

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Based on the data analysis presented in chapter IV, the writer would like to present the conclusions and offer some suggestions.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer concluded that compound nouns in Bunak have the structure and types of compound nouns. The writer found out that in Bunak, nouns are modified by nouns, adjectives, gerunds, and verbs. In general, the Bunak language is a language that is unique in itself because it has five vowel phonemes and nineteen consonant phonemes. Regarding the types of compound nouns in Bunak, the writer found out some types, which consist of nouns (head + modifier), namely adjectives, verbs, and gerunds as modifying words, in the process of forming compound nouns. Regarding the structure, there are two substructures, namely prototypical and peripheral. Prototypical compound nouns are divided into endocentric and exocentric compound nouns in the Bunak language. For example, *kurisi hotel* 'wooden chair', which consists of *kurisi* chair (N) as head (H) and *hotel wooden* (N) as a modifier (M). The example above shows a prototypical endocentric compound noun where the head and modifier are formed with a noun and a noun. while exocentric compound nouns are formed with a noun (H) as the head and adj, verb, and gerund (M) as modifiers. for example, *gimil loi*, consisting of *gimil*; hearted (N) as head (H), while *loi*; kind (Adj) as a modifier (M). Another example is *hot taru*, 'sunrise', 'which' consists of the noun *hot*; sun (N) as head (H); and *taru*; rise (V) as a modifier (M). Another example of forming is *pen lulus gie* 'passing grade' where *lulus* is passing (Gerund) as a modifier (M) while *pen* is grade (N) as head (H). while (*gie*: he has/its), as a word, shows a passing grade. In this research, the writer also found

peripheral structures in the Bunak language. This discovery indicates that H performs action M in compound nouns. This relationship is modeled when M is an action and H is the object that performs the action. For example, *aruq tul*, *tul* (cut) as modifier (M) while, *aruq* (hair) as head (H).

## 5.2. Suggestion

Based on conclusion suggestions:

1. For readers, the writer hopes that readers will gain and acquire knowledge about the structure of compound nouns in the Bunak language.
2. For future researchers, learning the mother tongue is one of the things that needs to be done. a way to preserve and maintain endangered mother tongues. We can not only preserve our language, but we can also introduce it to other people. The writer hopes that this thesis can serve as a guide and resource for future researchers who wish to conduct similar research regarding the structure and types of compound nouns. The writer also suggests analyzing compound nouns more deeply, both in Bunak and other languages.