

BABALIKAN PUNGKAS-MUHU IN KAWIH KAULINAN BUDAK

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Abstract

This paper discusses babalikan pungkas-muhu (anadiplosis repetition) concluded that the language style looping sounds, syllables, words or phrases even the end of an array that is reused as initial sounds, syllables, words or phrases contained in the kawih kaulinan budak (folksongs). In this paper used the theory of language style of Keraf's and Tarigan's, and folklore of Danañdjaja. Babalikan pungkas-muhu is a style of language used in multiple lyrics, peculiar to emerge from the sound into raw materials that recurrence is a media hook between lines. Babalikan pungkas-muhu also have a function as songs packaging as well as a means of memorizing also strengthen memory for speakers. Therefore, anadiplosis repetition has a function to maintain the element of orality that are not easily changed. In addition, the style of this language is a means to emphasize a context. Babalikan pungkas-muhu form can also be used to stimulate the development of the intellect and vocabulary.

Keywords: *babalikan pungkas-muhu, folksongs, style*

Introduction

"Bang-bang kalima lima gobang bang- bangkong di tengah sawah wah- waihai tukang bajigur gur- guru sakola desa sa- saban poe ngajar jar- jarum paranti ngaput put- putri nu gareulis lis- lisung padua dua hahu lu- luhur kapal udara ra- ragrag di Jakarta ta- taun duarebu bu- buah menuang ngala la- lauk meunang nyobek bek- beklen meunang muter ter- terus ka cikampek"

This folksong is used in the ever popular game in *kawih kaulinan budak*. This folksong to accompany the clapping game shape. In addition, this songs can also just sung many times. If a single one has been completed then song hymn will be sung again repeated but with a faster tempo. And so on until the children decided to stop singing it.

One of the uniqueness of the song *Bang Kalima Gobang* above is the style language. In the song syllables are experiencing looping/repetition. Recurrence in the form of sound syllables used in the final sentence first array is used as a syllable at the beginning of the next sentence array. This kind of language styles are also in children plays song such as: *Cing Ciripit, Sur Sar, Paciwit-ciwit Lutung, Bang Kalima Gobang*, etc.

This language style by Keraf (2006: 128) is referred to as the style of figurative language anadiplosis repetition. Anadiplosis reps is repetition of sounds, syllables, words, or phrases last in a lyric or line into sounds, syllables, words or phrases first in the next lyric. In terms of Sundanese, Rusyana (1970 in Priarna 1986: 61) call anadiplosis reps as *babalikan pungkas-muhu*. *Babalikan pungkas-muhu* is a term that the writer choose for this research, because this research focuses on precisely Sundanese folksongs.

Language style parallelism of anadiplosis repetition is also present in modern Literature. Sutardji Calzoum Bachri poet wrote his poem *Puake* by utilizing anadiplosis repetition style.

Puan jadi celah
Celah jadi sungai
Sungai jadi muare