

THESIS

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON COMPOUND NOUN

IN BUNAK LANGUAGE



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REG. NO. 12119044

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

WIDYA MANDIRA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

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IN BUNAK LANGUAGE

Presented in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for Sarjana Pendidikan
Degree in English Language Education.

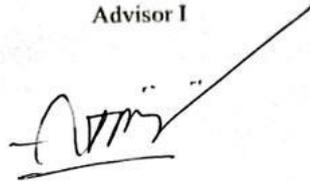
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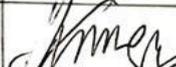
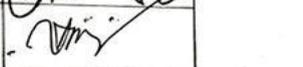
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MOTTO

“Humble yourself before God, and He will exalt you”.

(James 4:10)

DEDICATION

This thesis is particularly dedicated to:

1. My dearest mama, Elisabeth Ie
2. My lovely brothers and sister (Bu Ev, Juan, and Angel)
3. My best supporters, (Uncle Yoseph, Fr. Adolf, and all my big family in Ende)
4. My beloved Almamater, Widya Mandira Catholic University Kupang.

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In completing this thesis, the writer faced many obstacles and these were resolved thanks to guidance and encouragement from various parties. Finally, this writing can be finished as it is.

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect, so any helpful criticism, comments, and suggestions are greatly appreciated.

Kupang, January 2024

The writer

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled " **A Descriptive Study on Compound Noun in Bunak Language**" This research aims to explain the structure of the formation and categorization of compound noun types in the Bunak language. The subjects of this research were 8 informants who were native Bunak speakers. This research was conducted in Duarato Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency. This research design is a qualitative- descriptive approach. The writer uses a list of questions in the form of a table or interview transcript containing 28 (twenty-eight) compound nouns. The interview results were analyzed using data analysis techniques, namely coding, data reduction, and data display, which show the structure and types of compound nouns in the Bunak language. There are various types 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 Noun+ 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).

Key words: Compound Noun, Structure, Types, Bunak Language.

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