CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, it covers findings and discussions of the research, as well as details about the structure and types of compound nouns in the Bunak language.

1.1. Research Findings

In this part, the writer presents the findings of the research. The writer has already analyzed and found the component structure and types of compound nouns in Bunak. The data regarding that can be seen in the table below:

No	List of Compound Noun	Component Category
1.	_Loka ba ani gie mit goloq_ room there is has/its sit place ' **sitting room**'	**N + N**
2.	_Meja bai a goloq_ table eat/dining place '**dining table**'	**N + Adj + N**
3.	_Lemari lalenok gutu_ wardrobe mirror with ' **mirror wardrobe**'	**N + N**
4.	_Kama muk gie_ mattress floor/land has/its '**floor mattress**'	**N + N**
5.	_Tuku ron gie_ watch hand has/its '**wristwatch**'	**N + N**
6.	_Iral go_ Eye seeds '**eyeball**'	**N + N**
7.	_Senter rubul gene gin gie_ flashlight head there tie has/its ' **head flashlight**'	**N + N**

8.	_Kuirisi_ _ban_ _gutu_ chair wheel with '**wheel chair**'	**N + N**
9.	_Kurisi_ _hotel_ chair wooden '**wooden chair**'	**N + N**
10.	_Gewe_ _memel_ tooth ache '**toothache**'	**Adj + N**
11.	_Gubul_ _hol_ head hard '**stubborn**'	**Adj + N**
12.	_Gimil_ _loi_ hearted kind '**gimil loi**'	**Adj + N**
13.	_Tos_ _goloq_ waiting place '**waiting room**'	**Gerund + N**
14.	_Tuku_ _serwisu_ _gie_ _etu_ hours/time working has/its part '**working hours**'	**Gerund + N**
15.	_Hananu_ _nala_ _gie_ song closing/last has/its '**closing song**'	**Gerund + N**
16.	_Pen_ _lulus_ _gie_ grade passing has/its '**passing grade**'	**Gerund + N**
17.	_Surat_ _toek_ _no_ card greeting fill/contain '**greeting card**'	**Gerund + N**
18.	_Lobor_ _hini_ _le_ stage give lighting 'stage lighting'	**N + Gerund**
19.	_Kura_ _sae_	**N + Gerund**

	horse riding '**riding horse**'	
20.	*Kasu* *he* *gie* Shoes running has/its '**running/ sport shoes**'	**N + Gerund**
21.	*Aruq* *tul* hair cut '**haircut**'	**N + V**
22.	*Hot* *taru* sun rise '**sunrise**'	**N + V**
23.	*Hot* *topa* sun set '**sunset**'	**N + V**
24.	*Huan* *rasal* heart stop '**heart stops**'	**N + V**
25.	*Iri'* *gua* foot prints '**footprints**'	**N + V**
26.	*Ton* *hone* hand shake '**shake hands**'	**N + V**
27.	*Ginup* *me'u* nose kiss '**kiss nose**'	**N + V**
28.	*Loka* *wer* *goloq* room bath place '**bathroom**'	**N + V + N**

Based on the data, taken from native speakers. Next, the writer gives information about the constituent structures of compound nouns in Bunak. The writer also divided and described the compound nouns in Bunak language into several types. Here are the explanations for the compound noun in Bunak.

4.2. The Structure of Compound Noun in Bunak Language

The result of the analysis shows that the structure of compound nouns in Bunak language consists of two free morphemes, or lexical substructures, heads and modifiers. Compound words in English always begin with a noun, but modifiers can be nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Compound nouns in English are usually right-headed. The discussion goes into detail about each combination of the structure of a compound noun.

4.2.1. Prototypical Compound Noun

Prototypically, a compound noun is made up of two nouns, a modifier (M) and a head (H), to express the following relations: It is worth mentioning that both prototypical and peripheral relations of English compound nouns are listed briefly because the main purpose is to compare Bunak compound nouns with English ones.
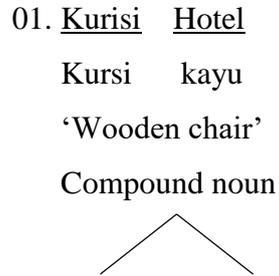
a. Endocentric Compound Noun

Uses the term endocentric to point to the case where the meaning of a compound is a specialization of the meaning of its head. The reference to the compound is the same as the reference to one of its constituent parts. Such a compound consists of a head and a modifier. Hence, the principles of analyzability and compositionality are appropriate. Analyzability is the case in which the substructure of a compound noun is matched up phonetically and semantically. Compositionality is the case in which the meaning of a complex expression is determined by the meaning of its components. This entails that the meaning of a compound noun is the result of the combination of the meanings of the substances.

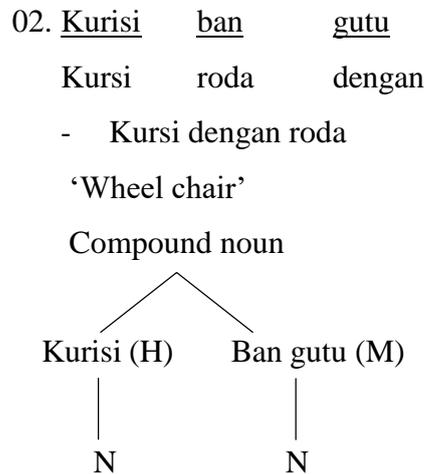| No	Bunak Language	Meaning in English
1.	*Kurisi Hotel*	Wooden chair
2.	*Kurisi ban gutu*	Wheel chair
3.	*Tuku ron gie*	Wristwatch
4.	*Lemari lalenok gutu*	Mirror wardrobe
5.	*Kama muk gie*	Floor mattress

All examples above have one thing in common, that consists of an endocentric such a head and modifier. In (1) the head noun is *kurisi* 'chair'-*hotel* as modifier 'wooden' in (2) is *kurisi* 'chair'- *ban* as modifier 'wheel'; in (3) *tuku* 'watch'- *ron* as modifier 'wrist'; in (4) *lemari* 'wardrobe – *lalenok* as modifier 'mirror'; in (5) *kama* 'mattress'- *muk* as modifier 'floor'. The use of these compound nouns in sentences can be seen the examples below along with their respective the diagram showing their morphology configuration.

1.) *Kurisi hotel*

01. <u>Kurisi</u> <u>Hotel</u>

   Kursi kayu

   'Wooden chair'

   Compound noun

```
         Compound noun
              /\
             /  \
   Kurisi (H)    Hotel (M)
        |             |
        N             N
```

From the diagram above, the writer can explain that the *kurisi hotel* shows the presence of a head and a modifier. The main noun is *kurisi* (N) 'chair', while *hotel* (N) 'wooden' is a modifier in the form of an endocentric compound noun.

2.) *Kurisi ban gutu*

02. <u>Kurisi</u> <u>ban</u> <u>gutu</u>

   Kursi roda dengan

   - Kursi dengan roda

   'Wheel chair'

   Compound noun

```
         Compound noun
              /\
             /  \
   Kurisi (H)   Ban gutu (M)
        |             |
        N             N
```

From the diagram above, the writer can explain that the *kurisi ban gutu* shows the presence of a head and a modifier. The main noun is *kurisi*, head (N) 'chair', while *ban gutu* (N) 'wheel' is a modifier. The word *gutu,* 'with', is included in the

class of compound prepositions, which are in the form of a basic word consisting of one morpheme.
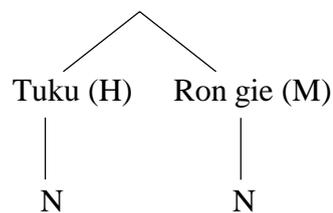
3.) *Tuku ron gie*

03. <u>Tuku</u>   <u>ron</u>   <u>gie</u>

Jam   tangan   dia punya/ nya

- Jam tangannya

'Wristwatch'

Compound noun

```
        Compound noun
              /\
             /  \
      Tuku (H)   Ron gie (M)
         |           |
         N           N
```

From the diagram above, the writer can explain that the *tuku ron gie* shows the presence of a head and a modifier. The main noun is *tuku* (N) 'watch', while *ron* (N) 'hand' and *gie* (its) are modifiers. In the explanation above, it indicates the presence of a compound noun but is equipped with a possessive adjective that cannot be separated from the noun.
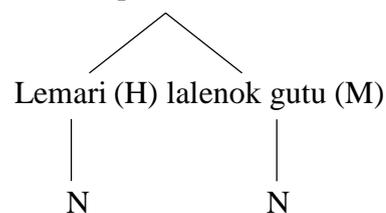
4). *Lemari lalenok gutu*

04. <u>Lemari</u>   <u>lalenok</u>   <u>gutu</u>

Lemari   kaca   dengan
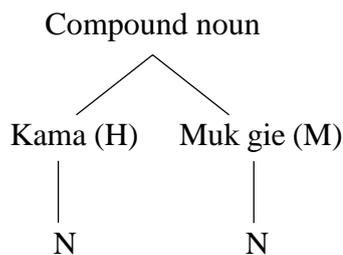
- Lemari dengan kaca

'Mirror wardrobe

Compound noun

```
        Compound noun
              /\
             /  \
   Lemari (H) lalenok gutu (M)
         |           |
         N           N
```

From the diagram above, the writer can explain that the ***lemari lalenok gutu*** shows the presence of a head and a modifier. The main noun is *lemari* (H), 'wardrobe', while *lalenok gutu* (M),'mirror' is a modifier. The word *gutu* 'with' is part of two compound nouns because it cannot be separated. If omitted, it means another word.

5). Kama muk gie

05. <u>Kama</u>   <u>muk</u>   <u>gie</u>

    Kasur   lantai/tanah   dia punya/ nya

   -   kasur lantai/tanah/ kasur lantainya

  'Floor mattress'

    Compound noun

```
         Compound noun
              /\
             /  \
    Kama (H)    Muk gie (M)
       |            |
       |            |
       N            N
```

From the diagram above, the writer can explain that the ***kama muk gie*** shows the presence of a head and modifier. The main noun is *kama,* (N)'mattress', while *muk* (N) 'floor/ground' *gie* (its), which indicates third person singular, is a modifier. This noun is a prototypical compound noun, consisting of two independent morphemes without being separated by a possessive adjective.

b. Exocentric Compound Noun

Exocentricity is represented as the case where the meaning of a compound is not a specification of the meaning of its head because it lacks a head or is not expressed morphologically. One should account for meaning through encyclopedic knowledge. In this type, the meaning of the compound noun does not come from the meaning of any of the parts.

No	Bunak Language	Meaning in English
1.	*Meja bai a goloq*	Dining table

The examples above have one thing in common, namely that they are exocentric, which consists of two independent morphemes. Compound nouns such as (1) **meja bai a goloq;** *(2)* *meja* N (table); and (3) *bai a* Adj (dining). However, the meaning of **meja bai a goloq** does not come from one (*meja*: table) (*bai a*: eating or dining), but there is *goloq* N (place), indicating the existence of an adverb that provides additional information to the compound noun.

4.2.2. Peripheral Compound Noun

Peripheral compound nouns are compound nouns whose head is a noun while the modifier is an adjective or verb.

- H performs action M. This relationship is modeled when M is an action and H is the object that performs the action. For example, **gewe memel** consists of *gewe* N (tooth) and memel Adj (ache). Another example is **aruq tul**: *aruq* (hair) N, while *tul* (cut) Verb.

4.3. The Types of Compound Noun in Bunak Language

Previously, the writer explained the structure of compound nouns in the Bunak language. This section will try to answer the problem of what types of compound nouns are found in this language. A brief explanation of the types of compound nouns is explained as follows:

A. Noun Head Noun

The type of compound noun is constructed noun with noun. A noun head word is a process of a compound production by adding a noun or adjective lexical categories in front of a noun lexical category. The process results in a new word which is called a noun compound word. As stated previously, this type of compound

words is constructed by combining noun with noun. The compound words which are built by combining noun with noun indicate that the head is noun and another noun is a modifier.

Table 1. Noun Head Noun/ Compound Noun

No	Noun + Noun	Compound Noun	Meaning
1.	Loka (N) + ba ani gie mit (N) goloq 'room' + 'sitting'	Loka- mit	Sitting room
2.	Lemari (N) + lalenok (N) gutu 'wardrobe' + 'mirror'	Lemari-lalenok	Mirror wardrobe
3.	Kama (N) + muk (N) gie 'mattress' + 'floor'	Kama-muk	Floor mattress
4.	Tuku (N) + ron (N) gie 'watch' +' wrist'	Tuku - ron	Wristwatch
5.	Iral (N) + go (N) 'ball' + 'eye'	Iral go	Eyeball
6.	Senter (N) + rubul (N) gene gin gie 'flashlight' + 'head'	Senter – rubul	Head flashlight
7.	Kurisi (N) + ban (N) gutu 'chair' + 'wheel'	Kurisi – ban	Wheel chair
8.	Kurisi (N) + hotel (N) 'chair' + 'wooden'	Kurisi- hotel	Wooden chairs

Examples (1) – (8) in the table above show that compound nouns in the Bunak language are formed by combining one noun with another noun. Each noun that forms the compound noun above has its own meaning, which is different from one another. One of the words has a head function, and the other word is a modifier that changes the head. In example (1), the compound noun is created by combining the noun *loka* 'room' as the head and the noun *mit'sit'* as a modifier, resulting in the compound noun ***loka mit,*** which contains the new meaning 'sitting room'. '; Meanwhile, (*ba ani*: there is), (*gie*: he has/its), (*goloq*: place). These words explain that there is a place to sit in

the guest room. In example (2), the noun ***lemari lalenok'mirror*** wardrobe' is created with the noun *lalenok'mirror'* as a modifier and the noun *lemari* 'wardrobe' as the head. while (*gutu*: with) is a word that denotes a wardrobe with a mirror if interpreted broadly, but the meaning is the same. In example (3), the compound noun ***kama muk*** 'floor/ground mattress' is created by combining the noun *muk* 'floor/ground' as a modifier and the noun *kama'mattress'* as the head. The word gie (he has/its) is used as a word that describes a floor mattress that is under the he ground or flooYou can interpret the floor mattress as a concrete explanation. In example (4), the compound noun ***tuku ron*** 'wristwatch' is created by combining the noun *ron* 'hand' as a modifier and the noun *tuku* 'watch' as the head. while (*gie*: he has/its) is a possessive adjective that describes his watch or that he has a watch. It can be interpreted that what is meant is the watch itself. (5) The compound noun ***iral go*** 'eyeball' is constructed with the noun *go* 'ball/seed', which functions as a modifier, and the noun *iral go* 'eye', which functions as the head. In example (6), the compound noun is constructed by combining the noun *rubul* 'head', which functions as a modifier, and the noun *senter* 'flashlight', which functions as head. Meanwhile, (*gene*: there); (*gin*: tie); (*gie*: he has/its). These words describe a flashlight that is usually tied to the head. so that in the Bunak language it cannot be separated because it is a word to emphasize the object in question. In example (7), the compound noun ***kurisi ban***, 'wheelchair', is formed by the noun *ban* 'wheel', which functions as a modifier, and the noun *kurisi* 'chair', which functions as the head. whereas (*gutu*: with). can be interpreted as a chair with wheels. And in the last example (8), the noun ***kurisi hotel*** 'wooden chair' is constructed with the noun *hotel* 'wood', which functions as a modifier, and the noun *kurisi* 'chair', which functions as the head.

B. Noun Head Adjective

This type of compound noun in the Bunak language is constructed by combining a noun with an adjective to form a compound noun. The results of combining nouns with adjectives to create new words and carry new meanings are automatically presented in the following table.

Table.2 Noun Head Adjective

No	N + Adjective	Compound Noun	Meaning
1.	Gewe (N) + memel (Adj) 'tooth' + 'ache'	Gewe memel	Toothache
2.	Gimil (N) + loi (Adj) 'heart' + 'kind'	Gimil loi	Kind-hearted
3.	Gubul (N) + hol (Adj) 'head' + 'hard	Gubul hol	Stubborn

The compound nouns (1) and (3) above are formed by combining two different word elements. One is a noun, and the other is an adjective. Each word carries its own meaning. However, if they are combined, new nominal categories of words and new meanings are formed. For examples (1), a compound word is built by combining the adjective *memel* 'ache' as a modifier and the noun gewe 'tooth' as the head to produce the compound noun *gewe memel* 'toothache'; in example (2), the compound noun *gimil loi* 'kind' is formed by the noun *gimil* 'heart' as the head and the adjective *loi* 'good' as a modifier; in example (3), namely, the compound noun *gubul hol'stubborn'* is formed by the noun *gubul* 'head' as head and the adjective *hol* 'hard' as a modifier.

C. Noun Head Gerund

The use of gerunds as compound nouns or modifiers (words that determine properties) placed in front of nouns has the function of providing characteristics that convey the meaning of a tool or place (something that is used). For example, as in the table below:

Table. 3 Noun Head Gerund

No	Noun + Gerund	Compound Noun	Meaning
1.	Tuku (N) + serwisu (G) gie etu	Tuku serwisu	Working hours

	'hours' + 'working'		
2.	Tos (G) + goloq (N) 'waiting' + 'place'	Tos goloq	Waiting room
3.	Hananu (N) + nala (G) gie 'song' + 'closing'	Hananu nala	Closing song
4.	Pen (N) + lulus (G) gie 'grade' + 'passing'	Pen lulus	Passing grade
5.	Surat (N) + toek (G) no 'card' + 'greeting'	Surat toek	Greeting card
6.	Kura (N) + sae (G) 'horse' + 'riding	Kura sae	Riding horse
7.	Lobor (G) + hini (N) le 'stage' + 'lighting'	Lobor hini	Stage lighting
8.	Kasu (N) + he (G) gie 'shoes' + 'running'	Kasu he	Running/ sport shoes

The compound nouns (1) – (8) above are formed by combining two different word elements. One is a noun, and the other is a gerund. Each word carries its own meaning. However, if they are combined, new nominal categories of words and new meanings will be formed. For examples (1), a compound word is built by combining the noun *tuku* 'hours/work' as the head and the gerund *serwisu* 'work' as a modifier, thus producing the compound noun ***tuku serwisu*** 'work hours'; While the words (*gie:* he has/its); (*etu*: part) This is a word that emphasizes time for work. In example (2), the compound noun ***tos goloq*** 'waiting room' is formed by the gerund *tos* 'waiting for each other' as a modifier and the noun *goloq* 'place' as the head; in example (3), the compound noun ***hananu nala gie*** 'final song/closing song' is formed by the noun *hananu'song'* as the head and the gerund *nala* 'final song/closing song' as a modifier. whereas (*gie*: he has/its) cannot be separated because the word is a word that emphasizes a closing or final song. In example (4), namely, the compound noun ***pen lulus gie*** 'passing grade' is formed by the noun *pen* 'grade' as the head and the gerund *lulus* 'passing' as a modifier. while (*gie*: he has/its), as a word that shows a passing

grade. In example 5, **surat toek no** 'greeting card' is formed by the noun *surat* 'card' as the head and the gerund word *toek* 'greeting' as a modifier. Meanwhile (*no*: contents or meaning), this word indicates the existence of a greeting letter that has meaning or contains a statement. In example (6), the compound noun **kura sae** 'riding horse' is formed by the noun *kura* 'horse' as the head and the gerund *sae* 'riding' as a modifier. In example (7), the compound noun **lobor hini le** 'stage lighting' is formed by the noun *lobor* 'stage' as the head and the gerund *le* 'light' as a modifier. While (*hini*; give), this word is a word that denotes the lights that illuminate a stage. In example (8), the compound noun **kasu he gie** 'running/sport shoes' is formed by the noun *kasu* 'shoes' as the head and the gerund *he* 'running' as a modifier. whereas (*gie*: he has/its), this word indicates shoes specifically for sports or running.

D. Noun Head Verb

  This type of compound noun is built by combining a noun with a verb to form a compound noun in the Bunak language. The result of combining a noun form with a compound noun verb is that it produces new words and carries new meanings automatically. The combination of nouns with verbs that form compound words in the Bunak language can be seen in the following table.

Table.4 Noun Head Verb

No	Noun + Verb	Compound Noun	Meaning
1.	Aruq (N) + tul (V) 'hair' + 'cut'	Aruq tul	Haircut
2.	Hot (N) + taru (V) 'sun' + 'rise'	Hot taru	Sunrise
3.	Hot (N) + topa (V) 'sun' +' set'	Hot topa	Sunset
4.	Hual (N) + rasal (V) 'heart' + 'stop'	Hual rasal	Heart stops

5.	Iri' (N) + gua (V) 'foot' + 'prints'	Iri'gua	Footprints
6.	Loka (N) + wer (V) + goloq (N) 'room' + 'bath'	Loka wer	Bathroom
7.	Ton (N) + hone (V) 'hand' + 'shake'	Ton hone	Shake hands
8.	Ginup (N) + me'u (V) 'nose' + 'kiss'	Ginup me'u	Kiss nose

The compound nouns (1) – (8) above are formed by combining two different word elements. One is a noun, and the other is a verb. Each word carries its own meaning. However, if they are combined, new nominal categories of words and new meanings will be formed. For examples (1), a compound word is constructed by combining the noun *aruq* 'hair' as the head and the verb *tul* 'cut' as a modifier, thus producing the compound noun ***aruq tul*** 'haircut'; in example (2), the compound noun ***hot taru*'sunrise'** is formed by the verb *taru* 'rise' as a modifier and the noun *hot*'sun' as the head; in example (3), the compound noun ***hot topa*'sunset'** is formed by the noun *hot*'sun' as the head and the verb *topa*'set' as a modifier. In example (4), namely, the compound noun ***huan rasal*** 'heart stops' is formed by the noun *huan* 'heart' as the head and the verb'stops' as a modifier. In example (5), ***iri'gua*** 'footprints' is formed by the noun *iri* 'foot' as the head and the verb *gua* 'prints' as a modifier. In example (6), ***loka wer goloq*** 'bathroom' is constructed by the verb *wer* 'bath', which functions as a modifier, and the noun *loka* 'room', which functions as the head. Meanwhile, *goloq* as 'place' is interpreted as an adverb of the place that indicates a place specifically for bathing. In example (7), namely, the compound noun ***ton hone*'shake** hands' is formed by the noun t*on* 'hand' as the head and the verb 'shake' as a modifier. In the last example (8), namely, ***ginup me'u*** 'kiss nose' is formed by the noun *ginup* 'nose' as the head and the verb *me'u* 'kiss' as a modifier.

4.4. Discussion

Morphologically, there are elements that form compound nouns in the Bunak language, which consist of two free morphemes or lexical substructures: heads and modifiers. The formation of compound nouns is related to substructures, namely, prototypical compound nouns and peripheral compound nouns. In the prototypical compound noun section, a compound noun is composed of two nouns: a modifier (M) and a head (H). Furthermore, in this section, there are two other forming elements, namely endocentric compound nouns and exocentric compound nouns. For example, in Bunak language, *kurisi hotel*, 'wooden chair' consists of chair as (N) head, while hotel (N) is a modifier. So, there is an endocentric compound noun element because the head (H) and modifier (M) consist of two nouns that form a compound. Another example, *tuku ron gie,* 'wristwatch' consists of *tuku* as head (N) and *ron* as modifier (N). So, why is there the word *gie* (he has/its)? This is a problem explored by the writer when conducting research related to compound nouns.

The writer found that there were differences between compound nouns in Bunak and English. In English, there are only two nouns that form a compound, whereas in Bunak, there are certain nouns that cannot be separated from other words, for example, as above. The word *gie* (he has/its) indicates the third person singular. Why is that? Because the word *gie* is one of the words that emphasizes a noun, place, person, etc. in Bunak language. If, structured in this way, *tuku ron gie,* 'wristwatch' in Indonesian, becomes a watch, this also differentiates the plurality of the three languages, namely, Bunak, English, and Indonesian. However, the meaning remains the same. Next, in the peripheral compound noun section, a compound noun consists of a noun as the head (H), while the modifier (M) is followed by an adj, verb, or gerund. To form its plurality, (H) performs action (M). For example, *gewe memel* 'toothache' **gewe** (N) is the head, while **memel** (Adj) is a modifier. Another example is *huan rasal,* 'heart stops'. *Huan* (N) is the head, while *rasal* (V) is the modifier. Well, what about (N) as head and (Gerund) as modifier? For example, *tuku serwisu gie etu* 'working hours' *tuku* (N) is the head, while *serwisu* (Gerund) is the modifier. Try to pay attention to the problem; there are other forms of the words *gie* (he has/its) and *etu* (part). This is the comparison between Bunak and English; this comparison is the

problem explored by the writer. Likewise, noun + noun, noun + gerund, is a problem in the formation of compound nouns because there are other word elements that support the formation of the noun.

The conclusion is that in Bunak, there are nouns that show adverbs of place, possessive adjectives, prepositions, conjuctions, etc. So there is a comparison between the two languages, Bunak and English, in the formation of compound nouns.