

# A Comparison of Reduplication Between Patani Malay (Southern Thailand) and Indonesian

Nila Safina, Rita, Ratna Soraya, Rika Kartika & Affan Topake

Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Received: 07 Juni 2023; Reviewed: 02 July 2023; Accepted: 18 July 2023

\*Corresponding Email: [affantopake12@gmail.com](mailto:affantopake12@gmail.com)

---

## Abstract

This research is entitled "Comparison of Indonesian Language Reduplication and Patani Malay (South Thailand)". The research problem is whether there are similarities and differences in the form of reduplication of Indonesian and Patani Malay words. The collected data will be described, analyzed and interpreted in detail in order to obtain a correct picture of the similarities and differences between Indonesian and Patani Malay reduplications. The research method used is descriptive method which is used to record and describe the reduplication of Indonesian words with Patani Malay. If language data is used without comparison with previous data and this method is used to check reduplication at a glance, then it is refined by selecting and grouping according to the form of reduplication used as a reference in comparison. The conclusion in this study is that in the form of reduplication, Indonesian and Patani Malay have similarities and differences, the differences come from phonemics and pronunciation. The similarities and differences of each form are: 1. Basic reword 2. Reword based on meaning and takes the form 3. Rewords are based on phoneme forms.

**Keywords:** Comparison; Reduplication; Indonesian; Patani Malay

**How to Cite:** Safina, N., Rita, Soraya, R., Kartika, R., & Topake, A., (2023), A Comparison of Reduplication Between Patani Malay (Southern Thailand) and Indonesian, *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*. 6 (1): 49-57.

---



## INTRODUCTION

Language is a very important communication tool for humans. How troublesome it would be if humans did not have language. Humans express their desires, messages, ideas, and feelings to others using language. We cannot read books, newspapers, or magazines without language. With language, people gain knowledge, enjoy entertainment, and improve their standard of living. Therefore, all human life is governed by language. As explained by Kosasih Language is a communication tool used by humans in social situations, either directly or indirectly. (Kosasih, 2002)

Speaking of the language of Allah Almighty, it says in the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah 31 :

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

Meaning: He taught Adam all the names of things, then put them before the angel and said, Name me the names of all these things if you are indeed righteous people. Al-Baqarah above explained that language is a very great gift from Allah SWT because, with it, humans can communicate and develop their potential as widely as possible.

According to Garys Keraf, the functions of language are as a tool to express self-expression, as a means of communication, to hold social integration and adaptation, and as a tool to hold social control. (Keraf, 1989). The development of a language is in line with the progress of the culture and civilization of the speakers and owners of that language. Indonesian today develops along with the progress of Indonesian culture. In the development of Indonesian, many were influenced by various languages, both regional languages such as Javanese and foreign languages such as English, Dutch, Arabic, Malay, and so on. The existence of a variety of languages that develop in Indonesia results in the community being bilingual or dual-lingual.

Malay is used as a means of communication to refer to cooperation. Countries using Malay include Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and southern Thailand. The Malay language used by speakers in the country, although both are called Malay, has differences because of the wide use of languages between these countries. Each has a different background, so in addition to similarities, there are also differences. In 277 A.D., the Srivijaya government conquered the State of Patani (Southern Thailand) and brought Malay and Buddhism. The era of the Srivijaya government was the first time Malay entered the State of Patani. Indonesian has a variety of languages according to its means, as does Patani Malay, which has a variety of languages according to its means. (Fathi, 2001).

Indonesian has a variety of spoken languages and a variety of written languages. Patani Malay can exist today because it is spoken through generations. Patani Malay has sounds. (Juhari & Yusuf, 2012) Morphology comes from morphologie (morphology), which is a field of linguistics that focuses on the study of word formation. Among the main areas of study are word structure, word forms, and word turbulence. Word structure is an arrangement of speech or writing sounds that becomes meaningful language units. Word forms are grammatical units that study how the process of word formation occurs through single words, published words, compound words, and double words. Word drift is the typing of words based on form and function with other members of the same group.

Morphology is part of linguistics that talks about or studies the intricacies of word forms and the influence of changes in word forms on word groups and word meanings. In other words, it can be said that morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the function of changes in word forms, both grammatical functions and semantic functions. (Ramlan, 1983). The process of repetition, or reduplication, is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. The result of repetition here is called the word reset, while the unit repeated is the basic form. For example, the word *rehome* comes from the basic form of the word *house*. The rewording of *housing* from the basic form of *housing*, the rewording of *streets* from the basis of *walking*, and the word *recalled back and forth* from the basic form *back*. Each reword necessarily has a basic form. In descriptive reviews, words such as *vain*, *square*, *pacing*, *tattered*, and *melee* cannot be reclassified as rewords because there are actually no units that are repeated. From the morphological sequence, it can be determined that there is



really no unit smaller than these words. Morphological rows include: meeting, discovery, meeting, meeting, finding, finding, meeting, and so on. Not all rewords can be easily determined by their basic form. From observation, two clues can be put forward in determining the basic form for rewording: first, repetition generally does not change the class of words, meaning that the basic form for rewords must match the class of words. The two basic forms are always found in the use of language.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods in order to explain the object to be studied (Sugiyono, 2012)). Bogdan and Taylor describe the qualitative approach as a research strategy in creating descriptive data in the form of written and oral data through humans and the actions studied (Nugrahani & Hum, 2014).

This study seeks to investigate one situation so that the descriptive method is considered appropriate, so in this study, which will describe the comparison of reduplication between Indonesian and Patani Malay (Southern Thailand), this study was carried out for seven months, starting from March to September 2022. In the method carried out in this study, the natural state of the object, namely a researcher, is an important part. The data collection process is carried out in a combination, namely a combination of data analysis that has an inductive or qualitative nature, and the evaluation of qualitative is very important to the meaning of conclusions in general. The subject contained in qualitative research is an informant, namely someone who shares information in the form of data and is desired by researchers about what will be studied. (Moleong, 2018). Data collection requires several things during research activities, namely: Observations were carried out by visiting places that researchers considered to be able to provide information about the tradition of a thousand porridge in the Al-Mashun Grand Mosque in Medan. Furthermore, in the process of collecting data in this study using the interview method, An interview is a meeting between one person and another person where they exchange opinions, information, and ideas through questions and answers to draw conclusions from the topic under study (Purnama & Sani, 2022). Semi-structured interviews are conducted by researchers based on interview guidelines that have been prepared (Effendy & Sunarsi, 2020). Through interviews, it is easier for researchers to understand further information from informants for researchers to interpret circumstances and events that cannot be known through observation or observation. (Sugiyono, 2012). Documentation is a data collection system using data in the form of records, administration, images, photographs that are in accordance with the research problem. In this study, documentation was found from documents or archives of the research institution.

Data analysis is carried out based on the results of research in the field, then the data obtained are analyzed based on three levels of qualitative data analysis based on theory According to (Miles & Huberman, 1992) Analysis consists of three lines of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing / verification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Understanding and meaning of Reduplication

According to KBBI The process of repetition or reduplication is the process or result of repeating words or word elements, such as the words houses, guests, and back and forth. (Ramlan, 1983) The process of repetition, or reduplication, is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. It argues that repetition is the process of word formation by repeating basic forms, either in whole or in part, either with phoneme variations or not. Meanwhile, according to Muslich, the process of repetition is the event of word formation by repeating basic forms, either in whole or in part, whether they vary phonemes or not, whether combined with affixes or not. (Muslich, 2008).

The process of repetition is the event of word formation by repeating basic forms, either in whole or in part, whether they vary phonemes or not, whether combined with affix or not. Examples: mountains, dancing, gestures and so on.

### **Meaning of Reduplication**

According to (Chaer, 2008) Morphological reduplication can occur in the basic form in the form of roots, in the form of affixed forms and in the form of compositional forms. The process can be whole repetition, sound-changing repetition and partial repetition. According to Soedjito (Soedjito, 1988) Repetition is the process of word formation by repeating basic forms, either in whole or in part, either with phoneme variations or not. According to Moh. Kusnadi (Wasrie, 2012) Reword is a form of word obtained through the process of reduplication / repetition, either as a whole, partially, or changes in sound. According to Juhari (Juhari & Yusuf, 2012) Multiplication in Malay is a process that involves repetition of the root word, either full or partial repetition. According to Hassan (Hassan, 2006) Multiplication is a process that repeats the root word. The repetition can happen to all or part of the word. The repeated form of the word is called the policy, and the repeated form is called a double. A double word is a form of a word produced by doubling or repeating a root word whether the double word is repeated in whole or in certain parts and with affixes or without affixes. Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that experts generally classify the results of reduplication as follows:

1. Whole reduplication is the process of word formation through repetition of its basic form.
2. Partial reduplication is the process of word formation through partial repetition of its basic form.
3. Reduplication with phoneme changes is the process of word formation through repetition accompanied by phoneme changes.

### **The Morphological Nature of Malay Language**

In general, grammar in Malay includes two fields, namely morphology and syntax according to (Karim et al., 2014) Morphology is the field that studies the structure and formation of words and word groups. In morphology, the smallest unit that has the meaning and task of nahu/Malay grammar is the morpheme. You also need to know the meaning of the terms morphemes and words. This is so because the two are different in terms of function and concept. Morphology is the science that deals with the structure, forms, and classes of words, as well as the way words are formed from language sounds and their influence on the meaning of words. In morphology, a morpheme is the smallest unit that constitutes an element of speech. If words cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful units, or nahu, then they consist of one unit or one morpheme. For example, eating Eating will not work and have meaning if it is solved by the mother, right? Instead, the word eaten can be broken down into two morphemes, namely di and eat. In conclusion, words can consist of several morphemes.

### **Comparison of Indonesian Reduplication with Patani Malay Repetition**

In this data description, the author talks about data obtained from the field. This data illustrates the comparison of Indonesian forms of reduplication with Patani Malay (Southern Thailand). Which is based on three groups (1). Basic rewords 1.1 whole reword, 1.2 reword with changed sound, 1.3 reword with infix, (2) Rewords based on definite meanings, 2.1 rewords mean similar or somewhat; 2.2 rewords mean plural; 2.3 rewords mean various; (3). Phoneme reword, 3.1 Dwipurwa (partial reword), 3.2 Dwilingga (whole or full reword), 3.3 Mutually sound bilinga (change sound), 3.4 Intensity (Quality, Quantity, or Frequency) 3.5 Fun Action

#### **1. Basic Form Reword**

##### **a. Full Reword**

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on whole rewords is seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Partial Rewords Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Kuning-kuning	Kuning-kuning
2.	Makan-makan	Makan-makan
3.	Kalau-kalau	Kalu-kalu
4.	Sungguh-sungguh	Sungguh-sungguh
5.	Angkat-angkat	Angkek-angkek
6.	Bakar-bakar	Baka-baka
7.	Balik-balik	Kelik-kelik
8.	Baring-baring	Giring-giring
9.	Beri-beri	Beri-beri
10.	Belah-belah	Beloh-beloh
11.	Datang-datang	Mari-mari
12.	Dengar-dengar	Denga-denga
13.	Duduk-duduk	Duduk-duduk
14.	Hapus-hapus	Hapus-hapus
15.	Hitung-hitung	Bilang-bilang
16.	Jalan-jalan	Jalan-jalan
17.	Keluar-keluar	Tubek-tubek
18.	Jatuh-jatuh	Jatuh-jatuh
19.	Lupa-lupa	Lupa-lupa
20.	Mimpi-mimpi	Ngiga-ngiga
21.	Potong-potong	Kerak-kerak
22.	Sabar-sabar	Soba-soba
23.	Tidur-tidur	Tido-tido
24.	Mulai-mulai	Mulai-mulai

Table 1 Illustrates the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This comparison of reduplication based on whole rewords can be seen in the form of pronunciation that is not the same.

b. Reword with a sound change

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on rewords with sound changes is seen in the following table:

**Table 2. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Rewords with Changing Indonesian Sounds with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Bolak-balik	Bolak-balik
2.	Larak-lirik	Larak-lirik
3.	Langok-longok	Langok-longok
4.	Kelap-kelip	Kelap-kelip
5.	Corat-coret	Corat-coret
6.	Ramah-tamah	Ramah-tamah
7.	Sayur-mayur	Sayur-mayur
8.	Serba-serbi	Serba-serbi
9.	Tindak-anduk	Tindak-tanduk
10.	Kue-mueh	Kue-mueh

Table 2 Illustrates the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This comparison of reword-based reduplication with changing sounds is seen in the same form of reduplication pronunciation.



c. Reword with an infix

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on rewords with infixes is seen in the following table.

**Tabel 3. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Rewords with Indonesian Infixes with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Terun-temurun	Terun-temurun
2.	Tali-temali	Tali-temali
3.	Sinar-seminar	Sinar-seminar
4.	Gunung-gemunung	Gunung-gemunung
5.	Tunjuk-telunjuk	Tunjuk-telunjuk
6.	Gegar-gelegar	Gegar-gelegar
7.	Tapak-telapak	Tapak-telapak
8.	Sidik-selidik	Sidik-selidik
9.	Gembung-gelembung	Gembung-gelembung
10.	Patuk-pelatuk	Patuk-pelatuk
11.	Jajah-jalajah	Jajah-jalajah
12.	Getar-gemetar	Getar-gemetar
13.	Kerlip-kemerlip	Kerlip-kemerlip
14.	Gerlap-gemelap	Gerlap-gemelap
15.	Kelut-kemelut	Kelut-kemelut
16.	Serbak-semerbak	Serbak-semerbak
17.	Santan-semantun	Santan-semantun
18.	Silir-semilir	Silir-semilir
19.	Cerlang-cemerlang	Cerlang-cemerlang
20.	Jari-jemari	Jari-jemari
21.	Suling-seruling	Suling-seruling
22.	Kudung-kerudung	Kudung-kerudung
23.	Panjat-peranjat	Panjat-peranjat
24.	Gigi-gerigi	Gigi-gerigi

Table 4.3 Illustrates a comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This comparison of reword-based reduplication with this infix is seen in the same form of reduplication pronunciation.

**2. Reword based on meaning**

a. Rewords Mean Similar or Somewhat

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on rewords means similar or somewhat see the following table.

**Table 4. Perbandingan Bentuk Reduplikasi berdasarkan Kata Ulang Bermakna Mirip atau Agak Bahasa Indonesia dengan Pengulangan Bahasa Melayu Patani**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Kekanak-kanakan	Kebudak-kebudakan
2.	Kuda-kudaan	Kuda-kudaan
3.	Mobil-mobilan	Kereta-keretaan
4.	Kebapak-bapakan	Keayah-ayahkan
5.	Kemerah-merahan	Kemaren-marenkan
6.	Jumput-jumputan	Ambil-ambilkan
7.	Sakit-sakitan	Sakit-sakitan
8.	Kebarat-baratan	Kebarat-baratan
9.	Kehijau-kehijauan	Kehijauh-hijauan
10.	Kesatu-kesatuan	Kesatu-kesatuan

Table 4. Illustrates the comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This comparison of reduplication based on Similar or Somewhat Meaningful Rerwords is seen in different pronunciation forms, but the meaning is the same.

b. The word rerword means plural.

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of the reduplication form of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on plural rerwords is seen in the following table.

**Table 5. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Plural Rerwords Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Ibu-ibu	Ibu-ibu
2.	Bapak-bapak	Bapak-bapak
3.	Buku-buku	Buku-buku
4.	Rumah-rumah	Rumah-rumah
5.	Motor-motor	Mutu-mutu
6.	Hewan-hewan	Binatang-binatang
7.	Barang-barang	Barang-barang
8.	Murid-murid	Murid-murid
9.	Dokter-dokter	Dokter-dokter
10.	Sapi-sapi	Lembu-lembu
11.	Anak-anak	Anak-anak
12.	Baju-baju	Baju-baju
13.	Bintang-bintang	Bintang-bintang
14.	Obat-obat	Obat-obat
15.	Pohon-pohon	Pohon-pohon
16.	Sungai-sungai	Sungai-sungai
17.	Gigi-gigi	Gigi-gigi
18.	Meja-meja	Meja-meja
19.	Lampu-lampu	Pelita-pelita
20.	Istana-istana	Istana-istana

Table 5. Illustrates a comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This reduplication comparison based on the rerword plural meaning can be seen in the form of reduplication pronunciation, where the pronunciation is the same and the meaning is the same.

c. Rerword Means Various things.

Based on the results of the study, the comparison of the reduplication form of Indonesian with Patani Malay based on rerwords with various meanings can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6. Comparison of Reduplication Forms Based on Rerwords Meaning Various Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Batu-batuan	Batu-batue
2.	Tumbuhan-tumbuhan	Tumbuhae-tumbuhae
3.	Buah-buahan	Buoh-buohae
4.	Pepohonan	Pepohonae
5.	Sayur-mayur	Sayur-mayur
6.	Obat-obatan	Obat-obatae
7.	Warna-warni	Warna-warni
8.	Bintang-bintangan	Bintang-bintangan
9.	Gunting-guntingan	Gunting-guntingae
10.	Rumput-rumputan	Rumput-rumputae

Table 6 illustrates a comparison of the reduplication of Indonesian with Patani Malay. This comparison of reduplication based on rewording means that it can be seen that the pronunciation form in terms of Patani Malay vowels behind it is not the same.

### 3. Phoneme root words

#### a. Dwipurwa (partial reword)

Reduplication of the initial syllable. Vowels of the initial syllables weaken and shift to the middle position to e pepet

**Table 7. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Dwipurwa Reword (Partial Reword)**

Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition		
No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Tetangga	Tetangga
2.	Leluhur	Leluhur
3.	Leluasa	Leluasa

#### b. Dwilingga (Full or Full Reword)

Reduplication of all basic forms (can be root words or affix words).

**Table 8. Comparison of Reduplication Forms Based on Dwilingga Reword (Full or Full Reword)**

Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition		
No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Rumah-rumah	Rumah-rumah
2.	Kejadian-kejadian	Kejadian-kejadian
3.	Tangga-tangga	Tangga-tangga

#### c. Dwilingga Saling Suara (Berubah Bunyi)

Reduplication of all basic forms, one of which undergoes a change in the sound of one or more phonemes

**Table 9. Comparison of Reduplication Forms Based on Dwilingga Rewords Mutually Sound (Changing Sound) Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Gerak-gerak	Gerok-gerak
2.	Sayur-mayur	Sayor-mayor

#### d. Intensity (Quality, Quantity, or Frequency)

**Table 10. Comparison of Reduplication Forms Based on Reword Intensity (Quality, Quantity, or Frequency) in Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Kuat-kuat	Kuat-kuat
2.	Kuda-kuda	Kuda-kuda
3.	Mondar-mandir	Mondar-mandir

#### e. Actions for Fun

**Tabel 11. Comparison of Reduplication Forms based on Rewords Actions for Fun Indonesian with Patani Malay Repetition**

No.	BI	BMPT
1.	Makan-makan	Makan-makan
2.	Duduk-duduk	Duduk-duduk
3.	Tidur-tiduran	Tidur-tiduran
4.	Membaca-baca	Membaca-baca
5.	Berjalan-jalan	Berjalan-jalan

Based on the description and analysis of Patani Malay data compared with Indonesian, namely in the field of Indonesian reduplication with Patani Malay, which includes three groups of



reduplication, various variations are found, such as similarities and differences. Indonesian and Patani Malay have a very close relationship because Indonesian comes from Malay.

## CONCLUSION

Language as an object of study has the aim of grouping and differentiating languages, researched based on data and facts about language use and the area of use, thus giving birth to components and system soups. On the other hand, human speech flow is a language that is analyzed for its forms, sounds, and meanings that can be separated and beheaded. These divisions and beheadings are also called language units. A scientific description of phonology should specify and record every small phonetic detail and be able to display all final details and descriptions as far as possible. In the comparison of the Indonesian reduplication system with Patani Malay, there are similarities and also differences, as researchers have explained in the form of tables, so the study can conclude that in the comparison of the Indonesian dimlactation system with Patani Malay, namely the researchers group to facilitate careful research, the similarities about reduplication, phonetic differences in reduplication, and differences in reduplication systems are the main comparisons by research. After a long period of research, by comparing the reduplication of the form of the word (reduplication) between Indonesian and Patani Malay and then conducting data analysis, this research finally got results that were not in vain. Simultaneously, the difference between the word reduplication (reduplication) in Indonesian and Patani Malay means that the form of the reduplication process is the same, but there are differences in terms of the word confirmation, but the meaning is the same.

Based on data analysis, the concomitant differences between Indonesian reduplication and Patani Malay do not differ because the two languages come from one cognate, namely the Malay family.

## REFERENCES

- Chaer, A. (2008). *Morfologi bahasa Indonesia: pendekatan proses*. Rineka Cipta.
- Effendy, A. A., & Sunarsi, D. (2020). Persepsi mahasiswa terhadap kemampuan dalam mendirikan UMKM dan efektivitas promosi melalui online di kota tangerang selatan. *Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi)*, 4(3), 702–714.
- Fathi, A. (2001). Pengantar sejarah Fathoni. *Kota Bharu: Pustaka Aman Press Sdn. Bhd.*
- Hassan, A. (2006). *Morfologi*. Akademia.
- Juhari, A., & Yusuf, N. Z. M. (2012). *Pengajaran Tatabahasa Melayu di IPG*. PTS Publications & Distributors Sdn Bhd.
- Karim, N. S., Onn, F. M., Musa, H. H., & Mahmood, A. H. (2014). *Tatabahasa Dewan [The Dewan grammar]*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Keraf, G. (1989). *Tata Bahasa Indonesia Deskriptif*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Kosasih, E. (2002). Kompetensi Ketatabahasaan: Cermat Berbahasa Indonesia. *Bandung: Yrama Widya*.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1992). Analisis data kualitatif, terj. *Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia*.
- Moleong, L. J. (2018). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif . Remaja Rosdakarya. *Inter Komunika, Stikom InterStudi*.
- Muslich, M. (2008). *Tatabentuk bahasa Indonesia: kajian ke arah tatabahasa deskriptif*. Bumi Aksara.
- Nugrahani, F., & Hum, M. (2014). Metode penelitian kualitatif. *Solo: Cakra Books*, 1(1), 3–4.
- Purnama, S. D., & Sani, F. S. (2022). STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI PEMASARAN KULINER MELALUI MEDIA SOSIAL INSTAGRAM PADA GRANDE GARDEN CAFÉ. *RELASI: Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi (e-ISSN: 2807-6818)*, 2(02), 33–39.
- Ramlan, M. (1983). *Morfologi, suatu tinjauan deskriptif: ilmu bahasa Indonesia*. Karyono.
- Soedjito, D. S. (1988). Kosakata Bahasa Indonesia. *(No Title)*.
- Sugiyono, P. D. (2012). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D, Cet. Ke-12. *Bandung: Alfabeta*.
- Wasrie, M. K. (2012). *Intisari Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia: Untuk SD, SMP, SMA, dan Umum*. IndonesiaTera.

