Noun Composition in Narrative Passage

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Abstract. The morphology process in forming the words needs a formation component or element of words, an affixation process, a reduplication process, and a composition process. Composition is combining two or more words that create a new meaning. The problem focus of this research was basic composition in narrative passages with basic forms of nouns and adjectives. The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used this descriptive qualitative method to describe the basic composition form and affixed composition objectively. The data source used in this research was narrative passage research on the origins of the Jombang Regency. Data were in the form of Indonesian language composition. The research found categories of basic noun composition forms such as (N+N) and (N+Adj). The form of the adjective basic composition category found is (Adj + V) and (Adj + Adj).

Keywords: Basic composition, noun, adjective

1 Introduction

The usage of language is in various contexts with various meanings. This is shown in the form of talk such as talking about color language, flower language, diplomacy language, military language, and so on. Likewise, in the language system, the form of symbols and sounds are commonly called utterance sounds or language sounds. Language is the most important part in social life and socializing, whenever and wherever a person is, language becomes something very important because without language humans cannot interact and understand each other's culture, besides that a relationship will not be created between humans if not there is a language [1][2]. The symbol of a language states the meaning or concept of the language itself. Human is creative to express their ideas, thought, and feeling not only in literal but also nonliteral way [3].

Language holds an important role in human life. The language function is as a communication tool for delivering ideas. Human interacts to deliver information to

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others using language until communication will not occur perfectly if there is no response from the interlocutors. In terms of its natural formation, the structure of parallelism is based on artistically and creatively organizing the text's linguistic ingredients, which results in the rise of literariness of the text and exposure to the various interpretive energies [4][5].

Morphology is part of linguistics that talks about or learns the details of word structure and how word structure changes affect the word class and the word meaning [6]. Thereby, what is meant by morphology is the science about the forms and word formation. The activity in forming a word needs a certain component or element of word formation such as a morpheme either in the form of a basic morpheme or affix with various tools of word formation itself such as affix in affixation, duplication in reduplication (repetition), combination in the word formation through composition, and so on. Affixation is the process of affixing an affix to a base or form base. In this process involved elements: (1) basic or basic form, (2) affixes, and (3) the resulting grammatical meaning. This process can be inflective and can also be derivative. However, this process does not apply for all languages. There are a number of languages that do not know the affixation process this (Chaer, 2008). The anthropolinguistics concepts with its three main areas, namely text, co-text, and context, unite anthropological and linguistic anthropological research at the same time by carrying out anthropolinguistics analysis parameters [7].

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words [8][9]. Composition or compounding is the result, and the process of basic morpheme amalgamation with basic morpheme, independent or dependent until a construction is formed and has a different or new lexical identity. The components in the composition unit cannot be exchanged or reversed for the components. Other elements cannot separate both components until each compounding word formation element is one complete unity [10].

Compounding or composition is chaining together two origin morphemes which result in one word. An original morpheme can be in the form of an independent morpheme and can also be in the form of a dependent morpheme. For instance, in the word *daya juang*. The form *juang* is never found in the form of an independent morpheme (cannot stand alone); thus, in *days juang* utterance, the form of *juang* is a dependent morpheme because it is one unity [11]. Parallelism deals with the linguistic phenomenon that explained the relationship between phonetics, words, phrases, and sentences. The relationship builds harmony and an understanding of a text [12].

The characteristics of compound form can be seen from two sides, namely, the construction characteristic and the form element of the compound word. Seen from the construction side, the compound form is categorized into robust construction because among the element form cannot be inserted the other form or element, either *yang* (as attributive construction in phrase), *dan* (coordinative construction in phrase), or with − *nya* or possession (possessive construction in the phrase). The characteristic of another category is permanent compound form construction until it cannot be exchanged or the compound word form cannot be reversed. The construction in the form of KB + KK, for instance, *kamar tidur, meja tulis.* Those forms cannot be changed into KK + KB to be *tidur kamar* and *tulis meja.* Compound words are so quickly acknowledged because they are genuinely different or have no meaning for each formation element.

 Based on the word class construction, the compound form can be differed to be:

1. Nominal composition, namely the composition which is in phrase unit with noun category. For examples: *kakek nenek, meja kayu, sate kamping, baju baru.*

2. Verbal composition, namely the composition which is in phrase with verbal category. For examples: *menyanyi menari, datang menghadap, gigit jari, lompat galah, makan besar.*

3. Adjectival composition, namely the composition at clause unit with adjective category. For examples: *kaya miskin, besar kecil, putih baru, sangat indah, merah darah, keras hati.* [13].

2. Method

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method [14]. Data sources were the original place of certain research data obtained by the researcher. This research was based on the usage of the Indonesian language form concerning the process of compound word formation (composition), which has the development of word class construction form and meaning relationship among the former elements. The composition form used was basic composition. Data sources in this research were narration passages.

The data in this research were in the form of the words used in the narrative passage. The words investigated were in the form of basic nominal composition words. The steps of data collection in this research were conducted through; 1) observation, 2) determining the object, 3) rubric selection, 4) data identification, and 5) coding.

The data were processed through the stages such as 1) data classification, 2) data description, and 3) data analysis. Data analysis used a non-statistic analysis pattern because the data in this research were in word descriptions concerning nominal composition form.

3. Result and Discussion

Noun Basic Composition

The word usage, which has a new meaning, can stand alone and is not bound to affix morpheme making the word a basic composition. The word referring to humans, animals, goods, location, and time, in general, is formed from a noun as the first word explaining the uncertainty of its right side. The following is the researcher's data analysis based on the indicator to show the noun's basic composition.

Data (1)

> *Seiring dengan waktu Wandan Manguri tumbuh dewasa menjadi **gadis cantik** dan karena kecantikannya itu Wandan Manguri cepat tersohor*. (KDN.CR4)

In data (1) obtained, the word **gadis cantik** owns the meaning **gadis cantik** which is a noun basic composition formed from the word **gadis** (N) and **cantik** (N). This data is a basic composition because the word **gadis cantik** can stand alone, not attached to an affix morpheme, and not contain word repetition. That word becomes a noun's basic composition because of referring to animals, goods, and generally formed from a noun category as the first word explaining the elements on the right side. Thus, the word **gadis cantik** can be called a basic noun composition.

Data (2)

> *Terkadang, mobil kecil memuat **'meja kayu'**, meja makan, tetapi kadang kadang juga memuat kipas angin.* (KDN.CR5)

Data (2) obtained the word **meja kayu** owning the meaning meja kayu, which is a noun basic composition formed from the word **meja** (N) and **kayu** (N). This data is a basic composition because the word **meja kayu** can stand alone, is not attached to an affix morpheme, and not containing word repetition. This word will become basic noun composition because of referring to the goods and, in general, in the form of a noun category as the first word explaining the elements on the right side. Thus, the word **meja kayu** can be called a basic noun composition. It cannot be separated from another element until each element of the compound word formation is one complete unity.

Data (3)

> *Orang-orang diajak membuat* **kipas angin** *untuk melakukan semuanya sesuai dengan kehendaknya sehingga masyarakat tidak banyak melakukan pemujaan-pemujaan yang sifatnya animisme.* (KDN.CR4)

The citation of data (3) shows the word **kipas angin**, which can be called as basic noun composition formed from the word **kipas (N)** and **angin (Adv).** The word **kipas angin** can stand alone, not attached to an affix morpheme, and not contain word repetition. That data can become a noun basic composition because of referring to the object in general formed from noun category as the first word, which explains the component on the right side. Therefore, the word **kipas angin** can be said as a noun basic composition.

Data(4)

> *Di desa Manduro biasanya jalan hanya bisa dilewati roda duwa tetapi terkadang kalau mobil kecil memuat meja kayu, '***meja makan'***.* (KDN.CR6)

Data (4) show the word **meja makan** formed from the word **meja (N)** and **makan (V),** which can be called a noun basic composition because it can stand alone and not attached to an affix morpheme and not contain the word repetition. The word **meja** is a noun category that refers to the object as the first word explaining the word **makan** owning the meaning of eating with the verb category referring to action meaning. Thereby the word **meja makan** can be said a basic noun composition.

Adjective Basic Composition

The word usage, which has a new meaning, can stand alone and not be attached to an affix morpheme, making the word an elemental composition. The referring word expresses the character and condition of a certain object or person, formed from the adjective word as the first word explaining unsure of its right side and can be called a basic adjective composition. The researcher analyzes the data based on the indicator to show adjective composition in the following.

Data (5)

> *Niatnya tersebut diungkapkan kepada suaminya, Guna Sentika, dan Guna Sentika mengizinkan. Lalu ia melanjutkan perjalanan. Sepanjang jalan itu banyak orang duduk duduk, ada yang* <u>*duduk melamun*</u> *juga, tetapi saya* **malu bertanya** *mengapa ada seperti itu.* (KDA/ CR5)

In data (5) obtained, the word **malu bertanya** can be said to be as basic adjective composition formed from the word **malu (Adj)** and **bertanya (V)**. This data can be said as basic adjective composition if referring to expressing the character and condition of a

certain object or person, and owning an adjective residing on the left will role to explain the component on the right side such as N, V, or Adj. The word **malu,** categorized as an adjective, refers to someone's condition, while the word **bertanya** is categorized as a verb because it refers to action meaning. Thus, it can be concluded that **malu bertanya** is basic adjective composition.

Data (6)

> *Sekarang ini, sendang Sumber Pengantin berada di desa Sumber Pengantin banyak didatangi **tua muda** untuk melihat indahnya Sendang itu yang terletak di kota Santri dan masuk wilayah kecamatan Jogoroto.* (KDA/ CR3)

The citation of data (6) shows the word **tua muda,** which can be said to be as basic adjective composition formed from the word **tua (Adj)** and **muda (Adj).** That data can be said as basic adjective composition if it refers to expressing the characteristics and conditions of certain objects or people and has an adjective residing on the left and will role as an explanation for the component in the right side, such as N, V, Adj. The word **tua muda** has two different morphemes. The word **tua** has a meaning in the Indonesian language, with the adjective category referring to the condition, while the word **muda** in the adjective category refers to the condition. Therefore, the word **tua muda** can be called basic adjective composition because the word **tua** is in the adjective category taking the role as the explanation for the word **muda**, which has a verb component.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion on basic composition in Narration Passages, it can be concluded that Noun and Adjective categories form the basic composition in the narrative passage. Noun basic composition can stand alone and not contain word repetition. The basic composition has construction, namely (1) N + N, (2) N+ Advn. Adjective Basic Composition has construction, namely: (1) Adj. + V. (2) Adj. + Adj.

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