

Reduplication in Tagalog and Indonesian Language (Bahasa): A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Reduplication consists of many forms in which each form has a tendency to create error effecting the meanings. The absence of knowledge to construct words appropriately creates difficulties since not all words are readily constructed for word reduplication. Less studies on topic applied were conducted. Therefore, this study is worth doing. The paper aims to describe and to compare the morphological reduplication in both Tagalog and Indonesian Language (Bahasa). This research was a qualitative methods. Qualitative research is a methods used to conduct and to interpret data in accordance with strategies such as collecting, analyzing, and concluding (Hamied, 2017). The data were analyzed by listing and comparing form and meaning of words after they were reduplicated. The findings show that the reduplication in both languages similarities and differences lie in terms of changes of tenses, class, another meaning, and quantity. Both partial and full reduplications were also found in terms of their similarities and differences. Partial reduplication on the words in the morphological reduplication altered two components namely word formation and the word meaning which lied in the changes of tenses which was the most common reduplication in Tagalog language. Meanwhile in Bahasa was the reduplication which referred to quantity. Full reduplication changing took place in the term of words with affix [ka] indicates the changes of meaning and the form as well. In the case of reduplication taken place on Bahasa, it was found that Bahasa had the tendency to have different meanings.

Keywords: *reduplication, morphology, meaning and form.*

Introduction

In everyday life people use repetition as form of reduplication to convey their thought. Reduplication consists of many forms which refer to different meanings. Each form has tendency to create error which in turn effects the meanings. Hence, we need to be carefully to create words reduplication in order to have a correct intention. However, most of us are sometimes not aware of how we create the words appropriately. Therefore, we tend to make mistakes when conveying our ideas by using words reduplicated. One of the aspects that makes us difficult to create an appropriate words reduplication is we do not know how we can construct the words appropriately in order for others to understand what we mean. We need to be aware that not all words can be constructed as word reduplication. We need to understand the role how to appropriately create ones in order to use them. Since researches on comparative study regarding the reduplication between Bahasa and Tagalog language are rarely conducted, it is very useful to apply the theory of reduplication in term of morphology to help others particularly the students learning English to be able to create words reduplication in

both Bahasa and Tagalog language. A study conducted by Arizo et al., (2020) was the only research carried out and found in term of comparative analysis of Filipino and Bahasa in monophthongs aspect. While this study deals with the morphological similarities and differences in reduplication between both languages.

Few studies have been conducted by some researchers regarding the comparative study between two or three languages. A study conducted by Habibi (2021) about the comparative study of reduplication between English and Bahasa showed similarities in term of the changes of word identity and category. The researcher used a qualitative methods to analyze the data. The data were observed by conducting literature studying, collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data, concluding the research results, reporting the results of the study as well. The data were analyzed by (1) reading and understanding the examples of word reduplicated over and over again, (2) selecting and taking note of the data, (3) identifying forms of reduplication contained in the data object (5) marking words or phrases which contain the forms of word repetition and reduplication, (6) registering and preparing the words that have been marked in accordance with their function in the sentence, (7) selecting the data, (8) grouping the data based on a form of reduplicated words between Tagalog language and Bahasa. The findings show some differences and similarities about reduplication between the two languages. The reduplication shows the changes of word identified and categorized as in full reduplication, for example in the words *bye-bye*, *buku-buku*, reduplication with vowel changes, for example in the words *zig-zag*, *bolak-balik*, and reduplication with consonant changes, for example in the words *walkie-talkie*, *sayur-mayur*. The basic form of the word was always presented in language used. The meaning of the basic form of the word was always related to the meaning of the word affixed. At the end, the words after having reduplication process had some new meanings in term of English and Bahasa.

Next study of Morphological Doubling theory of two Bantu Languages Reduplication: *A Comparative Perspective of Kinyarwanda and Swahili* that was conducted by Gabriel et al., (2018). The authors compared the process of reduplication of the two languages by adopting Morphology Doubling Theory (MDT). The study used a qualitative methods to describe the analysis in term of similarities and differences. The two languages are compared at the level of word formation process. The data were selected from the books that may contain reduplication. The authors used two approaches in order to analyze the data: synchronic way serves and diachronic. Diachronic approach deals with language in its development across time (Moessner 2001 in Gabriel et al., 2018). Synchronic approach sought to understand the function of language at a single point of time without reference to earlier or later stages. It was found that Kinyarwanda and Swahili morphological processes met various types of reduplication. They shared common feature of full word reduplication, full stem reduplication, partial stem reduplication and syllabic reduplication as well.

The two studies have similarities and differences. The similarities lie on the reduplication or word formation in two languages. The differences are on (1) the changes of word identity and category in both languages and (2) the process of reduplication of two languages by adopting Morphology Doubling Theory (MDT). While this study is on the reduplication on both Tagalog and Bahasa. The present study is worth doing in accordance with the problems mentioned above. The similarities found in the data findings are the examples of what people argue relating to what they may think that reduplication is something in common. Hence, we need to understand that actually the process of reduplication itself is something unique and it needs a careful consideration.

Affixation is a process of reduplication in term of word formation. Affixation in Bahasa and Filipino Language has unique similar features and functions in each language's linguistic system. The topic example of this matter regarding linguistic between the similarities of Bahasa to the Filipino language features is found in terms of reduplication of morphology. Filipino is the standardized form of Tagalog language (Malabonga, 2009). Tagalog serves as lingua franca in many cities and taught in schools (Cheng, 2022). Tagalog was called later as Pilipino (Arizo et al., 2020). Arizo et al., (2020) further mentioned that Pilipino or Filipino is spoken by one-third of population of the Philippines. It implies that most people in Philippine use Filipino as their main language. As one family of The Austronesian-languages (Reid, 2017)(Klamer, 2019) or sometimes called Austronesian-language (Klamer, 2019) together with Indonesia and Malaysian languages, Tagalog language has similarities with Bahasa. The similarities lie on the morphological component such as reduplication which is the relation between one or two morphes. Therefore, reduplication are comparable in order to see the similarities and the differences (Mangga, 2018).

The relevant similarities of the Bahasa to Tagalog language are in terms of their linguistic features and meaning of morphological reduplication. The reduplication in the Bahasa is for the expression of its plurality. Sneddon (2008) said that the plurality may be indicated by the function of the reduplication. Inkelas & Downing (2015) mentioned the function of reduplication as semantically iconic as to express meaning that is related to its real duplicated word. The function itself cannot easily be determined since function and meaning are corelated each other (Keraf, 1984 in Ratu & Maru, 2017). Reduplication in morphemes may create different meanings (Rubin 2005 in Al-Asbahi, 2020). The process of the verbs being reduplicated in Bahasa in a leisurely way can be seen in terms of its verb reduplication, for example the word *jahit*. If the word is reduplicated, it will be *jahit-menjahit*. The purpose and usage of reduplication in Bahasa mean to express its plurality and the occurrence of a verb formed words and to express those reduplicated words inferring certain meaning whether it is for plurality or full verb usage processing, etc (Suta, 2017) .

The unique features and function of the Bahasa in terms of the usage of reduplication to modify meaning are also similar to the use of reduplication of Tagalog language linguistic features and function in expressing the plurality and the verb usage. Wan (2016) stated and showed the data of his research paper that the reduplication in Tagalog language is partially used to express the plurality and the verb usage occurrences by reduplicating the words or all parts of them to express a certain meaning, for whether it is as well for the plurality which is also called noun reduplication or to state functions of the verb usage which is also called verb reduplication. So, therefore, Bahasa has similarities in the linguistic features and functions of Tagalog language in terms of the usage of reduplication in both languages linguistic systems to express certain linguistic meaning and a manner of the plurality and verb usage to occurrence in the sense of affixation regarding this topic matter.

The similarities and differences between Indonesian and Tagalog lie on a synthetic type of grammar which is more complex in comparison to Indonesian that is a simpler analytic type (Wolff,1973 cited in Begus 2016). Wolff (1973) cited in Begus (2016) further mentioned that the similarities between grammar rules and vocabulary between these two languages are remarkable. Tagalog has a set of inflectional affixes which are commonly used to change a tense of a verb, on the other hand Indonesian has no apparent parallel to this tense-aspect affixes used in Filipino (Wolff, 1973 in Beguš, 2016). Similarly, Pereltsvaig (2012) stated that these affixes help in marking

grammatical categories particularly focusing on tenses. The term of the infix *-um* in Tagalog for example will change its tense when inserted after the first consonant of the word and the term of the verb *kain* (to eat), which presents tense, will be inflected into past tense by inserting the prefix *-um*, which in turn will be *kumain* (to ate). Indonesian and Tagalog share the similarities of having reduplication as a part of their official vocabulary in which it is a process of repeating a word or a stem of word (Urbanczyk, 2017 in Friday-Otun, 2021).

Tagalog uses partial reduplication while Bahasa uses full reduplication. Full reduplication entails the exact copying or repetition of a word or sound and partial reduplication involves copying or repeating of only a part of a word (Aor, 2020) (Mustafa, 2022). In Tagalog, partial reduplication is bound to tense relating to the inflectional affixes. If the first syllable of a word is reduplicated it will change its tense from present to future tense, in an example the word *kain* or *to eat* (v), the form will change into *kakain* or *will eat* (future tense). Unlike Tagalog which uses partial reduplication to inflect tenses, Bahasa uses full reduplication to mark numbers, for example, the word *anak* or *child* (n) will be *anak-anak* or *children* (n), *ibu-ibu* or *mothers* or *women* (n), *bapak-bapak* or *fathers* or *man*, (n), *pohon-pohon* or *trees* (n) and etc. The similarities of Bahasa and Tagalog languages implement morphological analysis of affixes. Wolff (1973) in Beguš (2016) mentioned that the inflectional affixes that are tense-aspect which is used in Tagalog do not have a parallel construction compared to Bahasa. The purpose of this research is to compare Bahasa and Tagalog in terms of their forms and meanings. This study is not limited to the similarities but also the differences between the two languages.

Reduplication as a term in Morphology

Reduplication is as what Li & Ponsford (2018) called word-formation - a process (Jin & Fang, 2019) of morphology (Aziz et., 2019 in Aziz & Nolikasari, 2020) similar to derivation involving the initial syllable or the entire word which is doubled with exactly or a slight phonological change (Brinton, 2000), commonly found in language of the world (Bangun & Kudadiri, 2019). Reduplication is also a repeated word (Nursaly, 2019). In relation to morphology, reduplication is the process in which two morphemes are related in each other, for example the word *pagi-pagi* are the relation between the word *pagi* (1) and *pagi* (2). Hence, the two words will create a meaning which is a situation. The two words of *pagi-pagi* is added as the words combined into a sentence that can be literally used as a noun compound. Other examples are *ramai-ramai*, *pergi-pergi*, *jauh-jauh*, *dekat-dekat*, *bagus-bagus*, *anak-anak* ect. Those examples are the relation between two similar words in which the two words will have different meanings. The reduplication which consists of two similar words is called full reduplication. It is one of several types of reduplication.

According to Mulyani et al., (2021) there are few types of reduplication, four types of reduplication in which two of them are reduplication with affixes and reduplication with phoneme changes (Hasanah & Setiawati, 2020), while according to Kosasih (2008), Susanto (2008) in Ismiati (2021), (Jin & Fang, 2019) there are two kinds of reduplication: full and partial reduplications. According to (Keraff & Gorys, 1991) a partial reduplication consists of two words in which they are different in the form such as *mondar mandir* (go and forward), *kesana kesini*, (go every where), *laki-laki* or *lelaki* (men) ect. The words reduplicated is also possible to be added with a suffix or final reduplication *-an* in Indonesian language for examples the word *pohon* (a tree) to

become *pepohonan* (tress), the word *obat* (medicine) to become *obat-obatan* (medicines). Hence, it can be said that the additional words can be added at the beginning or a prefix and at the end as a suffix. Another type of partial reduplication is with apophony on the second word such as the words *sayur* (vegetable) to become *sayur-mayur* (vegetables) and the word *warna* (color) to become *warna-warn* (colorful). Lihat rujukan dibawah dan tambahkan pada bahagian referensi. The last type is called pseudo reduplication. They are based on word and do not undergo a reduplication process in Indonesian language. The examples are the words *abu-abu* (gray), *kupu-kupu* (butterfly), *laba-laba* (spider), and *lumba-lumba* (dolphin).

Function and Meaning

Function is related to meaning of some reduplication. In the case of full reduplication, the meaning may relate to the meaning in per se while in the case of partial reduplication, the meaning is attached to the word itself. Hence, we can say that the meaning of all reduplications is the same compared to the function of the reduplication. The followings are some examples of meaning in relation to the function of some reduplications.

- a. For the full reduplication, in example *pergi-pergi* (to go somewhere) means to go every where we want to go. It indicates that the word *pergi* (v) denotes the meaning of the word itself which is to go. The next example is the word *anak-anak* (n) which has a mening a number of a child with different attitude. Hence, we can say that the word *anak-anak* in per se as the meaning of the word *anak* in per se.
- b. For partial reduplication, in example *kesana kesini* means to go every where we want to go. Hence, the word *kesana kesini* shows the meaning to go everywhre in which the meaning is attached to the word in per se. Other examples are the words *mondar mandir* that is taken form a word *mondar* and *mandir* in which they are related to the word themselves as they consist of two words. Hence, the words *mondar mandir* are attaced to the meaning of the words themselves which are to go everywhere.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the reduplications that are both full and partial are attaced to the words which are reduplicated and the meaning are related to the words attaced. Each language with different morphrmes has different meanings (Maryani, 2022). Hence, the meaning of each word reduplicated has its own meaning and vice verse. In other words, the meaning of the based word reduplicated is always similar with the meaning of its reduplication (Kristanti L, I., 2018).

Method

This research is conducted using a qualitative method. Qualitative research is a methods used to conduct and to interpret data in accordance with strategies such as collecting, analyzing, and concluding (Hamied, 2017). Qualitative method was utilized to analyze the similarities and the differences of the reduplication forms between Tagalog and Bahasa. The data were collected through the interpretation of the students conducted this research together with the lecturers involved. The data were interpreted based on the students' preliminary knowledge and the lecturer's interpretation. The data were analyzed by listing and comparing form and meaning of words before and after they were reduplicated. The data were tabled, categorized, analyzed, and concluded

thorough analysis. The findings was be based on the interpretation of both Bahasa and Tagalog throughout the data findings.

Results

Reduplication in Tagalog Language

From the findings it can be concluded in the following tabels.

Table 1. Reduplication in Tagalog Language

| Word Reduplication | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| NO | Changing tenses to make future tenses and meaning | Changing class from verb to adverb and meaning | Changing class from noun to adverb and meaning | Changing class from noun to adjective and meaning |
| 1 | Basa (read) | Sama (join ; v) | Linggo (week; n) | Galang (respect ; n) |
| | Babasa (will read) | Sama-sama (together ; adv) | Linggo-linggo (every week ; adv) | Ka-Galang-galang (inspiring great respect ; adj) |
| 2 | Suko (give up) | | | Ibig (love ; n) |
| | Susuko (will give up) | | | Kaibig-ibig (adorable ; adj) |
| 3 | Labhan (do laundry) | | | |
| | Lalabhan (will laundry) | | | |
| 4 | Kain (eat) | | | |
| | Kakain (will eat) | | | |
| 5 | Laban (fight) | | | |
| | Lalaban (will fight) | | | |
| 6 | Tayo (rise) | | | |
| | Tatayo (will rise) | | | |
| 7 | Tindig (stand-up) | | | |
| | titiding (will standup) | | | |
| 8 | Inom (drink) | | | |
| | linom (will drink) | | | |

Table 2. Reduplication in Tagalog Language

| Word Reduplication | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| NO | Changing class verb to noun and meaning | Changing meaning without changing class | Changing class noun to verb phrase and meaning |
| 1 | Halo (mix ; v) | Hati (devide ; v) | Bahay (house ; n) |
| | Halo-halo (a Philipino desert ; n) | Hati-hati (devide into equal parts ; v) | Bahay-bahay (did house to house ; v p) |

In the case of Bahasa reduplication that can be seen from tables 3 and 4 which are elaborated as below. The listed Bahasa words which exhibit reduplicated forms of words show the application of linguistic reduplication in Bahasa that is full of reduplication on the words in the morphological reduplication altering two components, namely word formation and the word meaning which lies in quantity, activity, another meaning (onomatope), activity which is suddenly moved, sign of readiness, location, word reference, situation, and condition. Those full reduplication affects the meaning of a certain word in the Bahasa if applied correctly. The fifteen words reduplication below show changing both in meaning and form of morphological features. As illustrated in table 3 and 4 which are the reduplication of Bahasa, further explanation is on different sections.

Reduplication in Bahasa

The next followings tables are the findings in relation to what have been conducted so far.

Table 3. Reduplication in Bahasa

| Word Reduplication | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| NO | Changing word form and meaning referring to quantity | Changing word form and meaning into activity repeatedly done | Changing form and meaning to another meaning or onomatope | Changing form and meaning referring to activities suddenly move | Changing word form and meaning referring to something done as a sign of |
| 1 | Anak (child) Anak-anak (children) | Jalan (road) Jalan-jalan (sightseeing) | Mata (eye) Mata-mata (spy) | Tiba (arrive) Tiba-tiba (suddenly) | Kuda (horse) Kuda-kuda (horses) |
| 2 | Bapak (father) Bapak-bapak (fathers) | | | | |
| 3 | Murid (students) Murid-murid (students) | | | | |

- 4 Rumah
(house)
Rumah-
rumah
(houses)
Pohon (tree)
- 5

Table 4. Reduplication in Bahasa
Word Reduplication

| NO | Changing word form and meaning referring to something located on top | Changing word form and meaning referring to activities related to verb | Changing word form and meaning referring to word price | Changing word form and meaning creating an identified situation | Changing word form and meaning referring to a condition |
|----|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Langit (sky) Langit (sky) | Masak (cook) Masak- memasak (doing activities related to cooking) | Mahal (expensive) Mahal-mahal (everything is expensive) | Diam (quiet) Diam-diam (quietly) | Baru (new) Baru-baru (everything is new) |
| 2 | | Jahit (sew) Jahit menjahit (doing activities relating to sewing) | | | |

Discussion

On the followings are the discussion regarding to the findings on the different sections.

The process of reduplication in Tagalog Language Changing tenses to make future tense and meaning

Based on the table 1 shown above, it can be explained further as below. The reduplication in the words above shows Tagalog language reduplicated words in the linguistic forms and meanings. The listed Tagalog words which exhibit reduplicated forms of words shows the application of linguistic reduplication, in this case, partial reduplication on the words in the morphological reduplication altering two components, namely word formation and the word meaning which lies in changes in tenses of the word. According to Beguš (2016) one of three paradigms of voice-marking in Proto-Austronesian (PAN) is future- general action. It implies that Tagalog language has future pattern in order to create reduplication. Moreover, a reduplication can cause change in tenses (Morshed, 2019) as it derives from the same class word (Al-Asbahi, 2020).

One of Tagalog language reduplicated words shows partial reduplication. If we partially reduplicate the words and add them with a prefix, they will change the form of the tenses and the meaning of the words listed in Tagalog language reduplicated words. That phenomenon in language means that partial reduplication affects the meaning of a certain word in Tagalog language when applied correctly. In other words, reduplication creates changes in meaning (Mola et al., 2022). Therefore, in the examples of partial reduplication in term of tenses above show that when applied to selected Tagalog words in the process of linguistic reduplication as shown in the analysis below, partial reduplication can alter or affect the meaning of a given word. One of the examples is the word *basa* or *read* (v) in the present tense. It will turn into the future tense when it is partly reduplicated as *Babasa* or *will read* (v.p). Hence, a sentence *Basa ka ng maigi para matandaan mo ang aral* or *Read it carefully to remember the lesson*, if the word *basa* is partly reduplicated in the sentence, it will turn into *Babasa ako ng maigi para matandaan ko ang mga aral* or *I will read it carefully to remember the lesson*. The rest examples are identified and followed as similar attitude.

Changing class from verb to adverb and meaning

Reduplicated Tagalog words are not limited to a partly reduplication but to a full reduplication. According to Fata et al., (2022) full reduplication is the repetition of verb, noun, adjective and number. In an example of reduplication process in changing the class from verb to an adverb, for example of the word *sama* or *join* (v), if it is fully reduplicated it will turn into *sama-sama* or *together* (adv). Therefore, for sentences *Samaka sa akin, punta tayo sa parke!* or *Join with me, let's go to the park!*, if the word *sama* is fully reduplicated in the sentences above they will become *Sama-sama tayong pumunta sa parke!*, or *Let's us all go to the park together!*

Changing class from noun to adverb and meaning

Other reduplication would be changing the class from noun to adverb and meaning as well. In line with what Fata et al., (2022) said above, Kristanti L, I., (2018) also mentioned thing that is quite similar: full reduplication takes place in terms of word base. The example of the word *linggo* or *Sunday* (n), if it is fully reduplicated it becomes *linggo-linggo* or *every week* (adv). Hence, for a sentence *Pupunta kami sa parke sa susunod na linggo* or *We're going to the park next week*. If the words *linggo-linggo* are reduplicated in the sentence they will turn into *Pumupunta kami sa parke linggo-linggo* or *We always go to park every week*.

Changing class from noun to adjective and meaning

The next reduplication is changing the class from noun to adjective and meaning. The process of reduplication adds new information together with the meaning of the base word (Alsamadani & Taibah, 2019)(Putri, 2019). In an example of the word *galang* or *respect* (n). When the word *galang* is added with an affix *ka* and fully reduplicated, it turns into *ka-galang-galang* or *respectable* (adj). In a sentence *Bigyan mo ng galang ang ating mga ninuno* or *Give respect to our ancestors*, the sentence will become *Ang ating mga ninuno ay kagalang-galang* or *Our ancestors are respectable*. The rest example is identified and followed as similar attitude.

Changing meaning without changing the class

Tagalog *reduplication* is subject to changing meaning when reduplicated but not the class. A reduplication is also called a derivational (Verhar in Herawati 2017). Derivational or derivation is the process in morphology. The derivational process cannot change the word class sometimes but the word identity (Herawati, 2017). A word given will remain the same class when reduplicated but changes the meaning. In the example of a word *hati* or *divide* (v) when it is reduplicated, it becomes *hati-hati* or *divide into equal parts* (v.p). Hence, a sentence *I-hatimo ang tsokolate sa apat* or *Divide the chocolate into four* when the sentence is reduplicated it will become *Hati-hatiin mo ang tsokolate* or *Divide the chocolate into equal part*.

Changing class from verb to noun and meaning

The reduplication highlights the changing both meaning and class which is from verb to noun. The word *halo* or *mix* (v) when it is reduplicated it will turn into *halo-halo* or a Filipino dessert (n). Hence, the word *halo* for example in a sentence *I-halo mo ang juice sa gin* or *Mix the juice into the gin*. If the word *halo* is reduplicated in different sentence such as *Paborito kong panghimagas ang halo-halo* they will become *My favorite dessert is Halo-halo*.

Changing class from noun to verb phrase and meaning

The reduplication highlights the changing of both meaning and class that is from noun to verb phrase. The word *bahay* or *house* (n) when reduplicated, it becomes *bahay-bahay* or *house to house* (v.p). In an example of a sentence *Maliit lamang ang aming bahay* or *Our house is small*, if the words *bahay-bahay* are applied in *Kami ay nag bahay-bahay noong nakaraang eleksyon* or *We did house-to-house campaign last election*, they show the changing both their meanings and forms which are from noun to verb phrase. The next discussion regarding to reduplication in Bahasa is on the following section.

The Process of Reduplication in Languages

Changing wordform and meaning referring to quantity

The reduplication of all morphological highlighted is changing the quantity. The use of reduplication indicates several functions, one of them is multiplication (Al-Asbahi, 2020) (Morshed, 2019). The word *anak* in bahasa will have a slight difference meaning with the original one when reduplicated as *anak-anak*. Therefore, for a sentence *My son/dugther is sick* or *Anak saya sakit*, if the word *anak* is reduplicated in different sentence, for example *Anak-anak saya sakit* or *My children are sick*, the meaning of *anak* changes or it refers to a quantity or plural in number. The rest examples are identified and followed as similar attitude.

Changing word form and meaning into activities repeatedly done

Changing word form and meaning into activities repeatedly done have a particular way. The word in Bahasa will have a slight difference meaning with the original one when it is fully reduplicated. For a word *jalan* or *road*, if it is reduplicated it becomes *jalan-jalan* or *take a walk*. In an example of sentence *Sebuah rumah di jalan Jaksa akan dijual* or *A house located at Jl. Jaksa will be sold*. The word *jalan* is reduplicated in different sentence *Mereka berjalan-jalan di taman* or *They take a walk in a garden*. The changing means or refers to the activity which is repeatedly done.

Changing form and meaning to another meaning or onomatope

Changing form and meaning to another meaning or onomatope takes place in different ways. The word *mata* in Bahasa will have a slight difference meaning with the original one when reduplicated, for example *Saya sakit mata* or *I am suffering from irritating eyes*. The word *mata* is reduplicated in different sentences such as *Mereka menemukan mata-mata musuh* or *They found the spies of the enemy*, in which the meaning of the word *mata* changes. At the first sentence, the word *mata* or *eye* shows a single quantity whereas at the second sentence, the words *mata-mata* change the meaning into *spies* or as an onomatope.

Changing form and meaning referring to activities suddenly move

Changing form and meaning referring to activities suddenly move counting into something related to the original meaning. The word *tiba* in Bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when reduplicated, for example *Ani tiba di Yogyakarta* or *Ani arrives in Yogyakarta*. If the word *tiba* is reduplicated in a sentence, in example, *Mereka tiba-tiba terjatuh* or *They suddenly fell down*, it changes the meaning. The word *tiba* or *arrives* means or refers to a single quantity whereas in the second sentence, the words *tiba-tiba* change the meaning or they refer to something that suddenly moves.

Changing form and meaning referring to something done as a sign of readiness

Changing form and meaning referring to something done as a sign of readiness have similar pattern with the original one. The word *kuda* in bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated, for example the word *kuda* in a sentence *Kuda itu berlari kencang* or *The horse is running fast*. If the word *kuda* is reduplicated in different sentence such as *Mereka memasang kuda-kuda sebelum pertandingan* or *They pretend to do something in order to be ready before the competition*. Hence, the meaning of *kuda* changes. At the first sentence, the word *kuda* in Bahasa means the real horse or refers to a single quantity of a horse whereas in the second sentence, the words *kuda-kuda* show the change of meaning or as an onomatope.

Changing word form and meaning referring to something located on top

Changing word and meaning referring to something located on top create a new nuance. The word *langit* in Bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated in a sentence, for example *Langit terlihat mendung* or *The sky seems drark*. When the word *langit* is reduplicated in different sentence, it becomes *Langit-langit rumah itu rusak* or *The ceiling of the house is broken*. The word *langit* in Bahasa means *the sky*, whereas at the second sentence the words *langit-langit* mean something located on the top or above the house.

Changing word form and meaning referring to activities related to verb

Changing word form and meaning referring to activities related to verb account for another verb. The word *masak* in Bahasa will have a slight difference meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated in a sentence, for example *Mari memasak sayur* or *Let us cook some vegetable*. When the word *masak* is reduplicated in different sentence *Kami menonton acara masak-memasak di TV* or *We watched the cook shows on TV*. The word *masak-memasak* in Bahasa means doing cooking. Hence, the words *masak-*

memasak mean or refer to doing something relating to cooking. The rest example is identified and followed as similar attitude.

Changing word form and meaning referring to word *price*

Changing word form and meaning referring to word *price* take place in different adjectives. The word *mahal* or expensive in Bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated, for example, *Mobilnya mahal harganya* or *His car is expensive*. When the word *mahal* is reduplicated in a different sentence *Kebutuhan pokok mahal-mahal sekarang* or *The needs is expensive nowadays* the meaning of the word *mahal* changes. In the first sentence, the word *mahal* means something relating to a price which is not cheap, whereas the words *mahal-mahal* mean something referring to a high price.

Changing word form and meaning creating to an identified situation

Changing form and meaning creating to an identified situation may have similar pattern. The word *diam* or *silent* in Bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated in a sentence, for example in a sentence *Dia diam saja ketika ditanyai oleh guru* or *She does not respond when being asked by the teacher*. When the word *diam* is reduplicated in a sentence *Dia diam-diam jatuh hati* or *She felt in love in silence*, the meaning of *diam* changes. The word *diam* means something which is no sound at all in the first sentence, whereas the words *diam-diam* at the second sentence mean a situation which is unidentified.

Changing word form and meaning referring to a condition

Changing word form and meaning referring to a condition have different categories. The word *new* in Bahasa will have a slight different meaning with the original one when it is reduplicated for example in a sentence *Guru baru itu senang bernyanyi* or *The new teacher likes singing*. If the word *new* is reduplicated in a sentence *Baru-baru ini ada kejadian tidak menyenangkan di kelas* or *There was an inconvenient moment that happened in the class room*, the meaning of the word *new* changes. The word *baru* means something new whereas the words *baru-baru* mean a new condition.

The Similarities and the Defferences of the Two Languages

The similarities of Tagalog and Bahasa reduplication lie in terms of some word formations, meaning, and class. In Bahasa if the words are repeatedly for twice, they can show full reduplication without any inflection. However, In Tagalog language, there are some partial reduplications with inflections for examples *babasa*, *susuko*, *lalabhan*, *kakain*, *lalaban*, *tatayo*, *titiding*, *inom*, *ka-galang-galang*, and *kaibig-ibig*. These reduplications change the meaning and the form as well.

The differences lie in the forms when the original word is reduplicated and that cause the meaning changes. The words *masak* and *jahit* in Bahasa will have different meanings when they are reduplicated into *masak-memasak* and *jahit-menjahit*. It also happens when the words *diam*, *baru* and *mahal* are fully reduplicated. They will become *diam-diam*, *baru-baru* and *mahal-mahal*. Therefore, their meanings also change.

Slight similar cases take place in Tagalog language version. The meanings of the words reduplicated in the examples above change in terms of their tenses, class, another meaning, and quantity. The word formation effects the meaning as well such as the word *basa* or *read (v)* if it is reduplicated, the meaning changes into *will read (in future tense)*.

According to Pereltsvaig (2012) the meaning of a word reduplicated in Tagalog can change in the term of tenses. For the word sama or join (v) if sama is reduplicated, it will change the meaning becomes together (adv). The word sama will change the meaning in both form, class and another meaning. However, there are other word formations which have difference form, class and meanings. They are, for example the word hati or heart (n) which means divide (v) if it is reduplicated, the meaning of hati (n) will change to divided into equal parts (v.p). For the word halo or mix (v) if it is reduplicated, the word halo will change the meaning in both form and another meaning.

The meaning of reduplication word in Bahasa changes the meaning as quantity. The word anak or child if it is reduplicated for example anak-anak, they will show quantity or refer to plural form of the word children. The meaning of anak or as a child changes into an immature condition. The word jalan or road and to walk if it is reduplicated, it changes the meaning into sightseeing. The word mata or eye in the reduplication process means spy. The word kuda or horse if it is reduplicated into kuda-kuda they mean a type of movement. All reduplications in Bahasa have a lot different meanings. In other word Bahasa has a tendency of changing the form and the meaning as well.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the reduplicated Tagalog words will have different inflection based on the words being used. However, the pattern of reduplication varies from every word. Hence the reduplicated words are not defined by the manner of reduplication but by the arbitrary rules of Tagalog vocabulary. In comparison to Indonesian reduplication, the full reduplication in most of the words given has similar pattern and it reflects the role of manner of reduplication. The meanings of both Tagalog and Bahasa will define different attitudes. The word inflection in Tagalog results in tenses, form, class, and meaning. The most common inflection by reduplication in Tagalog is changing the tense from present to future tense and it is also the most common reduplication used in every day conversations of most Filipinos. Whereas in Bahasa there is no changing in tense.

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