B. SUGGESTION

After analyzing this research, here are some suggestions for doing further research:

1. In this research, the type of Tri lingga (TL) is not obtained. The researcher suggests for the further research to find out Tri Lingga (TL) in other data. So that, research will not only focus on the newspaper, but also other data such as magazine, novel, article, and easy.

2. There are three types of morphology; they are affixation, reduplication, and compounding. In this research, the researcher focuses on reduplication. To develop and expand research of morphology, researcher suggests analyzing affixation and compounding in Javanese, especially in column of Sang Pamomong.

3. In this research, researcher focuses on analyzing reduplication in Javanese. For the further research, researcher suggests to analyze other languages such as Sundanese, Batakese, and Acehnese. So, the result of this research is able to be compared and referred by other researchers who want to analyze the structure of language, especially local language.
2. Process of reduplication is occurred in Combination Reduplication (CR). Combination Reduplication (CR) in this research is divided into 2 parts; they are Dwi Purwa Combinations (DPC) and Dwi Lingga Combinations (DLC). Both of them have some different methods in process of reduplication. Here are some descriptions of the process of reduplication in DPC and DLC.

a. Process of reduplication in DPC.

(1) DPC (N) which means plurality, collective, all of the thing, and something is assumed by the lexeme are started by suffixation then followed by reduplication.

(2) DPC (V) which means reciprocal, iterative, are started by suffixation then followed by reduplication.

(3) DPC (V) which means hobbituative and reciprocal are started by reduplication then followed by Suffixation.

b. Process of reduplication in DLC.

(1) DLC (N) which means plurality, all of the thing are started by reduplication then followed by affixation.

(2) DLC (V) which means iterative, intensive, and reciprocal are started by reduplication then followed by affixation or opposed.

(3) DLC (Adv) which means iterative, intensive, uncertainty and reciprocal are started by reduplication then followed by affixation or opposed.

(4) DLC (Adj) which means intensive and iterative are started by reduplication then followed by affixation.
A. CONCLUSION

Based on the objectives of the research and description in the chapter four about the analysis of reduplication in Javanese Language at the column “Sang Pamomong” in Suara Merdeka, the followings are the conclusion of the study:

1. Reduplication is divided into six types; they are Dwi Purwa (DP), Dwi Lingga (DL), Dwi Lingga Salin Swara, (DLSS) Tri Lingga (TL), Dwi Wasana (DS), and Combination Reduplication (CR). In this research, the types of reduplication found in the column of “Sang Pamomong” in Suara Merdeka are 5 types of reduplication. There is no Tri lingga (TL) found in this research. Combination Reduplication (CR) and Dwi Lingga (DL) are mostly found in this research. While, based on the class of the word, verb and noun of reduplication are mostly found in this research. Each of reduplication has different meaning. The meanings of reduplication (N) are plurality, all of the thing, collective, something is assumed, and same with the lexeme or meaning is not change. The meanings of reduplication (v) are reciprocal, iterative, intensive, hobbituative, ingressive, and same with the lexeme. The meanings of reduplication (Adv) are uncertainty, iterative, intensive, and reciprocal. The meanings of reduplication (Adj) are iterative and intensive.