

TYPES ADJECTIVE REDUPLICATION IN SIMALUNGUN LANGUAGE:  
A STUDY ON PSALMEN IN THE BIBEL

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**ABSTRACT**

*The objectives of the study to find out the types of adjective reduplication in the Simalungun language: a study on Psalmen in the Bibel and to find out the forms of adjective reduplication in the Simalungun language: a study on Psalmen in the Bibel. This research applies Ramlan's (2018) theory, which states that reduplication has four types, namely: (1) full reduplication, (2) partial reduplication, (3) reduplication with affixes, and (4) reduplication with changes in phonemes. In this study only founded Ramlan (2018) states that reduplication has several types, namely: (1) full adjective reduplication, (2) partial adjective reduplication, (3) adjective reduplication with suffix. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data collected from Psalmen in the Bibel. The results of research on adjective reduplication in the Psalmen in the Bibel are that there are 20 full adjectives reduplication, there are 17 partial adjectives reduplication with the morpheme prefix mar-, 6 adjective reduplications with the suffix an-. 20 Reduplication generally does not change the class of words, 17 The basic form is always in the units found in language use.*

**Keywords:** *Adjective reduplication, Psalmen in the Bibel, Simalungun language*

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is important in human life because it allows us to communicate with each other. Individuals use language as a communication method to connect and establish relationships with other people, Wardhaugh (2009). Language is a social communication tool consisting of a system of sound symbols created by humans. Humans as social organisms need the ability to interact with other people. Humans have spoken since the beginning of time, and the evolution of language differentiates humans from other organisms. In addition, humans cannot speak from birth and must first interact with other people who have a similar language to them. To communicate socially, humans need a communication tool called language. Language is not only a means of delivery information in communication, but it is also very important for creating and maintain relationships with other people (Trudgill 1974:13). The science that studies language is called linguistics. Linguistics as learning from all phenomena related to language: its structure, use and the implications. The language elements that can be studied in linguistics are phonology (the study of speech sounds), morphology (related to structure internal words), syntax (the study of word formation), semantics (related to the meaning of language), pragmatics (the study of use language), and lexicology (the study of words), (Bauer 2007:12-13). The study of the complexity of language is known as linguistics. The terms science of language and the scientific study of language are commonly used to describe linguistics (Matthews 1997). Semantics, syntax, pragmatics, phonology, morphology, and semantics are some of the branches that make up linguistics. Phonology is the study of sounds, morphology is the study of word structure and how words are built together from smaller components, semantics is the study of meaning, and syntax is the study of words and phrases. In a language, they are combined to form sentences. Nida (1949: 10) defines morphology as the science of analyzing the various ways morphemes are organized and joined into words, particularly how morphemes are arranged and combined into words. Morphology as a branch of linguistics concerned with the specifics of word structure and the effects of changes in word structure, Ramlan defines morphology as a branch of linguistics concerned with the effects of changes in word structure, Verhaar (1988) and Ramlan (1979).

Reduplication is a process all or part of a morpheme to express a morphological category Jensen (1990). Example complete reduplication, if all morphemes are reduplicated. Here are some examples of adjective reduplication in Simalungun language:

banggal-banggal → big banggal-banggal is an adjective word where the basic word is banggal. jengesjenges → beautiful jenges-jenges is an adjective where the basic word is jenges. bayak-bayak → rich bayak-bayak is an adjective where the basic word is bayak. English and Simalungun are two different language families. English is included in the Indo-European language family (Baugh, 1968) while the Simalungun language is included in the Austronesian language family (Voorhoeve:1988). Simalungun language is one of the languages used in the province of North Sumatra, Simalungun Regency, Purba District. Wismar founded the Simalungun Bibel Society in 1944 with the specific aim of translating the Bibel into the Simalungun language (Lukito 2004.). J. Wismar was assisted by other Rheinische Missionsgesellschaft members, including H. Volmer, in completing the Bibel. On August 2 1952, J. Wismar succeeded in completing the translation of the NT into Simalungun.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphology is a collection of segmental morphemes and how they form, Hockett (1968). The study of morphemes and how they are arranged to produce words is known as morphology (Nida 1967). Morphology is the study and analysis of word structures, properties, and groups Hartman (1972). Ramlan (2017) explored Dhanawaty, Satyawati, and Widarsini morphology, he argued that morphology is a discipline of linguistics that studies the development of words, forms, and their meanings, as well as the impact of changes in word form on groups of words and their meaning, morphology as a linguistic subsystem is a science that studies the structure and groups of words. Morphology also discusses the relationship between words and morphemes. How words are constructed and how morphemes are differentiated from word are also at the heart of morphology. Ramlan (2018:62-68) states that reduplication has several forms, namely: (1) full adjective reduplication, (2) partial adjective reduplication, (3) reduplication with suffix, and (4) reduplication with phoneme changes. states that reduplication has several types, namely:

### 1. Full Adjective Reduplication

Full adjective repetition is the repetition of all basic forms, without changing phonemes and not combining with the process of adding affixes. For examples: cantik-cantik whose basic word is cantik > beautiful baik-baik whose basic word is baik > good pintar-pintar whose basic word is pintar > clever

### 2. Partial Adjective Reduplication

Partial adjective reduplication is a form of reduplication that involves repeating only part of a word. This form of reduplication is often used to indicate plurality, intensification, or to form another meaning of the root word. For examples: pertama-tama > pertama > first bersenang-senang > bersenang > happy

### 3. Reduplication With Suffix

In this group the basic form is completely repeated and combined with forms of suffix. For examples: luas > seluas-luasnya jelek > sejelek-jeleknya tinggi > setinggi-tingginya The words in seluas-luasnya, sejelek-jeleknya, setinggi-tingginya are also formed by repetition and affixing affixes to the basic form.

### 4. Reduplication with Phoneme Changes

Reduplication whose repetitions fall into this group are actually very slightly different. There are actually very few repeated words in this group. For example, there are words that kebalikan, sebaliknya, dibalik, membalik. From this comparison it can be concluded that word bolak-balik is formed from the basic form back which is repeated throughout with a change in phonemes, namely

from: /a/ becomes /o/, and from /i/ becomes /a/ in addition to changes in vowel phonemes as seen in the example above, there are also changes in consonant phonemes. For examples: ramah > ramah – tamahlauk > lauk – pauk sayur > mayur.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study the writer used qualitative study and the source of this study came from the Bibel which was sourced from the Padan Nabasaia found in Psalmen. In this chapter, me introduce the objectives of study analysis related to adjective reduplication in Simalungun Language.

The data of this study is every word that contains reduplication of adjectives from the Simalungun Batak language. The source of data of this study is the Simalungun language Bibel entitled Padan Na Basaia, fourth edition which was published in 2016. The writer limited this study to Padan Na Basaia (Old Testament); Psalmen (book of Psalm).

In collecting data, the writer carried out several procedures such as data searching. Prints data, underlines data that contains reduplication adjectives, and displays data. To analyze the data, the author applies the following techniques, such as classifying types of adjective reduplication, analyzing types of adjective reduplication based on theory, words, and drawing results and conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results from the discussion, it is concluded that Morphological Reduplication Process in Psalmen in the Bibel can be concluded as follows: Of the four types of reduplication, there are three uses of reduplication used by the author to make his work more interesting. of the four types of reduplication, there are three uses of reduplication used in Psalmen in the Bibel. in Psalmen in the Bibel does not use the type of repetition with phoneme change. The results of the research on the process of reduplication in this case concern the morphological process of reduplication in psalms in the Bibel, namely there are 20 full adjective reduplication, there are 17 Partial adjective reduplication with morpheme prefix mar-, there are 6 Here adjective reduplication with suffix -an, dominant type in adjective reduplication in Simalungun language in Psalmen in the Bibel is type full reduplication.

In the Simalungun language, there are four types, namely: (1) full adjective reduplication, (2) partial adjective reduplication, (3) adjective reduplication with suffix, and (4) adjective reduplication with phoneme changes. In this study only founded Ramlan (2018) states that reduplication has several forms, namely: (1) full adjective reduplication, (2) partial adjective reduplication, (3) adjective reduplication with suffix.

### 1. Full Adjective Reduplication

Data 1: sangap-sangap (source: Psalmen 2:2)

Jongjong do raja-raja ni tanoh on,anjaha manriah

do na **sangap-sangap**, laho mangimbang Jahowa pakon na mininakan-Ni.

Reduplication is defined as repetition over all morphemes to express morphological categories. If the entire morpheme is repeated is called complete reduplication. Complete reduplication is a repetition that is formed by repeating all parts of the basic word without any changes. Full reduplication occurs when the wholeword is repeated, not just certain parts. The word sangap-sangap is the result of reduplication of the base form sangap. The steps of the word 'sangap-sangap' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rules. 'Sangap' (adjective) + 'Sangap-sangap' (adjective). The formation rule of Sangap-sangap can be explained as follows. Sangap 'noble' as an adjective can be formed into Sangap-sangap whose syntactic category isalso an adjective. The process is done by repeating the word sangap so that sangap-sangap is formed which has an adjective category. The grammatical meaning of sangap is to point to someone or something mentioned by the word sangap. Therefore, the lexical meaning of sangap-sangap is 'all noble'. Sangap-sangap is a full reduplication without any sound changes that can

distinguish meaning and does not combine with the affix process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word sangap-sangap becomes clear.

Data 2: landit-landit (source: Psalmen 5:10)

Na liat do pingkiranni ibagas, songon tanoman na tanggak do tolonan sidea,  
ipa **landit-landit** do dilahni.

Full reduplication occurs when the entire word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word landit-landit is the result of reduplication of the base form landit. The steps of the word 'landit-landit', whose syntactic category is adjective, are analyzed according to the following rules, 'landit' (adjective) + 'landit-landit' (adjective). The formation rule of landit-landit can be explained as follows. landit 'slippery' as an adjective can be formed into landit-landit whose syntactic category is also adjective. The process is done by repeating landit so that landit-landit is also formed as an adjective. The grammatical meaning of landit is to refer to someone or something mentioned by the word landit. Therefore, the lexical meaning of landit-landit is 'too slippery'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of too landit-landit. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 3: hitir-hitir (source: Psalmen 6:3)

pamalum Ham ma ahu Jahowa,  
ai **hitir-hitir** do holi-holingku

The word hitir-hitir is the result of reduplication of the base form hitir. The steps of the word 'hitir-hitir' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed Using the following rule. 'hitir' (adjective) + 'hitir-hitir' (adjective). The rule of formation of hitir-hitir can be explained as follows. Hitir 'shaking' as an adjective, it can be formed into hitir-hitir whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating hitir to form hitir-hitir as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of hitir is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word hitir. Therefore, the lexical meaning of hitir-hitir is 'all are shaking'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too hitir-hitir. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 4: songgot-songgot (source: Psalmen 9:21)

Pasogop Ham ma **songgot-songgot** Bani sidea, Ham jahowa

The steps of the word 'songgot-songgot', whose syntactic category is adjective, are analyzed according to the following rule: songgot (adjective) + songgot-songgot (adjective). Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word songgot-songgot is the result of reduplication of the base form songgot. The songgot-songgot formation rule can be explained as follows: songgot 'shocked' as an adjective can be formed into songgot-songgot whose syntactic category is also adjective. The process is done by repeating songgot to form songgot-songgot also as an adjective. The grammatical meaning of songgot is to refer to someone or something mentioned by the word songgot. Therefore, the lexical meaning of songgot-songgot is 'all are shocked'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of songgot-songgot. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation and nasalization are not found in word formation.

Data 5: tongah-tongah (source: Psalmen 12:2)

Lambin otik do halak na bujur uhuri **tongah-tongah** ni anak jolma

Full reduplication is a morphological process in which the whole is repeated exactly, tongah-tongah usually, reduplication is used to express plurality, intensification, or other purposes in language. Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. In Indonesian, full reduplication is often used to form plurals or intensify the meaning of words. Full reduplication can also be used for other purposes, such as describing intensity or giving expressive

nuances in various words or sentences. The word *tongah-tongah* is the result of reduplication of the base form *tongah*. The steps of the word '*tongah-tongah*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed Using the following rule. '*tongah*' (adjective) + '*tongah-tongah*' (adjective). The rule of *tongah-tongah* formation can be explained as follows. *tongah* 'middle' as an adjective can be formed into *tongah-tongah* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating *tongah* so that *tongah-tongah* is formed as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *tongah* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *tongah*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *tongah-tongah* is 'all are middle'.

Data 6: *layur-layur* (source: Psalmen 13:3)

*Sai sunsah uhurhu ibagas*

*layur-layur ari?*

*Sadiha dokah naris ai pagijang diri munsuhku dompak ahu?*

Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *layur-layur* is the result of reduplication of the base form *layur*. The steps of the word '*layur-layur*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed Using the following rule. '*layur*' (adjective) + '*layur-layur*' (adjective). The rule of formation of *layur-layur* can be explained as follows. *layur* 'further' as an adjective, it can be formed into *layur-layur* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating *layur* to form *layur-layur* as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *layur* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *layur*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *layur-layur* is 'sustainable'. No lexical

oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *layur-layur*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 7: *tobu-tobu* (source: Psalmen 19:11)

*humbani **tobu-tobu** ni huraamah*

The formation rule of *tobu-tobu* can be explained as follows. *tobu* 'sweet' asan adjective can be formed into *tobu-tobu* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. The process is done by repeating the word *tobu* so that *tobu-tobu* is formed which has an adjective category. Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *tobu-tobu* is the result of reduplication of the base form *tobu*. The steps of the word '*tobu-tobu*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rules. '*tobu*' (adjective) + '*tobu-tobu*' (adjective). The grammatical meaning of *tobu* is to point to someone or something mentioned by the word *tobu*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *tobu-tobu* is 'sweetness'. *tobu-tobu* is a full reduplication without any sound changes that can distinguish meaning and does not combine with the affix process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word *tobu-tobu* becomes clear.

Data 8: *tahi-tahi* (source: Psalmen 21:12)

*anggo iranggihon **tahi-tahi** senganjai saud ai*

Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word

*tahi-tahi* is the result of reduplication of the base form *tahi*. The steps of the word '*tahi-tahi*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rules. '*tahi*' (adjective) + '*tahi-tahi*' (adjective). The rule of *tahi-tahi* formation can be explained as follows. *tahi* 'planned' as an adjective can be formed into *tahi-tahi* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating *tahi* so that *tahi-tahi* is formed as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *tahi* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *tahi*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *tahi-tahi* is 'all are planned'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *tahi-tahi*.

Data 9: *basar-basar* (source: Psalmen 28:3)

*na basar-basar marsahap dompak hasomanni, hape  
hajahaton do ibagah uhurni*

*Basar-basar* is full reduplication without the smallest sound change that can distinguish meaning and does not combine with the affix process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word *basar-basar* becomes clear. Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *basar-basar* is the result of reduplication of the base form *basar*. The steps of the word '*basar-basar*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rules. '*basar*' (adjective) + '*basar-basar*' (adjective). The formation rule of *basar-basar* can be explained as follows. *basar* 'friendly' as an adjective can be formed into *basar-basar* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating *basar* so that *basar-basar* is formed as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *basar* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *basar*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *basar-basar* is 'suave'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *basar-basar*.

Data 10: *sorgang-sorgang* (source: Psalmen 31:21)

*iponopkon Ham do sidea banilampolampo dompak*

*sorgang-sorgang ni dilah.*

*sorgang* 'rude' as an adjective can be formed into *sorgang-sorgang* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The word *sorgang-sorgang* is the result of reduplication of the base form *sorgang*. The steps of the word '*sorgang-sorgang*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rule. '*sorgang*' (adjective) + '*sorgang-sorgang*' (adjective). The formation rule of *sorgang-sorgang* can be explained as follows. The process is done by repeating *sorgang* so that *sorgang-sorgang* is formed as an adjective too. The grammatical meaning of *sorgang* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *sorgang*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *sorgang-sorgang* is 'shrilly'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the process of formation of too *sorgang-sorgang*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 11: *surak-surak* (source: Psalmen 60:8)

*Marhasoman surak-surak sihol do*

*bagion-Ku Sikem anjahasibaron-Ku pamah Sukot*

Full reduplication happens when the entire word, rather than simply a portion of it, is repeated. The term *surak-surak* is a reduplication of the basic form *surak*. The

following rules are used to examine the stages for the word *surak-surak*, which belongs to the adjective syntactic category. '*surak*' (adjective) + '*surak-surak*' (adjective). The rules for forming *surak-surak* are as follows. *Surak* 'cheerful' can be compounded as *surak-surak*, which is also an adjective. The method involves repeating *surak*, resulting in *surak-surak* as an adjective. The grammatical definition of *surak* is to indicate someone or something stated in the term *surak*. Thus, the lexical meaning of *surak-surak* is 'vibrant'. *Surak-surak* is entire reduplication without the tiniest sound difference that can discern.

Data 12: *daoh-daoh* (source: Psalmen 38:22)

*ulang ma Ham daoh-daoh humbangku, Ham Naibatangku!*

When the entire word is repeated rather than just a portion of it, this is referred to as full reduplication. The term *daoh-daoh* is the result of reduplication of the basic form *daoh*. The stages of the word '*daoh-daoh*', which belongs to the adjective syntactic category, are analyzed using the following rule: *daoh* (adjective) + *daoh-daoh* (adjective). The *daoh-daoh* formation rule can be stated as follows. *Daoh* 'far' can be constructed as an adjective into *daoh-daoh*, which has the same grammatical category. The procedure involves repeating *daoh* to create *daoh-daoh*, which may also be used as an adjective. *Daoh* grammatical meaning is to relate to someone or something referenced in the term *daoh*. Thus, *daoh-daoh* lexical meaning is 'far away'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of *daoh-daoh*.

Data 13: *odoh-odoh* (source: Psalmen 42:10)

*martujung-tujung ahu mardalanhalani odoh-odoh ni munsuhku*

The formation rule of *odoh-odoh* can be explained as follows. *Odoh* 'crowded' as an adjective can be formed into *odoh-odoh* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The word *odoh-odoh* is the result of reduplication of the base form *odoh*. The steps of the word '*odoh-odoh*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the following rule: '*odoh*' (adjective) + '*odoh-odoh*' (adjective). The process is done by repeating *odoh* so that *odoh-odoh* is formed as an adjective too. Full reduplication is a morphological process in which the whole is repeated exactly, *odoh-odoh* usually, reduplication is used to express plurality, intensification, or other purposes in language. The grammatical meaning of *odoh* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *odoh*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *odoh-odoh* is 'all are crowded'. There were no lexical abnormalities detected during the development of too *odoh*. Phoneme deletion, addition, assimilation, and nasalization do not occur as frequently in word creation.

Data 14: *gogoh-gogoh* (source: Psalmen 69:5)

*na gogoh-gogoh do sidea na siholmansedahon ahu,*

*Gogoh-gogoh* is a full reduplication with no sound modifications that may distinguish meaning, does not combine with the affix process, and does not modify the sound or phoneme in a word to make the word *gogoh-gogoh* evident. Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *gogoh-gogoh* is the result of reduplication of the base form *gogoh*. The steps of

the word '*gogoh-gogoh*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed using the

following rules. 'gogoh' (adjective) + 'gogoh-gogoh' (adjective). The formation rule of *gogoh-gogoh* can be explained as follows. *Gogoh* 'strong' as an adjective can be formed into *gogoh-gogoh* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. The process is done by repeating the word *gogoh* so that *gogoh-gogoh* is formed which has an adjective category. The grammatical meaning of *gogoh* is to point to someone or something mentioned by the word *gogoh*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *gogoh-gogoh* is 'all are strong'.

Data 15: *podas-podas* (source: Psalmen 106:13)

*Tapi podas-podas do sidealupa baniPambehhanan-Ni*

The steps of the word '*podas-podas*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed Using the following rule. '*podas*' (adjective) + '*podas-podas*' (adjective). Full reduplication is a morphological process in which the whole is repeated exactly, *podas-podas* usually, reduplication is used to express plurality, intensification, or other purposes in language. Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. In Indonesian, full reduplication is often used to form plurals or intensify the meaning of words. Full reduplication can also be used for other purposes, such as describing intensity or giving expressive nuances in various words or sentences

The word *podas-podas* is the result of reduplication of the base form *podas*. The rule of *podas-podas* formation can be explained as follows. *podas* 'fast' as an adjective can be formed into *podas-podas* whose syntactic category is adjective well. The process is done by repeating *podas* so that *podas-podas* is formed as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *podas* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *podas*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *podas-podas* is 'the soonest'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *podas-podas*.

Data 16: *apas-apas* (source: Psalmen 123:4)

*ibahen apas-apas ni sigijang uhur, ampa parpahiri ni halak na jungkat*

The stages of the word *apas-apas*, which has the syntactic category adjective, are evaluated using the following rule. '*apas*' (adjective) with '*apas-apas*' (adjective). The term *apas-apas* is a reduplication of the basic form *apas*. The formation rule for *apas-apas* is as follows. As an adjective, *apas* 'trivial' can be used with *apas-apas*, which has the same grammatical category. The method involves repeating *apas*, resulting in *apas-apas* as an adjective. The grammatical definition of *apas* is to designate someone or something stated in the term *apas*. As a result, the lexical meaning of *apas-apas* is 'too trivial'. There were no lexical abnormalities detected during the development of too *apas-apas*. Phoneme deletion, addition, assimilation, and nasalization, are not found as well in word formation.

Data 17: *borngin-borngin* (source: Psalmen 134)

*Parsombahon bani Jahowa*

***borngin-borngin***

*Borngin-borngin* is full reduplication without the slightest sound change that can distinguish meaning and does not combine with the affixing process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word *borngin-borngin* becomes clear. The word *borngin-borngin* the result of reduplication of the base form *borngin*. The steps of the word '*borngin-borngin*', whose syntactic category is adjective, are analyzed according to the following rules, '*borngin*' (adjective) + '*borngin-borngin*' (adjective). The formation rule of *borngin-borngin* can be explained as follows. *borngin* 'night' as an adjective can be formed



into *borngin-borngin* whose syntactic category is also adjective. The process is done by repeating *borngin* so that *borngin- borngin* is also formed as an adjective. The grammatical meaning of *borngin* is to refer to someone or something mentioned by the word *borngin*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *borngin-borngin* is 'late at night'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *borngin-borngin*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 18: *bagas-bagas* (source: Psalmen 135:6)

*ibagas laut pakon ibagas ianan na*

***bagas-bagas***

Full reduplication occurs when the entire word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *bagas-bagas* is the result of reduplication of the base form *bagas*. The steps of the word '*bagas-bagas*', whose syntactic category is adjective, are analyzed according to the following rules, '*bagas*' (adjective) + ' *bagas-bagas* ' (adjective). The formation rule of *bagas-bagas* can be explained as follows. *bagas* 'deep' as an adjective can be formed into *bagas-bagas* whose syntactic category is also adjective. The process is done by repeating *bagas* so that *bagas- bagas* is also formed as an adjective. The grammatical meaning of *bagas* is to refer to someone or something mentioned by the word *bagas*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *bagas- bagas* is 'deepest'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *bagas-bagas*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation. *bagas-bagas* is full reduplication without the slightest sound change that can distinguish meaning and does not combine with the affixing process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word *bagas-bagas* becomes clear.

Data 19: *horah-horah* (source: Psalmen 143:6)

*Siholan do tonduyhu Bamu Songon tanoh **horah-horah**. Sela.*

Full reduplication occurs when the whole word is repeated, not just certain parts. The word *horah-horah* is the result of reduplication of the base form *horah*. The steps of the word '*horah-horah*' whose syntactic category is adjective are analyzed Using the following rule. '*horah*' (adjective) + '*horah-horah*' (adjective). The rule of formation of *horah-horah* can be explained as follows. *Horah* 'thirsty' as an adjective, it can be formed into *horah-horah* whose syntactic category is adjective as well. The process is done by repeating *horah* to form *horah- horah* as an adjective as well. The grammatical meaning of *horah* is to indicate someone or something mentioned by the word *horah*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *horah-horah* is 'very thirsty'. No lexical oddities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *horah- horah*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation.

Data 20: *mombur-mombur* (source: Psalmen 144:14)

*Sai **mombur-mombur** ma lombunta, ulang mahua-mahua, ulang molei, anjaha ulangma dong na tangid I alamanta*

The steps of the word '*mombur-mombur*', whose syntactic category is adjective, are analyzed according to the following rules: '*mombur*' (adjective) + '*mombur-mombur*'

(adjective). The word *mombur-mombur* is the result of reduplication of the base form *mombur*. The formation rule of *mombur-mombur* can be explained as follows: *mombur* 'fat' as an adjective can be formed into *mombur- mombur* whose syntactic category is also adjective. The process is done by repeating *mombur* so that *mombur-mombur* is also formed as an adjective. The grammatical meaning of *mombur* is to refer to someone or something mentioned by the word *mombur*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *mombur-mombur* is 'healthy fats'. No lexical peculiarities were found in the stages of the formation process of too *mombur-mombur*. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation and nasalization are not found in word formation. *mombur-mombur* is a complete reduplication without the slightest sound change that can distinguish the meaning and does not combine with the affixation process, and without changing the sound or phoneme in a word so that the word *mombur-mombur* becomes clear.

## 2. Partial Adjective Reduplication with Prefix *mar-*

The other type of adjective reduplication is partial adjective reduplication with morfem *mar-*. This type of reduplication is formed by adding a prefix to the base adjective and then the base is repeated. Partial adjectives reduplication morfem *mar-* to indicate the condition as mentioned with basic adjectives like on partial reduplication.

Data 21: *maribu-ribu* (source: Psalmen: 3:7)

*Seng mabiar ahu mangidah **marribu-ribu***

*halak,Na roh manlawan ahu inggot*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *maribu-ribu* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *ribu*, where the basic word *ribu* has the prefix *mar-* added. The basic word *ribu* 'many' as an adjective can be formed into *maribu-ribu* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *maribu-ribu* is 'in many condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic shape is not completely repeated but only partially repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 22: *marmegah-megah* (source: Psalmen: 5:12)

*Tapi sai na **marmegah-megah** doSagala na marlingod Bamu.*

Partial adjective reduplication is a language occurrence in which a prefix is added to an adjective to form a new word with a stronger or redundant meaning. The term *marmegah- megah* is formed by repeating several of the fundamental forms of *megah* and adding the prefix *mar-*. The fundamental adjective *megah* 'happy' can be converted into *marmegah- megah*, which has the same syntactic category as an adjective. As a result, the lexical meaning of *marmegah-megah* is 'in a pleasant situation'. Partial repetition is the partial repeat of a fundamental form. The basic form is not totally repeated, but rather partially repeated. Almost all of the fundamental forms of repetition in this category are complicated.

Data 23: *marolob-olob* (source: Psalmen: 5:12)

Sai *marolob-olob* do ibagas HamNa mangkaholongi goran-Mu

The word *marolob-olob* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *olob*, where the basic word *olob* has the prefix *mar-* added. Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The basic word *olob* 'happy' as an adjective can be formed into *marolob-olob* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marolob-olob* is 'in happy condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic shape is not completely repeated but only partially repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 24: *mardamai-damai* (source: Psalmen: 7:5)

*anggo hubahen na jahat hubanu halak*

*na mardamai-damai manggoluh rap pakon ahu*

The rule word *damai* 'peaceful' as an adjective can be formed into *mardamai-damai* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *mardamai-damai* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *damai*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *damai*. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *mardamai-damai* is 'in peaceful condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially repeated. Almost all the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 25: *mardejep-dejep* (source: Psalmen: 18:15)

Ibahen do **mardejep-dejep** hilaplaho mardakdak sidea

Partial reduplication is a fascinating linguistic process found in various languages. The word *mardejep-dejep* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *dejep*, where the basic word *dejep* has the prefix *mar-* added. The basic word *dejep* 'sharp' as an adjective can be formed into *mardejep-dejep* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *mardejep-dejep* is 'in sharp condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic shape is not completely repeated but only partially repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 26: *marsurak-surak* (source: Psalmen: 25:2)

*ulang ma lопас Ham ahu tarbador,*

*ulang ma marsurak-surak munsuhku mangidah ahu.*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word

*marsurak-surak* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *surak*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *surak*. The basic word *surak* 'happy' as an adjective can be formed into *marsurak-surak*, whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marsurak-surak* is 'in happy condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially. Almost all basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 27: *mardapot-dapot* (source: Psalmen: 31:24)

*tapi mardapot-dapot do ibalaskon dampak sigijang uhur.*

Reduplication of Partial Adjectives this linguistic phenomenon involves adding prefix to adjectives to create new words with more intense or exaggerated meanings. *mardapot-dapot* the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *dapot*, with the addition of the prefix *mar-*. The root word *dapot* means 'available' as adjective. Syntax Category *marsurak-surak* is also included in the adjective category. Therefore, its lexical meaning can be understood as 'in available condition'. Partial Repetition In this case, the basic form is not completely repeated only part of it is duplicated. Most of the basic repetition forms in this group show complexity.

Data 28: *marsundut-sundut* (source: Psalmen: 33:11)

*pingkiran ni uhur-Ni pe marsundut-sundut do.*

Partial Adjectives this linguistic phenomenon involves adding prefix to adjectives to create new words with more intense or exaggerated meanings. *marsundut-sundut* the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *sundut*, with the addition of the prefix *mar-*. The root word *sundut* means 'worried' as an adjective. Syntax Category *marsundut-sundut* is also included in the adjective category. Therefore, its lexical meaning can be understood as 'in worried condition'. Partial Repetition In this case, the basic form is not completely repeated only part of it is duplicated. Most of the basic repetition forms in this group show complexity.

Data 29: *marmogah-mogah* (source: Psalmen: 35:24)

*Ham Jahowa Naibatanku, ase ulang*

*marmogah-mogah sidea mangidah ahu,*

Reduplication of partial adjectives this linguistic phenomenon involves adding prefixes to adjectives to create new words with more intense or exaggerated meanings. *marmogah-mogah* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *mogah* with the addition of the prefix *mar-*. The root of *mogah* is 'happy' as an adjective. The syntactic category *marmogah-mogah* also belongs to the category of adjectives. Therefore, its lexical meaning can be understood as 'in a happy condition'. Partial Repetition In this case, the basic form is not completely repeated, only a part of it is duplicated. Most of the basic repetition forms in this group show complexity.

Data 30: *martahi-tahi* (source: Psalmen: 37:12)

*sai martahi-tahi do parjahat dampak halak parpintor,*

*anjaha ngesnges iponni ibahen dompaksi.*

Reduplication of Partial Adjectives is a linguistic phenomenon where prefixes are added to adjectives to create new words with more intense or exaggerated meanings. For instance, consider the word *martahi-tahi*. It results from repeating part of the basic form of *tahi*, with the addition of the prefix *mar-*. The root adjective *tahi* signifies 'traitor'. In terms of syntactic category, *martahi-tahi* also falls into the category of adjectives. Therefore, its lexical meaning can be understood as 'in traitor condition' this partial repetition involves duplicating only a portion of the basic form, and most of the basic repetition forms in this group exhibit complexity.

Data 31: *margajag-gajag* (source: Psalmen: 50:3)

*apuy na margajag-gajag do i lobei-Ni, anjaha haba-haba na gogoh manlioti-Si.*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *margajag-gajag* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *gajag*, where the basic word *olob* has the prefix *mar-* added. The basic word *gajag* 'fiery' as an adjective can be formed into *margajag-gajag* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *margajag-gajag* is 'in fiery condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic shape is not completely repeated but only partially repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 32: *marsonang-sonang* (source: Psalmen: 73:12)

*marsonang-sonang lalab, lambin junjun habayakonni.*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *marsonang-sonang* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *sonang*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *sonang*. The basic word *sonang* 'happy' as an adjective can be formed into *marsonang-sonang*, whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marsonang-sonang* is 'in happy condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially. Almost all basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 33: *marmongot-mongot* (source: Psalmen 73:21)

*Sanggah marmongot-mongot uhurhu, anjaha songon na itobak-tobak piah-piahku,*

Partial reduplication is a fascinating linguistic process where only part of a word is repeated to create a new form. Unlike full reduplication, which involves repeating the entire word or stem, partial reduplication focuses on a specific segment of the base. The word *marmongot-mongot* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *mongot*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *mongot*. The basic word *mongot* 'distracted' as an adjective can be formed into *marmongot-mongot* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marmongot-mongot* is 'in distracted condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially repeated.

Data 34: *marlobih-lobih* (source: Psalmen: 80:6)

*anjaha ipainumkon Ham do bani sidea iluh **marlobih-lobih**.*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *marlobih-lobih* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *lobih*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *lobih*. The basic word *lobih* 'abundant' as an adjective can be formed into *marlobih-lobih* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marlobih-lobih* is 'in abundant condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially repeated. Almost all the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms

Data 35: *marimpot-impot* (source: Psalmen: 107:10)

*Hombun ampa na golap **marimpot-impot** do manginggoti-Si,*

*/marimpot-impot/ in crowded condition*

The word *marimpot-impot* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *impot*, where the basic word *impot* has the prefix *mar-* added. The basic word *impot* 'crowded' as an adjective can be formed into *marimpot-impot* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marimpot-impot* is 'in crowded condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. Here, the basic shape is not completely repeated but only partially repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms.

Data 36: *mariluh-iluh* (source: Psalmen: 126:5)

*Halak na **mariluh-iluh** laho manabur*

The term *mariluh-iluh* is formed by repeating several of the fundamental forms of *iluh*, adding the prefix *mar-* to the core word *iluh*. Partial adjective reduplication is a language phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to produce a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The adjective *iluh* 'sad' can be converted into *mariluh-iluh*, which has the same grammatical category as an adjective. As a result, the lexical meaning of *mariluh-iluh* is 'in sorrowful state'. Partial repetition refers to the recurrence of a fundamental form. The fundamental form is only partially duplicated here. Almost all of the fundamental repetition forms in this category are complicated.

Data 37: *marmungut-mungut* (source: Psalmen: 106:25)

***Marmungut-mungut** do sidea ibagas lampolampo ni sidea,*

Partial adjective reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon in which a prefix is added to an adjective to create a new word with a more intense or redundant meaning. The word *marmungut-mungut* is the result of repeating some of the basic forms of *mungut*, where the prefix *mar-* is added to the basic word *mungut*. The basic word *mungut* 'ungrateful' as an adjective can be formed into *marmungut-mungut* whose syntactic category is also an adjective. Therefore, the lexical meaning of *marmungut-mungut* is 'in ungrateful condition'. Partial repetition is a partial repetition of a basic form. Here, the basic form is not completely repeated, but only partially repeated. Almost all the basic forms of repetition in

this group are complex forms.

### 3. Reduplication with suffix *-an*

In this group the basic form is completely repeated and combined with the suffix process, the repetition occurs together with the suffix process and together also supports one function.

Data 38: *tean-teanan* 'jealous' (source: Psalmen 2:8)

In this group the basic form is completely repeated and combined with the suffix process, the repetition occurs together with the suffix process and together also supports one function. The base form *tean* is repeated and receives suffix. *tean-teanan* rephrases, the base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be determined that the base form for *tean-teanan* rephrases is *tean* and not *teanan*, because *teanan*, considering the unit *teanan* cannot be used in language use. The base form *tean* is rephrased *tean-tean*, then suffix *-an* to *tean-teanan*.

Data 39: *jadi-jadian* 'false' (source: Psalmen 8:7)

The basic form is completely repeated and combined with the suffix process, the repetition occurs together with the suffix process and together also supports one function. The base form *jadi* is repeated and receives suffix. *jadi-jadian* rephrases, the base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be determined that the base form for *jadi-jadian* rephrases is *jadi* and not *jadian*, because *jadian*, considering the unit *jadi* cannot be used in language use. The base form *jadi* is rephrased *jadi-jadi*, then suffix *-an* to *jadi-jadian*.

Data 40: *hirjat-hirjatan* 'starled' (source: Psalmen 40:16)

In this group, the fundamental form is totally repeated and integrated with the suffix process. The repetition happens concurrently with the suffix process and serves one function. The base form *hirjat* is repeated and receives suffix. The base form *hirjat* is repeated and receives suffix. *hirjat-hirjatan* rephrases, the base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be determined that the base form for *hirjat-hirjatan* rephrases is *hirjat* and not *hirjatan*, because *hirjatan*, considering the unit *hirjat* cannot be used in language use. The base form *hirjat* is rephrased, then suffix *-an* to *hirjat-hirjatan*.

Data 41: *tongah-tongahan* 'middle' (source: Psalmen 46:6)

The fundamental form is totally repeated and coupled with the suffix process; the repetition happens concurrently with the suffix process and serves the same purpose. The base form *Tongah* is repeated and receives suffix. *tongah-tongahan* rephrases, the base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be determined that the base form for *tongah-tongahan* rephrases is *tongah* and not *tongahan*, because *tongahan*, considering the unit *tongah* cannot be used in language use. The base form *tongah* is rephrased *tongah-tongah*, then suffix *-an* to *tongah-tongahan*.

Data 42: *etek-etekan* 'small' (source: Psalmen 46:6)

In this group, the fundamental form is totally repeated and joined with the suffix process. The repetition happens simultaneously with the suffix process and supports one function. The basic form *etek* is repeated and acquires a suffix. *etek-etekan* rephrases, the

base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be concluded that the basis form for *etek- etekan* rephrases is *etek* and not *etekan*, since *etekan*, considering the unit *etek*, cannot be utilized in language use. The root form *etek* is rephrased as *etek-etek*, with the suffix-an resulting in *etek-etekan*.

Data 43: *borit-boritan* 'sick' (source: Psalmen 73:4)

The base form *borit* is rephrased *borit-borit*, then Suffix -an to *borit-boritan*. The base form *borit* is repeated and receives suffix. *Borit-boritan* rephrases, the base form is always a unit found in language use, it can be determined that the base form for *borit-boritan* rephrases is *borit* and not *boritan*, because *boritan*, considering the unit *borit* cannot be used in language use. In this group the basic form is completely repeated and combined with the suffix process, the repetition occurs together with the suffix process and together also supports one function.

#### 4. Reduplication with Phoneme Changes.

Phoneme change repetition is the repetition of a base form with a change in phoneme. According to Ramlan (2018), reduplication with phoneme changes. In *Padan Nabasaia* (oldtestament) on *Psalmen* in the Bibel, it does not use the reduplication with phoneme changes type.

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the research results from the discussion, it is concluded that Morphological Reduplication Process in *Psalmen* in the Bibel can be concluded as follows: Of the four types of reduplication, there are three uses of reduplication used by the author to make his work more interesting. of the four types of reduplication, there are three uses of reduplication used in *Psalmen* in the Bibel. in *Psalmen* in the Bibel does not use the type of repetition with phoneme change.

The results of the research on the process of reduplication in this case concern the morphological process of reduplication in psalms in the Bibel, namely there are 20 full adjective reduplication, there are 17 Partial adjective reduplication with morpheme prefix *mar-*, there are 6 Here adjective reduplication with suffix *-an*, dominant type in adjective reduplication in Simalungun language in *Psalmen* in the Bibel is type full reduplication.

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