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Reduplication form of Bugis Bone Language Verbs Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the forms of verb reduplication and changes in the meaning of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Jambi Province, which refers to three types of verb reduplication forms and two changes in the meaning of verb reduplication. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive research. The data sources in the study are in the form of words and sentences in the Bugis Bone language obtained from informants containing verb reduplication words. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. Data analysis is carried out using Ramlan's theory (in Haryani, 2020) related to the forms of verb reduplication and changes in the meaning of verb reduplication. In this study, the author can conclude that there are three forms of verb reduplication, namely full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with affixes, as well as two changes in meaning, namely changes in the meaning of reduplication expressing actions and changes in meaning that resemble the basic form.

Keywords: Reduplication Form, Reduplication Meaning, Verbal

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used between communities to express feelings expressively with certain mutually agreed-upon meanings. According to Chaer in (Yati et al., 2024), Language is a system of symbols in the form of sounds, arbitrary in nature, used by a speech community to collaborate, communicate, and identify themselves. The use of Bugis Bone, or regional languages, is a language spoken in a region within a sovereign state, such as a small region, a federal state, a province, or a larger territory (Massuannan & Usman, 2025). Bugis Bone is often used as a mother tongue or first language, especially in parts of Indonesia where there are many varieties of Bugis Bone (Tahir, 2026). One of the languages used as a mother tongue or first language is the Bugis Bone dialect, spoken by the Bugis people. The Bugis people are one of the ethnic groups in Indonesia (Sumatera, Simarmata, & Hutabarat, 2024).

Even though the Bugis ethnic group is not more dominant, but the phenomenon of language use is still very varied (Saleh et al., 2025). This is because the Bugis language has different dialects, for example Bugis Wajo, Bone, Pindrang, Sungguminasa, Soppeng, and many others. However, these differences are the characteristics of the tribe or region (Dacholfany et al., 2023). The Bugis community is now not only in the Makassar area as the place of origin of the tribe, because the Bugis community is famous for its migration so we can find it in most corners of the region, for example in the Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi

Province we can find some areas where the majority of the community are migrants who are Bugis with the Bone Dialect and the Bugis Wajo Dialect which also have an important role in the Mendahara Ulu District (Hutabarat, Masni, Zahar, Pratiwi, & Sembiring, 2024).

Literature Review

The Bugis ethnic community in Mendahara Ulu District mostly still uses Bugis as their mother tongue, and uses Bugis as their daily language (Hamka & Imansari, 2024). While Indonesian is only used in formal situations or when communicating with people of different ethnicities, it is more effective and easier to understand (Hutabarat et al., 2023). Furthermore, there is a phenomenon that occurs in society, especially among non-native Bugis Bone speakers who often use Bugis Bone to communicate with native Bugis Bone speakers (Noni & Patak, 2023). There is often repetition of words that unconsciously changes the meaning of the words themselves (Suratno & Hutabarat, 2018). The Bugis language also shares a system with Indonesian languages, including reduplication. Reduplication in the Bugis Bone dialect differs from reduplication in Indonesian (Suratno & Hutabarat, 2018).

Apart from the examples of reduplication words, there is a phenomenon in where not all forms of reduplication in Indonesian can be classified into forms of reduplication in Bugis Bone, for example the form of reduplication of the word "tusuk-menusuk" if translated into Bugis Bone it will be " sigajang". " sigajang" describes two people who are fighting and stabbing each other with knives or sharp objects. Based on this, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Reduplication of verbs in Bugis Bone, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province (Syuhada et al., 2023).

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, namely the data collected is in the form of words, speech, not numbers. Qualitative research is inductive, namely data analysis based on the data obtained, then developing certain relationship patterns into hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2016). "Through qualitative research, researchers can recognize objects and feel what they experience in everyday life" Furchan (Sugiyono, 2015). Mentions that one of the phenomena that can be the object of qualitative research is communication or language events because these events involve speech, speech situations, speech events, speech acts, and speech settings (House & Kádár, 2024).

Meanwhile, descriptive research is a form of research conducted with the aim of describing or depicting any phenomena that occur, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena. Descriptive research is research conducted to determine the existence of independent variable values, either one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons or connecting with other variables (Rahim & Hutabarat, 2024). Descriptive research is research that aims to describe or explain something, for example circumstances, conditions, situations, events, activities and others. The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. This research method was chosen because this is a field study, where many phenomena are related to the language spoken by the community, not numbers. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research allows researchers to describe phenomena that occur in the field (Dayter, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the classification of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province. The object of this research is the classification of verb reduplication forms and changes in the meaning of verb reduplication. The author will briefly describe the research results below, and to see the detailed research results, please see the research appendix.

The results of the study indicate that there are three forms of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language. The forms of reduplication found are complete reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with the prefixes pa-, ma-, na-, si- , and the simplex

ma-eng . The results also found two changes in the meaning of reduplication. These changes in the meaning of reduplication are the meaning of action and the meaning of resembling the base form.

Forms Verb Class Reduplication Bugis Bone language in the Bugis Tribe Community in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province

Based on the findings of the research data, the classification of verb reduplication forms includes three forms: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with affixes. These three forms can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 1. Reduplication Form Data Analysis Results Table Morphology of the Bugis Bone Language, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province

No	Reduplication Sentence Quotes	Bugis Bone Language Reduplication Data Collection Table		
		RP	Hospital	RKA
1	Mom is cleaning the yard "Emma's house is clean ceddena bolae "	cleaning up		
2	Dad jogged around the house with his sister in the morning "Ambo run around diele e naceneri bolae sibawang andri"	run		
3	Looking for an excuse to go home 5 " Sappa-sappa excuse na lisu"	Sappa-sappa		
4	They ate together in the rice fields "Tawe yero mandre-andre massemang-semang di galungnge"		mandre-andre	
5	The young man drank until he was drunk. "Anak burane yero minung-inung lettu mabo"		drinking	
6	The man was sitting alone in his garden "Uruane yero tuda-tudangi silalena di dare na"		tuda-tudangi	
7	Mother folded all the clothes "Emma maleppe-leppe waju"			maleppe-leppe
8	Father is hoeing the land to plant vegetables. " Ambo mabingkung-bingkung tana elo natanengiwi kaju			squeaking and screaming
9	Dad slashed the grass around the house "Ambo mabele-bele aru cede na bolae"			mabele-bele
10	selective " napile-pile"			" napile-pile"

11	trample "nalejja-lejja"	"nalejja-lejja"
12	holding "naketenning-ketenning"	"naketenning-ketenning"
13	helping each other "sidang-duang"	"sidang-duang"
14	pushing "push-push"	"push-push"
15	forgetfulness "pallupa-lupang"	"pallupa-lupang"
16	bad-mouthing "nakonja-konjai"	"nakonja-konjai"
17	They gathered together at the village office. "Tawe yero madeppung-deppungeng manengngi di kantro na desae"	madeppung-deppungeng
18	up to "sipoji-pojing"	"sipoji-pojing"
19	coming in droves "mapole-poleng"	"mapole-poleng"

Apart from the form in this research, the author also examines the meaning, the findings regarding this meaning will be explained in the following sub-chapter.

Discussion

The sentences and words that became the research data were the results of a questionnaire that had previously been distributed to six informants in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province. In studying the form of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province, the researcher used Ramlan's theory (1983) in Haryani (2020:26-27). The researcher also used Ramlan's theory (in Haryani, 2020:27) for research on changes in the meaning of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province. The following is a description of the speech data and its analysis.

a. Forms Verb Class Reduplication Bugis Bone language In the Bugis Tribe Community in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province

Full reduplication classification of verb word classes in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province.

b. Full Verb Reduplication in Bugis Bone Language

1. Indonesia: Mom is cleaning the yard

Bugis Bone language: Emma's house is clean, ceddena bolae

From the sentence according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), the word " bersi h-bersih" is a full reduplication word form because 1) the word is formed through all basic forms; 2) there is no change in phonemes; 3) it is not combined with the addition of affixes.

2. English : Father jogged around the house together in the morning younger brother

Bugis Bone language : Ambo jog diele e naceneri bolae sibawang Andri

From the sentence, according to the explanation of Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), the word " bersih-bersih" is a full reduplication word form because 1) the word is formed through all basic forms; 2) there is no change in phonemes; 3) it is not combined with the addition of affixes.

3. English: Looking for an excuse to go home

Bugis Bone language: Sappa-sappa reason na lisu

From the sentence, according to the explanation of Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "sappa-sappa" is a full reduplication word form because 1) the word is formed through all basic forms; 2) there is no change in phonemes; 3) it is not combined with the addition of affixes.

Reduplication of Verbs in Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication of some verb word classes in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Jambi Province.

1. They ate together in the rice fields

Bone Bugis language: Tawe yero mandre-andre massemang-semang di Galungnge

From the sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75) and Haryani (2020:26-27), the word form "mandre-andre" is a partial reduplication, because the repetition of words only occurs in part of the basic word form. In contrast to Chaer (2006:286), it can be concluded that the word "mandre-andre" is a reduplication that changes sound because there are changes in sound, both vowels and consonants of the words "mandre" and "andre".

2. Young man drank until he was drunk.

Bugis Bone language: Children of burane yero minung-inung lettu mabo

From the sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75) and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word form "minung-inung" is a partial reduplication, because the repetition of words only occurs in some basic word forms. In contrast to the opinion above, Chaer (2006:286-287) can be concluded that the word "minung-inung" is a sound-changing reduplication, because there is a sound change in the word "minung" to "inung".

3. The man was sitting alone in his garden

Bugis Bone language: Uruane yero tuda-tudangi silalena di dare na

From the sentence, according to the theory of Ramlan (2009:69-75) and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word form "tuda-tudangi" is a partial reduplication, because the repetition of words only occurs in some basic word forms. In contrast to the opinion above, Chaer (2006:286-287) can be concluded that the word "tuda-tudangi" is a sound-changing reduplication, because there is a sound change in the word "tuda" to "tudang".

Reduplication of Verbs Combining the Prefix ma- in Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication combined with the prefix ma- class of verbs in the Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province.

1. Indonesian: Mother folded all the clothes

Bugis Bone language: Emma maleppe-leppe waju

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word form "maleppe-leppe" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "ma" is added to the base word "leppe".

2. English: Father is hoeing the ground to planted with vegetables

Bugis Bone language: Ambo mabingkung-bingkung tana elo natanengiwi Cheese

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "mabingkung-bingkung" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "ma" is added to the basic word "bingkung".

3. English: Father is cutting the grass around the house.

Bugis Bone language: Ambo mabele-bele aru cede na bolae

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word form "mabele-bele" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "ma" is added to the base word "bele".

Reduplication of Verbs Combining the Prefix na- in Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication combined with prefixes and verb classes in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, East Java Province

1. Indonesian: Selective

Bugis Bone language: napile-pile

Referring to the theory of Ramlan (2009:69-75) Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27) it can be concluded that the word "napile-pile" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "na" is added to the base word "pile".

2. Indonesian: trample

Bugis Bone language: nalejja-lejja

From these words, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "nalejja-lejja" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "na" is added to the base word "lejja".

3. Indonesian: Holding

Bugis Bone language: naketenning-ketenning

From these words, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "naketenning-ketenning" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "na" is added to the base word "ketenning".

Reduplication of Verbs Combining the Prefix si- in Bugis Bone Language

1. Indonesian: helping each other

Bugis Bone language: siduang-duang

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "siduang-duang" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "si" is added to the base word "duang".

2. Indonesian: as you please

Bugis Bone language: sipoji-poijing

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "sipoji-poijing" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "si" and the suffix "ang" are added to the base word "poji".

3. Indonesian: pushing

Bugis Bone language: push-push

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "sisorong-sorong" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "si" is added to the base word "dorong".

Reduplication of Verbs Combining the Prefix pak- in the Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication combined with prefix pak- verb class in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Province.

1. Indonesian: forget-forget

Bugis Bone language: pallupa-lupang

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "pallupa-lupang" is a form of reduplication

combined with affixes, because the prefix "pak" and the suffix "ang" are added to the base word "lupa".

Reduplication of Verbs Combining the Suffix -i Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication combined with the suffix -i of verb word classes in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Province.

1. Indonesian: bad-mouthin

Bugis Bone language: nakonja-konjai

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "nakonja-konjai" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the prefix "ma" and suffix "i" are added to the base word "konja".

Reduplication of Verb Combinations with Simulfixes ma-eng Bugis Bone Language

Classification of reduplication combined with simulfix ma-eng verb word classes in Bugis Bone language in Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Province.

1. They gathered together at the village office

Bone Bugis language: Tawe yero madeppung-deppungeng manengngi di kantro na desae

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word form "madeppung-deppungeng" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the simulfixes "ma" and "eng" are added to the base word "deppung".

2. Indonesian: coming and going

Bugis Bone language: mapole-poleng

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "mapole-poleng" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes, because the simulfixes "ma" and "eng" are added to the base word "pole".

3. Indonesian: watching

Bugis Bone language: manontong-nontong

From this sentence, according to Ramlan (2009:69-75), Chaer (2006:286-287), and Haryani (2020:26-27), it can be concluded that the word "manontong-nontong" is a form of reduplication combined with affixes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described in chapter IV, it can be concluded that in the verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language, Mendahara Ulu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province, there are three forms of verb reduplication, and two changes in the meaning of reduplication. The form of verb reduplication consists of three forms, namely complete or full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with affixes. Meanwhile, there are two changes in the meaning of verb reduplication in the Bugis Bone language, namely changes in the meaning of medicine, and changes in the meaning that resembles the basic word. Following these results, it will be concluded as follows.

1. The forms of full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with the affixes ma-, na-, si-, pak, -i, and ma-eng.

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