



FORM AND MEANING OF MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE REDUPLICATION IN SOLOK SELATAN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Language is a tool to communicate in human life and interact appropriately. In addition, in Indonesia, there are also regional languages depending on the regional ethnicity, such as the Minangkabau language. The Minangkabau language has very varied dialects, one of which is the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. This study discusses Reduplication in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive method. The research data used is linguistic data from secondary and primary sources. The Reduplication discussed it is the form and meaning of Minangkabau language reduplication in the South Solok district. First, the forms of Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district can be grouped into three, namely (1) forms of noun reduplication, (2) verb reduplication, and (3) adjective reduplication. Second, there are three meanings of Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district, namely (1) noun reduplication, (2) verb reduplication, and (3) adjective reduplication. There are two forms of Reduplication: (1) root reduplication and (2) affixed basic Reduplication.

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1. Introduction

A language section is a tool for communicating in human life to interact appropriately. Language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech organs. Language is also a system of sound symbols used by members of a society to work together, interact and identify themselves. From this understanding of language, two main things are important to note: (1) language is a system of sound symbols. Language consists of arbitrary sounds and forms a rule, and (2) language also has a social function.

In addition, there are also many regional languages depending on the regional ethnicity. Each ethnic group has its own culture and language. Culture and language are the identities and differentiators between one tribe and other ethnic groups. Regional language is the first language or mother tongue used in regional activities following the local culture of the people who use it. Regional languages are one of the essential components forming the national language. Regional languages, foreign languages, and Indonesian form the national language. Therefore, language development needs to be done.

Same as the Minangkabau language. It is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. The identity of the Minangkabau people certainly has a vital position concerning the national language. Minangkabau language is the mother tongue or the first language used by the community, especially for Minang children communicating.

The Minangkabau language also has an important position and function in the archipelago, including functioning (a) as the regional and national symbol of West Sumatra and supporting the development of Minangkabau culture, (b) as a symbol of identity for West Sumatra and the Minangkabau people as one of the ethnic groups in Indonesia, (c) as a means of communication within the Minangkabau family and society in oral communication as well as inter-ethnic oral communication in West Sumatra (Ayub et al, 1993:13).

The Minangkabau language has a very varied dialect, even between villages separated by rivers, even though they have different dialects. The most significant difference is the dialect spoken on the South Coast and the Mukomuko, Bengkulu. So, to communicate among speakers of the Minangkabau language, which are so diverse, finally, the Padang dialect is used as the standard Minangkabau language, or it is called Baso Padang (Padang language) or Baso Urang Awak (Our people's language). The Minangkabau language, the Padang dialect, is the standard reference for mastering the Minangkabau language. However, researchers will specialize in research in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. There is no fundamental difference between Minangkabau and Indonesian in form and grammar. The difference that occurs is only in spelling, especially in the use of vowels. The vowels a and e in Indonesian become "o" in Minangkabau. In the Minangkabau language, some consonants are omitted or exchanged, for example, in words out. The letter h is removed, and the letter s is replaced with the letter h so that it becomes abih, sweet becomes manih, and charred becomes anguih. There are also some areas where the r in the second syllable is omitted. For example, salt becomes ga-am, rice becomes bareh or ba-eh, and so on.

Minangkabau language has a theory of Reduplication that is almost the same as Indonesian, as in the Minangkabau language vocabulary *bagalok-galok* 'to be in a dark place' comes from the primary form of *galok*. The Reduplication is similar to what occurs in Indonesian, which generally uses the same word, such as *dark* with a *dark* base form. This form of Reduplication becomes interesting when it is associated with the Minangkabau language in terms of using vowels in Indonesian. This research can add to knowledge about the form of language reduplication of the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district. What is the difference between Minangkabau language reduplication in the South Solok district and Indonesian?

Research on reduplication theory has often been carried out, but discussions about the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district still need to be made available. So, the author will explain the Reduplication in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. This paper will discuss the grouping of Minangkabau language reduplication forms. This paper will also discuss other word classes and the meanings formed after a basic form undergoes a reduplication process.

Another study that discusses Reduplication is research conducted by Firman A.D. (2014) entitled *Forms and Meaning of Moronene Language Reduplication*. This research explains the forms and meanings contained in the reduplication process of the Moronene language. Also, Rusmida et al. (2014) conducted research with the title *Minangkabau Language Reduplication in the South Pesisir Salasa Balai Area*. This study explained the forms and meanings contained in the process of Reduplication of the Minangkabau language in the Balai Salasa Pesisir Selatan area. In addition, research conducted by Sharum and Hamzah (2010a). The study discussed Reduplication in Malay and found vocal changes when Reduplication occurred. Therefore, these three studies became the author's reference in conducting this research.

The study in this research leads to the field of morphology. The morphological process in this study is devoted to the form and meaning of the results of Reduplication. These are complete Reduplication, partial Reduplication, and Reduplication combined with affixes. So, the problem is how to describe the form and meaning of Reduplication in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. Following the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to describe the form and meaning of Reduplication in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district.

2. Materials and Methods

According to Ramlan (in Tarigan, 1985:4), morphology is part of linguistics which discusses the ins and outs of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on word class and meaning. Alternatively, morphology studies the ins and outs of word forms and the functions of changes in the word forms, both grammatical and semantic functions. Bauer (in Ba'dulu and Herman, 2005:2) also suggests that morphology discusses the internal structure of word forms. In morphology, the analyst divides tenses into component formatives (most of which are morphs in the form of roots or affixes) and attempts to explain the occurrence of each formative.

Accordingly, Chaer (2008:3) argues that morphology is the science of forms and word formation. So, the end of morphology is the formation of the words according to the needs in the act of speech.

If the form and meaning formed from a morphological process are by what is required in the utterance, then the form can be acceptable; if it is not following what is required, then the form is said to be unacceptable. Acceptance or non-acceptability of the form can also be due to social reasons. However, in the study of morphology, the social reason is removed first; What needs to be considered is purely grammatical reasons.

In the linguistic hierarchy, the study of morphology is between phonology and syntax, as shown in the following chart:

Discourse
Syntax
Morphology
Phonology

The study of morphology has a good relationship with phonology and syntax. Its connection with phonology is apparent in a study called morphophonemic morphonology. The study changes due to morphological processes. It includes the appearance of the phoneme /y/ based on the day when the suffix -an was given.

Hari + an → [hariyan]

Or move the consonant /b/ in the answer if it is given -an suffix.

Jawab + an → ja.wa.ban

According to Samsuri (1987: 190), the morphological process is how words are formed by connecting one morpheme with another. Furthermore, Samsuri (1987) distinguished morphological processes consisting of affixation, Reduplication, internal change, supplementation, and without modification.

Discussion of word formation, namely duplication or repetition in the process of word formation through the process of Reduplication. According to Chaer (2008: 178), Reduplication or repetition of linguistic units is a phenomenon found in many languages in the world. In line with that, Rohmadi, et al. (2012:83) Reduplication is the repetition of a form over a basic form. The new form, due to repetition, is commonly called a repeated word. Jensen (1990:68) also stated that Reduplication is a process of repeating all or part of a morpheme to express a category morphology. According to Nida (1969:69), Reduplication depends on the repetition in whole or in part of the root word or basic word. Examples of partial Reduplication in Minangkabau language:

(1) *Laluhua* 'ancestor' → *luhur-luhur* 'one who is exalted.'

According to Putri (in Firman A.D., 2014:4), each word has a repeated unit, so some repeated words can easily be determined by their basic form. However, there are also somewhat tricky repetitions where the basic form is determined, so there are some guidelines for determining the primary form of the repetition. In other words, Reduplication has unique characteristics as a word-formation process.

1. Always have primary forms, and fundamental forms of repeated words are always present in language use. The meaning of "in the use of language" is that it can be used in the context of sentences. It also exists in the reality of language.
2. There is a semantic relationship or meaning relationship between the repeated word and the basic form. The basic form of the repeated word meaning is always related to the meaning of the repeated word. This characteristic answers the problem of word forms that are phonemically repeated. However, they are not the result of a morphemic reduplication process.
3. Repetition generally does not change the class of words or verbs. If a repeated word has a noun class, its base form is usually a noun class. Likewise, if the repeated word has a verb class, its base form is also a verb class. More specifically, the word derived from the word-class morphemic reduplication process is the same as the base form.
4. Another characteristic is that it generally consists of more than one morpheme.

According to Chaer (2008: 181), the forms of Reduplication in Indonesian are divided into two: (1) forms of root reduplication. And (2) forms of basic Reduplication with affixes. Chaer (2008:191) also divides the meaning of Reduplication into three, namely

1. the meaning of the basic Reduplication of nouns,
2. the meaning of the basic Reduplication of verbs, and
3. the meaning of the basic Reduplication of adjectives.

For this reason, the authors researched the form and meaning of the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district. Here is an example.

(2) *Gadih-gadih pai mancaliak-caliak baralek ka uma Siti.*
'The girls went to see the wedding at Siti's house.'

In data (2), there is a reduplication of the (intact) root in the form of 'girls,' which are categorized as nouns. The grammatical meaning contained in it is 'many.' The word *mancaliak-caliak* 'seeing' is a reduplication (affixed *ma-*) which is categorized as a verb.

This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2010: 15), qualitative research is a research method based on the *postpositivism* philosophy, used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling data sources is done purposively and snowball, collection techniques are triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. According to Arikunto (1992:195), the descriptive method is a method that describes in depth the matters to be examined as much detail as possible. The data used in this study are speech acts, namely the Reduplication of the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district.

The research data used is linguistic data from secondary and primary sources. Secondary data is collected from the results of literature studies, namely from several dictionaries and vocabulary lists, before the research was carried out. This secondary data was obtained from the Minangkabau-Indonesian Dictionary compiled by Rusmali et al. (1985).

The primary data is from native Minangkabau language speakers who can represent speakers of the language studied. There were two informants in this study, namely Mr. Darnas (60 years), who lives in Pauh Duo nan Batigo district, South Solok Regency, West Sumatra, and Mr. Syafruddin.

N (56 years) lives in Pauh Duo nan Batigo district, Solok Selatan Regency, West Sumatra. . These two informants were interviewed, and the interview was recorded in voice form to avoid recording errors in the interview.

3 Results and Discussions

The Reduplication discussed in this study is the form and meaning of Minangkabau language reduplication in the South Solok district.

1. Form of Reduplication

There are three forms of Reduplication found in Minangkabau, namely (1) forms of noun reduplication, (2) forms of verb reduplication, and (3) forms of adjective Reduplication.

a. Forms of Noun Reduplication

The form of noun reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district is marked by the words *induak-induak* 'mothers' and the words *bandau-bandau* 'bandar-badar'. The Reduplication can be seen in the following data.

(3) *Tiok ayi akad induak-induak pai yasinan ka surau.*
'Every Sunday, the women go to the surau for yasinan.'

In data (3), the Reduplication of the 'mothers' parents is formed from the root (base) + Reduplication. This Reduplication is repeated in full pattern (D+R). This category of Reduplication is animate nouns. This Reduplication can be transformed into many parents' many mothers' as contained in data (3a) below.

(3a) *Tiok ayi akad many induak pai yasinan ka surau.*
'Every Sunday, many women go to the surau for yasinan.'

(4) *The bandaus in the paddy fields are kayiang*
'The ports near the rice fields are dry.'

The Reduplication of the 'bandar-badar' *bandaus* in data (4) is a repeated root reduplication. This Reduplication has a pattern (D+R) with the category of an inanimate noun. This Reduplication can be transformed into *sado bandau*. Even though this Reduplication has changed its form, the sentence's meaning in data (4a) still says a lot. For more details, consider data (4a) below.

(4a) *The bandaus in the paddy fields are kayiang*
'All the ports near the rice fields are dry.'

(5) *Lalaki pai mangaji ka uma Pak Imran.*
'The man went to recite the Koran at Pak Imran's house.'

In data (5), male 'man' reduplication is formed from the root (base) + Reduplication. This Reduplication is repeated partially, namely at the beginning of the word. This category of

Reduplication is animate nouns. This Reduplication can be transformed into a male 'male' as contained in data (5a) below.

(5a) *Pai mangaji ka uma Pak Imran's man.*
'The men go to recite the Qur'an at Pak Imran's house.'

b. Forms of Verb Reduplication

The forms of verb reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district are as follows.

(6) *Anduang flies in Uma's hand.*
'Grandmother was sleeping in the middle of the house.'

In data (6), the Reduplication of *lalok-lalok* 'sleep-sleep' is a reduplication from the verb root, namely *lalok*. This data reduplication pattern (6) is (D+R). Reduplication of *lalok-lalok* 'sleep-sleep' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements of Reduplication is removed, the sentence's meaning no longer expresses repeated actions.

(1) (7). *Di pasa ko tarui uang basasak-sasak.*
'In this market, there are always people jostling.'

In data (7) the Reduplication of *basaks* 'jostling' comes from the root of the *sasak* and gets the prefix *ba* to *basasak*. *Sasak* word that is repeated only the root becomes *basasak-sasak*. This reduplication pattern is ((D+R)+ba). Reduplication of *basaks* 'jostling' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements of Reduplication is eliminated, the sentence's meaning no longer expresses repeated actions.

(8) *Abak suko bana mutatak tipi.*
'Daddy loves jam fiddling with the television.'

In data (8), the reduplication of *mutatak-atiak* 'tweaking' comes from the root *utak-atiak* and gets the prefix *ma-* to *mutatak-atiak*. In the word *utak-atiak*, the sound is repeated in the first element. This reduplication pattern is ((D+R)+ma-). Reduplication of arbitrary 'tweaking' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements of Reduplication is eliminated, the sentence's meaning no longer expresses repeated actions.

c. Forms of Adjective Reduplication

The forms of adjective Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district are as follows.

(9) *Bungo on the slopes of the Banau.*
'The flowers in the yard are so pretty.'

Reduplication of *ancak-ancak* 'beautiful' is a reduplication from the adjective root, *ancak*. The reduplication pattern in data (9) is (D+R). The Reduplication of 'beautiful-beautiful' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements is omitted, the sentence's meaning no longer states all (more than one) but states one.

(10) *Ridho ko tarui kakanak-kanakan, padahal umuanyo lah 24 taun.*
'Ridho is always childish, even though he is already 24 years old.'

Reduplication of 'childish' childhood is basically in the form of a 'childish' child getting the confix ka-an becomes 'childish' childish. The reduplication pattern in data (10) is ((D+R)+ka-an). Reduplication of 'childish' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements of Reduplication is removed, the meaning of the sentence no longer expresses the nature of resemblance.

(11) *Gulai lamuak ko rasono kapaik-paikan.*
'This fish curry tastes bitter.'

In data (11), the Reduplication of 'bitterness' kapaik-paikan is basically in the form of 'bitter' paik gets a confix to 'bitterness' kapaik-paik. The reduplication pattern in this data is ((D+R)+ka-an). Reduplication of kapaik-paikan 'bitterness' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If one of these elements of Reduplication is removed, the sentence's meaning no longer expresses character.

2. Meaning of Reduplication

There are three meanings of Reduplication discussed in the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district, namely (1) the meaning of noun reduplication, (2) the meaning of verb reduplication, and (3) the meaning of adjective Reduplication.

a. Meaning of Noun Reduplication

Meaning of nouns reduplication found in South Solok district. Consider the following data (10).

(12) *Gale-galeh nan I put it on ka dapu.*
'Put the dirty glasses in the kitchen.'

The Reduplication of galeh-galeh 'glasses' in data (12) has many meanings. If one of the elements of this Reduplication is omitted, the meaning of the sentence (12) no longer states singular, namely galeh 'glasses' as in (12a) below.

(12a) *Galeh nan kumuah then put ka dapu.*
'Put the dirty glass in the kitchen.'

Galeh-galeh reduplication is a core element that must be present in the sentence. Sentences become ungrammatical if the Reduplication is eliminated because it does not have a subject. For more details, look at the following data (12b).

(12b) *kumuah tu lay ka dapu.*
'That dirty put it in the kitchen.'

(13) *Abak mambaok bakabek-kabek sayua from the fields.*
'Father brought bunches of vegetables from the fields.'

Reduplication of bakabek-kabek 'berikat-ikat' (prefix ba-/ber-) in data (13) has many meanings. If one of the elements being reduplicated is omitted, the meaning of the sentence (13) no longer expresses much. The resulting meaning states singular, namely bakabek. Reduplication of bakabek-

kabek is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If the Reduplication is removed, the sentence remains grammatical. For more details, consider data (13a) below.

(13a) *Abak mambaok sayua from the fields.*
'Father brought vegetables from the fields.'

b. Meaning of Verb Reduplication

The meaning of verb reduplication found in the Solok Selatan district is as follows.

(14) *The younger sibling of Karetano.*
'My sister is pedaling her bicycle.'

Reduplication of mangayuah-ngayuah 'paddling' in data (14) has the meaning of being repeated. If one of the reduplicated elements is omitted, the meaning of the sentence (14) is no longer repeated. Reduplication of mangayuah-ngayuah is a core element that must be present in the sentence. If the Reduplication is removed, the sentence remains ungrammatical. For more details, look at data (14a) below.

(14a) *Karetano's sister.*
'His bicycle, brother.'

(15) *Lila bakasam-kasaman jo Lita.*
'Lila has a fever with Lita.'

Reduplication of bakasam-kasaman 'vengeful' in data (15) means reciprocal action. If the reduplicated element is eliminated, the meaning of the sentence (15) does not indicate joint action but only Lila, who holds a grudge, as in data (15a) below.

(15a) *Lila bakasam jo Lita.*
'Lila has a grudge against Lita.'

The Reduplication of bakasam-kasaman 'having a grudge' is not a core element that must be present in the sentence. Sentences remain grammatical if the Reduplication is eliminated. For more details, consider data (15b) below.

(15b) *Lila jo Lita.*
'Lila with Lita.'

c. Meaning of Adjective Reduplication

The forms of adjective Reduplication found in the South Solok district are as follows.

(16) *Ani's younger sister is a beautiful Kasadono.*
'Sis Ani's sister, everything is fine.'

Reduplication of 'nice' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. Sentences become ungrammatical if the Reduplication is removed. The sentence causes the ungrammatical the sentence does not have a predicate. For more details, look at the following data (16b).

(16b) *Ani Kasadono's younger sister.*
'All of Ani's younger siblings.'

(17) *Harago sayua in all pasa*
'Vegetable prices in the market are low.'

Reduplication of 'cheap' in data (17) means a lot is cheap. If one of the reduplicated elements is omitted, the meaning of the sentence (17) no longer expresses as much as in data (17a) below.

(17a) *Harago sayua in pasa mua*
'Vegetable prices in the market are low.'

Reduplication of all 'cheap-cheap' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. Sentences become ungrammatical if the Reduplication is removed. The sentence causes the ungrammatical the sentence does not have a predicate. For more details, look at data (17b) below.

(17b) *Harago sayua in the pasa*
'Market price of vegetables'

(18) *Mato is a waste of time, the diagiah aiu siriah.*
'Father's eyes are red because of betel water.'

'Redish' Reduplication in data (18) has almost the same meaning. The word siaan 'reddish' has the root word sia 'red' gets the confix ka-an to be siaan 'reddish'. as in data (17a) below.

(18a) *Mato abak kasia deck diagiah aiu siriah.*
'Father's eyes are red because they are given betel water.'

Reduplication of 'redness' is a core element that must be present in the sentence. Sentences become ungrammatical if the Reduplication is removed. The sentence causes the ungrammatical the sentence does not have a predicate. For more details, look at the following data (18b).

(18b) *Mato abak deck diagiah aiu siriah.*
'Father's eyes because they are given betel water.'

4. Conclusion

The forms of Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the Solok Selatan district can be grouped into three, namely (1) forms of noun reduplication, (2) verb reduplication, and (3) adjective reduplication.

First, the form of noun reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district, namely: (1) reduplication of the roots of mother-induak 'mother-mother'. This category of Reduplication is animate nouns; (2) reduplication of 'bandar-badar' roots. This category of Reduplication is animate nouns, and (3) male 'man' reduplication is formed from the root (base) + Reduplication. This Reduplication is repeated partially, namely at the beginning of the word. This category of Reduplication is animate nouns.

Second, the forms of verb reduplication found in the South Solok district can be in the form of

1. reduplication of the roots of lalok-lalok 'sleep-sleep,'
2. reduplication of the verb ba 'ber' basasak-sasak 'to jostle,' and
3. Reduplication of verbs with the prefix ma 'me' to mautak-atiak 'to tamper with'.

In the word utak-atiak, the sound is repeated in the first element.

Third, the form of adjective Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in Solok Selatan district.

1. reduplication of the root of ancak-ancak 'beautiful-beautiful,'
2. Reduplication as a childish adjective based on 'childish' basically in the form of child 'child' getting the confix ka-an becomes childish 'childish', and
3. Reduplication of 'bitterness' basically in the form of paik' bitterness' gets a confix of ka-paik-paik 'bitterness'

. There are three meanings of Reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district, namely (1) noun reduplication meaning, (2) verb reduplication, and (3) adjective Reduplication.

First, the meaning of noun reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in Solok Selatan district is (1) the meaning of many galeh-galeh 'glasses'; and (2) the meaning of many types (prefix ba-) bakabek-kabek 'bundled.'

Second, the meaning of verb reduplication found in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district can be in the form of (1) the meaning of the repeated occurrence of mangayuah-ngayuah 'paddling-peddling'; and (2) mutual meaning in words bakasam-kasaman.

Third, the meaning of the Reduplication of adjectives in the Minangkabau language in the South Solok district is

1. the basic meaning of 'doing well';
2. the basic meaning of all is 'cheap'; and
3. The meaning almost resembles the meaning of 'reddish' in which the basic word gets the ka-an confix.

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