

Types of Indonesian Reduplication as The Translation Equivalence of English Lexicons¹

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Abstract—This journal entitled *Types of Indonesian Reduplication as the Translation Equivalence of English Lexicons* investigates the types of Indonesian reduplications and how the English lexicons are translated in Indonesian reduplications. The data of the research is drawn from an English narrative textbook “The Magic” (Byrne, 2012) and its translation version in Indonesian “The Magic” (Purwoko, 2012).

This study reveals three types of reduplications with their own distinctive forms and varieties on meaning implications, namely: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and imitative reduplication. Full reduplication consists of four sub-categories, namely: reduplication of simple words, reduplication of complex words, reduplication of bases within a complex word, and reduplication without corresponding single bases.

The results of the research show that meaning is structured and therefore, it can be analyzed and represented into another language. English inflectional and derivational morphology can correspond productively to Indonesian reduplications. A menu of affixes of both English and Indonesian are the corresponding features of the morphological processes and the meaning components involved in the translation equivalence analysis. The translation equivalence is then established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence or by contextual relations of the contextual meaning and relatable situational features of grammatical functions of the English lexicons into Indonesian reduplications.

Keywords:

Reduplication, translation equivalence, inflectional morphology, derivational morphology, menu of affixes.

Abstrak—Jurnal yang berjudul “*Tipe-Tipe Reduplikasi Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Terjemahan Ekuivalen dari Leksikon Bahasa Inggris*” ini menginvestigasi tipe-tipe reduplikasi dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bagaimana leksikon bahasa Inggris diterjemahkan dalam tipe-tipe reduplikasi bahasa Indonesia. Data penelitian diperoleh dari teks buku naratif berbahasa Inggris “The Magic” (Byrne, 2012) dan versi terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia “The Magic” (Purwoko, 2012).

Studi ini mengungkap tiga macam tipe reduplikasi dengan bentuk masing-masing dan ragam implikasi makna, yakni: reduplikasi penuh, reduplikasi parsial, dan reduplikasi imitatif. Reduplikasi penuh

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terdiri dari empat sub-kategori, yakni: reduplikasi kata dasar, reduplikasi kata kompleks, reduplikasi kata dasar di dalam kata kompleks, dan reduplikasi takberkorespondensi dengan kata dasar.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa makna terstruktur dan daripada itu, makna bisa dianalisis dan direpresentasikan ke dalam bahasa lain. Morfologi infleksional dan derivasional bahasa Inggris bisa berkorespondensi secara produktif terhadap reduplikasi-reduplikasi bahasa Indonesia. Ragam afiks bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia merupakan fitur-fitur yang berkorespondensi dalam proses-proses morfologis dan komponen-komponen makna yang terlibat dalam analisis terjemahan ekuivalen. Terjemahan ekuivalen kemudian ditentukan oleh ekuivalen tekstual dan korespondensi formal atau dengan relasi-relasi kontekstual dari makna kontekstual dan fitur-fitur situasional fungsi gramatikal yang bisa dikaitkan dari leksikon bahasa Inggris ke dalam reduplikasi bahasa Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Reduplikasi, terjemahan ekuivalen, morfologi infleksional, morfologi derivasional, menu afiks.

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own form (morphology) to represent meaning (semantics). Indonesian language without exception has unique and distinctive morphological forms. One of these unique forms in Indonesian language is reduplication. Reduplication is an important and mostly a productive part in word-forming processes. Reduplication occurs by repeating the entire or part of a word. Meanings indicated by reduplication are various due to variety of reduplication types. English affixes both inflectional and derivational attached to certain lexicons can correspond with Indonesian reduplications. The correspondence between English lexicons and its translation equivalence in Indonesian reduplications will be the central topic to be analyzed in this study.

The problems of the study include the following: (1) What are the types of Indonesian reduplication as the translation equivalence of English lexicons? (2) How are the English lexicons translated into Indonesian reduplications? Therefore, the objectives of the study are: (1) To find out the types of Indonesian reduplication as the translation equivalence of English lexicons. (2) To find out how the English lexicons are translated into Indonesian reduplications.

Theoretically, it is hoped that this study will specifically improve understanding on

translation conditions regarding such aspects as translation equivalence, inflectional and derivational morphology, Indonesian reduplications, and the methods of identifying and describing English lexicons in corresponding contexts which lead to the use of Indonesian reduplications as the translation equivalence. Practically, this research provides practical and helpful information especially on the topic of translation equivalence of English lexicons into Indonesian reduplications.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research approach that is applied to this study is qualitative method in which the data are analyzed descriptively. The analysis of this research relies on two narrative textbooks chosen for the data source, namely, the source language book in English "*The Magic*" (Byrne, 2012) and the target language version in Indonesian "*The Magic*" (Purwoko, 2012) as the product of translation. The genre of this particular narrative textbook includes self-help, spirituality, personal development, psychology, philosophy, inspiration, and non-fiction.

Observation method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) is used in collecting the data. Observation method is applied in such a way by observing carefully the entire source of data. To conduct the observation, the writer must understand the concepts of reduplication and its

corresponding contexts from the source language. Translational identity method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) is used to analyze the data of the research. This method is applied to compare between one language with another language to find and analyze the equivalence. Formal and informal method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) is used in presenting the result of the data analysis. Formal method deals with the way of presenting a topic by applying explanation using words to describe findings. Informal method is used for the presentation of the data in abbreviated patterns and a mathematical symbol such as +.

DISCUSSION

Previous studies relevant and helpful to the present study on reduplication and translation equivalence are briefly reviewed as follows: an article entitled *"Equivalence in Translation Theories: A Critical Evaluation"* by Panou (2013) is helpful to this research for comparative materials since it presents various influential theories on equivalence in translation. It was concluded from the article that it could be argued that many translation theories are based on two opposing ways of translating. Nida (1964) distinguishes between formal and dynamic equivalence, Newmark (1981) between semantic and communicative translation, Catford (1965) between formal correspondence and textual equivalence, House (1997) between overt and covert translation and Pym (2010) between natural and directional equivalence.

Another literary review that is relevant for this research is taken from an article entitled *"Plural Semantics, Reduplication, and Numeral Modification in Indonesian"* (Dalrymple and Mofu, 2012). This article presents information on optionality of plural markings use by reduplication by looking at the context of a sentence, possibility to refer to multiple quantities of mass nouns by reduplication, and dispreference of numeral modifications use in reduplicated nouns. Another article investigating on Indonesian reduplication that is helpful for this research is from Baldwin et al. (2009) in

their article entitled *"Double-Double, Morphology and Trouble: Looking into Reduplication in Indonesian."* This study looks at full reduplication in Indonesian verbs. In particular, it focuses on verb reduplication that has the agentive voice affix *meN-* exhibiting the distinction of reciprocal reduplication and distributive reduplication.

To analyze the results of the translation as shown in the data of this research, relevant theories adopted as the main theoretical foundations include: theories of translation, translation equivalence and conditions of translation equivalence from linguistic point of view (Catford, 1965) to analyze how the English lexicons are translated into Indonesian reduplications. Supporting theories in this study include form and meaning (Larson, 1984) to identify the forms and meaning components indicated by English lexicons in the forms and meaning components of Indonesian reduplications, theories of reduplication (Sapir, 1921; Katamba, 1993) to specify the morphological processes of reduplication and concepts of meaning carried by it, and theories of Indonesian reduplication (Sneddon et al, 2010) to identify and categorize the types of Indonesian reduplications.

Catford (1965) defines translation from a linguistic point of view as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." From this definition, two lexical items in it call for comment. These are 'textual material' and 'equivalent'. 'Text' is any stretch of language, spoken or written, which is under discussion. The use of the term 'textual material' underlines the fact that a text is expected in order to be processed as the translation material from the source language to the target language. The term 'equivalent' is the expectation for the result of the translation in the target language as intended by the source language.

In term of equivalence, the translation can be observed from the point of view of equivalence as an empirical phenomenon proposed by Catford (1965). Equivalence as an

empirical phenomenon is conducted by comparing the SL and the TL text to determine *textual equivalence* and *formal correspondence*. "A textual equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text." The discovery of textual equivalents is based on the authority of a competent bilingual informant or translator. Dictionary's definitions are helpful in finding textual equivalence. The main dictionaries used for this research are *The Eleventh Edition of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (2003) and *Edisi Ketiga Kamus Indonesia-Inggris: Third Edition of an Indonesian-English Dictionary* (Echols and Shadily, 1989).

In relation to formal correspondence, Catford (1965) states that "formal correspondence is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL." The term 'economy' can be considered as any element of the SL text that is occupied in the TL text as the translation equivalence at corresponding ranks of verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns etc.

Regarding the conditions of translation equivalence, Catford (1965) states that the TL text must be relatable to at least some of the situational features to which the SL text is relatable. Presumably, the greater the number of situational features common to the contextual meanings of both SL and TL text, the better the translation. Furthermore, Catford (1965) states that "contextual relation is the relationship of grammatical or lexical items to linguistically relevant elements in the situations which the items operate in texts. The range of situational elements which are thus found to be relevant to a given linguistic form constitute the contextual meaning of that form." In this study, if the translation of the SL into the TL from the data source is not exactly processed as a word-for-word translation, the conditions of translation equivalence are applied to analyze the contextual meaning intended from the SL into the TL. The contextual meaning of the SL into the TL can be

established by contextual relations in the ways of relatable contextual meanings and relatable situational features of grammatical functions.

In identifying English lexicons and their corresponding translation in Indonesian reduplications, the writer applies form and meaning theory proposed by Larson (1984). According to Larson (1984), one of the basic assumptions is that there is a valid distinction between the surface and the deep structures of languages. The form of language refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the *surface structure* of language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. Behind the surface structure is the *deep structure*, the meaning. It is the meaning that serves as the base for translation into another language. A second basic assumption is that meaning is structured. It can be analyzed and represented in ways that are useful for the translator.

With regards to reduplication, in Katamba (1993); Sapir (1921) observes that "nothing is more natural than the prevalence of reduplication, in other words, the repetition of all or part or of the radical element. The process is generally employed, with self-evident symbolism, to indicate such concepts as distribution, plurality, repetition, customary activity, increase in size, added intensity, and continuance." Sapir's theory indicates that reduplication is a natural phenomenon in languages. The evidence of reduplication involves the repetition of all part or a part of the radical element. A radical element can be viewed as all part or a part of the word that is reduplicated. It can be of any word-class, such as nouns, verbs, or adjectives. A second theory on reduplication is proposed by Katamba (1993). Katamba views reduplication in a morphological sense, that "reduplication is restricted to situations where the repeated part of the word serves some derivational or inflectional purpose."

Limited to the data of the study, the correspondence of the SL lexicons and their

translation equivalence in the TL reduplications are analyzed as follows:

FULL REDUPLICATION OF SIMPLE WORDS (FREE BASES)

According to Sneddon et al (2010), full reduplication involves repeating an entire word. The resulting two bases or words are separated by a hyphen in writing. The second base or word is treated as the reduplicated part. A simple word is a word which consists solely of a base, which cannot be broken down into smaller units. A simple word can be of a noun, verb, adjective, etc.

a. Full Reduplication of Noun

(1) SL: It's one of the [reasons] why as adults we love to be around children... (Pg.2).

TL: *Ini salah satu [sebab] mengapa sebagai orang dewasa kita senang berada di dekat anak-anak ... (Pg.2).*

(2) SL: First thing in the morning, or as early as possible, Count Your Blessings (Pg.30).

TL: *Hitunglah Karunia Anda pagi-pagi benar, atau sedini mungkin setiap hari (Pg.33).*

Full reduplication of noun bases in the data above exhibits the following patterns and functions: in (1), the TL *anak-anak* in the pattern $[N + RED_{FULL}]$ indicates plurality as the correspondence of the SL noun inflection with the suffix *-s* for plurality seen in 'children' in the pattern $[N + INFL-en]$. The translation equivalence is established textual equivalence and formal corresponding of plural nouns. It is worth noting that unlike English that obliges a plural marking, in Indonesian a plural marking is optional: a plural marking generally occurs when it is unclear if the noun is plural or only if it is important to indicate plural. (Sneddon et al, 2010). In (1) the TL *sebab* (typed in square brackets) as the translation equivalence of the SL plural 'reasons' is not reduplicated for plurality for it is clearly seen as plural indicated by *salah satu* 'one of' in the context of the TL sentence.

In (2), the reduplication of *pagi-pagi* in the pattern $[N_{PERIOD OF DAY} + RED_{FULL}]$ derives augmentative meaning from the noun base *pagi* indicating period of day as the correspondence of the English adjunct of time 'first thing in the morning' in the pattern $[NP (first thing) + PP (in the morning)]$. According to Sneddon et al (2010), adjuncts are components of a clause which give information about such matters as place, time, frequency and manner. Thus, the TL *pagi-pagi* and the SL 'first thing in the morning' are adjuncts of time. The translation equivalence is established by the contextual meaning of both texts and formal correspondence at adverbial functions exhibiting adjuncts of time.

b. Full Reduplication of Adjectives

(3) SL: ... and you sincerely feel the gratitude ... (Pg.7).

TL: ... dan Anda sunnguh-sunnguh merasakan syukur itu ... (Pg.7).

In (3), full reduplication of the adjective base *sunnguh* is exhibited to derive the adverb *sunnguh-sunnguh* in the pattern $[ADJ + DER-ly]$ as the correspondence of the English adjective base 'sincere' suffixed with *-ly* to derive the adverb 'sincerely' in the pattern $[ADJ + RED_{FULL}]$. The translation equivalence is established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence at adverb functions.

FULL REDUPLICATION OF COMPLEX WORDS

Indonesian complex words consist of an affix or more than one affix plus base (Sneddon et al, 2010). Full reduplication of complex nouns is especially involved in the data analyzed as the reduplication indicates full reduplication of the word bases along with the accompanying derivational affixes which constitute a complex noun. This particular reduplication is exhibited to indicate plurality as the correspondence of English plural complex noun by inflections. The discussion on this section is more emphasized at the accompanying derivational affixes that constitute both the SL and TL complex nouns.

The translation equivalence of all the following data of reduplication of complex nouns as the correspondence of English lexicons is established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence of plural nouns.

(4) SL: ... and when asked about his monumental achievements ... (Pg.10).

TL: ... *dan ketika ditanya tentang pencapaian-pencapaian monumentalnya* ... (Pg.10).

(5) SL: Use the practices ... (Pg.24).

TL: *Gunakan latihan-latihan ini* ... (Pg.25).

(6) SL: ... because those feelings come from a lack of gratitude ... (Pg.61).

TL: ... *karena perasaan-perasaan itu datang dari tiadanya syukur* ... (Pg.65).

In (4), the correspondence patterns can be seen in the TL *pencapaian-pencapaian*

DERpeng- + V + DER-an + RED_{FULL}

and the SL 'achievements'

V + DER-ment + INFL-s.

Both the TL and SL complex nouns are derived from verbal bases. The TL verbal base *capai* is prefixed with the derivational *peng*²- and suffixed with *-an* and fully reduplicated for plurality. The SL verbal base 'achieve' is suffixed with the derivational *-ment* and the inflectional plural *-s*.

In (5), the TL *latihan-latihan* in the pattern

V + DER-an + RED_{FULL}

corresponds to the SL 'practices'

N + DER_{ZERO} + INFL-s.

The TL *latihan* is derived from the verbal base *latih* suffixed with the derivational *-an* and fully reduplicated for plurality. The SL base 'practice' can be a noun or verb. 'Practice' is derived as a noun by conversion or zero derivation (Katamba, 1993). The inflectional suffix *-s* marks it plural.

In (6), both patterns of the TL *perasaan-perasaan* DERpeng- + V + DER-an + RED_{FULL}

and the SL 'feelings' V + DER-ing + INFL-s are derived as complex nouns from verbal bases. The TL verb base *rasa* is prefixed with the derivational *peng*³- and suffixed with *-an* and fully reduplicated for plurality. The SL verb base 'feel' is suffixed with the derivational *-ing* and inflectional plural *-s*.

FULL REDUPLICATION OF BASES WITHIN A COMPLEX WORD

This type of reduplication, as indicated by its title, involves full reduplication of word bases within a complex word, which means that the accompanying affixes participate in reduplication, but are not reduplicated. The data found in this type of reduplication include verbs and adjectives.

a. Full Reduplication of Verb Bases within a Complex Verb

In this section, full reduplication of verb bases within a complex verb indicates various concepts of meaning and functions:

(7) SL: Remember when you were a child and looked at life in total wonder and awe? (Pg.1)

TL: *Ingatkah anda ketika anda masih kecil dan memandang hidup dengan terheran-heran dan takjub?* (Pg.1)

(8) SL: According to the law of attraction ... (Pg.6-7).

TL: *Menurut hukum tarik-menarik* ... (Pg.7).

(9) SL: You can complete the second step at any time during the day today, either at the same time as listing your top ten desires, or intermittently throughout the day (Pg.127).

TL: *Anda bisa menyelesaikan langkah kedua ini kapan pun di hari ini, boleh di saat yang sama saat Anda membuat daftar sepuluh keinginan utama, boleh juga terputus-putus di sepanjang hari* (Pg.140).

- (10) SL: ... because you took your bad mood from the morning ... (Pg.134).
 TL: ... *karena Anda membawa-bawa suasana hati buruk dari pagi...* (Pg.146).
- (11) SL: Scan over the surface of yesterday until you feel satisfied ... (Pg.236).
 TL: *Ingat-ingatlah kejadian-kejadian kemarin sampai Anda merasa puas ...* (Pg.261).

The analysis of the data of full reduplication of verb bases within a complex verb above exhibits the following functions: in (7), the reduplication of the verb base *heran* in *dengan terheran-heran* in the pattern

[PREP + DER_{ter-} + V + RED_{BASE}]

derives augmentative meaning that corresponds with the SL adjective 'total' in 'in total wonder' in the pattern

[PREP + ADJ + N].

The SL adjective 'total' intensifies the meaning of the noun 'wonder'. In addition, the TL prefix *ter-* indicates accidental meaning. The translation equivalence is generalized by contextual augmentative meanings and formal correspondence of prepositional phrases at adverbial functions.

In (8) the TL reduplicated verb *tarik-menarik* [V + DER_{meng-} + RED_{BASE}] derives a reciprocal action to correspond with the SL noun 'attraction' [V + DER_{-ion}] that textually indicates reciprocity in meaning. The undergoer voice in *tarik-menarik* is the unmarked bare verb *tarik*, and the agentive voice is marked with the prefix *meng*⁴ - seen in *menarik*. In an active sentence, the reciprocal verb *tarik-menarik* must have a plural subject to encode both the agent and the patient of the reciprocal verb. However, in this context of the data being discussed here, the derivation of the reciprocal verb *tarik-menarik* corresponds to the preceding noun *hukum*. Thus, *hukum tarik-menarik* is a noun phrase exhibiting *hukum* as the head noun and *tarik-menarik* functions as the modifying adjective of the head noun. The SL and TL data exhibit different word-classes. The translation equivalence can be established by textual equivalence of reciprocal

meanings derived from the verbal bases of the SL 'attract' in 'attraction' and the TL *tarik* seen in *tarik-menarik*. Thus, the formal correspondence is operated from the verbal bases of the SL and the TL.

In (9), reduplication applies to derive a non-continuance in meaning. The correspondence is exhibited in the TL adverb *terputus-putus*

[DER_{ter-} + V + RED_{BASE}] and the SL adverb 'intermittently'

[ADJ + DER_{-ly}]. In addition, the TL prefix *ter-* is an abilitative indicating that the agent of the action able to choose how to perform the action. The SL *-ly* suffixed to the adjective base 'intermittent' marks an adverb function in 'intermittently'. The translation equivalence is established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence at adverb functions.

In (10), the reduplication derives a continuance or repetition in meaning. The correspondence is shown in the TL *membawa-bawa*

[INFL_{meng-} + V + RED_{BASE}]

and the SL 'took' [V + INFL_{PAST}]. The SL prefix *meng*⁵ - marks an active-transitive verb. The contextual relations of the past tense, continuance or repetition of meaning of the SL 'took' is indicated in the TL context by the reduplication *membawa-bawa* with the time reference *dari pagi* 'from morning'. Thus, the translation equivalence is established by contextual relations of contextual meaning and relatable elements of grammatical functions.

In (11), reduplication derives a casual imperative verb of a repetitive action. The TL particle *-lah* is optionally added to mark a polite imperative. The correspondence is shown in the TL *ingat-ingatlah* [V + RED_{BASE} + *-lah*] and the SL 'scan' [V]. The meaning of the corresponding SL verb base 'scan' indicates a casual and repetitive activity performed contextually in the mind. Thus, the translation equivalence is established by contextual meaning and formal correspondence at imperative verb functions.

b. Full Reduplication of Adjective Bases within a Complex Adjective

(12) SL: The little irritations you once felt ... (Pg.44)

TL: *Rasa tersinggung kecil-kecilan yang pernah Anda rasakan ...* (Pg.48)

In (12), full reduplication of adjective bases within a complex adjective exhibits the function of the distributive plural reading to an exhibited singular noun seen in the noun phrase *rasa tersinggung kecil-kecilan* [N + ADJ + RED_{BASE} + DER-*an*] as the plural correspondence of the SL noun phrase 'little irritations' [ADJ + N + INFL-*s*]. The SL and the TL plural formations are exhibited differently: the SL adjective 'little' modifies the noun 'irritations' as plural, whereas in the TL, the exhibited singular noun *rasa tersinggung* becomes plural with the distribution of the characteristics of the adjective *kecil-kecilan* to the noun. It is shown that unlike English adjectives, Indonesian adjectives can be modified to indicate plural. The translation equivalence is established by textual equivalence of the word bases involved and formal correspondence of noun phrases indicating plural nouns.

FULL REDUPLICATION WITHOUT CORRESPONDING SINGLE BASES

Sneddon et al (2010) describe that sometimes reduplicated forms have no unreduplicated counterparts to which they can be related. This type of reduplication is exemplified below:

(13) SL: ... the things you've dreamed of for so long suddenly happening (Pg.2).

TL: ... *hal-hal yang telah lama Anda impikan tiba-tiba terjadi* (Pg.3).

In (13), the translation equivalence is established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence at adverb functions seen in the TL adverb *tiba-tiba* [RED_{WCSB}] and the SL adverb 'suddenly' [ADJ + DER-*ly*] derived from an adjective base. The TL base *tiba* (v) has no relationship with *tiba-tiba*, thus, *tiba-tiba* occurs as a single unit in the dictionary.

IMITATIVE REDUPLICATION

Referring to Sneddon et al (2010), in imitative reduplication the two parts of the word are not identical, though they are similar. Nouns, adjectives and verbs can all undergo imitative reduplication. The variation between the two parts of the word can involve either consonants or vowels. Imitative reduplication is not productive; new forms cannot be created, nor can the two parts of the word change places. Frequently only the first component of the word occurs as a simple word. In some cases, neither part can occur alone. The reduplication usually indicates variety or emphasizes the meaning of the first component.

(14) SL: The following passage comes from the Gospel of Matthew in the Holy Scriptures, and it has been mystified, confused, and been misunderstood by many people over the centuries (Pg.5).

TL: *Kutipan berikut datang dari Injil Matius di dalam Alkitab, dan selama berabad-abad kutipan itu telah menjadi teka-teki, membingungkan, dan disalahpahami oleh banyak orang* (Pg.5).

In (14), the TL active verb phrase *menjadi teka-teki* [INFL *meng-* + V + N RED_{IMITATIVE}] and the SL passive verb in present perfect construction 'mystified' [V + INFL-*ed*] correspond at their contextual meanings. The active voice signals with the inflectional prefix *meng*⁶ in the TL indicates the unintentional action in reference to the passage in the Holy Scriptures that has been mystified because of the nature of the passage itself, not because it has been mystified intentionally by an agent. The SL present perfect aspect is indicated in the TL that the action of the specified verb has been performed *selama berabad-abad* 'over the centuries'.

The discussion scope on imitative reduplication involved in the TL *menjadi teka-teki* refers to the two parts of *teka-teki* which are not identical, but similar. The only difference is one last vowel of each part. Neither part of *teka-teki* can occur alone, thus, *teka-teki* appears as a

single unit in Indonesian dictionary. The translation equivalence is established by contextual relations of textual meanings of both the SL and TL and formal correspondence at relatable ranks of the SL verb and TL verb phrase.

PARTIAL REDUPLICATION

According to Sneddon et al (2010), partial reduplication occurs only with bases which begin with a consonant. It involves placing before the base a syllable consisting of the first consonant of the base followed by 'e'. This type of reduplication is no longer productive in the language; it occurs with a few bases, mainly nouns, and cannot be applied to others.

(15) SL: It's not an accident that the trees give off oxygen ... (Pg.202).

TL: *Bukanlah kebetulan bahwa pepohonan melepas oksigen ...*(Pg.222).

In (15), the partial reduplication of noun is indicated for plurality or variety. The correspondence is exhibited in the TL *pepohonan* [C + V + X → + C + e + N + -an] and the SL 'trees' [N + INFL-s]. C, V, and X in partial reduplication above represent: C: consonant of any of the X word base first syllable plus the vocal 'e', thus the first consonant of the word base *pohon* is *p* plus the vocal *e* create *pe* plus the word base and the suffix *-an* create *pepohonan*.

According to Sneddon et al (2010), suffix *-an* can occur with a reduplicated noun base to indicate a "variety" of what is indicated by the base. Moreover, the meaning of "variety" itself indicates "plurality," thus what is various must be plural. The SL 'trees' consists of a noun base suffixed with the inflectional plural *-s*. The translation equivalence is established by textual equivalence and formal correspondence at plural nouns.

This partial reduplication formation is especially common with words for plants, but only in few forms (other samples include *rerumputan* 'weed' from the base *rumput* 'weed', *dedaunan* 'leaves' from the base 'leaf').

Abbreviations and foot notes:

ADJ: adjective base.

CVX: consonant of any of the word base first syllable plus the vocal 'e' in partial reduplication.

DER-ly: derivation suffixed with *-ly*.

DER-ment: derivation suffixed with *-ment*.

DER_{ZERO}: zero derivation.

DER_{peng-}: derivation prefixed with *peng-*.

DER-an: derivation suffixed with *-an*.

DER-ion: derivation suffixed with *-ion*.

DER_{ter-}: derivation prefixed with *ter-*.

INFL-en: inflection suffixed with *-en*.

INFL-s: inflection suffixed with *-s*.

INFL_{meng-}: inflection prefixed with *meng-*.

INFL_{PAST}: past verb inflection.

INFL-ed: verb inflection suffixed with *-ed*.

N: noun base.

N_{PERIOD OF DAY}: noun indicating a period of day.

NP: noun phrase.

PP: prepositional phrase.

PREP: preposition.

RED_{BASE}: reduplication of word bases.

RED_{FULL}: full reduplication.

RED_{IMITATIVE}: imitative reduplication.

RED_{WCSB}: reduplication without corresponding single bases.

SL: source language

TL: target language

V: verb base.

²DER_{peng-} ... -an: derivation of noun prefixed with *peng-* and suffixed with *-an*. The *-ng* of the prefix *peng-* represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *-ng* becomes *n* with initial *d, t, c, j, sy, z* (e.g. *pencapaian*).

³DER_{peng-} ... -an: derivation of noun from verbal bases. The *-ng* of the prefix *peng-* represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *-ng* becomes lost with initial *r* (e.g. *perasaan*).

⁴DER_{meng-}: derivation of a reciprocal verb prefixed with *meng-* within reduplicated verb bases. The *-ng* of the prefix *meng-* represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *-ng* becomes *n* with initial *t*, the initial *t* is lost (e.g. *menarik* from the base *tarik*).

⁵INFL_{meng-}: verb inflection prefixed with *meng-* indicating an active-transitive verb. The *-ng* of the prefix *meng-* represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *-ng* becomes “*m*” with base verbs with initials *b, p, f* (e.g. *membawa*).

⁶INFL_{meng-}: inflection of verb prefixed with *meng-*. The *-ng* of the prefix *meng-* represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *-ng* becomes “*n*” with base verbs with initials *d, t, c, j, sy, z* (e.g. *menjadi*).

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that concepts of meaning indicated by reduplication proposed by Sapir (1921) can be incorporated into the types of Indonesian reduplications (Sneddon et al, 2010) in ways that, limited to the data of the study, reduplication of nouns can indicate concepts such as plurality, variety, and an adverbial function. Reduplication of verbs can indicate concepts of meaning such as repetition, continuance, non-

continuance, casual manners, reciprocals, and augmentative effects. Reduplication of adjectives can derive adverbs and to derive a distributive plural reading.

The incorporation of reduplication theory of Katamba (1993) in Indonesian reduplications can be applied in ways that: for the purpose of derivation, another class of word is derived from a base or another meaning is derived from a base. Then, this derived form can productively participate in reduplication. Whereas, for the purpose of inflection, reduplication occurs without altering the word-class of the base. The difference found is that in English syntax a plural inflection is obligatory, whereas in Indonesian, depending on the context of a sentence, a plural marking is optional and; unlike English adjectives, Indonesian adjectives can be modified to indicate plural. All types of reduplications described in the analysis are mostly productive in word-forming processes, except imitative and partial reduplication.

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