

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents findings and discussions on the types of compound words in Bajawa Language (BL). It describes and analyzes the types of compound words and explaining the structure of compound words in BL. To figure out the types of compound word used by the informants, the patterns of compound words were used ranging from endocentric compound, exocentric compound and dvandva.

#### **4.1 The Types of Compound Words Used in Bajawa Language**

This section presents the result of compound words in Bajawa language. They consist of three types. The data obtained was analyzed and displayed in the following order: The first line is the compound words in BL, the second line is the single word presentation of the compound words in BL, the third line is the meaning of each word from BL into English, the fourth line is the type of each word (V, N, Adv, Adj and Prep), the fifth line is the translation of the compound words from BL into English, the sixth line is the word categorized of the compound words (V, N, Adv, Adj and Prep) and the seventh line is the type of the compound words (endocentric, exocentric and dvandva).

##### **4.1.1 Endocentric Compound**

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) endocentric compounds are the compounds that represent a sub type of whatever the head represents. That is, the head

names the type, and the compound names the sub-type. Endocentric compound consist a head, i.e. the categorical part that contains the basic meaning of the whole compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning.

Moreover, Booij (2007) said that endocentric compounds are compounds with a head. The term ‘endocentric’ means that the category of the whole, syntactic or morphological, construction is identical to that of one of its constituents.

1	<i>leza bo</i>		2	<i>leza mese</i>	
	<i>leza</i>	<i>bo</i>		<i>leza</i>	<i>mese</i>
	day	rise		day	set
	N	V		N	V
	sunrise			lunset	
	N			N	
endocentric		endocentric			

3	<i>dhu wengi</i>		4	<i>wa'e sezu</i>	
	<i>dhu</i>	<i>wengi</i>		<i>wa'e</i>	<i>sezu</i>
	until	when		water	words
	Prep	Adv		V	N
	when			words	
	Adv			N	
endocentric		endocentric			

5	<i>ana saki</i>		6	<i>ana fai</i>	
	<i>ana</i>	<i>saki</i>		<i>ana</i>	<i>fai</i>
	child	man		child	woman
	N	N		N	N
	man			woman	
	N			N	
endocentric		endocentric			

7	<i>ema nara</i>		8	<i>ine weta</i>	
	<i>ema</i>	<i>nara</i>		<i>ine</i>	<i>weta</i>
	father	brother		mother	sister
	N	N		N	N
	brother			sister	
N		N			

	endocentric		endocentric
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9	<i>lima pade</i>		10	<i>zio wa'e serani</i>
	<i>lima</i>   <i>pade</i>			<i>zio</i>   <i>wa'e</i>   <i>serani</i>
	hand   skillful			bath   water   baptism
	N   Adv			V   N   N
	skillful			baptism
	Adv			N
	endocentric			endocentric

11	<i>pu'u kaju</i>		12	<i>po pera</i>
	<i>pu'u</i>   <i>kaju</i>			<i>po</i>   <i>pera</i>
	base   tree			whisper   advice
	N   N			V   N
	tree			advice
	N			N
	endocentric			endocentric

13	<i>li'e mata</i>		14	<i>kawe tona</i>
	<i>li'e</i>   <i>mata</i>			<i>kawe</i>   <i>tona</i>
	seed   eye			prop up   back
	N   N			V   N
	eye			back
	N			N
	endocentric			endocentric

15	<i>ulu seo</i>		16	<i>ra'a ngure</i>
	<i>ulu</i>   <i>Seo</i>			<i>ra'a</i>   <i>ngure</i>
	head   headache			blood   drip
	N   N			N   V
	headache			nosebleeds
	N			N
	endocentric			endocentric

17	<i>ema dewa</i>		18	<i>ota ola</i>
	<i>ema</i>   <i>dewa</i>			<i>ota</i>   <i>ola</i>
	father   God			place   nature
	N   N			N   N
	god			nature
	N			N

	endocentric		endocentric
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19	<i>fu uwa</i>		20	<i>bu'e da bila</i>
	<i>fu</i>   <i>Uwa</i>			<i>bu'e</i>   <i>da bila</i>
	hair   gray hair			girl   clean
	N   N			N   Adj
	gray hair			beautiful
	N			Adj
	endocentric			endocentric

#### 4.1.2 Exocentric Compound

Exocentric compound are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic head, and their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. The definition of exocentric compounds according to Booij (2007) is the compounds with no head inside.

The definition of that, exocentric compounds is supported by another experts, Delahunty and Garvey (2010), who state that exocentric compound is the compound that names a subtype, but the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compound. In an exocentric compound, the word.

1	<i>robha ze'e</i>		2	<i>wengi zua</i>
	<i>robha</i>   <i>ze'e</i>			<i>wengi</i>   <i>zua</i>
	morning   come			when   two
	N   V			Adv   N
	tomorrow			the day after tomorrow
	Adv			Adv
	exocentric			exocentric

3	<i>nebu mai</i>		4	<i>se apa</i>
	<i>nebu</i>   <i>mai</i>			<i>se</i>   <i>apa</i>
	the past   passed			one   what
	N   Adj			N   Adj
	yesterday			how much/ how many
	Adv			Adv
	exocentric			exocentric

5	<i>male de</i>		6	<i>wi de</i>	
	<i>male</i>	<i>me</i>		<i>wi</i>	<i>de</i>
	turn around	direction		location	symbolies direction
	V	N		N	N
	where to			where	
	Adv			Adv	
exocentric		exocentric			
7	<i>wara meze</i>		8	<i>naka ze'e</i>	
	<i>wara</i>	<i>meze</i>		<i>naka</i>	<i>ze'e</i>
	wind	big		steal	rotten
	N	Adj		V	Adj
	storm			thieves	
	N			N	
exocentric		exocentric			

9	<i>lika lapu</i>		10	<i>bhogi tana</i>	
	<i>lika</i>	<i>lapu</i>		<i>bhogi</i>	<i>tana</i>
	stove (an arrangement of stones that forms three angles)	kitchen sahes		mine	land
	N	N		N	N
	furnace			urn	
	N			N	
exocentric		exocentric			

11	<i>kawa su'a</i>		12	<i>taka kela</i>	
	<i>kawa</i>	<i>su'a</i>		<i>taka</i>	<i>kela</i>
	frying pan	iron		axe	split
	N	N		N	V
	frying pan			hoe	
	N			N	
exocentric		exocentric			

13	<i>taka kaju</i>		14	<i>bere tere</i>	
	<i>taka</i>	<i>Kaju</i>		<i>bere</i>	<i>tere</i>
	axe	Wood		a container (used to store	put down

					crops which is round in shape and made of woven palm leaves or similar)	
	N	N			N	V
	axe				proposing to a girl	
	N				V	
	exocentric				exocentric	

15	<i>paru witu</i>			16	<i>mazi meze</i>	
	<i>paru</i>	<i>witu</i>			<i>mazi</i>	<i>meze</i>
	run	wild boar			speak	big
	V	N			V	Adj
	hunt				brag	
	V				V	
	exocentric				exocentric	

17	<i>wari leza</i>			18	<i>wa'e bata</i>	
	<i>wari</i>	<i>Leza</i>			<i>wa'e</i>	<i>bata</i>
	dry in the sun	day			water	border
	V	N			N	N
	sunbathe				sea	
	V				N	
	exocentric				exocentric	

19	<i>mata ngia</i>			20	<i>kungu kedhi</i>	
	<i>mata</i>	<i>Ngia</i>			<i>kungu</i>	<i>kedhi</i>
	form	Face			finger	small
	N	N			N	Adj
	forehead				little finger	
	N				N	
	exocentric				exocentric	

21	<i>ulu tu</i>			22	<i>tuti muri</i>	
	<i>ulu</i>	<i>Hu</i>			<i>tuti</i>	<i>muri</i>
	head	deliver			hold down	foothold
	N	V			V	N
	knee				heel	
	N				N	
	exocentric				exocentric	

23	<i>eko fego</i>	
	<i>eko</i>	<i>Sego</i>
	tail	spatula
	N	N
	tadpole	
	N	
	exocentric	

24	<i>dewa da nuri</i>		25	<i>fara api</i>	
	<i>dewa</i>	<i>da nuri</i>		fara	api
	god	outlined		charcoal	fire
	N	V		N	N
	destiny			charcoal	
	N			N	
	exocentric			exocentric	
26	<i>bhere sala</i>		27	<i>koro kedhi</i>	
	<i>bhere</i>	<i>sala</i>		<i>koro</i>	<i>kedhi</i>
	mishit	wrong		chilli	small
	V	Adj		N	Adj
	off the mark			cillie	
	V			N	
	exocentric			exocentric	

28	<i>fai walu</i>		29	<i>lani ulu</i>	
	<i>fai</i>	<i>walu</i>		<i>lani</i>	<i>ulu</i>
	wife	mourn		bench	head
	N	V		N	N
	widow			pillow	
	N			N	
	exocentric			exocentric	

30	<i>wako menge</i>		31	<i>ana eko tai</i>		
	<i>wako</i>	<i>menge</i>		<i>ana</i>	<i>eko</i>	<i>tai</i>
	plants of a type of grass that have hard, rippled stems live in a large clumps	fragnat		kid	tail	feces
	N	Adj		N	N	N

	lemongrass			youngest child
	N			Adj
	exocentric			exocentric

32	<i>ana li'e ga'e</i>			33	<i>ngo ngani</i>	
	<i>ana</i>	<i>li'e</i>	<i>ga'e</i>		<i>ngo</i>	<i>ngani</i>
	child	seed	honorable		work	thing
	N	N	Adj		N	N
	the eldest child				occupation	
	Adj				N	
	exocentric				exocentric	

34	<i>puri ma'u</i>	
	<i>puri</i>	<i>ma'u</i>
	edge	sea
	N	N
	coast	
	N	
	exocentric	

#### 4.1.3 Dvandva Compound

Dvandva compound is a Class of compound words having two immediate constituents that are equal in rank and related to each other as if joined by and.

1	<i>widha piza</i>		2	<i>kora bere</i>	
	<i>widha</i>	<i>piza</i>		<i>kora</i>	<i>bere</i>
	how many/ how much	how many/ how much		fall out	flow
	Adv	Adv		V	V
	many/ Much. How many/ how much			disaster	
	Adv			N	
	dvandva			dvandva	

3	<i>rai dawi</i>		4	<i>ngo tau</i>	
	<i>rai</i>	<i>dawi</i>		<i>ngo</i>	<i>tau</i>
	spread	whole		work	do
	V	V		V	V
	scattered			actions	
	Adj			N	
	dvandva			dvandva	



5	<i>dhengi dhozo</i>		6	<i>ba'a wala</i>	
	<i>dhengi</i>	<i>dhozo</i>		<i>ba'a</i>	<i>wala</i>
	high	protuberant		lie down	creep
	Adj	Adj		V	V
	towering			creep	
	Adj			V	
	dvandva			dvandva	

  

7	<i>ka inu</i>		8	<i>ana nguza</i>	
	<i>ka</i>	<i>inu</i>		<i>ana</i>	<i>nguza</i>
	food	drink		child	baby
	N	N		N	N
	food			baby	
	N			N	
	dvandva			dvandva	

Based on the result obtained the data showed that compound word types in BL are in the form of endocentric compound (20 words), followed by exocentric compound (34 words) , and the last one is dvandva compound (8 words). The discussions about these findings were as follows.

Considering to the research question number one on the types of compound words in BL, it can be said that the type of compound words in BL are endocentric compound, exocentric compound and dvandva compound. The compound words in exocentric type are generally dominated by nouns (21 words), followed by adverbs (6 words), than verbs (5 words) and adjectives (2 words) in the last position with. Noun word groups generally have the following structure in order: N+N (11 words), N+Adj (3 words), N+V (4 words), V+Adj (2 words) and V+N (1 word). Followed by a verb word group with less structure then the previous word group: V+N (1 word), V+Adj (2 words) and N+V (2 words). The adverb word group seems to have the same varied

forming structure as the noun word group, it can be seen as follows: N+N (1 word), N+Adj (2 words), Adj+N (1 word), V+N (1 word) and N+V (1 word). The last word group in this type with the least structure is the adjective, which is as follows: N+N+N (1 word) and N+ N+Adj (1 word). Noun word is the most used in the forming exocentric group compound words, followed by verb, adjective and adverb.

Furthermore, endocentric compound words is the second most used compound words type by the informants. In this type of compound words there are only three groups of formed words that become compound words. This is inversely proportional to the previous compound words type. The types of formed words are: nouns (17 words), adverbs (2 words) and adjectives (1 word).

Nouns are still the most frequently occurring and used, with two other types of words being the least used. Even so, the forming structure is something that also needs to be considered, further the structure can be seen bellow. Noun, adverb and adjective types in endocentric compound based on the data obtained generally use the following forming structures respectively: found noun using the following structure: N+N (10 words), V+N (3 words), N+V (3 words ) and V+N+N (1 words), the interesting thing is that there are words that consist of three forming structure. Adverbs have the following structure: Prep+Adv (1 word) and N+Adv (1 word). Adjectives have the following structure N+Adj (1 word). Based on the data obtained, only in this group is found the existence of a preposition that participates in forming a compound word. There is only one adjective word in the endocentric type with the following structure: N+Adj.

The last compound words type found least in the current study is dvandva compound. This type of compound in this study consisting of noun (4 words), followed by adjective (2 words), then verb (1 word) and adverb (1 word). Furthermore, the noun words type is still the most commonly found in each types of compound words. Each type of word formed, is built from different structural formulas, this can be seen in the following details: noun word formed from V+V (2 words) and N+N (2 words). Adjective words are formed from V+V (1 word) and Adj+Adj (1 word), and verbs that have the formula V+V (1 word), and the last is adverb that have the formula Adv+Adv (1 word).

## **4.2 Discussion**

Compounding is a type of word formation process that often appears in various languages in the world including in BL. This study found that the compound words in BL fal into three types: endocentric compound, exocentric compound and dvandva compound. However in BL, the researcher did not found different types of compound words than other language.

The compound words can be seen as follows. in the endocentric type, there are examples of the words "*leza bo*" which means "*sunrise*" and "*leza mese*" which means "*sunset*", both types of words are verb types, which are formed by a noun and a verb. In the endocentric compound type, nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives are formed, but nouns are the most frequent.

The second type of compound is the exocentric compound. In BL, this type of compound gives rise to noun types, for example: "*wara meze*" which means "*storm*", this word is formed by a noun and an adjective. Then there is also a verb type formed such as "*wari leza*" which means "*sunbathe*", this word is formed by a verb and a noun. In the adverb type there is an example of the word "*robha ze'e*" which means "*tomorrow*", this word itself is constructed from noun and verb types. and the last word type of this group is adjective, with an example of the word "*ana eko tai*" which means "*youngest*", this word itself is built from three different nouns.

In the dvandva compound type, there is also a noun word type, an example word is "*ka inu*" which means "*food*", this word is constructed from two types of nouns that equal in rank . in the adverb word type produced in the dvandva group there is the word "*widha piza*" which means "*how much*", this word is formed by 2 adverb words that are at the same words types as well as an adjective word type with the example word "*dhengi dhozo*" which means "*towering*", this word is formed from 2 adverb words that equal in rank.

In general, the word types formed in these three types of compound words are built or formed from the word types N+N, V+N, N+Adj, N+V, V+Adj, V+V, N + V, N+Adv, Adj+Adj, Prep+Adv, Adj + N, N+N+N, V+N+N and N+N+Adj. only a few words are formed from the combination of Adv and other word types, as well as the combination of Prep word types with other word types.

The author himself sees and assumes that the Bajawa language which is the focus of this research can contribute to the teaching of Morphology, as well as being

used as a learning resource and reference in the future. these activities can use the Bajawa language as an example of media for teaching Morphology, especially in compounding material.