

morphophonemic reduplication. In BI, full reduplication is depicted in word *meja* (table) that becomes *meja-meja* (tables) after experiencing the reduplication process. Therefore, the example of partial reduplication can be identified in word *laki* (man) that becomes *lelaki* (men). Both words above contain plural meaning. Moreover, based on preliminary observation, *Tajionese* has several reduplications that is shown in table below.

Table 1. Preliminary example of *Tajionese* reduplications

No	Root	Reduplicatio n	BI	English
1.	Nginang	Nginang- nginang	Makan- makan	Feast/supp er
2.	Lampa	Nolampa- lampa	Berjalan- jalan	Walking
3.	Linjok	lilinjok	Lari-lari	Running
4.	Gongcing	Mogongcing- gongcing	Mengguntin g-gunting	Cutting

Table 1 presents the reduplication in *Tajionese* as a bit similar to Bahasa Indonesia reduplication phenomena. It has Affixed-Reduplication as seen in word *mogongcing-gongcing*. *Gongcing* is the root, and the prefix *mo-* is attached to the root to create progressive meaning. In *lilinjok*, there is a sound alteration where the second syllable of *linjok* is omitted to create progressive meaning. Moreover, there is an exceptional phenomenon where partial reduplication is sometimes perceived as full reduplication, as seen in the word *teseru-seru* (spoons), *teladi-ladi* (knives) and *telokaloka* (bananas). The morpheme *te-* is considered a stem extender or zero morpheme because it does not have any grammatical function.

In addition, the previous studies about *Tajionese* reduplication explained that in noun and adjectives aspects, *Tajionese* has perception-based meaning. *Tajionese* also has full and affixed reduplication such as *naus-naus* (traditional loinclothes) and *sapu-sapuku* (Hasan, 2018). However, there is a limited exploration of the *Tajionese*, and the recent study by Sumarni & Ida (2021) only focuses on the interference phenomenon caused by the *Tajionese* language on Bahasa Indonesia utterance. However, these results did not cover the morpho-lexical alteration, primarily the reduplication aspect of *Tajionese*. For these reasons, the researcher considers it necessary to conduct further research about the current issue.

In addition, the native speaker of *Tajionese* is gradually reduced since the younger generations do not want to preserve the language. Moreover, the old generations did not give a further introduction to the importance of regional language as part of cultural heritage.

In such a dilemma, the researcher wants to study the *Tajionese* from the morphology point of view specifically the reduplication aspect. However, in the current study, the

researcher ought to reveal the reduplication of every word category and type of reduplication. Thus, the researcher hopes it would give a new perspective on the reduplication of *Tajionese* based on the part that has not been previously explored.

METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research because this research does not carry out calculations. The qualitative research method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data in the community. Djajasudarma (2010:11) explains that a qualitative approach that uses oral data requires informants with the necessary criteria. Therefore, the number of informants is not determined. Thus, research purposes determine, in other words, the number of informants.

Sources of data in this study were oral and written data. Enunciated data as primary data were obtained directly from native speakers of the *Tajio* language in Kasimbar village, Kasimbar sub-district, Parigi Moutong district, while written data as supporting data were obtained from *Tajio* songs and poems.

To obtain data, the researcher chose informants who fit the criteria regarding the selection and determination of informants, which refers to the view of Djajasudarma (2010:20), which suggests that the criteria that an informant must meet are the informant must have authenticity as a language speaker, mature and have a standardized pronunciation, and have no abnormalities in pronouncing the phonemes of the language under study.

In this study, the researcher involved small number of informants. However, the researchers prioritized the quality of the informants. Thus, researchers took information from several informants as shown in the table below.

Table 2. Research's informants

No.	Name	Roles	Origins
1.	M. Ihwan Sudirham	Kasimbar Headman	Kasimbar, Central Celebes
2.	Muridu MT Suppu	Elder, Tribal Chieftain	Kasimbar Central Celebes
3.	Abdul Haris	Resident	Kasimbar Central Celebes
4.	Hasrin M Badong	Resident	Kasimbar Central Celebes

The researcher purposely chose these four people as informants with consideration that the informant's parents, wife or husband were born and raised in Kasimbar village and rarely or never left their village. In addition, these

informants know the culture and history of their village, and researchers were assured that they would provide representative information.

This study utilized instruments such as data cards to facilitate researchers in accessing and categorizing raw data. After the data has been successfully sorted, the data will be ready for analysis. The data that did not meet the requirements will be excluded so that the data used were only representative. This data collection was done through field research to obtain data directly from informants in the form of Tajio language utterances containing reduplication. In addition, the interview method was carried out through a direct conversation with predetermined speakers as an informant. The researcher obtained data by participating in the conversation while listening to the conversation and noting things related to the data needed, the researcher is directly involved in dialogue with the Tajio tribe.

Using note-taking techniques to obtain data, the researcher recorded the informant's speech spontaneously or planned. The researcher used the note-taking technique to find out the realization of specific phonemes, not only by listening to the sounds produced by the informant but also by looking at how the sounds were produced. Furthermore, the data were obtained through a conversation by luring someone or several informants to want to talk about research-related problems. The researcher used the technique when there was a conversation between the researcher and the informant in which the researcher provided stimulation (initiating) to the informant about the forms and meanings contained in the reduplication of the *Tajionese* language.

In addition, researchers obtained data through one-on-one interview or conversation. In implementing this technique, the researcher directly conducted a conversation using the informant's language sourced from an inducement that has been prepared (in the form of a question list) or spontaneously, meaning that the inducement could appear in the middle of a conversation.

To analyze the existing data, the author employed the distributional and equivalent methods (Sudaryanto, 2018). The distributional method was used to see the form of reduplication formation in the *Tajionese* language. At the same time, the equivalent method was used to explain each meaning in the reduplication of the *Tajionese* language. The equivalent method is a method with researchers' ability to determine whether Indonesian reduplication was also contained in the reduplication of the *Tajionese* language. The researcher decided to identify noun verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

In addition, the researcher exemplified the analysis results based on the findings using tables. Using tables could make

it more leisurely for readers to identify the research findings efficiently. Using a systematic and detailed description, the researcher expects that readers can take important information and get to know one of the languages in Central Celebes, Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found reduplication in the *Tajionese* language, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbials. As for the results of the research and data analysis, the researchers found three forms of reduplication in the Tajio language: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication combined with affixes. These findings are described in detail in the following discussion with the hope that readers will get a bright spot from the findings of this study.

1. Total reduplication/ Full Reduplication

Full reduplication is a repetition process in which the root word is repeated as a whole. In the Tajio language, this recurrence occurs in the noun, verb and adverbial word classes.

2. Full reduplication of the noun class *Tajio* language.

The form of full reduplication that classifies nouns can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Full reduplication of *Tajionese* (Noun)

	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vunua</i>	<i>Vunua-vunua</i>
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Rumah (house)	Rumah-Rumah (houses)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Kadera</i>	<i>Kadera-kadera</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Kursi (chair)	Kursi-kursi (chairs)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Rong</i>	<i>Rong-rong</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Daun (leaf)	Daun-daun (leaves)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Rui</i>	<i>Rui-rui</i>
4.	Bahasa Indonesia	Duri (spike)	Duri-duri (spikes)

From the example above, it can be seen that the exact duplication of the root word occurs in the noun class. To prove these examples, repetition of noun class can be seen in the sentences described in the table below.

Table 4. Example sentences of full reduplication in the noun

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vunua-vunua eytu najatmo</i>
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	Bahasa Indonesia	Rumah-rumah itu sudah rusak (The houses are already damaged)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>alao sia`u kadera-kadera eytu</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	ambilkan saya kursi-kursi itu (get me those chairs !)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>ava minyei rong-rong eytu</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	bawa kesini daun-daun itu (bring the leaves here!)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>rui-rui i pu nulemo eytu neontung pia</i>
4.	Bahasa Indonesia	duri-duri di pohon jeruk itu tajam sekali (the thorns on the orange tree are very sharp)

Based on sentences above, it has been proven that reduplication occupies the noun class because all the primary forms undergo total reduplication. Moreover, the meaning of reduplication demonstrated by the previous tables 3 & 4 is plural.

3. Full reduplication of the *Tajionese* (verb)

The full reduplication of the verb class with its basic forms can be seen in the following example:

Table 5. Full reduplication of *Tajionese* (Verb)

	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Nginang</i>	<i>Nginang-nginang</i>
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Makan (eat)	Makan-makan (feast)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Ngodung</i>	<i>Ngodung-ngodung</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Duduk (sit)	Duduk-duduk (sitting)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Linjok</i>	<i>Lilinjok</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Lari (run)	Lari-lari (running)

The part of the word that is repeated is the root or free morpheme. The repetition still possesses the word category. To prove that these examples are full reduplications of verb classes, see table 6.

Table 6. Full reduplication in a sentence (Verb)

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Heru</i>	<i>nginang-nginang</i> <i>taipang</i>
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	Bahasa Indonesia	Heru makan-makan manga (Heru is eating mango)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Aldi ngodung-ngodung I yangkung pu nutaipang</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi duduk-duduk di bawah pohon manga (Aldi is sitting under the mango tree)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Aldi lilinjok I gigis posoleong</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi lari-lari di pinggir pantai (Aldi is running on the beach)

Table 6 shows that the word *nginang-nginang* and *ngodung-ngodung* is considered predicate. Based on the analysis, the researcher concluded that the repetition contained in those sentences had a predicate function. In addition, only a verb can be a predicate, confirming that those words were indeed verbs.

4. Full Reduplication (Adverbial).

Tabel 7. *Tajionese* full reduplication (adverb)

	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Doondong</i>	<i>Doondong</i>
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Pagi (morning)	Pagi-pagi (early)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Bembengi</i>	<i>Bembengi</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Sore (afternoon)	Sore-sore (afternoon)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Mondoung</i>	<i>Ndoung-ndoung</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Malam (evening)	Malam-malam (evening)

The table 7 shows that there were reduplications process that formed adverbs. However, different from English those words are considered as nouns. Therefore, in this study the researcher did not use English as the main indicator.

Table 8. Full reduplication in sentences (adverb)

	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Doondong pia Ani nonggabumo teyaniong</i>
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Pagi-pagi sekali Ani sudah memasak nasi (Early in the morning , Ani has cooked rice)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Bembengi Aldi nentensile lami jong</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Sore-sore Aldi pulang dari kebun (In the afternoon Aldi comes home from the farm)

<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Ndoung-ndoung</i>	<i>Aldi mao nelolo tebau</i>
3. Bahasa Indonesia	Malam-malam	Aldi pergi mencari ikan (Aldy goes fishing at night)

The table above shows that *doondong* shows specific time information. Thus, it can be concluded that the repetition in the sentence above functions as an adverb. Every word that functions as an adverb in Bahasa Indonesia are considered an adverbial word class. This analysis proved that the complete repetition of the adverbial word class was also found in the *Tajionese* language. Therefore, the repetition above has the meaning of the adverb of time.

5. Partial Reduplication

Partial reduplication is the repetition of words that occur in some syllables. The research showed partial reduplication in the *Tajionese* included noun, verb, adjective, and adverbial word classes.

6. Partial reduplication of *Tajionese* noun.

Based on the research data and data analysis, it was found that some reduplications of noun word classes in the *Tajio* language have affixes *te-* and *mo-*. The form of partial reduplication can be identified in the following example:

Table 9. Partial reduplication with prefix (te-) (noun)

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Ladi</i>	<i>Te+ladi</i>	<i>Teladi-ladi</i>
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Pisau (knife)	Pisau (knife)	Pisau-pisau (knives)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Naus</i>	<i>Te+naus</i>	<i>Tenau-naus</i>
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Sarung	Sarung	Sarung-sarung
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tondok</i>	<i>Te+tondok</i>	<i>Tetondok-tondok</i>
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Pagar (fence)	Pagar	Pagar-pagar (fences)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vatu</i>	<i>Te+vatu</i>	<i>Tevatu-vatu</i>
4.	Bahasa Indonesia	Batu (stone)	Batu	Batu-batu (stones)
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Kadera</i>	<i>Te+kadera</i>	<i>Tekadera-kadera</i>
5.	Bahasa Indonesia	Kursi (chair)	Kursi	Kursi-kursi (chairs)

Table 10. The example of partial reduplication with prefix (te-) in a sentence (noun)

<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Teladi-ladi</i>	<i>eytu najatmo</i>
1. Bahasa Indonesia	Pisau-pisau	itu sudah rusak (Those knives are broken)
<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tenau-naus</i>	<i>eytu nebiatmo</i>
2. Bahasa Indonesia	Sarung-sarung	itu sudah robek (Those sarongs have been torn)
<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tetondok-tondok</i>	<i>eytu najatmo</i>
3. Bahasa Indonesia	Pagar-pagar	itu sudah rusak (Those fences are broken)
<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tevatu-vatu</i>	<i>eytu nabasag pia</i>
4. Bahasa Indonesia	Batu-batu	itu besar sekali (Those stones are huge)
<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tekadera-kadera</i>	<i>eytu najatmo</i>
5. Bahasa Indonesia	Kursi-kursi	itu sudah rusak (Those chairs are broken)

Table 10 shows that those words were repeated partially and occupied a noun category. The prefix *te-* in those words did not have any function and did not change the word category. For those reasons, the prefix *te-* is considered a stem extender or zero morphemes. Moreover, those words have a plural meaning.

Table 11 Partial reduplication with prefix (mo-) (noun)

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Seru</i> (scoop)	<i>Mo+Nyeru</i>	<i>Monyeru-nyeru</i> (scooping)
1.	Bahasa Indonesia	Sendok	Menyendok	Menyendok-nyendok
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Kakaer</i> (sweep)	<i>Mo+ngaer</i>	<i>Mongaer-ngaer</i> (sweeping)
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	Sapu	Menyapu	Menyapu-nyapu
	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Goncing</i> (cut)	<i>Mo+goncing</i>	<i>Mogoncing-goncing</i> (cutting)
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	Gunting	Menggunting	Menggunting-gunting

Table 12. The example of partial reduplication with prefix (mo-) in a sentence (noun)

1.	Tajionese	Aldi monyeru-nyeru tebayas (Aldi is scooping the sand)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi menyendok-nyendok pasir
2.	Tajionese	Ani mongaer-ngaer teomok I tolo vunua (Ani is sweeping the rubbish in front of the house)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Ani menyapu-nyapu rumput di depan rumah
3.	Tajionese	Aldi mogoncing-goncing garatas (Aldi is cutting the paper)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi menggunting-gunting kertas

In contrast to reduplication, which has the affix *te-*, Table 12 shows that partial reduplication with the affix *mo-* has the function of modifying the noun class into a verb. In addition, the word's semantic meaning will alter, namely, explaining an action carried out repeatedly.

7. Partial reduplication of Tajionese affixed verb (mo-)

The researcher found that there were two affixed verbal reduplication were *mo-* and *no-*.

Table 13. Partial reduplication of Tajionese affixed verb (mo-)

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	Tajionese	<i>Ngugas</i> (wash)	<i>Mo+ngugas</i>	<i>Mongugas-ngugas</i> (washing)
	Bahasa Indonesia	cuci	Mencuci	Mencuci-cuci
2.	Tajionese	<i>Itai</i> (look)	<i>Mo+ngintai</i>	<i>Mengintai-ngintai</i> (looking)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Lihat	Melihat	Melihat-lihat
3.	Tajionese	<i>Baula</i> (throw)	<i>Mo+Mbaula</i>	<i>Mombaula-baula</i> (throwing)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Lempar	Melempar	Melempar-lempar
4.	Tajionese	<i>Nginang</i> (eat)	<i>Mo+nginang</i>	<i>Monginang-nginang</i> (eating)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Makan	Memakan	Memakan-makan

5.	Tajionese	Bobak (hit)	<i>Mo+mbobak</i>	<i>Mombobak-bobak</i> (hitting)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Pukul	Memukul	Memukul-mukul

Table 13 shows that the reduplication process did not change the word category. The researcher put those words into sentences to ensure the category and function. Those sentences can be identified in the following table:

Table 14. The example of affixed verbal reduplication prefix *mo-* in sentences.

1.	Tajionese	Aldi mongugas-ngugas Suraya (Aldi is washing the dishes)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi mencuci-cuci piring
2.	Tajionese	Aldi mongintai-ngintai vua nutaipang to natasakmo (Aldi is looking at the ripe mangoes)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi melihat-lihat buah mangga yang sudah masak
3.	Tajionese	Aldi mombaula-mbaula vua nururiang (Aldi is throwing the durian)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi melempar-lempar buah durian
4.	Tajionese	Tepidi eytu monginang-nginang bau nogal (That cat is eating the dried fish)
	Bahasa Indonesia	kucing itu memakan-makan ikan kering
5.	Tajionese	Aldi mombobak-bobak teanganak nupidi (Aldi is hitting the kitten)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi memukul-mukul anak kucing

Table 14 provides examples of sentences retaining partial reduplication with the affix *mo-*. Prefix *mo-* does not change the word category, the meaning, or the function. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the affix *mo-* is a stem extender that does not have a grammatical function but only simplifies the pronunciation process.

Table 15. Partial verb reduplication with prefix *no-*.

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tambak</i> (play)	<i>No+tambak</i>	<i>Notambak-tambak</i> (playing)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Main	Bermain	Bermain-main
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Linjok</i> (run)	<i>No+Linjok</i>	<i>Nolinjok-linjok</i> (running)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Lari	Berlari	Berlari-lari
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Lampa</i> (walk)	<i>No+lampa</i>	<i>Nolanpa-lampa</i> (walking)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Jalan	Berjalan	Berjalan-jalan

Table 16. The example of verb reduplication with prefix *no-*.

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi <i>notambak-tambak</i> I g'gis posoleong (Aldi is playing on the beach)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi bermain-main di pinggir pantai
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi <i>nolinjok-linjok</i> I g'gis posoleong (Aldi is running on the beach)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi berlari-lari di pinggir pantai
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi <i>nolampa-lampa</i> I g'gis nujalang (Aldi is walking on the beach)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi berjalan-jalan di pinggir jalan

Tables 15 and 16 show that the reduplication with prefix *no-* is similar to prefix *mo-*. Both are identical because they do not change the word class, meaning, and function. The prefix *no-* in *Tajionese* has an active meaning.

8. *Tajionese* partial reduplication in adverb.

After scrutinizing the data, the researcher found *Tajionese* partial reduplication in the adverb category. Furthermore, the reduplication possessed the prefix *ne-*. Prefix *ne-* in *Tajionese* simultaneously appears with the root with adverb class.

Table 17. *Tajionese* adverbial partial reduplication with prefix *ne-*.

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Lusur</i> (lazy)	<i>Nelusur</i>	<i>Nelusur-lusur</i> (so lazy)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Malas	Malas	Malas sekali
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Piki</i> (stingy)	<i>Nepiki</i>	<i>Nepiki-piki</i> (very stingy)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Pelit	Pelit	Pelit Sekali
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Batak</i> (stupid)	<i>Nebatak</i>	<i>Nebatak-batak</i> (very stupid)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Bodoh	Bodoh	Bodoh sekali

Table 18. The example of partial reduplication in adverb with prefix *ne-* in sentences.

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi ane nituju mai I jong <i>nelusur-lusur</i> pia (Aldi, when asked to go to the garden, is very lazy.)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi kalau disuruh pergi kebun malas sekali
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi <i>nepiki-piki</i> pia ane niinda temotornya (Aldi is very stingy when someone borrows his motorbike.)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi pelit sekali kalau dipinjam motornya
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	Aldi <i>nebatak-batak</i> pia I sikola (Aldi is so stupid at school)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi bodoh sekali di sekolah

Table 18 demonstrates that reduplication has a superlative definition. It is depicted by the prefix *ne-* which means a great extent and only modifies adjectives. In the table, *batak* means *stupid* (adj), *nebatak-batak* means *so stupid*. Thus, the researcher concludes that reduplication above changes the word category adjective into an adverb.

9. *Tajionese* partial reduplication (adverb) with prefix *na-*.

Based on the investigation results, there were partial reduplications in the *Tajionese* class of words with affixed adverbs (*na-*). The prefix (*na-*) in *Tajionese* appears together with the root word in the form of an adverbial. Its appearance is coherent with the root, so its function as a

prefix is less prominent. Reduplication of some adverbial word classes can be seen in the table below:

Table 19. *Tajionese* partial reduplication (adverb) with prefix *na-*

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Kajal</i> (ugly)	<i>Na+kajal</i>	<i>Nakajal-kajal</i> (ugly)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Jelek	Jelek	Jelek
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Suli</i> (expensive)	<i>Na+Suli</i>	<i>Nasuli</i> (expensive)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Mahal	Mahal	Mahal-mahal
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Bari</i> (numerous)	<i>Na+bari</i>	<i>Nabari-bari</i> (numerous)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Banyak	Banyak	Banyak-banyak

Table 20. The example of *Tajionese* partial reduplication (adverb) with prefix *na-* in sentences.

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vunua I palu nakajal-kajal</i> (The house in Palu is ugly)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Rumah di Palu jelek-jelek
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Teoli nubau I pasar nasuli-suli jojo</i> (The price of fish in the market is very expensive)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Harga ikan di pasar mahal-mahal semua
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Nabari-bari vua nutaipang eytu</i> (Lots of mangoes)
	Bahasa Indonesia	banyak-banyak buah mangga itu
4.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>vua nutaipang eytu nabasag-basag</i> (Those mangoes are big)
	Bahasa Indonesia	buah mangga itu besar-besar

Based on the previous example, the researcher concluded that the partial reduplication in *Tajionese* adverb with prefix *na-* has excessive meaning.

10. *Tajionese* reduplication with the combination prefix and suffix.

The researcher found that in *Tajionese* certain reduplications were combined with prefix and suffix. Moreover, the combination has a similar function.

11. *Tajionese* combined affix reduplication (noun)

Based on the data, the researcher found that the *Tajionese* reduplication of nouns combined with prefixes *te-* and suffixes *-u*. The phenomenon can be identified in the following table:

Table 21. Noun combined with prefix *te-* and suffix *-u*.

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tuai</i> (little brother/sister)	<i>Te+tuai+u</i> (my borthers sister)	<i>Tetuai-tuai`u</i> (my little brothers/sisters)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Adik	Adikku	Adik-adikku
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Ipag</i> (brother/sister-in-law)	<i>Te+ipag+u</i> (my brother/sister-in-law)	<i>Teipag-teipag`u</i> (my brothers-in-law)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Ipar	Iparku	Ipar-iparku
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Loka</i> (banana)	<i>Te+loka+u</i> (my banana)	<i>Teloka-loka`u</i> (my bananas)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Pisang	Pisangku	Pisang-pisangku
4.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Pae</i> (rice)	<i>Te+pae+u</i> (my rice)	<i>Tepae-pae`u</i> (my rice)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Padi	Padiku	Padi-padiku

Table 22. The example of prefix *te-* and suffix *-u* in sentences.

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Tetuai-tuai`u mao nomeang</i> (My little brothers go fishing)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Adik-adiku pergi memancing
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Teipag-teipag`u mao nomeang</i> (My brother-in-laws go fishing.)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Ipar-iparku pergi memancing
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Teloka-loka`u nitovongmo jojo</i> (All my bananas have been cut down)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Pisang-pisangku sudah di tebang semua

The previous table shows that the prefix *te-* in *Tajionese* appears together with the base word in the form of a noun class. Its appearance is coherent with the root, so its function as a prefix is less prominent. The prefix *te-*, when Suparni, Rizky Anugrah Putra, Muhammad Fahrudin Aziz 505

added to the noun root word, does not change the word class and meaning. For example, *tepaē-pae'u* (*my rices*) is a class of noun words affixed with a prefix *te-*, and the affixation does not change the word's class and meaning. While the suffix *-u* contained in the *Tajionese* reduplication of the word *tetuai-tuai'u* (*my brothers and sisters*) expresses the meaning of ownership, such as *tepaē-pae'u* which states the meaning that the rice belongs to someone, and the meaning of repetition in above states plural marker.

13. Reduplication combined with prefix ne- and suffix mo-

The researcher found that *Tajionese* has a reduplication containing prefixes (ne-) and suffix (-mo). Those affixes can be identified in the following tables:

Table 23. Reduplication with prefix ne- and suffix -mo.

No	Language	Root	Affixation	Reduplication
1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Bobos</i> (rotten)	<i>Ne+bobos+m</i> <i>o</i> (have been rotten)	<i>Nebobos-bobosmo</i> (have been rotten)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Busuk	Sudah busuk	Sudah busuk-busuk
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Itong</i> (black)	<i>Ne+itong+mo</i> (have turned black)	<i>Neitong-itongmo</i> (have turned black)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Hitam	Sudah hitam	Sudah hitam-hitam
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Basag</i> (big)	<i>Ne+basag+m</i> <i>o</i> (have been big)	<i>Nebasag-basagmo</i> (big)
	Bahasa Indonesia	Besar	Sedah besar	Sudah besar-besar

Table 24 The example of reduplication containing prefix *ne-* and suffix *-mo* within sentences.

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>nebobos-bobosmo</i> tomok nubau eytu (<i>The smell of the fish is already rotten</i>)
	Bahasa Indonesia	sudah busuk-busuk baunya ikan itu
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>neitong-itongmo</i> vua nuloka eytu (<i>the bananas are black already</i>)
	Bahasa Indonesia	sudah hitam-hitam buah pisang itu
3.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>nebasag-basagmo</i> vua nutaipang eytu (<i>the mango is already big</i>)

Bahasa Indonesia	sudah besar-besar buah mangga itu
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Table 23 indicates that the *Tajionese* prefix (ne-) appears together with the root word in the form of an adjective. Its appearance is coherent with the root word, so its function as a prefix is less prominent. For example, the word *bobos* 'is affixed with a prefix (ne-) *nebobos* still has the meaning of the word 'rotten', so the prefix (ne-) in *Tajionese*, if affixed with the root in the form of an adjective, does not change the word class or the meaning of the word. Futhermore, the suffix -mo has a function as complement.

14. The meaning contained in Tajionese reduplication.

In this section, the researcher describes the meaning contained in the reduplication process in the *Tajionese* language. The meaning of repetition of *Tajionese* reduplication can be noticed in the example below, where the meaning of reduplication includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbials.

15. Expressing the plural meaning.

Table 25. Reduplication with plural meaning

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vunua eytu</i> Declare a house that has been damaged.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Rumah itu sudah rusak
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Vunua-vunua</i> (Declare many houses that have been damaged.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Those houses are broken

Table 25 shows that the sentence contained word *vunua* (houses) underwent the reduplication process in *Tajionese* into *vunua-vunua* (houses). After the reduplication process, it contains plural meaning. Thus, it can be concluded that the reduplication above has plural meanings.

16. Expressing repetitive action.

The reduplication which states the meaning of repeated actions in *Tajionese* can be seen in the word *neroroa* (screaming) in the sentence below:

Table 26. Reduplication containing frequent/repetitive action

1.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Aldi Neroroa</i> The sentence declares that Aldi is shouting.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi berteriak
2.	<i>Tajionese</i>	<i>Aldi neroroa-roroa</i>

	<i>Aldi is scream frequently</i>	The sentence declares that Aldi is repeatedly shouting.
Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi berteriak-teriak	

Table 26 shows that those sentences contained the root word *neroroo* (screaming) before the reduplication process. Then it becomes *nerorora-roroo* (frequently screaming) which means that the actor is screaming repetitively. Thus, it confirms that *Tajionese* reduplication with the prefix *ne-* contains a meaning in which an activity has done repetitively.

17. Expressing resemblance/ similarity.

Reduplication which states similarity in *Tajionese* can be noticed in the word *teyoto* (car) in the sentence below:

Table 27. Reduplication containing similarity meaning

1.	Tajionese	Aldi <i>nongoli teyoto</i> <i>Aldi buys a car.</i>	The sentence declares that Aldi buys a literal car.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi membeli mobil	
2.	Tajionese	Aldi <i>nongoli teyoto-o</i> <i>Aldi buys a toy car.</i>	The sentence declares that Aldi buys a toy car.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi membeli mobil-mobilan	

Table 27 clearly illustrates that in *Tajionese* the word *teyoto* (car) contained in the sentence above undergoes a partial reduplication process into *teyoto-oto*. The word *teyoto-oto*, in general in *Tajionese* means a children's toy that resembles a car (toy car). Thus, it can be concluded that in *Tajionese* there is a reduplication that states the meaning of resembling or similarity.

18. Expressing something that looks like or almost looks like.

Tabel 28. Reduplication expressing something that looks like.

1.	Tajionese	<i>Baju to nipakke ni aldi nemeas</i> <i>(Aldi wears a white shirt.)</i>	The sentences declares that Aldi wears a white shirt.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Baju yang dipakai aldi putih	
2.	Tajionese	<i>Baju to nipake ni aldi nemeas-meas</i> <i>(Aldi wears a whitetish shirt)</i>	The sentences declares that Aldi wears a whitetish shirt.

Bahasa Indonesia	Baju yang dipakai Aldi putih-putih.
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In the *Tajionese* language, the word *nemeas* (white) after undergoing a partial reduplication process becomes *nemeas-meas* (whitish) in the sentence above, in fact, the shirt is not really white, but rather *whitetish*.

19. Expressing high degree

Table 29. *Tajionese* reduplication expressing high degree

1.	Tajionese	<i>Nabasag teyoto eytu</i> <i>(The car is big)</i>	The sentence declares that the car's size is big.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Besar mobil itu	
2.	Tajionese	<i>Nabasag basag teyoto eytu</i> <i>(The car is so big)</i>	The sentence declares that the car's size is huge.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Besar sekali mobil itu	

Based on the data in table 29, the word *nebasag* (big) contained in the sentence above partially becomes *nebasag-basag* (so big) after undergoing the reduplication process. The word that has undergone reduplication expresses a high degree (very). Thus, it can be concluded that in the *Tajionese* reduplication, there are words that describe a high degree.

20. Expressing easy activity

Tabel 30. *Tajionese* reduplication expressing easy/convenient activity

1.	Tajionese	<i>Aldi sono tagunya ngodung-ngodung I tolo nuvunua</i> <i>(Aldi and his friends are sitting comfortably in front of the house)</i>	express the meaning that the act was carried out by Aldi comfortably, casually, and with pleasure.
	Bahasa Indonesia	Aldi dengan temannya duduk-duduk di depan rumah	

This is an unusual finding where in Bahasa Indonesia, reduplication generally means plural. However, in this finding, especially on the word *ngodung-ngodung*, the researcher unexpectedly found that the word reduplication possesses an adverbial meaning that specifically describes an activity that can be carried out effortlessly and pleasantly.

Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Melayu have different types of reduplication if compared to the Celebes language. This reduplication arises and develops due to the phenomenon of language updating caused by cultural acculturation. For example, Indonesian and Javanese generally retain identical reduplication patterns (Putri, 2017). Reduplication fundamentally constructs a plural mark in the BI. However, in the *Tajionese*, the researcher found that reduplication could form adverb markers. This is an unexpected finding for the researcher because reduplication is common in nouns and adverbs. Compared to other Celebes languages, such as Buginese, *Tajionese* generally has an inflectional meaning, while Buginese is more derivational (Nurhayati & Nurkholik, 2018; Sasaki, 2010; Stroud & Winkler, 2013). This is depicted by the findings which display that reduplication is often embedded with prefixes. When the researcher compares the reduplication type of the *Tajionese* language with other Kailinese language families, the researcher discovers that the reduplication system that is owned by both languages is relatively the same, for example in *Tajionese* there is *nabasag-basag* (so big) and Kailinese has *nambaso-baso* (so big). Both look the same because they are both included in the form of partial reduplication. For that reason, the researcher believes that the reduplication of languages that have the same dialect family will reflect the same form.

In the study of reduplication across different languages, distinct patterns emerge in Bahasa Indonesia, English, and *Tajionese*, revealing both similarities and differences in their morphological processes.

Bahasa Indonesia utilizes reduplication primarily to indicate pluralization or intensity by repeating whole or partial forms of words. According to Ramlan (2009, 2019) and Muslich (2009), this process involves repeating grammatical units—either entirely or partially—with or without phonemic variation. The characteristics of reduplication in Bahasa Indonesia include maintaining the same word class as the base form and ensuring that the meaning of the reduplicated form remains closely related to that of the original word.

English employs reduplication in a more varied manner. It manifests in three primary ways: (1) through full reduplication to create playful or colloquial expressions such as "pooh-pooh" or "wee-wee," (2) to convey specific structural characteristics, as seen in compounds like

"hurly-burly" and "roly-poly," and (3) to elaborate on the meaning of a word by combining it with a reduplicated form, exemplified by "sing-song" and "walkie-talkie." Unlike Bahasa Indonesia, English reduplication does not typically involve a grammatical function but rather serves to enhance expressive or descriptive quality.

Tajionese, on the other hand, displays a unique reduplication system characterized by three types: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication with affixation. The meanings conveyed through *Tajionese* reduplication include (1) indicating a large quantity, (2) denoting repetitive actions, (3) suggesting resemblance, (4) implying a moderate degree, (5) expressing intensity, and (6) conveying a sense of casualness or comfort in action. This system shows that *Tajionese* reduplication is not only a method of word formation but also a tool for nuanced semantic differentiation (Habibi, 2021).

In summary, while Bahasa Indonesia and *Tajionese* use reduplication to convey grammatical and semantic nuances within their respective languages, English primarily employs it for expressive and structural purposes. The patterns and functions of reduplication thus vary significantly across these languages, reflecting their unique morphological and communicative needs.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the researchers found that the *Tajionese* has 3 types of reduplication that often appear in daily interaction: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication with a combination of affixation. In addition, reduplication in *Tajionese* has meanings (1) stating the meaning of a lot, (2) stating the meaning of actions that are carried out repeatedly, (3) stating the meaning of resembling, (4) stating the meaning somewhat, (5) stating the very meaning, (6) expresses the meaning of actions that are done comfortably, casually. *Tajionese* is one of the regional languages that play a role in supporting the development of the Indonesian language, so it needs to be maintained and fostered through continuous research efforts. Due to the concise time and limited facilities, this research still lacks and needs criticism and suggestions for the readers. In addition, researchers still have not expanded the study to all dialects of the *Tajionese* language that are spread throughout the coast of Tomoni Bay, Central Celebes, Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future researchers will be able to research other dialects with thoroughly shed more light and introduce this cultural heritage to the international stage.

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