhongan*] *iku bertibohan neng latar*

The 'leaves' fell on the lawn

Based on data 5, the word *gedhongan* 'foliage' is a form of partial repetition reduplication because it has a partial repetition of its basic form. Here the basic form is not repeated in its entirety, only one of the syllables is repeated, accompanied by a "weakening" of the sound, which only occurs in the syllable *ge-*, so it becomes *gedhongan*. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that partial repetition is the repetition of part of the basic form.

Data 6

[*kekayon*] *neng gunung iki rindang yo*

The 'trees' on this mountain are shady, right

Based on data 6, the word *kekayon* 'trees' is a form of partial repetition reduplication because it has a partial repetition of its basic form. Here the basic form is not repeated in its entirety, only one of the syllables is repeated, accompanied by a "weakening" of the sound, that is, it only occurs on the third syllable so that it becomes *kekayon*. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that partial repetition is the repetition of

part of the basic form.

Repetition combined with the process of adding affixes

In this case the basic form is repeated throughout and combines with the process of affixing and together they also support one function. Researchers found 59 reduplication utterances that combine with the process of affixing affixes found in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency.

**Table 3. Speech classification data
Repetition combined with the process of affixing**

Repetition combined with the process of adding affixes
4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 95, 99, 100, 101, 106, 109, 110, 112, 114.
Amount: 59 speech

Data 8

[uwong-uwongan] sawah iku ngangge ngusir manuk

Scarecrows are used to keep birds away

Based on data 8, the word *uwong-uwongan* 'orang-orang' is a form of repetition reduplication which is combined with an affix affixing process because the basic form is repeated throughout accompanied by an affix affixing process. The word *uwong-uwongan* is formed from the basic form *uwong* which is repeated and gets the affix *-an* so that it becomes *uwong-uwongan*. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that repetition combined with the process of affixing affixes is repetition that coincides with affixes and together they also support one function.

Data 12

Bocah iku dolanan [omah-omahan]

The child is playing 'house'

Based on data 12, the word *omah-omahan* 'house-house' is a form of reduplication of repetition which is combined with an affix affixing process because the basic form is repeated throughout accompanied by an affix

affixing process. The word *omah-omahan* is formed from the basic form of *omah* which is repeated and gets the affix *-an* so that it becomes *omah-omahan*. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that repetition combined with the process of affixing affixes is repetition that coincides with affixes and together they also support one function.

Data 27

Simbok tuku [umben-umbenan] gae lebaran

Mother bought 'drinks' for Eid

Based on data 27, the word *umben-umbenan* 'drink-drink' is a form of repetition reduplication which is combined with an affix affixing process because the basic form is repeated throughout accompanied by an affix affixing process. The word *umben-umbenan* is formed from the basic form of *umben* which is repeated and gets the affix *-an* so that it becomes *umben-umbenan*. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that repetition combined with the process of affixing affixes is repetition that coincides with affixes and together they also support one function.

Repetition with phoneme changes

There are actually very few words whose repetitions fall into this group. In this case the basic form is repeated but accompanied by a change in sound. What changes can be the vowel sound or the consonant sound. Researchers found 5 reduplication utterances all in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency.

Table 4. Classification data for repetition speech with phoneme changes

Repetition with phoneme changes
3, 28, 78, 83, 102.
Amount: 5 speeches

Data 3

Ngopo kowe [bola-bali] wae ket mau

Why have you been 'going back and forth' all this time

Based on data 3, the word *bola-bali* 'back and forth' is a form of reduplication repetition with a change in phoneme because the basic form is repeated but accompanied by a change in sound. The basic form of the word *bola-bali* is *bali* 'back', there is a change in the vowel

phoneme, from the phoneme /a/ to /o/, and from /i/ to /a/. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that repetition with phoneme changes is the repetition of basic forms by changing phonemes. Changes can be in the vowel sounds or consonant sounds.

The meaning of Javanese language reduplication in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency

The discussion regarding the meaning of reduplication in this research is based on research findings in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency. According to theory Ramlan (2001) the meaning of reduplication includes the following:

Reduplication which expresses the meaning of 'many'.

Reduplications that express the meaning of 'many' in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency were found in 19 utterances.

Table 5. Classification data for reduplication utterances which express the meaning of 'many'

Reduplication which expresses the meaning of 'many'
1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 17, 27, 31, 34, 35, 39, 46, 63, 68, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77.
Amount: 19 speeches

Data 5

[*lintang-lintang*] *iku ayu tenan yo*
The 'stars' are so beautiful, aren't they

Based on data 5, the word *lintang-lintang* 'stars' is a reduplication which contains the meaning 'many' because it is related to the basic shape. The basic form of the word *lintang-lintang* is *lintang* 'star'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), (Chaer, 2015) and Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that reduplication which contains the meaning of 'many' is related to its basic form. So, if you only use the word stars, the meaning is only to say one stars, not many stars.

Data 17

[*kembang-kembang*] *neng omahku uwes ngembang*
The 'flowers' in my house have bloomed

Based on data 17, the word *kembang-kembang* 'bunga-bunga' is a reduplication which

contains the meaning 'many' because it is related to the basic form. The basic form of the word *kembang-kembang* is *kembang* 'flower'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi in Nursianti (2016) that reduplication which contains the meaning of 'many' is related to its basic form. So, if you only use the word flower, the meaning is only to say one flower, not many flowers.

Reduplication which expresses the meaning 'many' is related to the word 'explained'

Reduplications which express the meaning of 'many' are related to the word 'explained' in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency, found in 17 utterances.

Table 6. Classification data for Reduplication speech which states the meaning 'many' is related to the word 'explained'

Reduplication which expresses the meaning 'many' is related to the word 'explained'
18, 20, 23, 25, 28, 32, 33, 37, 40, 43, 44, 50, 53, 64, 65, 66, 69.
Amount: 17 speeches

Data 18

Drijimu kok [cilik-cilik] kabeh
How come your fingers are all 'small'

Based on data 18, the word *cilik-cilik* 'small-small' is a reduplication which contains the meaning 'a lot' but is not related to the basic form, but because it is related to the word 'explained'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the word that is 'explained' at the phrase level occupies a central function, and at the clause level occupies the function as subject. So, the word *driji* 'finger' in the *drijimu* clause is really small *kabeh*. So, the repetition of the word *cilik-cilik* expresses the meaning of 'many' for the word "explained", namely the word *driji*.

Data 25

Unthu lia [arang-arang] yo
Lia's teeth are 'sparse'

Based on data 25, the word *arang-arang* 'rarely' is a reduplication which contains the meaning 'many' but is not related to the basic

form, but because it is related to the word 'explained'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the word that is 'explained' at the phrase level occupies a central function, and at the clause level occupies the function as subject. So, the word unthu 'tooth' in the clause unthu lia arang-arang yo. So, the repetition of the word arang-arang expresses the meaning 'many' for the word "explained", namely the word unthu.

Reduplication which expresses the meaning of 'unconditional'

Based on the research conducted, researchers have not found the meaning of Reduplication in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency which contains the meaning 'unconditional' in accordance with theory (Ramlan, 2001).

Reduplication which expresses a meaning that resembles what 'is in the basic form'

Reduplications which express a meaning that resembles what 'is in the basic form' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency were found in 8 utterances.

Table 7. Classification data for reduplication utterances which state the meaning that resembles what 'is in the basic form'

Reduplication which expresses a meaning that resembles what 'is in the basic form'
3, 4, 8, 9, 19, 36, 38, 67.
Amount: 8 speeches

Data 9

Risa dolan [omah-omahan] neng kamar
Risa plays house in her room

Based on data 9, the word *omah-omahan* 'house-house' includes reduplication which contains the meaning 'which resembles what is said in the basic form' and is combined with the process of adding the affix *-an*. The basic form of the word *omah-omahan* is *omah* 'house'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001) that the meaning of reduplication is 'similar to what is stated in the basic form' accompanied by a repetition process combined with the process of adding the affix *-an*. So, the word *omah-omahan* has the meaning 'which resembles *omah*'.

Data 36

Adek dolan [jaran-jaranan] neng latar
Little brother playing 'piggyback' in the yard

Based on data 36, the word *jaran-jaranan* 'kuda-kudaan' includes reduplication which contains the meaning 'which resembles what is said in the basic form' and is combined with the process of adding the affix *-an*. The basic form of the word *jaran-jaranan* is *jaran* 'horse'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001) that the meaning of reduplication is 'similar to what is stated in the basic form' accompanied by a repetition process combined with the process of adding the affix *-an*. So, the rephrase *jaran-jaranan* has the meaning 'that resembles a *jaran*'.

Reduplication which states that 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly'

Reduplication which states that 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency was found in 23 utterances.

Table 8. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states that 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly'

Reduplication which states that 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly'
10, 14, 16, 21, 30, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 70, 72.
Amount: 23 speeches

Data 10

Uwong iku [ngantem-ngantemi] batu neng sungi
The person was 'throwing' stones in the river

Based on data 10, the word *ngantem-ngantemi* 'throwing-throwing' includes reduplication which means 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly'. The basic form of the word *ngantem-ngantemi* is *ngantem* 'throw'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the meaning of reduplication means 'the matter is in basic form and is done repeatedly'. So, the word *ngantem-ngantemi* has the meaning 'ngantemi many times'.

Data 16

Kowe selalu [ngidak-idak] harga diriku
You always 'trample' on my pride

Based on data 16, the word *ngidak-idak* 'menginjak-injak' includes reduplication which means 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly'. The basic form of the word *ngidak-idak* is *idak* 'injak'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the meaning of reduplication means 'the matter is in basic form and is done repeatedly'. So, the word *ngidak-idak* again has the meaning 'no many times'.

Reduplication which states that 'the action in question is basically done at will, casually, or with pleasure'

Reduplication which states that 'the action in question is basically done at will, casually, or happily' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency is 10 utterances.

Table 9. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states that 'the action in its basic form is done casually, casually, or happily'

Reduplication which states that 'the action in question is basically done at will, casually, or with pleasure'

2, 11, 13, 15, 22, 24, 26, 29, 62, 76.

Amount: 10 speeches

Data 2

Rina lungo [dalan-dalan] karo dio
Rina went for a 'walk' with Dio

Based on data 2, the word *dalan-dalan* 'walking' is a reduplication which contains the meaning 'the action in its basic form is done at will, casually, or with pleasure'. The basic form of the word *dalan-dalan* is *dalan* 'road'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001) that the meaning of reduplication means 'the action in its basic form is done comfortably, relaxedly or happily'. So, the word *dalan-dalan* has the meaning 'dalan in a relaxed manner'.

Reduplication which states that 'the act in its basic form is carried out by two parties and affects each other'

Reduplication which stated that 'the action in its basic form was carried out by two parties and related to each other' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency was found in 11 utterances.

Table 10. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states that 'the action in its basic form is carried out by two parties and concerns each other'

Reduplication which states that 'the act in its basic form is carried out by two parties and affects each other'

80, 84, 90, 91, 96, 102, 103, 104, 107, 116, 121.

Amount: 11 speeches

Data 90

Ngopo kalian saling [jongkong-jongkongan]
Why are you pushing each other

Based on data 90, the word *jongkong-jongkongan* 'push-push' includes reduplication which means 'the action in its basic form is carried out by two parties and affects each other'. The basic form of the word *jongkong-jongkongan* is *jongkong* 'push'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the meaning of reduplication means 'the action in basic form is carried out by two parties and affects each other'. So, the word *jongkong-jongkongan* has the meaning 'jongkongan each other'.

Reduplication which states 'things related to the work mentioned in the basic form'

Reduplications stating 'things related to work in the basic form' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency were found in 7 utterances.

Table 11. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states 'things related to the work mentioned in the basic form'

Reduplication which states 'things related to the work mentioned in the basic form'

78, 79, 85, 87, 92, 93, 115.

Amount: 7 speeches

Data 92

Kowe belajar [anam-anaman] karo simbok
We learned 'weaving' with mother

Based on data 92, the word *anam-anaman* 'anyam-menganyam' is a reduplication which means 'things related to the work mentioned in the basic form'. The basic form of the word *anam-*

anaman is *anam* 'anyam'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the meaning of reduplication means 'things related to the work in basic form'. So, the word *anam-anaman* has the meaning 'things related to *anaman* work'.

Reduplication which expresses the meaning of 'somewhat'

Reduplications which express the meaning of 'somewhat' in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency were found in 3 utterances.

Table 12. Classification Data for Reduplication Speeches which express the meaning 'somewhat'

Reduplication which expresses the meaning of 'somewhat'
81, 88, 89.
Amount: 3 speeches

Data 81

Rai bocah iku katon [keabang-abangan]
The child's face looks 'red'

Based on data 81, the word *keabang-abangan* 'kemerah-merahan' is a reduplication which contains the meaning 'somewhat' and is characterized by repetition combined with the affix *-an*. The basic form of the word *keabang-abangan* is *abang* 'red'. This is in line with the opinion of (Ramlan, 2001), Baryadi (dalam Nursianti, 2016) that the meaning of reduplication expresses the meaning 'somewhat'. So, the word *keabang-abangan* has the meaning 'somewhat *abang*'.

Reduplication which states the meaning of 'the highest level that can be achieved'

Reduplication which contains the meaning of stating 'the highest level that can be achieved' in the Javanese language in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency was found in 8 utterances.

Table 13. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states the meaning of 'the highest level that can be achieved'

Reduplication which states the meaning of 'the highest level that can be achieved'
82, 86, 95, 97, 114, 118, 119, 120.
Amount: 8 speeches

Data 82

Jogo awakmu [saapik-apike] neng kono
Take good care of yourself there

Based on data 82, the word *saapik-apike* 'as well as' includes reduplication which means 'the highest level that can be achieved' and is characterized by repetition combined with the process of adding the affix *se -nya*. The basic form of the word *saapik-apike* is *apik* 'good'. This is in line with the opinion (Ramlan, 2001) that the meaning of reduplication means 'the highest level that can be achieved'. So, the words *saapik-apike* have the meaning 'the highest level that can be achieved; as neat as possible'.

Reduplication that expresses 'intensity of feeling'

Reduplications expressing 'intensity of feeling' in Javanese in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency were found in 15 utterances.

Table 14. Reduplication Speech Classification Data which states 'intensity of feelings'

Reduplication that expresses 'intensity of feeling'
83, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 117.
Amount: 15 speeches

Data 83

Kowe selalu [gedhe-gedheke] perkoro
You always 'exaggerate' problems

Based on data 83, the word *gedhe-gedheke* 'exaggerate' includes reduplication which contains the meaning of 'intensity of feeling' because the actual repetition process does not change the meaning of the basic form, but only expresses the intensity of feeling. The basic form of the word *gedhe-gedheke* is *gedhe* 'big'. This is in line with the opinion (Ramlan, 2001) that the meaning of reduplication means 'intensity of feeling'. So, the repeated words *gedhe-gedheke* have a meaning that does not change the meaning of the basic form, the word 'gedheke' with *gedhe-gedheke*.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, the research results related to the reduplication of the Javanese language in the sub-districts of Bengkalis Regency can be concluded to consist of form and meaning. This research identified 121 forms of

Javanese language reduplication, which were categorized into four types: complete repetition (51 repetitions), partial repetition (6 repetitions), repetition combined with affixing processes (59 repetitions) and repetition of phoneme changes (5 repetitions). Reduplications containing the meaning of 121 utterances, including reduplications which express the meaning 'a lot' (36 examples), no reduplications which express the meaning 'unconditional', reduplications which express a meaning which resembles what is stated in the basic form, done repeatedly', done casually, casually, or happily, done by two parties and about each other' (52 examples), reduplication states 'work-related matters' (7 examples), reduplication states the meaning 'somewhat' (3 examples), reduplication expresses the meaning of 'the highest level that can be achieved' (8 examples), and expresses 'intensity of feeling' (15 examples). Thus, it turns out that there are more repetitive utterances that are combined with the process of affixing affixes and utterances that express the meaning that 'the action in its basic form is done repeatedly' because in culture and daily life the people in Pinggir District, Bengkalis Regency are more likely to use utterances these in interaction. It is hoped that the results of this research will add insight to readers in the field of morphology, especially reduplication. It is hoped that suggestions for readers will provide benefits in the form of knowledge regarding Javanese language reduplication. Future researchers can explore reduplication in other Javanese-speaking areas to compare linguistic practices.

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