

Duplication of Nomina in Minangkabau Language in Dayly Use in the City of Padang

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Abstrak

In the Minangkabau language of Indonesia, the class of nouns can have multiple forms, which are used frequently in everyday conversation. The Minangkabau language contains examples of both of these types of word reduplication. According to our line of reasoning, reduplication occurs when the Minangkabau language, which is currently in a relatively complex linguistic state, becomes one of the internal states with power in speech when the speaker delivers it. In addition to the functions and meanings that emerge as a direct consequence of these replications, the phenomenon provides very convincing evidence. First, this article describes the various types of reduplication found within the class of nouns in the Minangkabau language. After that, the functions and meanings derived from each type of reduplication will be found. Specifically, the article focuses on the duplication of nouns and discusses the reduplication of adjectives and verbs. To accomplish this goal, the distributional method and various applications of the technique are the approaches that are taken as their respective approaches. As a result of the findings of the analysis, several distinct types of reduplication forms were found to exist within the Minangkabau language. The first category included nothing but nouns that were used repeatedly. The second point is that the affix is present within the noun itself. Third, the term "pseudo-repetitive nouns" is repeated within the noun. The meaning conveyed by the duplication of the nomina in the Minangkabau language includes the following: the sense of similarity; the sense of plural; the sense of intensity or emphasis; and the sense of similarity.

Keywords: *reduplication, nomina, Minangkabau language*

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible to avoid bringing up the concept of language as both a product and an instrument of culture when talking about language and society because they go hand in hand. This is since language and culture are inextricably intertwined with one another (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, 2018; Maryelliwati et al., 2018; Hadijah, 2019; Suroso et al., 2021). A language is a tool of culture, and the presence of distinct institutions in every activity involving language, so everything present in a cultural society will be reflected in how language is used, as language is a tool of culture (Duranti, 2001; Sneddon, 2003; Husseinali,

2012; Rahmat et al., 2022). This is since language provides evidence of separate institutions in each language activity. It is possible to observe, in particular cases, how the cultural development of society in this age of globalization affects the way language, in general, is changing and progressing. This effect can be seen. The current "era of globalization" is distinguished by frequent shifts in society due to the influence of cultures from various nations (Kwik, 2008). These shifts have occurred directly due to globalization, which has taken place over the past few decades. These changes are observable in both developed countries and developing countries alike. Language is just one of the many aspects of day-to-day life that have been changed due to globalization (Halliday, 2020; Revita, 2021; Al-Muhsin et al., 2021). Other aspects include cultural norms and expectations.

The Minangkabau people (West Sumatra) are the ones who make the most frequent use of Minangkabau language. Another name for the language is the Padang language. This is one of the more common names for the language. Despite this, many people who are part of the Minang ethnic group have settled in every part of Indonesia. Consequently, people from different tribes have begun to speak this language, even though it only exists in lexicon or vocabulary form (Mahlberg, 2006). Because it comes from the same branch of the Indo-Austronesian language family as Malay, the Minangkabau language is classified as an Austronesian language (Rahmat & Maryelliwati, 2019). This branch of the Indo-Austronesian language family is the Malay language family. The Minangkabau language has a level of linguistic sophistication that is on par with other languages, as evidenced by its complexity level comparable to that of other languages.

Morphology is considered to be one of the internal states of language. It is studied between phonology and syntax and falls between the two categories. The study of morphology can be subdivided into numerous subcategories. Morphology is the subfield of linguistics that delves into constructed words, such as their parts and how they fit together. Affixation is only one of the important aspects of the morphological level; duplication, a form of repetition, is another important aspect of the morphological level. Affixation is only one of the important aspects of the morphological level. However, repetition is a relatively unimportant aspect of the phenomenon investigated in linguistics. According to Sibarani, (2004), the diachronic aspect of duplication has existed throughout history and can be found in virtually all Austronesian languages today. Using words and phrases repeatedly has been around for quite some time. Since the beginning of time and can be found in the vast majority of Austronesian languages.

Duplication can refer to any process that involves repeating the fundamental form, so in its broadest sense, the term "duplication" can be understood to refer to any process. Linguists have two terms that mean the same thing as "reshapes" and "basic forms," respectively: "the presence of basic constituents" and "the presence of duplicate constituents." These terms are "the presence of basic constituents" and "the presence of duplicate constituents." These are the terms used to describe that certain elements or components can be found in multiple forms. For example, a morphemic process might be implemented if there is a duplication of information. Linguists have identified a wide variety of morphemic processes, each of which is responsible for producing a distinct change in the outward appearance of the word being morphed. The concept of repetition in its broadest sense, as introduced earlier, will serve as the primary focus of the investigation that is going to be conducted here.

On the other hand, instances of repetition within the noun class or individual nouns of the Minangkabau language will be the primary focus of the research. The issue of nomina duplication in the Minangkabau language and the meanings of the various forms of nomina

duplication are going to be the primary topic of discussion that will take place in the following paragraphs. This research aims to collect data to describe the various forms of word duplication within the class of nouns in the Minangkabau language. As well as a description of the various functions and meanings that are the direct result of each duplication. In addition, the goal of this study is to collect data that can be used to describe the various forms of word duplication that occur within the class of nouns in the Minangkabau

The process of duplication on the word

Duplicating something in a language will create something new, specifically a new function and meaning. This is connected to semantics, which describes the function and meaning of a word that will shift if repeated (Rahmat, 2017; Meyra et al., 2018; Damayanti et al., 2021). The process of duplicating words will create new meanings, similar to how it works in the Minangkabau language. The repetition of grammatical units, whether or not with different phoneme variations, is known as duplication. This practice is known as rewording, whereas the word repeated is referred to as the basic form (Ramlan, 2001). Simatupang (1983) states that understands that duplication is a process that repeats the fundamental form. This understanding is not too dissimilar to Ramlan's understanding of the concept. The duplication process can be broken down into two distinct categories: partial duplication and full duplication. In general, the repetition of a basic form of language is considered a form of repetition of that basic form. It recycles some fundamental forms that leave room for additions, attachments, and other forms of customization. The meaning is given to the term Simatupang when used for the word type in the duplication. The duplication consists of two constituents: the basic constituents and the re-constituents. Because of this, the form of duplication will always be made up of two components: the fundamental form and the completed form (a form of repetition that has undergone changes or variations).

The terms used in grammar guidebooks, particularly those about duplication, are subject to change depending on who wrote them. However, virtually all of them refer to the same thing and serve the same function. In addition, Simatupang (1983) argued that one of the duplication divisions was based on its re-constituents' position. This point was brought up in the context of duplication. The duplication in this instance can be broken down into two categories: (a) the right-directional duplication, also known as duplication, in which the position of its re-constituent lies in the second position. (b) the duplication in which the position of its re-constituent lies in the third position. This concept is also referred to as progressive dimerization, and examples of it include "laki-laki," "menari-nari," "membagi-bagikan," and so on. In addition, (b) left-directional duplication, also known as regressive re-duplication, is another name for duplication. The re-constituent position of the duplicated element is in the first position. Some examples of this type of duplication include "pukul-memukul," "lelaki," "bolak-balik," and so on.

In its most fundamental sense, duplication can refer to the process of repeating fundamental forms. A reword what people call the end product of the process of repeating something (Imelwaty et al., 2017). According to Verhaar (2009), the definition duplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form or part of the basic form. Duplication is an example of this type of process. According to Shaykhislamov & Makhmudov (2019), duplication is a morphemic process that repeats the fundamental form in its entirety, partial form (partial), or changes in the word's sound. In addition, Dolatian & Heinz, (2019) stated that duplication is both a process and the result of utilizing unit repetition language as a phonological and grammatical device. According to Zimmermann (2018), duplication or repetition is nothing more than the repetition of grammatical units. Whether the duplicated element is partial, whether variations in phonemes/segments accompany it, or whether

phonemes/segments accompany it are not accompanied by phonemes/segments. Duplication and repetition are both considered to be forms of repetition. Rewording is a term that refers to the process of repeating lingual units or elements, which results in repetition. Next, Nelson et al., (2020) states that the process of repetition or duplication is the repetition of a grammatical unit. Both in its entirety and its parts, regardless of whether or not there are variations in the phonemes involved. The product of repetition is referred to as a reword, whereas the basic form refers to the repeated unit. This is since grammatical is involved in everything. A reword is a grammatical form that means the basic form of a word has been doubled, either partially or completely, depending on the context (Iwasaki, 2007). As a result of this idea, in linguistics, the concept of duplication is included in morphological studies. This is since duplication holds the same status as a process of word formation in morphology, as does the affixation and sharpening of the word. It is possible to conclude that research on language duplication has not discussed how duplication functions in language based on a brief description of previous research on language duplication. This conclusion is based on the relationship between language duplication and previous research.

In the Minangkabau language, one of the four primary categories of words is the noun. Nouns are the names of things, the names of people, the pronouns of the pen form, and the primary component in noun phrases. They can also be pronouns. In the Minangkabau language, nouns are derived from the names of things or people and other types of words, such as adjectives and verbs, that can be altered to become and function as nouns. For example, a noun in the Minangkabau language might be transformed into a verb by changing its form. A noun is a word that can stand independently and plays a significant role in a phrase that only contains nouns. These nouns can take the form of a free morpheme, like the words *batu* and *rumah*, or they can take the form of a formed word, like *batu* and *rumah*. This noun-formed word can originate from a verb and acquire affixes such as */batu-batuan/*, which translates to 'assortment of stones,' and */perumahan/*, which translates to 'place to build a house.' Some nouns are formed from bound morphemes and derived from a free morpheme or a word that receives an affix. Other nouns are formed by adding an affix to an existing word. The bound morpheme is required to acquire an affix used as a noun. However, the shape of this affix is not the same as the affix formed when an ordinary productive noun is formed; rather, it is a singular and unproductive affix. With the help of this research, it is hoped that it will be possible to contribute to the study of the form, function, and meaning of duplication in morphology. This will ensure that this study will continue to be practicable and interesting to investigate.

METHODS

A methodology is required to collect linguistic data successfully. This is done so that collecting data can be systematically carried out and the data produced can be scientifically accounted for. The descriptive method was chosen for this particular research endeavor. According to Bakker & Gill (2003), the descriptive method is a method that is carried out entirely based on the facts that are already known. In addition, the research is broken up into three distinct stages: the stage in which the data are presented, the stage in which the data are analyzed, results of the data analysis are presented. When providing the data, the author uses the listening method in conjunction with the tapping technique and then continues with the listening method (Ratnam, 2019). Data collection collects forms of repetition in nouns from everyday speech and written sources in the Minangkabau language. These forms of repetition will subsequently be identified and adapted to the goals of this study. Finally, the distribution

method is called for when analyzing the data; it uses determining tools within the language. Both formal and informal approaches were utilized to present the analysis findings.

RESULT

The Minangkabau language's nouns, like Indonesian nouns, go through an affixation and duplication process. This is one of the Minangkabau language's morphological similarities to Indonesian. The following will explain the morphological duplication feature, the second morphological feature. Compound nouns, nouns with affixes, and repetitive words (also known as a duplication) are the three different formed nouns found in the Minangkabau language. In addition, there are numerous instances of common words being reworded. Word repetition can be useful from a grammatical perspective. For example, the countable nomina has been reworded to express the plural form of the noun.

It should be noted that in the language of the Minangkabau people, the use of the word multiple times to express cruelty appears to be new. One could say that the reshaping has not been seen in any works of literature, and older people do not make use of it. It's possible that when Indonesian became more widely used as a national language, Minangkabau speakers started rephrasing their sentences more frequently (Andaya, 2000). When words are repeated in the Minangkabau language, their primary purpose is to function as derivatives. They form a new basic word with a more or less distinct meaning from the meaning of the word's origin. Some fundamental words are included in frozen reforms, although their original word does not (or does no longer) have a meaning of its own. In general, the re-based word category refers to things like animals, plants, different kinds of tools, or different kinds of limbs. The next explanation will be dedicated to the various repetitive words or duplications in the Minangkabau language. This follows the topic of this study, which is the repetition of nouns in the Minangkabau language.

Forms of Nomina Duplication in Minangkabau Language

There are three distinct types of repetition or duplication of nouns found in Minangkabau language. The first instance of the noun's repetition is the word purely, the second instance is the word, and the third instance is the word pseudo.

1. Pure Repetitive Nouns

Nouns are merely repetitive, also known as duplicating the entire basic form described. The repetition of this fundamental form is an example of a common type of duplication since it is almost always encountered in languages other than English. There is a great deal of repetition in the Minangkabau language, particularly in the case of nouns. The following are some examples of repetitive noun forms:

/apa?/+R > /apa?-apa?/
/Apa?-apa? Lah bulieh dulu pulang/
'Bapak-bapak sudah boleh pulang dahulu.'
'Gentlemen can go home first.'

/indue?/+R > /indue?-indue?/
/Indue?-indue? Pai basamo ka pangajian/
'Ibu-ibu pergi bersama ke pengajian.'
'Mothers go together to recitation.'

/ana?/+R > /ana?-ana?/
/Ana?-ana? *Bamain di tanah lapang patang/*
'Anak-anak bermain di lapangan kemarin.'
'The kids played on the field yesterday.'

The preceding example is a straightforward case of a repetition noun that denotes a plural. In addition to use as a plural noun, the phrase "pure repetition" can be used to mean "resembling" as well as "intensity" or "emphasis." A repetition of the word that has a meaning similar to or resembles the object's original shape is an example of a reword that has a similar meaning or resembles this. The repetition can be in its original form or achieved by altering the syllables and affixes, which either form or change the meaning of the previous word. The meaning formed can be similar to stating similarities or resemblances. One illustration is as follows:

/kudo/+R > /kudo-kudo/ /Kudo-kudo ana? tu lah rusa?/
'kuda' 'kuda-kuda'
'Kuda-kuda mainan anak itu sudah rusak.'
'The child's toy easel is broken.'

/rumah/+R > /rumah-rumah/
/Rumah-rumah ana? ambo dipatahkanno/
'Rumah-rumah anak saya dipatahkannya.'
'My son's house was broken'

The noun of origin is analogous to the noun of origin when a pure loop is generated, as shown in the preceding example.

/tempe/+R > /tempe-tempe/ /Sambano tempe tempe saja tio? ari/
'tempe' 'tempe-tempe' 'Sambalnya tempe saja tiap hari.'
'The side dishes of tempeh continue every day.'

/padusi/+R > /padusi-padusi/ /ana? kami padusi-padusi se/
'padusi' 'padusi-padusi' 'Anak kami perempuan semua'
'Our daughters are all girls.'

The original noun's meaning is retained when used in a pure loop, as shown in the previous examples (intensity).

2. Pseudo-Recurring Nouns

According to Ramlan (2001). four different repetitions can occur in Indonesian. These types are whole looping (the same as pure iteration), partial repetition, repetition that combines with the affixing process, and repetition that alters the phonemes. This type of repetition is not confused with a pseudo-repetitive word used in the Minangkabau language. This form of repetition is similar to the word because the repeated word is the same as the base word, so it is called a pseudo-repetitive word. In passing, this form of repetition is similar to the word. However, in the Minangkabau language, you can find a recurrence of this pseudo-noun. This duplication has meaning, and the two meanings cannot be separated in their use. This form

only has a meaning if found in a repeated form. Repetition of the initial noun is another name for what is known as pseudo-repetitive nouns. Some examples of pseudo-recurring nouns found in the Minangkabau language are provided here.

*/kuro-kuro/ > /Kuro-kuro tu lah rusak/
'kunci' 'Kunci itu sudah rusak.'
'The key was already broken'*

*/onde-onde/ > /Onde-onde tadi lah ambo makan/
'onde-onde/ 'Onde-onde tadi sudah saya makan'
'Onde-onde I've eaten it'*

The nouns that follow are not considered sound repeating nouns; rather, they are considered nouns of the origin or what are also known as pseudo-recurring nouns. There is also a form of recurrence in Indonesian itself, and one example of this is the phrase "kupu-kupu." If this form is separated from the phrase, it does not have the same meaning as its original meaning.

3. Recurring Nouns Recurrent

Repeated nouns with prefixes, repeated nouns with suffixes, repeated nouns with both prefixes and suffixes, and nouns with inserts are all recurring nouns. Therefore, recurring nouns are also known as recurrent nouns. According to stated Ramlan (2001), one type of repetition is a repeated word that is then followed by an affix that is attached to it. Similarly, the inherent affixes in the Minangkabau language can be prefixes, suffixes, prefixes, or inserts.

3.1 Recurring Nouns That Have Prefixes

The form of the prefix known as {paN-} that is most common in the Minangkabau language is the one in which the prefix is attached to a word, whether it be an adjective or a verb, and will result in the formation of a noun that has a plural meaning. For example;

*{paN-}+ /ulu/ +R > /pengulu-pengulu/
'pangkal' 'penghulu-penghulu'
'rulers'*

*{paN-} + /tun̄ke?/ +R > /panun̄ke?-panun̄ke?/
'tongkat' 'pembantu-pembantu penghulu'
'the helpers of the ruler'*

The words /ulu/ and /tun̄ke? are the basic form. When the prefix {paN-} is added, the words will change their meaning to plural. The form of repetition that occurs is a form of pure repetition. The prefix {paN-} is also attached to the base verb, and if it undergoes duplication or iteration, the sound will become a noun and have a plural meaning. For example:

*{paN-}+ /suruah/ +R > /pasuruah-pasuruah/
'suruh' 'pesuruh-pesuruh'
'Pasuruah-pasuruah kantu payah bana hiduy?no/
'Pesuruh-pesuruh kantor sulit hidupnya.'
'Office workers have a hard life.'*

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'The dances on the seventeenth of August are beautiful'

The original noun that gets the iteration and the suffix {-an} like those examples, becomes a recurring noun meaning plural. In addition to attaching nouns, the suffix {-an} can also attach repetition forms to verbs and adjectives with plural meanings. Here are examples of noun repetition forms derived from the basic form of verbs and adjectives that get the suffix {-an} in their replay form.

<i>/arum/+R+{-an}</i> <i>uraŋ mati/</i> 'harum'	<i>/arum-aruman/</i> 'harum-haruman'	<i>/Arum-aruman paralu kalaw ado</i> <i>orang yang meninggal</i> 'The fragrance is necessary when someone dies'
<i>/asin/+R+{-an}</i> 'asin'	<i>/asin-asinan/</i> 'asin-asinan'	<i>/uraŋ tu karajono manjua asin-</i> <i>asinan/</i> 'Pekerjaan orang itu menjual bermacam asinan' 'That person's job is to sell various pickles'

Based on the example above, it can be known that the suffix {-an} in the Minangkabau language, if attached to the word formed in the duplication, will form a new meaning. The form of origin of its duplication can be adjectives, verbs, and the noun itself, and the formed meaning is the plural meaning.

3.3. Repetitive Nouns That Have Prefixes and Suffixes.

Prefixes and suffixes can be used at the same time in the language. For example, Minangkabau produces new words and forms nouns. Frequently used prefixes and suffixes are {ka-}+{-an}. This affix can be attached to a basic word as a noun or adjective. The meaning created is a plural meaning, for example:

<i>/nagari/{ka-}+{-an}+R</i> 'negeri'	> <i>/kanagarian-kanagarian/</i> 'kenegerian-kenegerian' 'the lands'
<i>/came?/{ka-}+{-an}+R</i> 'camat'	> <i>/kacamatan-kacamatan/</i> 'kecamatan-kecamatan' 'the districts'
<i>/pulaw/{ka-}+{-an}+R</i> 'pulau'	> <i>/kapulawan-kapulawan/</i> 'kepulauan-kepulauan' 'the islands'

The original noun that gets the morpheme {ka-}+{-an} then acquires the iteration has the plural meaning of the noun that gets the morpheme is KB+{ka-}+{-an}.

3.4. Repetitive Nouns That Have Inserts

The form of duplication of nouns that get inserts is less commonly found in the Minangkabau language. one is the insert /-al-/, which attaches the adjective and forms the

noun at the end. The former meaning is the plural meaning. The repeated nouns of the above examples mean the plural of the word that has already got the insert {-al-}. Example:

*/gambuəŋ/ + {-al-} + R /galambuəŋ-galambuəŋ/ /Galambuəŋ-
galambuəŋ ruo? tu gadan-gadan/
'bengkak' 'gelembung-gelembung' 'Gelembung-
gelembung busa sabun itu besar besar.'
'Soap bubbles are huge.'*

*/gomban/ + {-al-} + R / galomban-galomban/
/ Galomban-galomban ukiran pintu tu tinggi bana/
'Gelombang-gelombang ukiran itu tinggi-tinggi sekali'
'The carving waves are very high.'*

The fact that the Minangkabau language uses plural forms of nouns that are the same as one another is the primary factor contributing to this phenomenon. Other factors that contribute to this phenomenon include: In other words, there is no distinction made in the Minangkabau language between the singular and the plural forms of nouns. These forms are utilized within the Minangkabau language at the heart of the problem and its rationale. This is because the problem stems from the fact that these forms are utilized within the language. To put it another way, the singular and plural forms of nouns in Minangkabau can refer to the same thing regardless of the setting in which they are spoken. This is because either form can be utilized in place of the other, depending on the context. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to remember that there are also plural-form and singular-form nouns.

Keeping this in mind is of the utmost importance. It is of the utmost importance to keep this in mind. Always keeping this in mind is of the utmost significance, so don't let it slip your mind. It is of the utmost importance that you always keep this in mind; therefore, you should not let it slip your mind. It becomes abundantly clear how accurate this statement was when everything else discussed up to this point in the conversation, including this point specifically, is considered. Always remember this because it is impossible to overstate how significant it is to understand its significance. You must keep all this information in the back of your mind, so make sure you do not forget it. Because there is no workable way to express its significance adequately, the significance of this fact cannot be emphasized enough to reach its full potential. This is because there is no feasible way to express its significance adequately.

On the other hand, the repetition of compound forms is not something that happens very frequently in the Minangkabau language (Maryelliwati et al., 2018b). This is because compound forms in the Minangkabau language are not used nearly as frequently as you might think, given how similar they are to the structures of other languages. You might think that they would be used more frequently, given how similar they are to the structures of other languages. Because of this, something of this nature even came about in the first place. Gerard believes this is the case because the reformed word for "cruelty" in the Minangkabau language appears to be relatively recent and is only used sporadically (Oktavianus, 2013). He bases this theory on the fact that the word is rarely used. He bases this hypothesis on the fact that the word is used in infrequent contexts. The word used in such uncommon settings provides the foundation for his hypothesis, which he bases on the observation. The fact that the word is used in such unusual contexts provides the basis for his hypothesis, which he constructs based on observation. The fact that the word is only used occasionally supports his hypothesis, which in turn provides support for his hypothesis and acts as the basis for his hypothesis.

His hypothesis was founded on the fact that the word is only used occasionally. The following is just one explanation out of an extremely large number of other possible explanations that could be given for why this is the case; however, it is one of the many reasons this is the case. A condensed version of the explanation explains the various factors contributing to the current state of affairs. The Minangkabau language has been subjected to development, resulting in a more fruitful progression, particularly concerning the level of morphology. This development has resulted in a more fruitful progression. In addition, the Minangkabau language is increasingly being used in various day-to-day contexts, which is a positive sign for the future of the language. There is no way to avoid this immediate consequence because it results from something already taking place. There is no way to avoid the event that caused it in the first place, so there is no way to avoid this immediate consequence. This immediate consequence results from something that has already occurred in the past.

4. The Meaning of Repetition of Nouns in the Minangkabau language

In terms of meaning, it is almost the same as the meaning contained in duplication of Indonesian or other languages. The general meaning of duplication, especially in the Minangkabau language, especially in the nomina class, will be explained in the following example below.

4.1. Plural Understanding

The repetition of nouns can mean plural, as in the following example sentence.

/guru/+R > /guru-guru/ /**Guru-guru** inda? bulieh talambe? datan ka sekolah/
'guru' 'guru-guru' 'Guru-guru tidak boleh datang terlambat ke sekolah'
'Teachers shouldn't be late for school.'

Based on the example /guru/ is a noun. So, in the above sentence, when the word /guru/ gets a repetition of the word, then the meaning that arises here is the plural meaning: the number of teachers who are more than one person.

4.2. The Notion of 'Resembling.'

The repetition of nouns can also mean similar to those in the following example sentences.

/oto/+R > /oto-oto/ /**Oto-otono** lah ilan/
'motor' 'motor-motor' 'Motor-motor (mainan seperti motor) kepunyaannya sudah hilang'
'His motorbikes (toys like motorbikes) had gone.'

From the example above, /oto/ which means 'motor', when you get a repetition of the word to be /oto-oto/, the meaning that appears according to the context of the sentence is a meaning resembling a motorbike.

4.3. Definition of 'Intensity' or 'Emphasis.'

Repetition of nouns in the Minangkabau language can also mean intensity or emphasis, as in the following example.

/jantan/+R > /jantan-jantan/ /Ana? kabaw ambo **jantan-jantan** sadono/
'jantan' 'jantan-jantan' 'Anak kerbau saya semuanya jantan'
'My buffalo calves are all male'

From the example above, in the word /male-male/, the meaning is that the whole buffalo cub is male. Again, this indicates the presence of intensity or emphasis from the use of the duplication itself.

From the analysis above, it can be seen that nouns formed in the Minangkabau language can be divided into (a) nouns, (b) repeated words (duplication), and (c) compound nouns. Many basic words come across in rewording form. Word repetition can have grammatical value. The reword expresses the plural form of the countable nomina. It should be noted that in the Minangkabau language, the repetition of the word to express cruelty seems new. The reshaping can be said to have not appeared in the literature. Older people do not use it. Perhaps rewording in the Minangkabau language was widespread when Indonesian became a national language. The repetition of words in the Minangkabau language mainly seems to function to form a new basic word whose meaning is more or less different from the original word. Some basic words appear in frozen reforms because the root word of origin does not (or no longer) has its meaning. The re-based word category generally refers to animals, plants, various tools, or various limbs, following the topic of this study, namely the duplication of nouns in the Minangkabau language.

CONCLUSION

Duplication is the practice of repeating grammatical units' multiple times in a single sentence. It is possible for there to be duplication even if there are different phoneme variations in each repetition of the grammatical unit that is being repeated. If you keep doing the same thing repeatedly without stopping, you will have to come up with a reword sooner or later. From a chronological point of view, it is possible to find instances of duplication in the vast majority of the Austronesian language family's member languages. This is known as the Austronesian duplication phenomenon. This is especially the case concerning the Austronesian languages.

Consequently, the Minangkabau language, generally considered one of the wide varieties of Malay, also possesses a duplication-like quality. This is because the Minangkabau language evolved from the Minangkabau language. In the Minangkabau language, the "people" class is also called the noun class. This is because it is the class from which all nouns are derived. However, other types of words, such as adjectives and verbs, can be altered so that they become nouns and perform the functions associated with nouns. This is possible because these other words can be transformed into nouns. These words have the potential to be used as nouns. Compound nouns, recurrent nouns, and repetitive words (duplication), for example, are three categories that can be used to classify the nouns that are formed in the Minangkabau language. Another category that can be used to classify nouns formed in the Minangkabau language is duplication. The nouns formed in the Minangkabau language can be categorized according to these different categories, which can be found below. Three distinct types of nouns can repeat or duplicate themselves in the Minangkabau language. First, some nouns are purely repetitive; second, some nouns repeat; and third, there are pseudo-

recurring nouns. Each of these types of nouns can be found in the language. In their unique ways, these three categories of nouns can repeat themselves or duplicate themselves. Examples of nouns can be found throughout the language that falls into each of these three categories, and they can be found here, there, and everywhere. This particular form of repetition, in particular when it is applied to this noun, can have many different meanings, some of which are as follows: (a) the sense of plural, (b) the sense that resembles, and (c) the sense that emphasizes. The affixes attached to the word repeat can be the prefix {peN-}, the suffix {-an}, the combined prefix and the suffix {ke-}+{-an} and the insert {-al-} which generally means plural.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest in this study.

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