

# Compound on the Name of Plant in Rote Language of the Dengka Dialect

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**Abstract**—The title of this research is ‘Compound on the Name of Plant in Rote Language of the Dengka Dialect’. The research problems that are analyzed are how the process of compound takes place and the structure of compound word on the name of plant in Rote language of the Dengka dialect. The analysis of compound on the name of plant focuses on land plant. Dengka dialect is one of the eighteen sub dialects in the Rote language. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method in which the data are described in the form of written statements instead of statistical formations. The data are obtained by using observation methods and techniques, and also the interlocution method and its techniques. The data were collected in the form of voice recordings, which were obtained from informants by means of interview and recording. The theory used to analyse the data is the perspective of morphological theory by Muslich. The construction of compound word on the name of plant in Rote language of the Dengka dialect consists of two lexemes with its construction, namely lexeme base and lexeme base. The data are obtained by using observation and interlocution method. Meanwhile the data collected by using techniques are covert in observation and interlocution method. The data collected by using observation techniques namely: tap conversation technique, observe in conversation technique, free observe in conversation technique, writing and recording technique. The data collected by using interlocution techniques namely: stimulus technique, direct interview technique, indirect interview technique, writing and recording technique. All data were gotten from the informant. The result of data analysis shows that the compound word found in the name of plant in the Dengka dialect is dominated of endocentric compound. The construction of compound word on the name of plant in Rote language of the Dengka dialect consists of two lexemes that have the same syntactic category and lexemes which do not belong to the same category, namely:  $[N+N] \rightarrow [N]$ , and  $[N+ADJ] \rightarrow [N]$ . The compound word in the Dengka dialect is categorized as strong and permanent compound. The compound words are dominated by compound noun type. The types of compound word that are found are tatpurusa and karmadharaya compounds.

**Keywords**— *compounding, compound, rote language, dengka dialect*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Rote language is categorized into central Polynesia Malay family and spoken in Rote Island as the major speakers. It has eighteen sub dialects, namely Termanu, Korbafo, Landu, Ringgou, Oepao, Bilba, Diu, Lelenuk, Bokai, Talae, Keka, Ba’a, Lelain, Dengka, Oenale, Dela, Tii dan Lole. The typological type of Rote language is as agglutinating language because it has morphological processes that are affixation, reduplication and compounding. According to Comrie (1981:40), in agglutination language, a word may consist of more than one multiple morphemes, but the boundaries between morphemes in the word are always clear; moreover, a given morpheme has at least a reasonably invariant shape that the identification of morphemes in terms of their phonetic shape is also straightforward.

The type of morphological process explained in this research is compounding on the name of plant in Rote Language of the Dengka Dialect. The compound on the name of plant in this research is focused on one of the eighteen sub dialects of Rote language, namely Dengka dialect. This dialect is used by the speakers in northwest sub district, Rote Ndao Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The analysis of compound on the name of plants is focused on land plant.

Below are some statements by the experts that are related to morphological process, especially related to compound process. Muslich (2010: 57) states that the compound mergering of two based morphemes or more as inherence and has a specific meaning. Katamba (1993: 54) has stated that a compound word contains at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, root morphemes. In addition, according to Booij (2007: 75), compounding consists of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other; the head and compounds have a binary structure. Lieber (2009:43) states that compounds are words that are composed of two or more bases, roots, or stems. Haspelmath and Sims (2010:190) assert that compounds may consist of two or more lexeme stems that are juxtaposed in a single word-form. Among the definitions of compound by the linguists, the theory used to analyse the data is the perspective of morphological theory by Muslich.

Scrutinizing the statements by the linguists above it can be concluded that compounding is a kind of morphological process to produce a type of compound whose structure consists of two or more bases, roots and stems and it has a single meaning.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this part the writer reviews some articles that are related to compounding process to produce compound word. The aim of literature review is to support the compounding data found in Dengka dialect and the knowledge of the writer about compounding process, compound word and its process.

The first research article is the article written by Nasution (2005) '*Pemajemukan Dalam Bahasa Mandailing*'. The focus of analysis of compounding process in Mandailing language covers: the forms of compounding, word classes that construct compound word, and function and meaning. The method used is observation and interlocution and some techniques which are bug, stimulation, and note. The data analysis was done by applying apportion method with insertion and extend technique. The result analysis of compounding in Mandailing language, namely 1) base compound word N+N, N+V, N+ADJ, N+Numl, V+V, ADJ+ADJ, ADJ+N, and Num+N; 2) compound word with affix consist of affix /mar-/ , /marsi-/ , /paN-/ , /-an/ , /pa-/ and /par/; 3) repetition compound word consist of half repetition and full repetition. The three types of the compound words have the functions as subject, predicate, and object. The meaning of compound words are 'plural', 'multiple times', 'look like', 'make use of', 'endeavour', 'take care of', 'intensity', and 'causative'.

The second article is the one published by Purwanto (2015), '*Analisis Proses Morfologis Pada Kolom Sepak Bola Di Koran Harian Solopos Edisi November 2014*'. The aim of this research is to find out (1) Affixation process found in Solo post football printed Column 014, November Edition, (2) Reduplication process found in Solo post football printed Column 2014, November Edition, (3) Compounding process found in Solo post football printed Column, 2014, November Edition. The theoretical approach is triangulation theory. The technique analysis data applied is apportion method. The data finding namely (1) affixation and meaning comprises of (a) prefix, *me-*, *di-*, *pe-*, *ter-*, *se-*, and *ke-*, (b) confixes, *ke-an*, *per-an*, *ber-an*, *se-nya.*, (c) suffix, *-an*, *-kan*, and *-nya*. (2) Reduplication comprises of (a) full reduplication (b) half reduplication, and (c) reduplication with affix. (3) Compounding comprises of (a) compound word consist of one word and one base., (b) compound word consist of base and base., (c) compound word consist of one element is complex word.

The next article is the article published by Agustiana (2016), '*Analisis Kata Majemuk Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris*'. The focus of the analysis in this research consists of (1) Base Compound Word; (2) Compound Word with Affix; and (3) Compound Word with Repeating. The result reveals the following categories: 1) base compound words consist of composite compound word, namely V+N, V+V, V+ADJ, and ADJ+V; 2) compound word with affix consist of V+N, V+V, V+ADJ, N+ADJ, ADJ+V, N+N, and (3) Compound word with repeating namely, V+N.

Another article is Harisal's (2017) '*Proses Pemajemukan Kata Benda Dalam Bahasa Jepang*'. This study aims to describe the process of compounding terms by structuring N+N, N+V, V+N, N+ADJ, and ADJ+N in Japanese and how to write the rule of compounding in Japanese. This study applies descriptive qualitative method. The results show that (1) when two nouns are compounding, there would be two possibilities, whether the construction is free or baound morpheme, if allomorphs can change (2) when nouns and verbs are in compounding process, the verb may change and it will be indicated as noun in the first or last position (3) in compounding process of nouns and adjectives, the adjectives transform into free morphemes if they are placed before nouns, but they become bound morphemes if they are placed after noun.

The literature review above can improve the knowledge of the writer in analyzing 'Compound found on the Name of Plant in Rote Language of the Dengka Dialect'.

## III. METHOD

Method is a way to get research data done by a researcher and a tool used to analyse the data. The research method used in this research to analysis the data is descriptive qualitative method in which the data are described in the form of written statements instead of statistical formations. According to Moleong (2014:6) qualitative research is a research used to understand each phenomenon that had been happened around by the research, namely behaviour, perception, motivation, and holistic action and described by using words and language on a natural specific contexts employing some natural method.

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the explanation of the back ground above, further more is going to do discussion the compound found on the name of plants. Some test is used in the research to make different between phrase and compound word. The thing test are used they are '*that*' as the type of phrase attributive, '*and*' as the type of phrase coordinative and '*mine*' as the type of phrase possessive.

### The Type of Compound Word on Land Plant

$$1. \left( \left[ \begin{array}{l} [\text{Ulu}]N \\ \text{'rumput'} \\ \text{'grass'} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{l} [\text{dinis}]N \\ \text{'embun'} \\ \text{'dew'} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} [\text{Ulu dinis}]N \\ \text{'rumput embun'} \\ \text{'dew grass/a type of grass'} \end{array} \right] \right)$$

Compound word in Dengka Dialect [**Ulu dinis**] consists of two lexeme bases categorized into compound noun. The word formation process of compound word [**Ulu dinis**] with its steps or rule is as follows:  $[[\text{Ulu}]N + [\text{dinis}]N \rightarrow [\text{Ulu dinis}]N]$ . Based on the word formation rule in the Dengka Dialect, it can be identified that compound word [**Ulu dinis**] cannot undergo change of position into  $*[\text{dinis Ulu}]$  ‘*embun rumput*’ (in English grass dew) and also, coordinative component of phrase ‘*no*’ (‘*dan*’ in Indonesian) and (‘*and*’ in English) cannot be inserted. For example;  $*[\text{Ulu no dinis}]$  (in Indonesian ‘*rumpun dan embun*’ and (in English ‘*grass and dew*’). When the coordinative component of phrase ‘*no*’ is inserted, the construction and the meaning of compound word [**Ulu dinis**] changes.

The example of the using of coordinative component of phrase in BRDD is ‘*ulu no fatu ‘rumpun dan batu*’ (in English stone and grass). This case shows that [**Ulu dinis**] in Dengka Dialect is categorized into ‘strong’ and ‘permanent’ construction of compound. It is categorized as a strong construction because coordinative component of phrase cannot be inserted into the construction; meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it does not allow change of position. Compound noun [**Ulu dinis**] is classified into endocentric compound because the two components still exist to build the meaning. Compound word [**Ulu dinis**] has one meaning, namely denoting to a specific kind of grass, ‘*dew grass*’. The type of compound word [**Ulu dinis**] is categorized in tatpuruṣa. The head is [**Ulu**]N and the modifier is [**dinis**]N.

$$2. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{ngaut}]N \\ \text{‘duri’} \\ \text{‘thorn’} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{laso}]N \\ \text{‘racun’} \\ \text{‘poison’} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{ngaut laso}]N \\ \text{‘putri malu’} \\ \text{‘sensitive plant/humble plant’} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The compound word in Dengka Dialect [**ngaut laso**] consists of of two lexeme bases categorized into compound noun. The word formation process of compound [**ngaut laso**] in Dengka Dialect with its rule is as follows:  $[[\text{ngaut}]N + [\text{laso}]N \rightarrow [\text{ngaut laso}]N]$ . Based on the word formation rule in the Dengka Dialect show, it can be sen that the compound word [**ngaut laso**] cannot be changed into  $*[\text{laso ngaut}]$  ‘*racun duri*’ (in English thorn poison and also coordinative component of phrase ‘*no*’ (‘*dan*’ in Indonesia) and (‘*and*’ in English) cannot be inserted. For example;  $*[\text{ngaut no laso}]$  (in Indonesia ‘*duri dan racun*’ and (in English ‘*thorn and poison*’). The insertion of coordinative component of phrase ‘*no*’ causes the construction and the meaning of compound word [**ngaut laso**] to change.

The example of the using of coordinative component of phrase in BRDD is ‘*ngaut no ulu ‘duri dan rumput*’ (in English thorn and grass). In this case shows that, [**ngaut laso**] in Dengka Dialect is categorized into ‘strong’ and ‘permanent’ construction. It is categorized as a strong construction because it does not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase, meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it is does not allow change of position. Compound noun [**ngaut laso**] is classified into exocentric compound because the meaning of words [ngaut] and [laso] are lost. Compound word [**ngaut laso**] has one meaning, namely ‘sensitive plant/humble plant’. Meanwhile, the word [thorn] and [poison] have not relation meaning to ‘sensitive plant/humble plant’. The compound word [**ngaut laso**] is categorized into tatpuruṣa. The head is [ngaut]N and the modifier is [laso]N.

$$3. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{fue}]N \\ \text{‘kacang’} \\ \text{‘nut’} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{lutu?}]ADJ \\ \text{‘halus’} \\ \text{‘small’} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{fue lutu?}]N \\ \text{‘kacang hijau’} \\ \text{‘greenpeal’} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The structure of compound word [**fue lutu?**] in Dengka Dialect is build of two lexeme base namely, [**fue**]N and [**lutu?**]ADJ. The word formation process of compound [**fue lutu?**] in the Dengka Dialect with its rule as follows:  $[[\text{fue}]N + [\text{lutu?}]ADJ \rightarrow [\text{fue lutu?}]N]$ . Based on the word formation rule in the Dengka Dialect, show that compound word [**fue lutu?**] can not be exchange its position become  $*[\text{lutu? fue}]$  ‘*halus kacang*’ (in English small nut) and also can not be inserted attributive component of phrase ‘*mana*’ (‘*yang*’ in Indonesia) and (‘*that*’ in English). For example;  $*[\text{fue mana lutu?}]$  (in Indonesia ‘*kacang yang halus*’ and (in English ‘*that small nut*’). The insert of attributive component of phrase ‘*mana*’, into compound word [**fue lutu?**] it is construction become different and the meaning is lost.

The example of using of attributive component of phrase ‘*mana*’ in BRDD is ‘*fue mana meto? ‘kacang yang kering*’ (in English the dry nut). In this case shows that, [**fue lutu?**] in Dengka Dialect is categorized as ‘strong’ and ‘permanent’ construction. It is categorized as the strong construction because can not be inserted of attributive component of phrase ‘*mana*’ in the Dengka dialect. Meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it is structure can not be change its position. Compound noun [**fue lutu?**] is classified into endocentric compound because one of the elements [fue] is support its meaning. It is has one meaning, namely ‘green peal’. The type of compound word [**fue lutu?**] is categorized into karmadharaya. The head is [fue]N and the modifier is [lutu?]ADJ.

$$4. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{fue}]N \\ \text{'kacang'} \\ \text{'nut'} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{lae}]N \\ \text{'tanah'} \\ \text{'ground'} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{fue lae}]N \\ \text{'kacang tanah'} \\ \text{'ground nut/peanut'} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The structure of compound word **[fue lae]** in the Dengka dialect is build of two lexeme base that has the same syntactic category, namely noun. The word formation process of compound word **[fue lae]** in Dengka dialect with its rule as follows: **[[fue]N+[lae]N→[fue lae]N]**. Based on the word formation rule in the Dengka Dialect show that compound word **[fue lae]** can not be exchange its structure become **\*[lae fue]** 'tanah kacang' (in English nut ground) and it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect ('dan' in Indonesia) and ('and' in English). For example; **\*[fue no lae]** (in Indonesia 'kacang dan tanah' and (in English 'ground and nut'). The insert of coordinative component of phrase 'no', the construction of compound word **[fue lae]** become different and it meaning is lost.

The example of the using of coordinative component of phrase in BRDD is 'fue no mbela?' 'kacang dan jagung' (in English corn and nut). In this case show that, **[fue lae]** in Dengka Dialect is categorized as 'strong' and 'permanent' construction. It is categorized as the strong construction because can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect. Meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it is can not be exchange its structure. Compound noun **[fue lae]** is classified into endocentric compound because it is component [fue] and [lae] support its meaning. Compound word **[fue lae]** has one meaning, namely 'ground nut'. The type of compound word **[fue lae]** in Dengka Dialect is categorized into tatpuruza. The head is **[fue]N** and **[lae]N** as the modifier.

$$5. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{Ulu}]N \\ \text{'rumput'} \\ \text{'grass'} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{dano}]N \\ \text{'danau'} \\ \text{'lake'} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{Ulu dano}]N \\ \text{'rumput danau'} \\ \text{'lake grass'} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The structure of compound word **[Ulu dano]** in Dengka Dialect is consist of two lexeme base that has the same category, namely noun. The word formation process as follows: **[[Ulu]N+[dano]N→[Ulu dano]N]**. The result process of compound word **[Ulu dano]** show that, it is construction can not be exchange become **\*[dano Ulu]** 'danau rumput' (in English grass lake) and also it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect ('dan' in Indonesia) and ('and' in English). For example; **\*[Ulu no dano]** (in Indonesia 'rumput dan danau' and (in English 'grass and lake'). The insert of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect, it is construction become different and the meaning is lost.

The example of using of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in BRDD is 'ulu no hau' 'rumput dan kayu' (in English tree and grass). In this case shows that **[Ulu dano]** in Dengka Dialect is categorized as 'strong' and 'permanent' construction. It is categorized as the strong construction because, it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the dengka dialect. Meanwhile compound word **[Ulu dano]** is categorized as permanent construction because it is can not be exchange its position. Compound noun **[Ulu dano]** is classified into endocentric compound because all elemnets are still exist to build the meaning. It is has one meaning, namely to describe 'a specific kind of grass that grow in lake'. The type of compound word **[Ulu dano]** is categorized into tatpuruza compound word. The head is **[Ulu]N** and the modifier is **[dano]N**.

$$6. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{mbe?u}]N \\ \text{'kacang'} \\ \text{'bean'} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{kua}]N \\ \text{'kuah'} \\ \text{'soup'} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{mbe?u kua}]N \\ \text{'kacang panjang'} \\ \text{'string bean'} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The construction of compound word **[mbe?u kua]** in Dengka Dialect is consist of two lexeme base that has the same category, namely noun. The word formation process based on the rule in Dengka Dialect is **[[mbe?u ]N+[kua]N→[mbe?u kua]N]**. The result process of compound word **[mbe?u kuah]** show that, it is structure can not be exchange its position become **\*[kua mbe?u]** 'kuah kacang' (in English bean soup) and also it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect ('dan' in Indonesia) and ('and' in English). For example; **\*[mbe?u no kua]** (in Indonesia 'kacang dan kuah' and (in English 'soup and bean'). The insert of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect, it is construction become different and the meaning is lost.

The example of using of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in BRDD is 'mbe?u no sisi' 'kacang dan daging' (in English meat and bean). In this case shows that **[mbe?u kua]** in Dengka Dialect is categorized as 'strong' and 'permanent' construction. It is categorized as the strong construction because it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase 'no' in the Dengka dialect. Meanwhile, it is categorized as permanent construction because it is can not be exchange its position. Compound noun **[mbe?u kua]** is classified into endocentric compound because all elements still exist to support its meaning. It is has one meaning, namely 'bug'. The type of compound word **[mbe?u kua]** is categorized into tatpuruza compound word. The head is **[mbe?u]N** and the modifier is **[kua]N**.

$$7. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{hau}]N \\ \text{'kayu'} \\ \text{'tree'} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{menge}]N \\ \text{'ular'} \\ \text{'snake'} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{hau menge}]N \\ \text{'kayu ular'} \\ \text{'snake tree'} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The construction of compound word [hau menge] in Dengka Dialect is constructed of two lexeme base that has the same category, namely noun. The word formation process based on the rule in Dengka Dialect is [[hau ]N+[menge]N→[hau menge]N]. The result process of compound word [hau menge] show that, it is structure can not be exchange its position become \*[menge hau] ‘ular kayu’ (in English tree snake) and also it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect (‘dan’ in Indonesia) and (‘and’ in English). For example; \*[hau no menge] (in Indonesia ‘kayu dan ular’ and (in English ‘snake and tree’). The insert of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect, it is construction become different and the meaning is lost.

The example of using of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in BRDD is menge no hau ‘ular dan kayu’ (in English tree and snake). In this case shows that [hau menge] in Dengka Dialect is categorized as ‘strong’ and ‘permanent’ construction. It is categorized as the strong construction because can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect. Meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it is structure can not be exchange its position. Compound noun [hau menge] is classified into endocentric compound because all elements still exist to build its meaning. It is has one meaning, namely to describe a specific name of a tree. The type of compound word [hau menge] is categorized into tatpuruza compound word. The head is [hau]N and the modifier is [menge]N.

$$8. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{hau}]N \\ \text{'kayu'} \\ \text{'tree'} \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{oe}]N \\ \text{'air'} \\ \text{'water'} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} [\text{hau oe}]N \\ \text{'kayu air'} \\ \text{'water tree'} \end{array} \right) \right)$$

The construction of compound word [hau oe] in Dengka Dialect consist of two lexeme base that has the same category, namely noun. The word formation process based on the rule in Dengka Dialect is [[hau ]N+[oe]N→[hau oe]N]. The result process of compound word [hau oe] show that, it is structure can not be exchange its position become \*[oe hau] ‘air kayu’ (in English tree water) and also it is can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect (‘dan’ in Indonesia) and (‘and’ in English). For example; \*[hau no oe] (in Indonesia ‘kayu dan air’ and (in English ‘water and tree’). The insert of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect, it is construction become different and the maening is lost.

The example of using of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in BRDD is oe no fatu ‘air dan batu’ (in English water and stone). In this case show that [hau oe] in Dengka Dialect is categorized as ‘strong’ and ‘permanent’ construction but (oe no fatu) is phrase. It is categorized as the strong construction because it is structure can not be inserted of coordinative component of phrase ‘no’ in the Dengka dialect. Meanwhile it is categorized as permanent construction because it is can not be exchange its position. Compound noun [hau oe] is classified into endocentric compound because all elements still exist to build its meaning. It is has one meaning, namely to describe a specific name of a tree. The type of compound word [hau oe] is categorized into tatpuruza compound word. The head is [hau]N and the modifier is [oe]N.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the data finding and the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that in the Dengka dialect, compounding process on the name of plant can be found. The result shows that the structure of compound word is made p of two lexeme bases that have the same and different syntactic category, namely [N+N]→[N], and [N+ADJ]→[N]. Compound word on the name of plant found in the Dengka dialect is dominated by compound noun and it is categorized into the strong and permanent compound. Compound word in the Dengka dialect is classified into endocentric compound. The types of compound word consist of two, namely tatpuruza dan karmadharaya.

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### **Symbol**

ŋ: Nasal  
 ʔ: Glottal

### **Abbreviations**

**ADJ** : **Adjective**  
**BRDD** : **Bahasa Rote Dialek Dengka**  
**N** : **Noun**