

COMPOUND WORD ANALYSIS OF BILBA DIALECT IN ROTENESE LANGUAGE

Elsa H. Anisa Lenggu¹, Agnes M. Diana Rafael², and Christmas Prasetia Ate³

¹Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (FKIP), Universitas Citra Bangsa
elzhamilandry@gmail.com

²Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (FKIP), Universitas Citra Bangsa
rafaelagnesmariadiana@gmail.com

³Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (FKIP), Universitas Citra Bangsa
chris.ate@gmail.com

Abstract

Morphology is the one field of study in micro linguistics that studies morphemes that can be used to form a sentence in a language. Each language has each own morphology system. It means that each language has its own way to convey words. One of the famous ethnic languages is spoken by the people in Rote Ndao Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. The purpose of this research is to identify compound words and types of compound words in the Bilba dialect. The type of this research is qualitative research. The data used in this study were taken from informants who are native speakers of the Bilba dialect. Method used on this study are observation and field interviews. The analysis result shows that compound words in Bilba dialect are formed by the combination of two words that have different meanings in the same and different class of words. In Bilba dialect there are seven processes of compound words that can be classified into three types of compound words namely, compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives.

Keywords: compound words, Bilba dialect, Rotenese language

Abstrak

Morfologi merupakan salah satu cabang ilmu dalam linguistik mikro yang mempelajari morfem yang dapat digunakan untuk membentuk kalimat pada sebuah bahasa. Masing-masing bahasa memiliki sistem morfologinya sendiri-sendiri. Hal ini berarti bahwa setiap bahasa mempunyai cara tersendiri untuk menyampaikan kata-kata. Salah satu bahasa etnik dituturkan oleh masyarakat di kabupaten Rote Ndao, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi kata majemuk dan tipenya dalam dialek Bilba. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam studi ini diambil dari para informan yang merupakan penutur asli dialek Bilba. Metode perolehan data menggunakan observasi dan wawancara lapangan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kata-kata majemuk dalam dialek Bilba dibentuk oleh kombinasi dua kata yang memiliki makna berbeda dalam kelas kata yang berbeda dan sama. Dalam dialek Bilba, ada tujuh proses pembentukan kata majemuk yang diklasifikasikan dalam tiga tipe yaitu kata bentuk majemuk, kata kerja majemuk, dan kata adjektiva majemuk.

Kata Kunci: kata majemuk, dialek Bilba, bahasa Rote

1. Introduction

Linguistics is a science about language that is learned by humans and examined the intricacies and all the elements contained in the language. Martinet (1987:19) stated that linguistics is the science that takes language as the object of study. In linguistics, it is divided into two parts, namely the internal and external parts. The two parts are micro linguistics as an internal and macro linguistic as an external part.

Micro linguistics learns about the internal parts of the language itself and the elements in it. While macro linguistics learns about how the language is implemented in other fields of study besides the study of language. The fields of study in micro linguistics are Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Lexicology. While the fields of study contained in macro linguistics are, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropology linguistics,

ethnolinguistics, neurolinguistics, philosophy of language, stylistics, philology, and dialectology.

Morphology is the one field of study in micro linguistics that studies morphemes that can be used to form a sentence in a language. The same thing was stated by Verhaar (1996:19) that, morphology is one branch of linguistics that studies the formation of words or morphemes in language as a grammatical unit. The word formation process called compound words. The process is done by combining two morphemes (free morpheme) or more, to form of a word with the new meanings and inseparable. In addition, the compound words process can also produce new words in the form of compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

Each language has each own morphology system. It means that each language has its own way to the words. The process of word formation in the language is very unique. It also occurred in one of language in East Nusa Tenggara Province. In East Nusa Tenggara Province, there are a lot of ethnic language. One of the famous ethnic languages is spoken by the people in Rote Ndao Regency.

Based on data that obtained from the official website of Rote Ndao Regency government, this regency has total area 1280.10 km² consisting of 96 islands where 6 inhabited islands (Rote Island with an area of 97,854 Ha, Usu Island with an area of 1,940 Ha, Nuse Island 643 Ha, and Do'o Island with 192 Ha area, and 90 islands are not inhabited by humans). Geographically, Rote Ndao Regency is located between 10 degrees 25' - 11 degrees South Latitude and 121 degrees 49' - 123 degrees 26 East Longitude.

In general, the Rote Ndao Language has nine dialects according to Manafe (In Ingguae, 2015). There are Oepao, Ringgou, and Landu dialects; Bilba, Diu, Lelenuk dialects; Korbaffo dialect; Termanu, Keka, Talae dialects; Bokai dialect; Ba'a and Loleh dialects; Dengka and Lelain dialects; Ti dialect; and the last is Oenale and Delha dialects. In narrative, each dialect has difference from the other dialects in pronunciation, intonation, and also the use of vowel.

In the structure of the Bilba dialect, there is the use of compound words. For an example is the word 'Lu o'e' in Bilba dialect. The word 'Lu o'e' itself is formed from two free morphemes which have meaning namely, the word 'Lu' which means 'Eye' and 'O'e' which means 'Water'. When the two morphemes are combined, the word 'Lu o'e' is formed which means 'Tears'. Based on one of these examples, it can be shown that there is indeed a use of compound words in the structure of the Bilba dialect.

2. Research Method

The type of research that used by the researcher is qualitative descriptive research. According to Bodgan and

Taylor, (1975:5), qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data in the form of words in written and oral form of people and observed behavior. Then according to Best (1982:119), descriptive research is the one type of research method that trying to describe and interpret objects according to what they are. Based on these two statements, it can be concluded that in qualitative research does not require significant calculations to answer every problem in this study. The researcher will use this method to analysis the compound words contained in the dialect of Bilba in Rotenese language

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of the areas of linguistics studies that study about morphemes and all the elements contained. Similarly, Samsuri (2003:15) also defines morphology as a linguistic branch that studies the structure and form of words. Because learning about the ins and outs of words, it can be said that morphology also learns about the function of changes in the form of words in it such as grammatical functions and semantic functions.

2.1.2 Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest part studied in the field of morphology studies. Furthermore, the morpheme can also be said as a grammatical unit that can be either a word or an affix. According to Ramlan (1983), the morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has no other unit than its element. Besides morphemes, there are also other elements called allomorphs and morphs. Morph is a member of the morpheme whose distribution has not been determined and its status is unknown. Whereas allomorphs are variations in the associated morpheme forms caused by the environment. In the study of morphology, morphemes are divided into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.1.2.1 Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and has a lexical meaning. According to Yule (2006), free concepts that can stand by themselves as single words. In addition, free morphemes can also be in the form of basic words or words. For example, shoes, tables, books, and so on.

2.2.1.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that is always bound to other morphemes to form a word that has a lexical meaning. According to Yule (2006), bound morphs are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form.

Another opinion expressed by other linguists is Crystal (1997), which explains that bound morphemes cannot stand alone without affixation. For example as in the

word 'unconditionally', this word consists of three morphemes namely un-, conditional, and ly-. The conditional word is a free morpheme while the un-morpheme and ly- are bound morphemes that require other morphemes to be able to form words and meanings.

2.1.3 Word Formation

Word formation is the process used to generate a new word. According to Huddleston, et al (2000), the process of word formation occurs in many languages for all grammatical needs. There are several word-forming processes studied in morphological studies such as those proposed by Yule (1985:51), word formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. The process consists of affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation.

2.1.4 Compound Words

The compound word is one of the words consisting of the base word, the derivative, the word repeat, and the compound word. The compound word itself can be interpreted as merging two or more morphemes to form a new word. According to Quirk, et al (1985:1567), a compound is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word. New words that have been formed usually cannot be separated because it will cause a different meaning.

According to Carstairs (2002, 59-63) types of compound word are divided into three, they are compound noun or commonly said as noun head word, compound verb or commonly said as verb head word, and compound adjective or commonly said as adjective head word. The following is an explanation of these types:

2.1.4.1 Compound Noun

Compound noun is a combination of noun with noun and adding the other part of speech that makes noun his head, for the example:

- a) **Noun + Noun**
Text + book = Textbook
Hand + book = Handbook
History + book = History book
- b) **Verb + Noun**
Jump + suite = Jumpsuit
Pick + pocket = Pickpocket
Run + way = Runway
- c) **Adjective + Noun**
Green + house = Green house

Blue + bird = Bluebird
Black + sheep = Black sheep.

2.1.4.2 Compound Verb

Compound verb is a compound verb combination with verb and the other part of speech which then generates words that have new meaning, for the example:

- a) **Verb + Verb**
Drop + kick = Dropkick
Break + dance = Breakdance
Dive + bomb = Divebomb
- b) **Noun + Verb**
Brain + wash = Brainwash
House + keep = Housekeep
Book + keep = Book keep
- c) **Adjective + Verb**
White+ wash = Whitewash
Dry + clean = Dryclean
Sweet + talk = Sweet talk

2.1.4.3 Compound Adjective

Compound adjective is generated by adding adjective to other part of speech to form a new word by placing adjective as the head of the word, for the example:

- a) **Adjective + Adjective**
Light + brown = Light brown
Dark + blue = Dark blue
Light + blue = Light blue
- b) **Noun + Adjective**
Ice + cold = Icecold
Car + sick = Carsick
Sea + sick = Seasick

3. Findings and Discussion

The results of data analysis show that in the Bilba dialect there are seven compound words processes as described in the findings. Therefore, in this part the researcher will discuss in more detail about each of these compound words processes. This discussion will be divided into two main points, which discuss the process of compound words and also the types of compound words contained in the Bilba dialect.

3.1 Compound Words in Bilba Dialect

The first part of this discussion will explain each combination that forms compound words in the Bilba dialect. The data can be seen as follow.

a. Noun (N) + Noun (N)

Based on the data that has been described in table 4.1 in the findings, it shows that the

construction of compound words contained in the Bilba dialect is formed by the combination of noun (N) and noun (N). In this combination, one noun will function as the modifier while the other noun will function as a head of the words. This combination is formed by the words that have different meanings, but when these words are combined it will form a new word in compound words form that has a new meaning.

Example (D1), shows the combination of (N1) *tati* which means 'expert' as a modifier with (N2) *nanosi* which means 'heir' as the head so as to produce compound words *tati nanosi* which means 'heirs'. Then in example (D2), shows a combination of (N1) *tasi* which means 'sea' as modifier and (N2) *oe* which means 'water' as head. The combination produces a new word *tasi oe* which means 'sea water'. In example (D3), a combination of (N1) *muli* which means 'west' as a modifier with (N2) *kii* which means 'power' as the head that produces the word *muli kii* which means 'southwest'. In example (D4), the combination of (N1) *hedaw* which means 'stairs' as a modifier with (N2) *ana* which means 'child' as head. The combination of these two words produces a new word *hedaw ana* which means 'stairs'. The last example is (D5), which is a combination of (N1) *ulek* which means 'worm' as a modifier with (N2) *sasue* which means 'silk' as the head so that formed the word *ulek sasue* which means 'silk worm'. The same thing applies to the example (D6-D31) in table 4.1 on the findings, which is also formed from a combination of nouns (N) with nouns (N) that produces new words and meanings.

b. Adjective (Adj) + Noun (N)

Data in table 4.2 in the findings shows the combination of adjective (Adj) and noun (N). In this combination, adjective has a function as the modifier while the noun will be the head. This combination is formed by the words that have different meanings, but when these words are combined it will form a new word that has a new meaning.

The example (D31), shows the combination of (Adj1) *malole* which means 'polite' as modifier with (N2) *takadalu* which means 'manner' as the head so that it produces compound words *malole takadalu* which means 'courteous'.

c. Verb (V) + Noun (N)

Data in table 4.3 in the findings section shows the combination of verb (V) and noun (N). In this combination, the verb will function as the modifier, while the noun will function as the

head. This combination is formed by the words that have different meanings, but when these words are combined it will form a new word that has a new meaning in the form of compound words.

Example (D32), shows the combination of (V1) *safe* which means 'wash' as a modifier with (N2) *dak* which means 'blood' as the head that produce compound words *safe dak* which mean 'hemodialysis'. Then in example (D33), shows a combination of (V1) *la'o* that has a meaning 'walk' as modifier and (N2) *lafo* meaning 'rat' as head. The combination produces the new word *la'o lafo* which means 'path'. In example (D34), a combination of (V1) *minak* which means 'play' as a modifier with (N2) *mata* which means 'eyes' as the head that produces a new word *minak mata* which means 'wink'. In example (D35), a combination of (V1) *na'a* which means 'eat' as a modifier and (N2) *hatu* which means 'evening' as the head. The combination of these two words produces the new word *na'a hatu* which means 'dinner'. Example (D36), which is a combination of (V1) *huke* which means 'request' as modifier with (N2) *ijin* which means 'permission' as the head so that formed the word *huke ijin* which means 'permission'. And the last is example (D37), which is a combination of (V1) *po'a* which means 'spill' as a modifier with (N2) *dak* which means 'blood' that has a function as the head that produces a new word *po'a dak* which means 'mother land'.

d. Noun (N) + Verb (V)

Data in table 4.4 in the findings, shows that compound words are formed by a combination of nouns (N) that combined with verbs (V). The two words have their respective meanings and after being combined, the two words turn into a new word that also has a new meaning. In this combination, noun has a function as the modifier while verb has a function as the head of word.

In example (D38), it can be seen that the compound words are a combination of (N1) *mei* which means 'table' and has a function as a modifier that combined with (V2) *na'a* which means 'eat' and has a function as the head that produces the word *mei na'a* which means 'dinning table'. Then in example (D39), the combination of (N1) *mei* which means 'table' that has a function as a modifier that combined with the (V2) *dadui* which means 'write' that has a functions as the head that produces the new word *mei dadui* which means 'desk'. Next in example (D40), which is also formed by combination of (N1) *papa* which means 'board' that has a

function as a modifier and the (V2) *dadui* which means 'write' that has a function as a head that produces the word *papa dadui* which means 'whiteboard'. Example (D41), also shows the same thing, that is the combination of (N1) *mamanak* which means 'place' that has a function as a modifier and the (V2) *nakatu* which means 'sit' that has a function as a head that produces the word *mamanak nakatu* which means 'seat'.

e. Verb (V) + Verb (V)

The data in table 4.5 in the findings, shows that compound words are formed by the combination of verb (V) and other verb (V) which have different meanings. The verb has a function as the modifier and the other verb has a function as the head of the word. By this combination, then brings up a new word that also has a new meaning that is different from the previous meaning.

In example (D42), it can be seen that the compound words are formed by a combination of (V1) *balakai* which means 'stand' that has a function as a modifier and (V2) *naseli* which means 'throw down' as the head that produces the word *balakai naseli* which means 'resilient'.

f. Noun (N) + Adjective (Adj)

Data in table 4.6 in the findings, shows that this combination consists of an compounding between noun (N) and Adjective (Adj) that has a purpose to form new words and new meanings as well. In this combination, noun (N) has a function as modifier while adjective (Adj) has a function as the head of the word.

In example (D43), it can be seen that the compound words are formed by combination of (N1) *oe* which means 'water' that has a function as modifier that combined with (Adj2) *minalea* which means 'tasteless' as the head that produces the new word *oe minalea* which means 'fresh water'. Then in example (D44), the combination of (N1) *laisona* which means 'onion' that has a function as a modifier combined with the (Adj2) *pila* which means 'red' that has a function as the head of word. By this combination that produces the new word *laisona pila* which means 'red onion'. Furthermore, in example (D45), which is also formed by a combination of the (N1) *laisona* which means 'onion' that has a function as a modifier and the (Adj2) *tula* which means 'white' that has a function as the head of word that produces the new word *laisona tula* which means 'garlic'. Then example (D46), also shows the same thing, that is the combination of (N1)

lopo which means 'pants' that has a function as a modifier and the (Adj2) *nalu* which means 'long' that has a function as the head of the words that produces the new word *lopo nalu* which means 'long pants'. The same thing applies to examples (D47), the combination of (N1) *lopo* which means 'pants' that has a function as a modifier and the (Adj2) *kaketa* which means 'short' that has a function as the head of the words that produce e new word *lopo kaketa* which means 'shorts'. The same thing applies to the example (D48-D54) in table 4.6 on the findings, which is also formed by the combination of noun (N) with adjective (Adj) that produces new words and meanings.

g. Adjective (Adj) + Adjective (Adj)

Data in table 4.7 in the findings, shows that compound words consists of an combination between noun (Adj) and Adjective (Adj) that has a purpose to form a new words and new meanings. In this combination, the adjective (Adj) has the function as the modifier while the other adjective (Adj) has the function as the head of words.

In example (D55), it can be seen that the compound words are formed by the combination of (Adj1)*ngeo* which means 'black' that has a function as the modifier and the (Adj2)*makek* which means 'sweet' that has a function as the head of the words that produces the new word *ngeo makek* which means 'black sweet'. Then in example (D56), the combination of (Adj1)*palau* which means 'dry' that has a functions as the modifier that combined with the (Adj2) *kulus* which means 'thin' that has a functions as the head of the words that produces the new word *palau kulus* which means 'skinny'. Next in example (D57), which formed by a combination of (Adj1) *noe* which means 'wealt' as the modifier and (Adj2) *nau* which means 'soft' as the head of the words that produces the new word *noe nau* which means 'graceful'.

In the example (D58), the combination of (Adj1) *pila* which means 'red' as the modifier and the (Adj2) *modo* which means 'young' as the head of the words that produces the new word *pila modo* which means 'pink'. The same thing applies to example (D59), that shows the combination of (Adj1) *lolona* which means 'wide' as the modifier with the (Adj2) *nalu* which means 'long' that has a function as the head of the words that produce a new word *lolona nalu* which means 'elaborate'. The same

thing applies to the example (D62) in table 4.7 on the findings, which is also formed from a combination of adjective and adjective that produces new words and meanings.

3.2 Types of Compound Words in Bilba Dialect

The first part of this chapter has answered and explained the process of combining compound words in the Bilba dialect. In this part, the researcher will answer the problems that have been previously presented in chapter I about the types of compound words contained in the Bilba dialect. Based on the previous discussion, then below the researcher will be explain about the types of compound words that exist in the Bilba dialect.

3.2.1 Compound Noun: Noun as the Head of Compound Words

Previously it has been explained that, this type of compound words is formed by combining noun (N) as the head with verb (V), adjective (Adj), and the other noun (N) as the modifiers of the compound words. The data of compound noun or noun as the head of compound words can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Noun as the Head of Compound Words

No	Combination		Compound words	New meaning
	Modifier	Head		
D1	<i>Tati</i> (N) 'Expert'	<i>Nanosi</i> (N) 'Heir'	<i>Tati nanosi</i>	Heirs
D2	<i>Tasi</i> (N) 'Sea'	<i>Oe</i> (N) 'Water'	<i>Tasi oe</i>	Sea water
D3	<i>Malole</i> (Adj) 'Polite'	<i>Takadalu</i> (N) 'Manner'	<i>Malole takadalu</i>	Courteous
D4	<i>Safe</i> (V) 'Wash'	<i>Dak</i> (N) 'Blood'	<i>Safe dak</i>	Hemodialysis

The example in the table shows that the compound words are formed by a combination of two word elements. Each of these words contains different meanings, but when combined into one these words can produce a new word with a new meaning. In examples (D1-D2), it appears that the examples are compound words formed by a combination of noun (N) and noun (N). Then in example (D3), it appears that the compound words are a combination of adjective (Adj) with noun (N). And the last examples is (D4), it can be seen that the

compound words are formed by a combination of verb (V) and noun (N). In this combination, the existing modifier is called a premodifier because it appears before the head.

Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that the head in these compound words is noun (N), while the other words in the words classes are modifiers. So that these types of compound words are called compound noun or noun as the head compound words.

3.2.2 Compound Verb: Verb as the Head of Compound Words

This type of compound words is formed by combining Verb (V) as the head of the compound words with Noun (N) and the other Verb (V) as the modifier. The type of compound verb or verb as the head of compound words can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Verb as the Head of Compound Words

No	Combination		Compound words	New meaning
	Head	Modifier		
D33	<i>La'o</i> (V) 'Walk'	<i>Lafo</i> (N) 'Rat'	<i>La'o lafo</i>	Path
D34	<i>Minak</i> (V) 'Play'	<i>Mata</i> (N) 'Eyes'	<i>Minak mata</i>	Wink
D35	<i>Na'a</i> (V) 'Eat'	<i>Hatu</i> (N) 'Evening'	<i>Na'a hatu</i>	Dinner
D36	<i>Huke</i> (V) 'Request'	<i>Ijin</i> (N) 'Permission'	<i>Huke maaf</i>	Apologize
D42	<i>Balakai</i> (V) 'Stand'	<i>Naseli</i> (V) 'Throw down'	<i>Balakai naseli</i>	Resilient

The example in the table shows that the compound words above are formed by the combination of two element of words. Each of these words has their own meanings. When combined into the one, it can produce the new words with the new meanings. In examples (D33-D36), it can be seen that the fourth examples are compound words that formed by the combination of verb (V) as the head and noun (N) as the modifier of the compound words. Then in examples (D42), it appears that the compound words are formed by the combination of verb (V) as the head and the other verb (V) as the modifier of the compound words. In this combination, the existing combination modifier is called postmodifier because it appears after the head of compound words.

Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that the head of these compound words is

verb (V), while other words are in word class as the modifiers so that these types of compound words are called compound verb or verb as the head of compound words.

3.2.3 Compound Adjective: Adjective as the Head of Compound Words

This type of compound words is built from the combination Adjectives (Adj) as the head with the other adjectives (Adj) as the modifier. In this combination, each word has its own meaning and function. The combination can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Adjective as the Head of Compound Words

No	Combination		Compound words	New meaning
	Head	Modifier		
D56	<i>Ngeo</i> (Adj) 'Black'	<i>Makek</i> (Adj) 'Sweet'	<i>Ngeo makek</i>	Black sweet
D58	<i>Noe</i> (Adj) 'Wealt'	<i>Nau</i> (Adj) 'Soft'	<i>Noe nau</i>	Graceful
D59	<i>Pila</i> (Adj) 'Red'	<i>Modo</i> (Adj) 'Young'	<i>Pila modo</i>	Pink

The example in the table above shows that the compound words are formed by the combination of two element of words. Each of these words contains their own meanings. When combined into one, it can produce the new words with the new meanings. In examples (D56-D58 and D59), it is the combination of adjective (Adj) as the head and the other adjective (Adj) as the modifier of compound words. In this case, the existing modifier is called a postmodifier because it appears after the head of compound words.

Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that the head in these compound words is adjective (Adj), while the other adjective (Adj) are modifier. So that these types of compound words are called compound adjective or adjective as the head of compound words.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results, the following conclusions can be drawn.

4.1 Based on data analysis that has been done by researcher, it was found that in the Bilba dialect there are seven combinations there are: combinations of noun (N) with noun (N), adjective (Adj) with noun (N), verb (V) with noun (N), noun (N) with verb (V), verb (V) with verb (V), noun (N) with adjective (Adj), adjective (Adj) with adjective (Adj).

4.2 There are three types of compound words found in the Bilba dialect. These three types of compound words can be classified as compound noun or noun as the head of compound words, compound verb or verb as the head of compound words, and compound adjective or adjective as the head of compound words in Bilba dialect..

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