

Characteristics of Compound Words in *Loloda* Language

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Abstract - The purpose of this study was to describe the morphological process by compounding in LL as a member of the North Halmahera languages group in North Moluccas. The sources of data in this study are group of word(s) (clauses and sentences) that contain compound words. This study is morphological process perspective. The data is part of the research thesis obtained through interview techniques from the informants, records, taking notes and introspection techniques. The last technique was used because researcher himself is the speaker of this language. Data were analyzed qualitatively descriptively. The results show that there are approximately 14 characteristics of word groups that can be concluded as compound words. The fourteen compound words include several of compound words have deletion of one of syllabic. The deletion occurs such as (a) the middle syllabic of the first element, (b) final syllabic of the first element, (c) the first syllabic of second element, (d) middle syllabic of the first element and the final syllabic of second element, (e) final syllabic of second element or middle syllabic of the second element, (f) final syllabic of both elements, (g) combination of basic/bound morphemes that some words of the first element have deleted (shortening, but it is able to say in full sentence). The first element is also a compound word. There are also other characteristics, like (h) combination of two basic morphemes without modification, (i) combination of three basic morphemes without modification, (j) combination of two basic morphemes that similar with possessive construction (possessive phrases) which indicated by third possessive neutral marker ma 'have', (k) It is also similar to possessive construction (possessive phrases), but more than two elements and one element is a bound morpheme (affixed word or reduplication), (l) combination of free morpheme with de 'and/with' coupling, (m) combination of morphemes like clauses or simple sentences. The characteristics of verbs have pronominal prefixed or reduplicated verbs. This type of compound word is very productive and (n) combination of morphemes which one or both of the elements are from cognate languages. The cognate languages are usually from Ternate Language (TL) or Galela Language (GL). All compound sentences are derivatives.

Keywords: LL compound words; morphological process; north Halmahera; North Moluccas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Loloda language (here in after written LL) is a member of North Halmahera languages group in North Moluccas Province. According to Van der Vein (1915), North Halmahera Languages group belongs to Non Austronesian (Non-AN) languages group. This language group is also known as member of West Papuan Phylum, as expressed by Voorhoeve (1995). LL is used by the speakers who inhabit most of Loloda region which administratively belongs to the regions of West Halmahera and North Halmahera Regencies. In addition to being used in the area of origin, there are also enclaves, including Biamaahi Village, South Jailolo West Halmahera Regency, BatangDua island of North Ternate District, North Moluccas Province and several villages in Lembeh Island, which are included in the area of Bitung City, North Sulawesi Province.

North Halmahera languages group generally has characteristics of language that are significantly different from the languages in Indonesia, which are spread throughout the archipelago. In North Moluccas Province itself, languages belonging to members of the Austronesian (AN) language family include Makian Dalam or Taba language (TL), which studied by Wahid (2009) in South Halmahera, Sawai language, Weda and Patani (in Central Halmahera), Maba and Buli (in East Halmahera), including some Malay variations such as Ternate Malay, Malay Gorap, and Sula-Bacan Malay. A number of Non AN languages found in North Halmahera besides LL, there are also Ternate Language (TL), Galela, and Tobelo (SIL, 2015).

Generally, the structure of AN language as owned by TL in Makean Dalam has a sequence of sequential syntactic functions of Predicate-Object (VO) which is different from LL (which has an OV element). The sequential sequence in LL has syntactic function O (Object) precedes language elements of P (Predicate) or commonly known as OV type (Object-Verb). While AN languages generally have a sequence of language elements as well as sequential of V precede O (Verb-Objects) in TL. The order of the elements of syntactic function as such in the languages of Non AN group members is in harmony with the sequential sequences of other syntactic construction elements, which are different from the AN language. For example it is found in a number of syntactic constructions, such as prepositional phrase, (which in Non AN languages are known as postpositional phrase. Likewise in the construction of possessive phrase (whose elemental order is different in the AN language compared to Non AN languages group). Syntactic construction of possessive phrase for example, the sequence of Attributive element precedes the Head Word element that found in Non AN languages, while in AN, the sequence of Head Word element precedes the Attributive element (Foley, 1978).

Besides having the characteristics as described above, LL also generally has an open syllable (vocalic language). As a vocalic language, this language has never changed where there is always a vowel at the end of the word. In Bible Translation Team of LL has consensus of writing that only certain words which are generally uptake words that can lead to misunderstanding written will end consonants, especially writing the name of the person or the name of the institution, for example, Jesus, Abraham, David, DPR (Parliament), etc.

As far as literature reviewed, research on LL had been carried out by two Dutch missionaries, namely van Baarda (1904) and Metz (1915). Baarda examined about LL in three books that are *Loloda Grammar*, *Het Loda'sch, vergelijking met het Galela'sch dialect op Halmaheira* and *Hole List*. In one those books, he also compared vocabulary between LL and GL. Besides that, in the same work, he also wrote *Loloda and Galela folklore*. While Metz successfully translated book of Gospel of Matthew into LL. But they never mentioned about compound words in LL. Therefore, the researcher feels the need to describe the characteristics of compound words in LL.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In morphology of a language besides affixation process there are also other processes, such as reduplication (repetition) and process of combining or composition and the results are called compound words (Subroto, 2013:16-17). He also explained that in English language (EL), there are morphological processes through internal changes, such as *foot* → *feet* (plural for legs), *tooth* → *teeth* (plural for tooth) *sing* → *sang* (past tense) *swam* → *swam* (past tense); and there is also suppression process, *eggo* → *went*. Morphological process differs between one language and another language.

Composition or compounding is one of the morphological processes that combine two words or two basic morphemes to be a new word (Verhaar, 2012:154). For example, the combination of the word in IL *kumiskucing* in the sense of "a type of plant used for medicine" is a compound word; but *kumiskucing* in the sense of "mustache of cat" is not a compound word (Chaer, 2015: 210).

Combination of words can be called compound words in IL, if it is accompanied by a confix (affix consisting of two elements), confix combines at the beginning and the end of compound words simultaneously. For example, compound words *tanggungjawab* become *pertanggungjawaban* rather than **pertanggungjawab*. Similarly, if it is given any explanation or explanation of compound words, the explanation is placed behind the compound words, not between the two constituent elements. For example, *rumahsakit* bukan **rumahjiwasakit* (Subroto, 2012:19). It is also explained, that in EL, there are stress markers (primary) to distinguish compound words and group of words (phrases). For example, *WhiteHouse*, the residence of United States president, only has a stress on the first element (*White 'house*) which is different from the group of words that each word has primary stress (*white 'house*).

Characteristics of compound words in all languages are different. In IL compound words that generates new meanings that are different from its constituent elements. For example, *orang tua* 'parent' in the sentence *Orangtuasayamasihsehat* 'My parent are alive' are compound words. (Subroto, 2012:18). It also explained that in compound words cannot be inserted another word between the two elements of compound words. For example, in compound words of *orang tua* for example being *orang yang tuanya*, whereas in groups of words or phrases it is possible for *orang yang tuasedang memonton TV*. Another case with compound words in Javanese language (JL) can be inserted another element. For example, *wongtuwa* 'parent' → *wongtuwane* or *wongtuwo* 'their parent'.

The rules of compound words explained above in IL and EL and of course the symptoms of compound words are found in various languages that function to expand the language lexicon (Subroto, 2012:19; Chaer, 2015:209-210). Based on those opinions, this paper will explain about the characteristic of compound words in LL.

The researcher agrees with Chaer's opinion (not in the sense of rejecting another opinion) which states that compound words are formed by combining morphemes, both free and bound, thus forming a construction that has a different lexical identity, or a new one (2014:185). It is found that characteristics of compound word in LL are consisting of basic (free and bound) morphemes. Bound morphemes are at least pronominal prefix.

Based on the definitions described above, to use in characterizing compound words and there are 14 characteristics of compound words in LL. This language has unique characteristics of composition. It is unique because it is different from other languages that found. Morphemic process through composition results deletion any syllabic or even words besides other characteristics. All these processes produce new meanings that are different from the constituent elements.

III. METHOD

This study is as field research. The data of this research are group of words that can be classified as compound words. All the data in this study is part of the thesis research. The method used to obtain the data through observation technique, interview the informants, recording and taking notes. Besides those techniques, the researcher also used introspection technique, because researcher himself is the speaker of this language (Mashun, 2014:92-104).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study the writer identified fourteen characteristics of word groups that can be categorized as compound words in LL successfully. The basis for determining compound words in LL is combination of two or more morphemes (basic or bound morphemes) which has new meanings that are different from the meaning of the constituent elements. Most of fourteenth characteristics of compositions are basic morphemes and also bound morphemes (pronominal prefixed or reduplication). It was also found that the composition in this language is generally from open category such as Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives. Besides that, there are limited data on Numerals, Adverbs and Postpositions. The discussion is not done based on word categories, but based on the characteristics of compound words identified as follows.

First, combination of two basic morphemes that caused deletion one of the vowels or one of the middle syllabic of the first element. There are two data found in this combination, such as *tengojau* {*teongo* 'gravy' + *jau* 'raw'} which means 'sea' and *tukujanga* {*tubuku* 'press' + *janga* 'light'} means 'flashlight'. This compound word is formed from Noun + Adjective and Verb + Adjective. And, this compound word can also function as subject in the speech. For example, *Tengojau ajinabojaaloto* 'The sea water causes my wounds become sore', *Uwanotobongotengojauoko* 'Don't throw into the sea' and *tukujanga aajieinoosi* 'Take the flashlight, please!' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that they cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **tengo ma jau* or **jautengo* etc. Besides that, in phrase construction there is not any deletion and it can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *teongo jau* 'raw gravy', *tengo ma gojaka* 'cooked soup or cooked gravy', *teongo ituaaka* 'the gravy has boiled' and *tukujanga ma sora* 'Light of flashlight' or *tukujanga isora* 'The flashlight is glowing'. So, it is very clear that *tengojau* and *tukujanga* are compound words because they have new meanings unlike the two constituent elements.

Second, combination of two basic morphemes that caused deletion final syllabic of the first element. There are 10 data are found for this compound words. For example, *ngowajeja* (*ngowaka* 'child(ren)' + *jeja* 'mother') which means 'evil' and *saripupu* {*sarimi* 'oar' + *pupu* 'oar's handle'} which means '(type of) shark'. Both compound words are formed from Noun + Noun. Those compound words can also function as subject and predicate in a speech. For example, *Kasowingajeja so uwanikaika* 'The dog is evil so don't you go there' and *Sari pupukanaaajomo?* 'Can you eat shark meat?' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that they cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **ngowaijeja*, **jejangowa*, **pupusari*, etc. Besides that, phrase construction has no deletion. For example, *sarimimapupu* 'oar's handle', *sarimimapupu iogu* 'The oar's handle is broken', *sarimi de ma pupuoka* 'The oar has handle' and so on, but **ngowakajeja* is unacceptable speech. So, it is very clear that both examples mention above as compound words because they create new meanings that difference of their constituent elements.

Third, combination of two basic morphemes that caused deletion of the initial syllabic of the second element. For example, *tibalangunu* {*tiba* 'bamboo' + *lalangunu* 'cross'} means 'messy, put something into disorder, unkempt, miserable (carrying something or having difficulty in doing something)' and *tolowuku* {*tolo* 'neck' + *wuwuku* 'knee (bamboo, sugar cane, etc)'} means 'tie something not so strong'. Both compound words are also formed from Noun + Noun, which can function as predicate in a speech. For example, *Idoa so wola ma raba aka kaje itibalangunoka?* 'Why the house is in a mess?' and *Namorokanositolowukuino so isoseoka* 'You tied the bird not so strong so it has run'. Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **tiba ma langunu* atau **lalangunutiba* and **tolo ma wuku*, etc. Besides that, there is no deletion in a phrase construction. For example, *tiba ma lalangunu* 'bamboo's lean', *lalangunu iogu* 'bamboo's lean is broken' and *tolo ma dudunu* 'back side of the neck', *tolo ma kobongo* 'neck bone'. So, it is very clear that both examples above are compound words because they create new meanings, unlike both elements.

Fourth, combination of two basic morphemes that caused deletion middle syllabic of the first element and the final syllabic of the second element. This type of compound words just found one example, such as *porobibi* {*pokoro* 'stomach' + *bibiti* 'porcupinefish'}. That compound words means 'bloated or fat'. It forms from Noun + Noun which create new words in Adjective. And, this compound word also can functions as subject in a speech. For example, *Maporobibiotagioka?* 'Have the bloated mangone?' and *Uwanosidemo ma porobibiika* 'Don't tell to the bloated man?' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **poro ma bibi*, **poroibibi*, etc.

Besides that, phrase construction have no deletion and can be inserted by another morphemes. For example, *pokorojaabibiti* 'bloated stomach' and *pokoroibibitokamenege* de 'The stomach has already bloated'. So, it is very clear that *porobibi* is a compound word because it creates new meaning that different from both elements.

Fifth, combination of two basic morphemes that makes deletion of the final syllabic of the second element. This combination just found two data, such as *lakosone* {*lako* 'eye' + *sonenge* 'passed away' or *songene* 'dye'}. This compound word means 'a type of snake' and *gidusone* {*gidu* 'sleep' + *sonenge* 'passed away' or *songene* 'dye'}. It means 'magic treat to make someone sleeping'. Compound words are formed from Nouns + Adjectives + Adjectives and can function as subject in a speech. For example, *Lakosoneijigoli* 'Snake preys on me', *Ma berekilakosoneaatoma* Grandpa kills the snake', *Naga gidusoneimisiakana so momalouwa* 'Maybe she was got a magic treat until she didnot wake up'. Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged, for example, **lako ma sone*, **lakosonenge*, etc. Besides that, there is not any deletion in phrase construction and can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *lakosoneisonenge* 'The snake is dead', *lakosone ma gidu* 'The snake is sleeping', *lakosone ma lamoko* 'big snake', etc. So, it is very clear that *lakosone* and *gidusone* are compound words because both of them create new meaning that not the same with the elements.

Sixth, combination of two basic morphemes that makes deletion of final syllabic of both second elements. Example, *pokolamo* {*pokoro* 'stomach' + *lamoko* 'big'}. That compound words mean 'sago container made of sago tree trunks' and *au dodo* (*aunu* 'blood' + *dodono* 'clear'). Compound words *au dodo* means 'abscess or ulcer'. Both compound words are formed from Adjective + Noun. The first compound word can function as subject, while the second one can function as predicate in a speech. For example, *Ngojipokolamotojasiakana* 'I make a sago container for them' and *Idoa so anira-raga itotongerabamanegeiau dodo?* 'Why does your middle finger abscess?' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **poko ma lamo*, **lamopoko* and **au ma dodo* etc. Besides that, there is not any deletion in phrase construction. For example, *pokoro ma lamoko* 'big stomach', *pokoroilamoko* 'stomach is big' and *aunuidodonuwa* 'blood is not clear'. From the discussion above, it is very clear that both examples can be included as compound words, because they create new meanings, unlike all the elements.

Seventh, combination of two basic morphemes or bound morphemes which has the first element deleted some morphemes (a kind of shortening, but can still be said in full sentence). The first element is also a compound word. This combination just found one example, such as *aluitongala* {*alu* 'below/beneath', (*ma* 'its' + *ngunungu* 'nose')) 'chest' + *i-* pronominal prefix (3sgnS) 'chest' + *tongala* 'distantly spaced'}. That compound word means 'fear or afraid'. Compound words are formed from Adverb + Adjective and can function as predicate in a speech, for example, *Ajialu (ma ngunungu) itongaluwa* 'I am not afraid' or *Nango manga alu (mangunungu) itongala?* 'Who feel afraid? Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged, for example, **itongalaalu*, etc. Besides that, there is not any deletion in phrase construction, for example, *alu ma mangunu ma siri* 'chest pain' and *alu ma ngununguisiri* 'The chest is sick/pain'. From discussion above, it is very clear that the example above is a compound word because it creates new meaning, unlike both elements.

Eighth, combination of two basic morphemes without the slightest modification, for example, *kasongomasa* {*kaso* 'dog' + *ngomasa* 'breath'} that means 'asthma' and *lakobikini* {*lako* 'eye' + *bikini* 'tail'}. It means 'looking sideways without turning someone's head'. These compound words are formed from Noun + Noun. And, the first example can function as subject, while the second example function as predicate in a speech, example, *Ajidodiawokasongomasaidaene* 'My friend suffers from asthma', *Anikasongomasamanegekaitekanaaka?* 'Do you have suffered asthma so long time?' *Anikasongomasanangojaasouru?* 'Who treat your asthma?' or *Idoa so nojilakobikini* 'Why do you look at me?' or *Nosidemonangoijilako bikinikangano?* 'You said that who looked at me?' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **kaso ma ngomasa*, **ngomasakaso* **lakoibikini* or **bikini lako*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *kaso ma ngomasa* 'The dog's breath', *kasoingomasa* 'The dog breaths', *lako ma bikini* 'eyelash' Or an expanded phrase, example, *kasoingomasakaitengo-tengo* 'The dog is very tired', *kasokajeingo-ngomasa* 'The dog is very tired', etc. Based on the discussion above, it is very clear that *kasongomasa* and *lakobikini* were compound words because they create new meaning, unlike both elements.

Ninth, combination of three basic morphemes without the slightest modification, for example, *iloamoioka* {*iloa* 'month' + *moi* 'one' + *oka* (Post.) 'on'}. This compound word produce a new meaning 'tomorrow' and *jougikirimoi* {*jou* 'God, feet' + *gikiri* 'pupil' + *moi* 'one'}. This compound word means 'God, Lord, creator, the Most Merciful'. Both compound words are formed in different category, first compound word is formed from Noun + Numerals + Postposition and the second compound word is formed from Noun + Noun + Numerals. The first compound words can function as adverb of time while the second compound word can function as subject in a speech. For example, *Tanuiloamoioka de kasotoajokoosi* 'I will go hunting tomorrow' and *Ma jougikirimoiwiisuba!* 'Just in God we should worship!' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **iloaimoi* or **ma jougikiri*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *Iloaiteru ma moi* 'One full moon', *iloaiwarene ma moi* 'one new moon or one crescent moon', *iloamoi* 'one month or a month', *iloa ma ofi* 'Very bright moonlight or beautiful moonlight', *jougikirimoi ionasibosono* 'God loves us', etc. Based on the discussion above, it is very clear that *iloamoioka* and *jougikirimoi* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike both elements.

Tenth, combination of basic morphemes that like possessive phrase (possessive construction) that marked by possessive adjective of third person neutral *ma* 'its'. For example, *toto ma ogu* {*toto* 'intestine' + *ma*'its' + *ogu*'cut'}. This compound word means 'relatives, closest relatives, cousins' and *tokata ma oso* {*tokata*'devil' + *ma*'its' + *oso*'dick, man sexual organ'} which means 'type of bad mushroom'. It is not able to consume. Both compound words are formed from Noun + Noun and can function as subject in a speech. For example, *Ajitotoma ogutojanonu* 'I am looking my relatives', *Nangomanga toto maogumanege* 'Whose relative?' and *Tokata ma oso manegenaadokoika!* 'Step on that mushroom!' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **itotoogu* **itokatamaoso* or **tokataioso*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *totoioгу* 'appendectomy', *totoogumoi* 'a piece of intestine' and *atokatata de ma osooka?* 'Does sattan have sexual organ?' Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that *toto ma ogu* and *tokatama oso* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike both elements.

Eleventh, combination of morphemes that like possessive construction (possessive phrase) that marked by possessive adjective of third person neutral *ma* 'its'. This kind of compound word is the same as the previous characteristic (number 10 above), but more than two elements and one of the elements is an invented or formatted word (affixed or reduplicated morpheme). This characteristic is almost the same. For example, *akere ma su-sua* {*akere* 'water' + *ma* 'its' + *su-sua* 'copulate'}, it means 'dragonfly' and *bobara ma owana isigogule* {*bobara* 'kind of fish' + *ma* 'its' + *owana* 'bait' + *i-* (3sgnS) 'fish' + *i-* (3sgnO) 'bait' + *si-* (af.) + *gogule* 'play or toy'}, it means 'not considered, helpless, weak, overwhelmed, unable to fight, etc'. The compound words are formed from the Noun + Verb (Red.) and Noun + Noun + Verb (Red. of affixed morpheme). And the first compound words can function as subject. While the second compound words can function as predicate in a speech. For example, *Akere ma su-sua kaingoe* 'There are so many dragonflies' and *Ngoji de ojisosihaga so timomaamarukabobara ma owana isigogule!* 'He messed with me then I hit him until he was completely helpless! Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **akereisua* **akereisua-sua* or **babarainomo*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *akere ma su-sua isojo* 'The dragonfly flies', *akere ma su-sua iteju* 'The dragonfly perches on a branch' and *bobara ma owana jaaojomo* 'The fish eats its bait'. Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that *akere ma su-sua* and *bobarama inomoi isigogule* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike both elements.

Twelfth, combination basic morphemes that the word *de* 'and or with' as its connector. These features like to add concepts or things. For example, *kaso de ode* {*kaso*'dog' + *de*'and or with' + *ode*'pig'}, it means 'hostile, not harmony' and *ma tolu de ma sarimi* {*ma*(Article) 'the' + *tolu*'hat (made from bamboo)' + *de*'and or with' + *ma*'its' + *sarimi* 'oar'}, it means 'need a fee, requires a fee, nothing is free, nothing is free of charge, everything must carefully prepared'. Both compound words are formed from Noun + Noun. And both compound words also can function as predicate for the first compound words and the second compound words can function as subject in a speech. For example, *Uwawomakaaamarukakakaso de ode* 'Don't be hostile!' and *Ingodumu de ma tolu de ma sarimi so uwakanimaturudakiye!* 'Everything is not free of charge that is why before doing something, it is important to calculate and prepare everything well or You have a good plan to do everything'. Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **kaso de ma ode* **kaso de ma ode* or **tolu ma sarimi*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *kaso ode jaagoli* 'The dog bites pigs', *kaso de ode imakiniki* 'The dogs chase pigs' and *tolu de sarimi ma ofi* 'hat and oar are good (maybe still new)', *ajitolu de ajisarimitaanoaukuosi e?* 'Can I put my hat and my oar here for a while?' Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that *kaso de ode* and *ma tolu de ma sarimi* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike both elements.

Thirteenth, combination of morphemes that is like simple clause (maybe sentence). The element of this compound words consist of subject (S) and predicate (P). Generally, the predicate has pronominal prefix or reduplicated verb. This type of compound word is very productive. Example, *lako lo igilidangaaka* {*lako* 'eye' + *lo* 'also' + *i-* (3sgnS) 'eye' + *gilidanga* 'bluebottle'}. The compound words *lako lo igilidangaakamean* 'very angry' and *mojokawaasuawasi* {*mojoka*'bride' + *wa* (1plIS) 'we' + *a* (3sgnO) 'bride' + *sua*'copulate' + *wasi*'not'}. These compound words mean 'weak, slow, powerless, unmotivated, have not energy, etc'. Both compound words are formed from Noun + Noun and Noun + Verb and both compound words function as predicate and adverb in a speech. For example, *Ma berekailako lo igilidangaaka so uwanakaika* 'Grandfather is very angry so do not go there' and *Goduru de nimaakanamarukamojokawaasuawasi!* 'Young man but you have not any motivation!' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example, **lakogilidanga* **lako ma gildanga* or **mojokaisua*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes, for example, *Idoa so anilako lo igilidangaaka?* 'Why are you very angry?', *Gilidanga ma lako* 'bluebottle's eye', etc. Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that *lako lo igilidangaaka* and *mojokawaasuawasi* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike its elements.

Fourteenth, combination of two morphemes which one or both elements are adopted words from cognate languages, such as from Ternate language (TL) or Galel language (GL). There are three data in this compound word, for example, *nyaolako* {*nyao* 'fish' + *lako*'eye'}. This compound words means 'ulcer or abscess' and *cakangauku* {*caka*'devil' + *ngauku*'ear(s)'}. This compound words means 'kind of edible fungus or kind of mushrooms'. Both compound words are formed from Noun + Noun and those compound words also can function as subject and predicate in a speech. For example, *Nyaolakokaisiri* 'ulcer is very sick', *Ajigulujejajanyaolako* 'My thumb suffers from ulcer' and *Cakangaukukaingoe!* 'There are a lot of mushrooms!' Compound words distinguish from group of words (phrases) that cannot be inserted by other morphemes or cannot be exchanged. For example,

**nyaolako* or **cakaingauku*, etc. Besides that, in phrase construction can be inserted by other morphemes. For example, *Aji dumutujaanyaolako* 'My index finger suffers from ulcer', *cakangauku majame* 'Mushrooms feels delicious', etc. Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that *nyaolako* and *cakangauku* are compound words because they create new meaning, unlike its elements.

Based on the characteristics of compound words and the discussion that produce new meanings which are different from its elements, that is why it can be said that compound words include derivation processes. Besides that, in addition that the results of the combination process that can function as a predicate in a speech, that lingual unit can be attached with pronominal prefix and certain affixes. From a number of features and examples of utterances containing the compound words shown, at most compound words in LL formed from open word class category, such as Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives. Whereas for closed word class that are Numeral, Adverbial and Postposition are found to be very limited. For members of the open word class category can occupy both the first element and the second element. But for closed word class category that just occupy in different positions. Numerals only occupy the second or third element and Adverbs occupy the first element. And, postposition occupies the final element. For other combinations, so far it is not found.

V. CONCLUSION

As emphasized in the previous section that morphological process differs from one language to another. Likewise, the morphological process through compound words in LL has successfully identified different compounding characteristics if compared with compound words that have been widely discussed by linguists in various languages

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