Research Paper

Types of Morphemic Reduplication in Karo Language

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ABSTRACT

In Karo language reduplication has its own rules and this paper aims to describe the types of morphemic reduplication which involves the structural morphology theory. Data were obtained from interviews with Karo's native speakers and analyzed by referential techniques to determine the basis of this type of reduplication. From the results, having discussed the processes and meanings of the morphemic reduplication, for instance, onomatopoeia, plural meanings, imitation, repetition, emphatic (affirmation), uncertainty, other meanings, forms of partial reduplication, and forms of alliteration reduplication, it was concluded there were nine types of morphemic reduplication: (1) (D + R) type, (2) (D + R) + -en) type, (3) ((D + R) + *ke-* / *-en*) type, (4) ((D + R) + *er-*) type, (5) (D + (R + *er-*) type, (6) ((D + R) + *m-*) type, (7) ((D + R) + *m-* / *-ken*) type, (8) (D + (R + *si-* / *-en*)) type, and (9) ((D + R) + *er-* / *-en*) type.

Keywords: Reduplication type, morphology, Karo language

INTRODUCTION

The Karo language (henceforth KL) as one of ethnic languages in North Sumatera (Indonesia) continues to develop and functions as a medium of communication, as a cultural support for expression, and as a symbol of identity for its native speakers. Therefore, the KL needs to be developed and revitalized. Based on the 1945 Constitution, the Article 36 of Chapter XV stated that, since each region has its own language(s) which is cared for by its speakers, such as language(s) is also maintained by the state for the richness of Indonesian culture. The paper mainly focuses on the morphology of word formation with specific attention on reduplication. So far, researches on reduplication were only limited to the forms, functions, and meanings which had simple and incomplete analysis, especially the analysis on the productivity of reduplication with its specific meanings with no available context of how reduplication was formed, as shown in Indonesian words in (1).

(1) *mandi-mandi*   'taking a shower or a bath in collective'

tidur-tiduran   'to spend time before a sleep'

corat-coret   'to make scratches with irregularity'

pukul-pukulan   'to hit each other'

tembak-tembakan 'to fire a shot when children play with immitative guns'

gerak-gerik 'to show unusual gestures'

mondar-mandir 'to walk back anf forward'

makan-makan 'to eat meals in collective'

minum-minum 'to drink (coffee, alcohol) in collective'

bolak-balik 'to walk backwards and forwards'

The assumption is that the morphological reduplication of bound and free forms may also result from the formations that the users or native speakers (henceforth UNS) create in KL. The possibility is that various types of reduplication forms will definitely be formed because of UNS's demands. The problem statement is how are types of morphemic reduplication in KL formed?

LITERARY REVIEW

Reduplication as a prevalent process in language has been widely discussed and might appear in various terms, for example repetitive forms and repetitive words (Keraf, 1991, 1984), repetition process (Ramlan, 1979, see also Parera, 1988); others generally use the term *reduplication*. Morphological reduplication (MR) is one of processes commonly found in most languages in the world, especially in language with agglutinative type (see Simatupang 1983). Discussion has in general described reduplication with its applications or its display appears differently.

The concept of MR is in essence accepted among Indonesian linguists. Keraf (1991: 149) stated that reduplication is a grammatical form appearing in partial or a whole repetition of a word. Ramlan (1979: 38) argued that the process of repetition or reduplication refers to a repetition of forms, both in whole or in part, both with variations of the phoneme or not. The result of the repetition is in the form of words, and the repeated form is the basic form. Samsuri (1988: 14) stated that reduplication is a repetition of words, which can be a whole or in part. Similarly, Matthews (1978: 127) argued that reduplication is a repetition that can be partial or a whole.

Based on the assumption that the MR of bound and free forms in KL are the result of the formations created by the UNS. The possibility of various types of forms in KL reduplication can definitely be formed as what the UNS needs. In this paper the language analysis is used and based on

structural descriptive linguistic theory. Among the adherents of the theory are Paschen (2018), Marsono (2016), Klamer (2014), Gzella (2013), and Haugen (2011). The theory is oriented on the principle that language analysis must be descriptive. That is, the study must be based on what it be but not on what should be. The paper also tries to find in general the accepted rules in KL's MR. For this reason, the evidences from the MRs are defined and compared to learn their patterns.

To find out the types of MR in KL we refer to Simatupang's arguments. Simatupang (1983: 57) argued there are sixteen types of MR in Bahasa Indonesia: R-1 type (D + R), R-2 type (D + R), for instance *bolak-balik* 'back and forth', R-3 type ((D + R) + *ber-*), i.e. *berlari-lari* 'to run around', R-4 type ((D + R) + *ber-/-an*), for instance *bersalam-salaman* 'to greet each other', R-5 type (D + (R + *ber-*)), i.e. *anak-anak* 'children', R-6 type ((D + R) + *meN-*), for instance *melompat-lompat* 'to jump up and down repeatedly', R-7 type (D + (R + *meN-*)), for example *pukul-memukul* 'to hit each other', R-8 type (D + (R + *meN- / -i*)), i.e. *hormat-menghormati* 'to respect each other', R-9 type ((D + R) + *meN- / -kan*), for instance *menggerak-gerakkan* 'to moving continuously', R-10 type ((D + R) + *meN- / -i*), for example *menghalang-halangi* 'to block ways', R-11 type ((D + R) + *se- / -nya*), i.e. *setinggi-tinggi*(*nya*) 'as high as possibe', R-12 type ((D + R) + *ke- / - (-nya*)), for instance *ketiga-tiga*(*nya*) 'the three of them), R-13 type ((D + R) + *ke- / -an*), for example *ke-hitam-hitaman* 'blackish', R-14 type ((D + R) + *-an*), i.e. *rumah-rumahan* 'immitative house-building for children', R-15 type (D + (R + *-em-*)), for instance *kilau-kemilau* 'sparkling', R-16 type (D + *Rp*), for example *tetangga* 'neighbors'.

Description on the type of MR in KL uses the equivalent method which is applied by the referential technique, that is, the technique by which the determinant is the reality pointed to by the language itself. The technique is a decisive element technique

used to note the basis of the formation of reduplication types in the KL, as shown in (2). The repetitive form of *nini-nini* (N) can be interpreted to mean a lot of *nini*s.

(2) *nini-nini*   : (D + R)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. Process and Meanings of MR in KL

The repetition of a complete root word, such as in *pagi* 'morning' →*pagi-pagi* 'tomorrow' is also sometimes undergoing a different repetition, for example only the first syllable in the root of the word is repeated: *pagi* → *papagi*/*pepagi* 'tomorrow'. However, partial reduplication in KL is very rare and not very dominant. Reduplication mainly occurs in the basic and root words that are included in the types of *open* word group. The study of various functions and meanings is characterized by the many uniques and intertwined each other, which occur simultaneously. Words from various types of groups often undergo reduplication with the same semantic effect; whereas, words of a group can contain functions and meanings that are completely different when undergoing a repetition process. The reduplication process can sometimes also change the categorical status of the word. A study that is more detailed than the assessment here might better describe these complexities. For clarity, although at the expense of overall complexity, the discussion here is basically directed at semantic aspects, that is, based on various meanings that arise in connection with existing forms of reduplication.

Before starting the discussion, we first begin with the following two initial observations. For a large number of words, their reduplication process is categorized as inherent structural characteristics. This is found in a variety of terms, such as *lexical [re]duplication* (Uhlenbeck 1978: 90) and *phonological reduplication* (Kridalaksana 1978: 19). The reduplication includes both mono-syllable and bi-syllable repetitions. The first shows simple word emphasis (i.e. in pre-syllables), while the second refers to

repetitive word showing suppression characteristics, as shown in (3).

(3) *pekpek*   'to hit'
    momo   'notice/announcement'
    lengleng   'flood'
    ngatngat   'to chew'
    bisbis   'eye drop'
    tengteng   'decent, correct'
    ancuk-ancuk   'peak'
    kaba-kaba 'buttefly'
    sura-sura 'ambition'
    pala-pala 'try hard, to do efforts'

They cannot be broken down into smaller lexical formations, because these word forms are sufficiently classified as basic words. Many of them have the potential to be further derived normally; there are also words that cannot undergo further reduplication. There are a number of words that can undergo the process of reduplication without any significant difference in meaning, as shown in (4).

(4) *uruk*   : *uruk-uruk*   'hill'
    kerja   : *kerja-kerja* 'party'
    rebén   : *rebén-rebén* 'slope'
    gembura   :   *gembura-gembura* 'drizzle'
    tempa   : *tempa-tempa* 'to seem to like'
    sapih   : *sapih-sapih* 'in between'
    piah   : *piah-piah* 'to what extent, up to (finally)'
    tupung   : *tupung-tupung*   'at the time, when'

The various functions and meanings of the reduplication process are explained in detail in the followings.

A. Onomatopoeia

There are a number of forms of the reduplication, which are generally monosyllables taken from onomatopoeia. These forms are not derived from forms of non-repetitive words, especially nouns and verbs, as shown in (5).

(5) *pétpét*   'a type of insects having pet…pet… sound'
    taptap   'to wash clothes by hitting them on rocks by the river)'
    circir   'splash, blush'
    tingtingken'clanking (e.g. coins), jingle'

giring-giring 'small bell'

B. The Meaning of Plural

In (6) and 97) the meaning mainly applies to repeated nouns which may be derived from derivative forms:

(6) *Tulan* 'bone' : *tulan-tulan* 'bones'
Kuta 'village' : *kuta-kuta* 'villages'
Sinuan 'plant' : *sinuan-sinuan* 'plants'
kejadin 'incident' : *kejadin-kejadin* 'incidents'

(7) *Éndam gelar-gelarna wari-wari Karo*
these names days Karo
'These are the names of days in Karonese tradition'.

In (8) and (9) the reduplication forming plurals is commonly explained by Arabic numerals.

(8) *Kerina murid-murid erbaris*
all students line up
'All students stand in line'

(9) *Melala baba kami bulung-bulung bunga kalincayo*
many bring us leaves flower kalincayo
'We bring a lot of leaves of kalincayo'.

Multiple meanings as well as general meanings and variations are also found in a number of repeated nouns ending in –*en*, as shown in (10).

(10) *Ogé* 'to read' : *ogé-ogén* 'reading materials'
Endé 'to sing' : *endé-endén* 'songs'
Suan 'to plant' : *suan-suanen* 'plants'
Asuh 'to foster (animals)' : *asuh-asuhen* 'livestock/cattles'

The plural meaning of a noun can also be inserted into verbs or repeated adjectives that are used as predicates, as indicated in (11)-(14):

(11) *Ndai bugis-bugis kami kerina*
ago healthy we all
'some time ago, we were healthy'

(12) *Iluh na dëm-dëm ibas mata*
tears possessive full in eyes
'His/Her tears filled in his/her eyes'

(13) *Lanai ukur-ta mbué-mbué*
no more thoughts-our many
'We have no more things to consider'

(14) *Kumerket pertawa si megi-megi*
constantly laugh hear
'Those who heard it laughed constantly'

C. Immitation

This type of meaning generally occurs in nouns derived from verbs, adjectives, or other nouns. The meaning of immitation can be used to explain the meaning of "likeness", as shown in (15).

(15) *nipé* 'snake' : *nipé-nipé* 'leave caterpillar'
turé 'bamboo porch/at both ends/traditional house' : *turé-turé* 'hill at the foot of a mountain'
tua 'old' : *tua-tua* 'adult/married'
nguda 'young' : *singuda-nguda* 'young woman, girl'
tabeh 'delicious': *tabeh-tabeh* 'fatty, meat, having fat'

Repeting the adjectives of color also results in the meaning of "likeness", as shown in (16).

(16) *megara* 'red' : *megara-megara* 'reddish'
mbiring 'black' : *mbiring-mbiring* 'blackish'

Repetitive adjectives also appear as derivatives by prefix *pe-*, and by confix *pe-...-ken* indicating the meaning of pretense, as indicated in (17).

(17) *senang* 'happy' : *pesenang-senang bana* 'pretending to be happy'
ganjang 'tall' : *peganjang-ganjangken* 'play great'

Consider (18) and (19) that there are also a number of verbs that can be repeated to give an imitative / similar meaning.

(18) *medem* 'to sleep' : *medem-medem* 'lie back, lean back'
bahan 'to make' : *bahan-bahan* 'cause or make temporary conditions'

(19) *Bahan-bahan ia jadi anak beru.*
make she become child female
'He can be a temporary substitute for your daughter (though she is not your blood daughter)'.

D. Repetition

Repetition is the most common meaning related to repetitive verbs which can be either transitive or intransitive and either root or derived words. For repetition with repeaitive meanings having *er-*, *ter-*, and *N-* prefixes, their basic words are usually

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repeated first, then such prefixes are added, as shown in (20).

(20) *bual* 'gab' : *erbual-bual* 'to tell various gab stories, to chat'
daram 'to seek' : *terdaram-daram* 'to look around here and there'
ulih 'come back' : *mulih-ulih* 'always come back, to repeat again and again, to return'
kawil 'a trap' : *ngkawil-kawil* 'to fish'
ende 'a song' : *rendé-rendé* 'sing a number of songs (this form is an exception where repetition occurs in words with affixes)'

In active transitive verbs in (21), the total repetition happens to all words beginning with *N-* prefix but the suffix is moved to the end of the root being repeated.

(21) *sungkun* 'to ask' : *nungkun-nungkun* 'to wonder'
tatap 'to see': *natap-natap* 'to look around'
ukur 'to think' : *ngukur-ngukuri* 'to think of'
apus 'to wipe' : *ngapus-ngapusi* 'to wipe repeatedly'

The translation of the sentences in (22)-(26) do not always contain outward expressions of repetitive actions, although, it must be understood, the actions occur more than once and are most likely done by more than one actors.

(22) *La kenca lit pertempuren, la kai pé man ukuren. Bual-bual, tawa-tawa ras rendé-rendé.*
no if avail battle, no avail for thought. To chat, to laugh and to sing
'If there is no battle, there is nothing to think about. Only make jokes, laughter, and singing'

(23) *Dareh ndarat ergulpa-gulpa*
blood gush out
'Blood spurts out'

(24) *Sapu-sapuna kucing é*
stroking cat the
'to stroke the cat'

(25) *Meriah kal ukur anak kuta ngidah-ngidah bulan é enggo terang*
excited very minds child village look around month the already clear
'The villagers are happy to see the moon returning to normal (after a lunar eclipse)'

(26) *Tupung wari cerah é enterem kal kami cilas-cilas*
during day sunny the many very we sun-bathe
'On a clear day, many of us get sun-bathing'

At the roots of verbs being repeated, their actors appear in repetitive forms as in (27).

(27) *niding-niding* 'to install, to trap' : *peniding-niding* 'juru, a trapping net'
ngkawil-kawil 'to fish' : *pengkawil-kawil* 'fisherman'
rendé-rendé 'to sing songs' : *perendé-rendé* 'a singer'
jagar-jagar 'to make kidding' : *perjagar-jagar* 'a comedian'

The meaning of the repetition sometimes becomes weak because of being mixed with the meaning of duration. Please refer to an example in (28).

(28) *nimai* 'to await' : *nima-nimai* 'to wait for'
njemba 'to push' : *njemba-jemba* 'to push continuously and orderly'
ngukuri 'to think' : *ngukur-ngukuri* 'to imagine'

The eaning of duration is also expressed through repetition of nouns having time units and prefix *er-*. Consider the data in (29).

(29) *bulan bulan* : erbulan-bulan 'for months'

E. Emphatic

There are five patterns [see in (i)-(v)] in which the process of repetition is intended to express the meaning of emphatic.

(i) Verbs and predictive adjectives may appear in the negation (the resulting meanings are: *tidak sama sekali* 'not at all', or *tidak selayaknya* 'not properly'. Consider the examples in (30)-(33).

(30) *Inem gajah lau telagah ndai, tapi lalap la keri-keri*
drink telephant water pool that but always not end
'The elephant drinks water in the pool, but (the water) never runs out'.

(31) *Ola méla-méla*
       don't shy
       'Don't be shy'.

(32) *Véspa-na la nggeluh-nggeluh*
Vespa-his not alive
'His scooter can't work'.

(33) *Lanai   ku-bahan   tading-tading lembing-ku é.*
not I-again make leave spear-my that
'I will never leave my spear again'.

(ii)   The meaning of emphatic is also expressed in causative transitive verbs beginning with *pe-* and *ken-* which are derived from basic forms of intransitive verbs and repetitive adjectives (these forms generally appear in imperative sentences). Pay attention to the examples in (34)-36).

(34) *Pepalem-palem lebé pusuh-ndu*
Cool at first heart-your
'Calm your heart first'.

(35) *Peturah-turah sitik ukur-ndu*
grow mind possession-your
'Be mature!'.

(36) *Ola sia-siaken pemeré Tuhan Dibata*
don't useless gift God Dibata
'Don't make the gift of God Dibata useless'.

(iii) Repeated adjectives functioning as adverbs of manner are generally accompanied by a touch of meaning on the intensity of the action. Consider the examples in (37)-(39).

(37) *Rukurlah kam mbages-mbages*
Think you deep
'Think carefully'.

(38) *Pedas-pedas ikarang kenna kerbo*
hurry cage he buffalo
'He quickly brings the buffalo into the cage'.

(39) *Pan-na belona ntabeh-ntabeh*
eat-she betel delicious
'She chewed her betel with pleasure'.

(iv) Repetitive adjectives used as predicates and followed by an emphatic particle produce the meaning of *comparative* (from thge non-repetitive adjectives). Examples can be seen in (40)-(41).

(40) *Ndekah-ndekah nge maka dung sada-sada rumah*
later on that so finished one by one house
'It takes a long time to build a single house (it is longer than what is expected)'.

(41) *Akap kéna murah-murah nge kai pé !*
Think what you easy what
'Do you think it easy, don't you?'

(v)   Many adverbs and function words, especially prepositions, conjunctions and verbs, may undergo repetition process either through mandatory process or through non-mandatory. In general, the semantic relationship between the original root and the form of repetition are characterized by the meaning of a higher intensity of action. Consider examples in (42)-(45).

(42) *Lebé* 'first' : *lebé-lebé* 'the first one'
      Ras 'together' : *ras-ras* 'altogether'
      Tuhu 'correct' : *tuhu-tuhu* 'correct'
      Bagi 'as if' : *bagi-bagi* 'as if'
      Taren 'cancel' : *taren-taren* 'part time'
      Menam 'almost' : *menam-menam* 'almost'

(43) a. *Menam jam siwah*
      almost o'clock nine
      "It is almost nine o'clock (it is generally at nine o'clock)'.
      b. *Menam-menam jam siwah*
      almost o'clock nine
      'It is almost nine o'clock (a few minutes to nine)'.

(44) a. *Man kam lebé*
      eat you first
      'You eat first, please'.
      b. *Ia lebé-lebé bengket ngalur-ngalur Lau Biang*
      he first come in valley Lau Biang
      'he becomes the first one to enter the Lau biang valley'.

(45) a. *Ras kita man!*
      together we eat
      'Let's us eat together'.

b. *Ras-ras kita man*!
together we eat
'Let's us eat together' (this sentence is more emphatic than (45a).

2. Uncertainty

In certain words, the repetition forms present the meaning of uncertainty or generality. Various types of words that produce this kind of meaning may be learned in (i)-(v).

(i) Nouns to show locatives

(46) *... terberita kahé-kahé kolu-kolu*
... spreading up-stream down-stream
... '(The news) has spread to everywhere'

(47) *I dauh-dauh nari ku-idah enggo rëh beru Ginting*
Keep distant from I-see have come female Ginting
'From distance I can see (that) a female from Ginting clan has come'.

There are a number of locative nouns that usually go through a repetition process, if the location of the foreground contains an interpretation that is more abstract than literal. Consider the examples in (48)-(49).

(48) *I lebé-lebé kelas*
in front class
'In front of the classroom'

(49) *I tengah-tengah anak kuta é*
in middle child town the
'Among the villagers'

(ii) Adjectives
Some adjectives appearing in reduplication can be seen in (50)-(52).

(50) *Adi ku-idah ia sakit-sakit mekuah até-ku*
if I-see he sick sorry heart-my
'If I see him, I feel sorry (to hear that)'.

(51) *Nangkeng-nangkeng pé idalanina kang*
up although followed by he
'Although the trajectory was mostly climbing, he kept going'

(52) *Sip-sip Lau Bengap*
silent river Bengap
'Although Lau Bengap is silent, it can drift away'

(iii) Specific question words.

Several specific question words can be seen in (53).

(53) *Piga* 'several' : *piga-piga* 'several'
Ndingan 'when' : *ndigan-ndigan* 'sometimes, whenever'
Kai 'what' : *kai-kai* 'whatever'

In a negative sentence, the form of repetition indicates the uncertainty of meaning; meanwhile, in a positive sentence, the meaning changes to an inclusive nature. Consider the examples in (54)-(56).

(54) *Aku la ku ja ku ja*
I not somewhere
'I do not go anywhere'.

(55) *Lawes ia la nadingken tinading kai-kai pé*
go he not leave inheritance whatever
'He left without leaving anything'.

(56) *I ja i ja pé i jah lit juma*
Everywhere overthere available fields
'In the whole region there are always fields'.

(iv) The time support and certain numerical units contain indeterminate meanings. Please pay attention in the examples in (57)-(59).

(57) *Piga* 'several' : *piga-piga* 'several'
Sekali 'once' : *sekali-sekali* 'once in a while'
Kentisik 'for a while' : *kentisik-kentisik* 'a glance'

(58) *Ibas sada-sada daerah*
in one region
'Only in a certain region'

(59) *Déba-déba ngenca ieteh gelar perlebéna*
several only know name their possession
'Only several of them can trace their first names'

(v) A number of repetitive intransitive verbs are also characterized by indeterminate notions, "mixing" (Rosen 1977: 4) or lack of direction or purpose; this meaning tends to overlap with the meaning of repetition and

plural. Consider examples in (60)-(61).

(60)   *Gawah-gawah até-ku*
        walk hati heart-my
        'I want to walk around'.

(61)   *Sëh i Lau Kawar, déba ia ridi-ridi, déba ngerakit é, maka kundu-kundul*
        arrive in lake Kawar, exist who bathe, exist sail the, then sit
        ia kerina i tepi i dano é.
        he all in side in lake the
        'When arriving at Lake Kawar, several bathe, the others sail, then all of them sit at the lake side'.

3. Other Meanings

There are several other patterns of meaning that are not too dominant apart from the meanings above, as indicated in (i)-(ii).

    (i) The reduplication of several phrases of certain measurement and the phrases of numericals result in the meanings of "in the group consisting of ...". The meanings are otherwise considered as the distributive meanings, but, actually, as the repetition of meanings.

(62)   *sada-sada* 'one by one'
        sekalak-sekalak 'one by one (for person)'
        dua-dua 'tandem'
        telu-telu 'three by three'

    (ii) The reduplication for pronouns is followed by the touch of meanings which indicate a bow or an erasing of identity.

(63)   *Tapi adi kami-kami saja kerina anak sekolah la até kami melas*
        but if we only all child school not heart we brave
        'But, if only we are as school children,we are not brave'.

4. Partial Reduplication

The process of partial reduplication is the characteristics of the Singalur Lau dialect and the western Karo dialect, except for the first two examples of words which are generally accepted for all dialects in KL. In this reduplication what is repeated is only the first syllable of the root word. Here, the tendency for vowels to occur in repeated syllables varies freely with the sound of schwa (e). The result of meaning from this partial reduplication process is similar to the meaning of the whole reduplication process. Consider the examples in (64).

(64)   *beré-beré* : *beberé* 'family name from mother'
        pagi-pagi : *papagi (or pepagi)* 'tomorrow'
        pelin-pelin : *pepelin* 'just, merely'
        galang-galang: *gagalang (or gegalang)* 'to lie down'
        gawah-gawah : *gagawah (or gegawah)* 'to stroll'
        giang-giang : *gigiang (or gegiang)* 'to run around'
        ngadi-ngadi : *ngangadi* 'to relax'

Although many reduplication words are partially reduplicated, the process of partial reduplication is not very productive. For example, *piga-piga* (several) cannot be simplified to **pipiga* or **pepiga*.

5. Alliterated Reduplication

Unlike what is found in the various regional languages, for example Aceh language (see Durie 1985a: 43; Bahasa Indonesia (see MacDonald 1976: 32), in KL there are very few forms of reduplication. In two pairs of words [see (65)] there is a difference in sound in one of the vowels or consonants. In KL, the reduplication seems to be caused only by coincidence, where the two words that are at odds appear together in a sentence structure.

(65)   *jemolah-jemolé* 'to swing back and forth'
        melandas-melindes 'free and unobstructed'

6. Type of MR in KL based on Forms

Based on the analysis of the process and the meaning of the morphemic reduplication above, it can be determined that the morphemic reduplication is based on the forms of reduplication produced by the words which are the basis for the forms of reduplication produced. The types of MR in KL are summarized in (A)-(I).

A. (D + R) Type

This type of root is only undergoing the reduplication.

(66)   *Tulan* : *tulan-tulan* 'bones'
   kuta : *kuta-kuta* 'villages'
   sinuan: *sinuan-sinuan* 'plants'
   kejadin : *kejadin-kejadin* 'incidents'
   gelar : *gelar-gelar* 'names'
   murid : *murid-murid* 'pupils'
   bulung : *bulung-bulung* 'leaves'
   bugis : *bugis-bugis* 'healthy'
   ngidah : *ngidah-ngidah* 'to look around'
   cilas : *cilas-cilas* 'sunbathe',
   mbiring: *mbiring-mbiring* 'blackish'

B. (D + R) + -en) Type
This type appears in certain KtB and consists of roots undergoing reduplication which is added with suffix *-en*.
(67)   *Motor* : *motor-motoren* 'toy car'
   kapal : *kapal-kapalen* 'toy ship'
   anak : *anak-anaken* 'doll'
   kartu : *kartu-kartuan* 'toy card'
   dokter : *dokter-dokteren* 'to act as a doctor'
   sekolah : *sekolah-sekolahen* 'to act as pupils'

C. ((D + R) + ke-/-en) Type
The basic (D) of this type is only found in adjectives. This type explains that basic (D) first undergoes reduplication then gets an additional confix *ke-* and *-en*.
(68)   *Megara* : *kemegara-megarahen* 'reddish'
   Meratah : *kemeratah-meratahen* 'greeny'
   Biru : *kebiru-biruen* 'bluish'
   Mbiring : *kembiring-mbiringen* 'blackish'

D. ((D + R) + er-) Type
This type indicates that the basic forms has a repetitive basis basically (D).
(69)   *erlangi* : *erlangi-langi* 'to swim again and again'
   erdalan : *erdalan-dalan* 'to walk around'
   ercuba : *ercuba-cuba* 'to try again and again'
   erincet : *erincet-incet* 'to jam'

E. (D + (R + er-) Type
In this type the root words with prefix *er-* experience a reduplication in their roots (D)

by repeating the D first of all, as indicated in (70).
(70)   *erganti* : *ganti-erganti* 'to exchange'
   ertudung : *tudung-ertutung* 'to cover head'
   erkampoh : *kampoh-erkampoh* 'to wear sarong'
   ersaluar : *saluar-ersaluar* 'to wear pants'

F. ((D + R) + m-) Type
This type shows that the root forms (D) have the prefix *m-* which is reduplicated [see (71)].
(71)   *mbaca* : *mbaca-baca* 'to read again and again'
   mbalut : *mbalut-balut* 'to wrap and to wrap again'
   mbaba : *mbaba-baba* 'to involve'
   mbelgang : *mbelgang-belgang* 'to boil and to boil'

G. ((D + R) + m-/-ken) Type
In this type the affixed root undergoes repetition in its root (D), as written in (72).
(72)   *mperidiken (a child)*: *mperidi-ridiken (a child)* 'to bathe (a child)'
   mpersadaken : *mpersada-sadaken* 'to unite'
   mperngudaken : *mpenguda-ngudaken* 'to make ease'
   mpergalangken : *mpergalang-galangken* 'to exaggerate'

H. (D + (R + si-/-en)) Type
This type means that the reduplication to the root (D) is done by using the confix *si-* and *-en*; examples can be seen in (73).
(73)   *Pek* : *sipekpeken* 'to hit each other'
   Cirem : *sicirem-ciremen* 'to smile each other'
   Salam : *sisalam-salamen* 'to shake hands each other'
   Ema : *siema-emaen* 'to kiss each other'

I. ((D + R) + er-/-en) Type
In this type the D is reduplicated and then followed by confix *er-* and *-en*, as shown in (74).
(74)   *sembur*: *ersembur-semburen* 'to spirt each other'

cidur : *ercidur-ciduren* 'to spit again and again'

duhun : *erduhun-duhunen* 'to chew again and again'

lumba : *erlumba-lumbaen* 'to compete each other'

CONCLUSIONS

Reduplication referring to bring together one morpheme with another morpheme has its own rules in KL and morpheme becomes one element that is meaningful and functions to form words. Based on the process and meaning of the MR such as onomatopoeia, plural meanings, imitation, repetition, emphatic (or affirmation), uncertainty, other meanings, forms of partial reduplication, and forms of alliteration reduplication, there are nine types of MR in Karo, for instance the types of (D + R), (D + R) + *-en*), ((D + R) + *ke-/-en*), ((D + R) + *er-*), (D + (R + *er-*), ((D + R) + *m-*), ((D + R) + *m-/-ken*), tipe (D + (R + si-/-ken)) , and ((D + R) + *er-/-en*).

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