CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theory/ Concepts

2.1.1 Part of Speech

The term part-of-speech is a traditional term used to distinguish the grammatical classes of free morphemes (Kroon, 2012:34). Compound words (compound nouns) depend on the role of each word in a compound word. The taxonomy of compound words is fundamentally debated in linguistics, and has been the subject of research and discussion among experts for many years. However, research and expert opinions on this subject have evolved over time. For example, experts such as Marchand (1960) and Bauer (1983) explain that the book'' in the compound ``bookshelf'' is a noun that acts as an adjective modifying the word ``shelf''. Shelf is also a noun. However, according to contemporary researchers such as Brinton (2010), ``bookshelf'' can only be classified as a noun, and ``book'' cannot be considered part of an adjective role. Therefore, expert opinions on compound parts of speech may differ depending on the paradigm and approach used. The writer focused on the class of compound nouns described below.

2.1.2 Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies or discusses the details of word structure and the effects of word structure changes on word classes and meanings (Ramlan,1980:2). A word is the smallest independent unit, or grammatically independent unit. Words have two types of units called phonological units. Words are made up of units or syllables made up of one or more phonemes.

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According to Jufrizal, (1999, p.58) morphology is one more part of linguistics that belongs to grammar, so morphology is defined as the study of these meaning- bearing units and the rules governing them. In short, morphology is the study of the structure of words. Example in Bunak language are *i* 'we' consisting of one syllable and one phoneme, *il* 'water' consisting of one syllable and two phenomes, *pip* 'goat'consisting of one syllables and three phenomes, *busa* 'cat' consisting of two syllables and each syllables consists of two phenomes. As agrammatical unit, a word consists of one or more morphemes. An example in the Bunak language is *il gomo* 'fish' consisting of two morphemes, namely *il* 'water' and *gomo* 'master'.

2.1.3 Morphemes Structure.

Teaching morphemes unlocks word structure and meaning. Being aware of prefixes, suffixes, and base words can be very helpful. According to Noam Chomsky (after 1928), morphemes as "the smallest units of meaning in language." He sees a morpheme as the smallest unit of grammar that has a specific meaning or function.
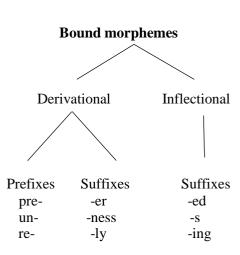
Morphemes
- Free vs. Bound
- Derivational vs. inflectional
- Prefixes vs. Suffixes

Bound morphemes

Free morphemes
Can stand alone as own word

e.g. dog, gentle, picture, home, flower.

Derivational   Inflectional

Prefixes   Suffixes   Suffixes
pre-   -er   -ed
un-   -ness   -s
re-   -ly   -ing

2.1.4 Types of Morphemes

a. Free vs bound

Morphemes can be either single words (free morphemes) or parts of

words (bound morphemes)

• A morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. It does not need anything attached to it tomake a word. For example: cat, run, book, talk, ball, go, read, word, speak, pen, writer, etc.	• A morpheme that cannot normally stand alone, but it which typically attached to another form. For example: ▪ cats: cat + s ▪ runs: run + s ▪ books: book + s ▪ talked: talk + ed ▪ rewriter: re + writer ▪ going: go + ing ▪ speaks: speak + s ▪ writers: writer + s ▪ stylist: styl + ist

b. Inflectional vs. derivational

Morphemes can also be divided into inflectional or derivational morphemes.

a. Inflectional morphemes change the behavior of grammatical words, but do not create new words. For example: is <run>: run (base form), running (present progressive), ran (past tense). In this example the past tense marker changes the vowel of the word: run (rhymes with fun), to ran (rhymes with can). However, the inflectional morphemes –ing and past tense morpheme are added to the base word <run>, and are listed in the same dictionary entry.

b. Derived morphemes differ from inflectional morphemes in that they derive/create new words that get their own entry in the dictionary.

Derivative morphemes help form new words from basic words. For example, we can create new words from <act> by adding derivational prefixes (e.g. re- en-) and suffixes (e.g. –or). Thus out of <act> we can get re + act = react, en +act = enact, act + or = actor. Whenever a derivational morpheme is added, a new word (and dictionary entry) is derived/created.

2.1.5 Concept of Compound

Compounding is the process of forming words in English (noun, verb, and adjective). The new words resulting from the compounding process are called compound words. According to Haspelmath (2002: 85), which states that a compound word is a complex lexeme consisting of two or more compound words, Lieber (2009: 45) also states that a compound word is a word composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. From the concepts provided by linguists, it can be concluded that compound words are a kind of word formation process in which two or more lexemes are combined to form a new word.

The compound form in English can be categorized in a number of ways, including by word class or by the semantic relationship between its constituent parts. The table of English compound words' word classes is shown below.

Table 1. English Compound Words

MODIFIER	HEAD	COMPOUND
Noun	Noun	Football
Adjective	Noun	Blackboard
Verb	Noun	Breakwater
Preposition	Adjective	Underworld
Noun	Adjective	Snow white
Adjective	Adjective	Blue – green
Verb	Adjective	Tumbledown

Preposition	Verb	Over- ripe
Noun	Verb	Browbeat
Adjective	Verb	Highlight
Verb	Verb	Freeze – dry
Preposition	Preposition	Undercut
Noun	Preposition	Love- in
Adjective	Preposition	Forthwith
Verb	Preposition	Takeout
Preposition	Preposition	Without

2.1.6 Types of Compounds

The type of binding in which the properties of the head determine the properties of the binding as a whole is called endocentric compound. In English, the first part of an endocentric construct usually indicates head specifications or qualifications. A kitchen chair is a type of chair, and dark brown represents a categorical shade such as brown. Words that all nouns and objects imply must have a different structure than those characterized by reddish skin and pig types. In other words, in these connections, the element on the right is not the head, unlike the connection in. Such connections are referred to as external connections.

There are various ways to classify compounds in English and other languages. To describe the different types of connections, we need to introduce essential terminology. In compound words, the head is an element that helps determine both the part of speech and the semantic type exhibited by the compound word as a whole. There are three types of compound noun:

A. Spaced or Open Compound Noun

A spaced or open compound noun is one in which there is a space between the two words which form the compound noun.

For example:

- Cricket bat
- Fast food
- Flower shop

B. Hyphenated Compound Nouns

A hyphenated compound noun is one in which the two words are separated with the use of a hyphen.

For example:

- By-product
- Mother-in-law
- Passer-by

C. Closed or Solid Compound Nouns

A closed or solid compound noun is one in which the two words do not have any spaces or hyphens separating them. They are usually considered as a single word.

- Sunflower
- Classroom
- Rainfall

2.1.7 Compound Noun

In linguistics, a compound noun refers to the combination of two or more nouns that form a new word that has a different meaning than the nounsthat compose it. According to Goldsmith (2011), compound nouns are combinations of two or more nouns that form a new lexical unit with a specific meaning. Additionally, Rodney Huddleston and Jeffrey K.P. (2002) define a compound noun as "a single word composed of two or more stems, each of which contributes to the meaning of the word as a whole."

Here there are many types of compound words, such as verbs, adjectives, and nouns. However, with the definition above, the focus in this section is on compound nouns. Note, however, that compound nouns can be longer and more complex than described here. Compound nouns are usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun], but there are other combinations. The pattern is:

a. Noun + Noun

Noun- Noun		Compound Noun
bath	room	bathroom
department	store	department store
foot	ball	football

b. Adjective + Noun

Adjective – Noun		Compound
black	board	blackboard
blue	print	blueprint
white	house	white house

c. Gerund + Noun.

Gerund – Noun		Compound Noun
dining	room	dining room
swimming	pool	swimming pool
shopping	center	shopping center

d. Noun + Gerund

Noun – Gerund		Compound Noun
fortune	telling	fortune telling
house	cleaning	house cleaning

e. Verb + preposition adverb

Verb – Preposition Adverb		Compound Noun
make	up	make up
bring	about	bring about

f.   Noun + Preposition Phrase

Noun – Prepositional phrase		Compound Noun
son	in-law	son-in-law
chief	of-staff	chief-of-staff
editor	in-chief	editor-in-chief

g. Preposition + Noun

Preposition – Noun		Compound Noun
by	way	by-way
down	pour	downpour

h. Noun + Verb

Noun - Verb		Compound Noun
life	guard	lifeguard
hand	shake	handshake
garbage	dump	garbage dump

i. Verb + Noun

Verb - Noun		Compound Noun
pick	pocket	pickpocket
dance	team	dance team

2.2. Review of Previous Study

Firstly, research done by Antoinette Schapper entitled "Bunaq: A Papuan Language of Central Timor". The language is spoken by approximately 80,000 people living in the central mountain region of the island of Timor. Bunaq speakers straddle the border between Indonesian West Timor and independent East Timor (Timor-Leste). This thesis concentrates on the variety of Bunaq spoken in the Indonesian sub-district of Lamaknen. The areas of grammar covered in this thesis are phonology, word classes, clause structure, noun phrases, pronouns, and person references; determiners; locationals; adnominal possession; verbs; valency changing and deponency; postpositions and verbal postpositions; serial verb constructions; adverbs; and verbal modifiers. Bunaq is a head-marking language with a basic APV/SV word order and postpositios. Word order shows a significant amount of pragmatic variation and is also sensitive to factors such as person and animacy in non-agtive clauses.

Secondly, research done by Antoinette Schapper entitled "A Grammar of Bunaq". This is a comprehensive grammar of the Papuan language Bunaq as spoken in the district of Lamaknen. Bunaq belongs to the Timor-Alor-Pantar language family, which comprises the westernmost Papuan languages. Surrounded on all sides by Austronesian languages, Bunaq has developed in isolation from other members of the family, and as a result shows a range of unique morphosyntactic patterns. This grammar provides a detailed synchronic description of Bunaq based on a functional-typological approach.

Third, research done by Sawardo, et al. entitled "Morphology and syntax of the Buna language" This study aims to obtain complete data and information on phonology, morphology, and syntax so as to obtain a complete description of the structure of the Buna language. In this description, the researcher aims to formulate linguistic rules, which include phonological, morphological, and syntactical rules. In addition, this research also aims to document and save the Buna language, develop knowledge of Indonesian languages, and foster and develop Indonesian language teaching. Based on the previous research above, there are similarities in the methodology and object of this research, namely morphology in the Bunak language. Furthermore, previous studies discussed grammar, phonology,

morphology, and syntax. the difference, the writer analyzes compound nouns in Bunak language.

2.3. Conceptual Framework

Compound nouns in English consist of two free morphemes or lexical substructures, Heads and Modifiers. Compound words in English always begin with noun, but modifiers can be nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Compound nouns in English areusually right-headed (Brinton & Brinton, 2010, p. 104; Katamba, 2015, p. 16). Based on the relationship between the two substructures of a compound noun, there areprototypical compound nouns and peripheral compound nouns, as shown in Figure (1).

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                        ┌──────────────────┐
                        │  Compound Noun   │
                        └──────────────────┘
             ┌───────────────────┴───────────────────┐
             ▼                                        ▼
      ┌─────────────┐                          ┌─────────────┐
      │  Prototype  │                          │  Periphery  │
      └─────────────┘                          └─────────────┘
       ┌──────┴──────┐                          ┌──────┴──────┐
       ▼             ▼                          ▼             ▼
┌────────────┐ ┌────────────┐            ┌────────────┐ ┌────────────┐
│ Endocentric│ │ Exocentric │            │ Endocentric│ │ Exocentric │
│  ( N + N ) │ │  ( N + N ) │            │ (Adj + N, +│ │ (Adj + N, +│
│            │ │            │            │     N)     │ │     N)     │
└────────────┘ └────────────┘            └────────────┘ └────────────┘
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