

**COMPOUND WORDS IN THE KERINCI LANGUAGE,  
PONDOK TINGGI DIALECT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research focused on compound words in the Kerinci language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect seen from its function in the sentence. To clarify the issues to be investigated, then the problem is formulated as “How are the compound words in the Kerinci language, Pondok Tinggi dialect seen from its function in the sentence?” This research is descriptive qualitative. The sources of data in this research were the use of spoken language. This research is conducted because until now there is no written data source such as magazines, books and so on in the Kerinci language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect. The research involved several informants whose criteria refer to the opinion of Samarin (1998), Djajasudarma (1993), and Sudaryanto (1998). The data in this research were obtained by using the technique of observation, interviews and recordings. The function of the compound in Kerinci language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect can grammatically be a subject, predicate, object, and adverbs. The pattern of formation of compound words are: Compound Words that Function As subject, e.g.: N + N, V + N and N + V; the function of compound word as a predicate, such as N + N, / Ba - / + N + N; Compound words function as Object, some of them are N + V / N, N + V / N / Adv; and function of compound word as adverb, some of them are N + N, N + V, and N+R+N

**Keywords:** *Compound words; Pondok Tinggi Dialect; Kerinci language*

## INTRODUCTION

There are about 6,000 languages in the world today. More than half a century are expected to become extinct in the future. Mathematically predicted that 3000 languages will be extinct within in 1200 months. In other words, on average, every week there is one language that is extinct in a place in this hemisphere (Crystal, 2000). This language that will be extinct will be replaced by the more dominant language such as English and Indonesian.

Language categorized endangered language is not always the amount of speakers a bit. The extinction of a language is determined by the attitude of native speakers of the language. Community language speakers have a positive attitude towards the language, will use the language in their everyday communication and transfer them to the next generation. Conversely, communities that have a negative attitude towards the language, reluctant to use the language as communication tools and reluctant to transfer it to the next generation.

The extinction of a language can also be caused by the contact language. Indonesia is a multilingual nation, where multiple languages are used simultaneously in a community. In a multilingual society will get the prestige language of higher and lower. Usually high prestige language and dominant, used by the public. This condition is slowly made low prestige language, displaced and no longer in use in the community. When a language is no longer in use by the next generation, then the language will gradually

disappear because of the lack of speakers. To that end, there should be documentation of the language as early as possible.

The important question when the issue raised is why the language documentation should document cover? Language, in this case the local language, is the medium used to communicate all sorts of science. Science in question is local knowledge of an area and also the diversity of cultural heritage. Each represents a unique cultural tradition, philosophy of life, as well as approaches to solving problems of a community. The loss of cultural diversity means there goes a collection of knowledge and experience that has proven useful in human life in general. Language, in addition to being part of the cultural heritage itself, is a complete reflection of the culture itself. The loss of language is straight with loss of cultural heritage.

Departing from its deep concern at the current condition of the local language is becoming obsolete by the speaker; the author tries to carry out research activities in order to increase local documentation of endangered languages . The research activity is focused on compound words in Kerinci language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi. Among many aspects of language, the compound is one of the aspects of language that has not been documented and undiscovered literary, especially in Pondok Tinggi dialect.

### **Research Objectives**

This research aims to determine the compound words in Kerinci language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi seen from its function in the sentence.

### **Significances of Research**

This research is expected to be beneficial to many parties as follows:

1. For Pondok Tinggi dialect speakers, this research is one of the written assets
2. For educational and cultural services in Kerinci, this research can be used as input to develop local language and can be used as local content material in the teaching of regional languages.
3. For language researchers, this research can be used as a reference for further research, particularly related to compound word.
4. For researchers, this research can be used to enrich the linguistic knowledge.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Compound Words**

According Ramlan (1985), the compound word is a combination of two or more words that make up a new word (p. 69). Then, Samsuri (1985) stated that the formation of a compound word is composed of two morphemes or words or more (p. 199). This formation can occur with pattern: root + root, main + main, or root + main (main + root) which has onemeaning. Then Djadjasudarma (1993) states that a compound word is a combination of two constituents that produce new meanings which each constituents has its own meaning before (p. 47).

Kridalaksana (1996) states that a compound word is a combination of flexemes, not a combination of words (p. 104). Zaim (1995) defines a compound word as a word formed by combining two independent words (p. 95). Part of the compound word is a free morpheme, word basis, or a combination of other words. In other words, the compound word is a combination of two or more words to form new words. Furthermore Parera (1994) stated that he did not agree with the definition of the concept of compound words given by linguists who claim that a compound word is a combination of two or more words to form new meanings (pp. 64-67). Unfortunately, he does not give his own definition of compound words clearly.

### **The Function of Compound Words**

Zainil et al. (1986) and Manan et al. (1984) explain the compound word serves as a subject, predicate, objects, information, as described below:

#### **1. As Subject**

Zainil et al. (1986) say that the compound word which can serve as the subject of the sentence is the basic compound words, affixed compound words, and repetitious compound words (p. 47).

The form *kaco Mato* has function as the subject and its position at the beginning of the sentence. Component of the compound word is a noun + noun (*kaco* is a noun, *mato* is a noun).

Manan et al (1984) explain the compound word can function as a subject (p. 61). They also stated that the basic compound words, compound words and word repetition affixes affixes can be followed by other words such *nenda* 'that', *neknak* 'this', and others. Word that goes together makes compound words and other words to form phrases.

## **2. As Predicate**

Zainil et al (1986) say that the compound may serve as a basis predicate is base compound words, affixes compound word, and word repetition (p. 74). Examples can be seen in the phrase:

*'tu kacomato'* (*Those are the glasses*) . Manan et al (1984) explains in detail the Mentawai compound words in the language that serves as predicate in the sentence (p. 69). As predicate, compound words is often begin by other words, to form phrases. After verb, compound words are usually followed by the object.

## **3. As Objects**

According Zainil et al (1986), a compound that can be used as a basic object is a compound word, the affixed compound word, and repetitious word (p. 74). Manan et al ( 1984) state that the function of the compound as a different object from the compound word as a subject and as predicate as for compound words that serves as the object is the basic, affixed and repetitious compound words (p. 61) . In general, a compound word that functions as an object, ialso serves as a subject or predicate.

## **4. As Adverb**

It is different from the explanation above, Zainil et al (1986) do not mention the basic compound, affixed, and the repetitious compound word can be used as a adverb of a sentence. they only mention that the compound word that serves as a adverb of a sentence is a word that has patterns ( 1 ) adjective + adjective , ( 2 ) adjectives + unique morpheme ; ( 3 ) (numeral + bound morpheme ) + repetition ; ( 4 ) unique morpheme + unique morpheme. According to Manan et al (1984), the amount of a compound that functions as a sentence in Mentawai language is very limited (p. 61). So it can be concluded that not all compound words can serve as a adverb in the sentence.

### **Kerinci region**

Kerinci district is located at the western island of Sumatra precisely among  $01^{\circ} 41'$  to  $02^{\circ} 26'$  south latitude and  $101^{\circ} 08'$  to  $101^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude. This district is about 418 km from the city of Jambi, the north boundary is bordered by South Solok regency of West Sumatra province, south of the border with Merangin District, in the east by Bungo and Merangin District , west of the border with the North Bengkulu and Bengkulu Province Southern coastal districts of West Sumatra Province .

Since the beginning of 2009 Kerinci district was divided into two separate administrative regions with the founding of the city Sungai Penuh. Sungai Penuh city consists of 5 sub-districts. They are District Sungai penuh , District Hamparan Rawang , District Pesisir Bukit , District Kumun Debai , and the District Tanah Kampung. Under Law 25<sup>th</sup>, 2008, Sungai Penuh city

area bounded north by the Depati Tujuh Kerinci District, the south by the District Sitinjau Laut , and Kerinci Subdistrict Keliling Danau , west and is bordered by the Pesisir District and Mukomuko district , bordering the eastern is Air Hangat Timur District East . Sungai Penuh city is located on a plateau and surrounded by rolling hills and dense forests of the Bukit Barisan with a height of 100-1000 m above sea level causes Sungai Penuh city has a cool climate and comfortable (Brief History, 2009)

Although the current administrative Kerinci region is divided into two parts, Kerinci district and Sungai Penuh city, historically, language and culture remains a unity that cannot be separated.

### **Pondok Tinggi**

Pondok Tinggi is one village in Kerinci region, and as a result of regional expansion, Pondok Tinggi including one village in Sungai Penuh city. In this research, researchers focused on the function of the compound word in the Pondok Tinggi dialect. This research was conducted in an effort to preserve the language as a national cultural asset and as a civilized nation traits.

## **METHODS**

This research is descriptive qualitative. In this research, the researcher acts as a key instrument in collecting the data. Moleong (1988:27) argues that

qualitative research is research that describes His whole phenomenon and what it is without any manipulation. Margono (1996:36) adds that, in qualitative research, researchers go directly to the field to assess, analyzes, interprets and makes a conclusion from the phenomenon that he found.

### **Source of Data**

Sources of data in this research come from the use of spoken language. This is done because until now there is no written data source such as magazines, books and so on in the cottage High dialect.

### **Informant**

This research involved several informants. Criteria informants who involved in this research refers to the opinion of Samarin (1998) , Djajasudarma (1993) , and Sudaryanto ( 1998) , namely :

1. Informants in this research were native speakers of Pondok Tinggi dialect .
2. Informants are 20-60 years old.
3. Informants master the dialect Pondok Tinggi fluently.
4. Have complete and perfect organs of speech.
5. Be able to read and write.
6. Consistently provide valid data.
7. Be responsible,friendly, and honest.
8. Be willing to become informants.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

The data in this research, the data obtained with the technique of observation, interviews and recordings. In observation techniques, researchers collected data such as non - linguistic region studied; informants were deemed suitable and sufficient.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

Several stages of data analysis is carried out, namely:

1. Check whether the data is a combination of two or more words
2. Examine whether combined or not is a sentence; aside in the form of sentences.
3. Check whether combined or not is a phrase; aside in the form of phrases.
4. Check whether the combination has the function of a compound word or not.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The function of compound word in Pondok Tinggi dialect grammatically can be divided into four, namely as a subject, predicate, objects and Adverb. The compound word that have those functions can be a basic compound words, affixed compound words and partial reduplicated compound words.

## As Subject

The basic compound words, affixed compound words and partial reduplicated compound words can function as a subject in a sentence.

### 1. Basic Compound Words

Compound words that function as a subject have the following patterns:

#### a) N + N

The example of the use of compound words with the patterns N + N in a sentence:

*/Anok kuncney itoh ño tuan/ (Kerinci Language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect*

*'The key is hers' (English)*

For the next, an example of the use of compound words in the sentence will follow the pattern above: Kerinci language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi (in slashes) will be followed by the English (in quotation marks ‘ ‘)

#### b) V + N

*/gurin pisa nge iko mna toh lemak aso/*

*'Fried bananas you make taste good'*

#### c) N + V

*/Anok angkatnyo la temak kuliah di UNJA/*

*'His adopted son has graduated from UNJA'*

#### d) N + Adj / V

*/Ubi dudewk itoh lah di guroin/*

*'The sweet potato has been fried'*

e) **N + N'tool'**

*Lampu tugok mna idew kito ita/*

'Togok' lights make our nose black'

f) **Adj + N**

*/Wajib sakula sembilan taan, itoh program pemerintah kito/*

'Nine-year compulsory school is the program of our government'

g) **N 'ubot' + N / Adj / etc.**

*/Ubot batew itoh lah dibloi di apotik/*

The cough medicine was purchased in pharmacies

h) **N 'time' + N / Adj 'events'**

*/Bulon puasa ineh uhan itoh lalaw umroh/*

In the fasting month, the people went Umrah

i) **N 'jago' + Adv. 'Time'**

*/Jago mala itoh ijuak ilaok*

Spending the night was not good

j) **N'utang '+N**

*/Utan budoy dibawo matai /*

Indebtedness is brought till die.

k) **N 'tukang'+ V / N**

*/Tukan dagon di pasa itoh lah banyuak/*

Butcher in the market is already a lot.

In the sentence in section a-k above shows that the compound word as a subject all at the beginning of a sentence like / *Anok kuncey* / (Kerinci

language, Pondok Tinggi dialect), / *Gurin pisa* / ‘Fried bananas’, / *Anok ankat* / ‘adopted child’, etc.

## 2. Affixed Compound words

### a) / **Ba-(bu)** / + N + V

*/baindow ʔ anka ʔ itoh idʒua ʔ ləma ʔ/*

Having a foster mother is not good.

### b) / **Ba-/** + N + N

*/Babad ən gadʒuah itoh idʒua ʔ ləma ʔ dipanda /*

Having a body like an elephant was not good

### c) / **Ba-/** + N + Adj

*/Baubua ʔ kurauh tərauh idʒua ʔ ila ʔ ʔ untu ʔ kasihatan/*

Consuming the emaciated medicine is not good for health

### d) / **Ba-/** + V + V

*/Balumba masa ʔ itoh ma ʔ ənənəkan (atai)/*

Having a cooking competition is an excited one.

In general, the affixed compound words in sentences 1-4 above are followed by the demonstrative pronoun / *itoh* / ‘that’

## 3. Partial Reduplicated Compound words

### a) N + R + N

*/Ano ʔ ano ʔ bajew ke ʔ mijo itoh akaw tuan /*

The undershirts on the table are mine'

**b) N + P + Adj**

*/Ubət ubət kurawh itoh dijuwua ke?pasa /*

'The emaciated medicines are sold freely on the market.'

**c) N +R + V**

*/Mijo-mijo tuləih itoh idʒua?kitaɔ tuan /*

The desks are not ours.

In the sentence a-c above, the partial reduplication compound word */ano? bajew/* becomes */Ano? ano? bajew/*, */ubət kurawh/* becomes */ubət ubət kurawh/*, and */mijo tuləih/* becomes */Mijo-mijo tuləih/*

### As Predicate

Compound words that function as predicate can be the basic compound words, affixed compound words and partial reduplicated compound words

#### 1. Basic Compound Words

**b) N + N**

*/Itoh mato pancain ηə bahu dibəlɔi /*

That is the fishhook that you bought.

**c) V + V**

*/Mandubi badʒeu tiat miŋgau Tangun jawab ɲə /*

Ironing the clothes every week is his responsibility

**d) V + Adv**

*/Adɔiʔ dʒahua makan pag ɔi/*

'His sister rarely has a breakfast.

**2. Affixed Compound words**

**a) / Ba-/ + N + N**

*/Anoʔ itoh bautaʔ udua/*

The boy was very stupid

**b) / Ba-/ + N + Adj**

*/Kantei Sakula akau kuaʔ baubuaʔ kurauh supayo bərət badən,ɲo  
bakuha/*

My classmates often consume the emaciated medicine to have a proportional weight.

**c) / Ba-/ + N + V**

*/Anok itoh kinai lah bairdouʔ aŋkaʔ/*

The boy has got a foster mother

**3. Partial Reduplication Compound words**

**a) V+ R + V**

*/Kantey,ɲo mambuŋkua buŋkua pasa məsin cucay/*

His friends overhauls the washing machine.

**b) V + R + N**

*/Baroʔ,ɲo sədən bamaai-maai apai dinŋan uha /*

His father makes a problem with someone

c) **V + R+ Adj**

*/Ano ʔno jatouh-jatouh sakat terauh/*

Her son is always sick

### **As Objects**

Researchers found that the compound words that usually serves as the object is a basic compound words and partial reduplication compound words, whereas the affixed compound word, especially the affixed compound word that function as subject above, cannot be an object in the Kerinci language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi.

#### **1. Basic Compound Words**

Compound that serves as the object has the following patterns:

a) **N + N**

*/Akaw dapua ʔano ʔkuncay/*

I find the key (English)

b) **V + N**

*/Dina mley pisan guroyn /*

Dina buys fried bananas.

c) **N + V**

*/Kako ʔakau adɛa nahouh duo anak anka ʔ/*

My brother has two adopted children

**d) N + Adj**

*/Adi? akaw keno **godo? aya?**/*

My sister was hit by someone

**e) N +N 'tool')**

*/Indaw? napa? **lampu togo?** ke? ateh mijua /*

Mom put the wall lamp on the table.

**f) V / Adj + N**

*/pemerintah məncanəŋkan (loan word) **wajib sakula** sambilan taan /*

The government launched a nine-year compulsory school.

**g) N 'UBot' + N**

*/Nantan minun **ubə batəw?** tigo kalay saahay /*

Grandparents take cough medicine three times a day.

**h) N 'time' + N / Adj 'events'**

*/Akaw nantey? **bulən puasaw** tibeə. /*

I wait for the fasting month.

**i) N + Adv. 'Time'**

*Akaw malaəh **jago mala** /*

I do not like to have the night watch.

**j) N'utang '+ N**

*/No idʒia utan **budəi nə** udo? itoh /*

He does not have a debt of gratitude to him.

**k) N 'tukang'+ N**

*/Kamay ηimɔʔ ba,ɲuaʔ tukang dagoyɲ kəʔ pasa /*

We saw a lot of butchers in the market

Compound that serves as the object of the above are generally put after the verb, as the word/*pisan guroyɲ* / 'fried bananas', put immediately after the verb /*mley* / 'buy',*minun /ubɔt batewʔ*'caugh medecine' after verb /*minun*'drink', etc..

**2. Partial Reduplication Compound words**

**a) N + R + N**

*/ ηo ηoleksi batu cincayɲ /*

He collected ring stone.

**b) N + R + Adj**

*/ Bapoʔ ɲo mandʒuwɔn ubɛʔ-ubɛʔ kurauh kəʔ pasa /*

His father sells the emaciated medicine on the market.

**c) V + R+ N**

*/ Adiʔ akau məlei ikaʔ-ikaʔ pinga kəʔ toko itoh /*

My sister bought belts in the store.

**As Adverbs**

**1. Basic Compound Words**

**a) N + N**

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*/ Tono diimbèh Tini dijan batu catur /*

Tono was thrown by Tini with the chessman

**b) N + V**

*/ ηo sədən mandai kəʔ kamar mandai /*

He is taking a shower in the bathroom.

**c) N + Adj**

*/ Problems itoh bisua disaləsεkan dinan kapalo diηən /*

The problem can be solved in good way.

**d) V + V**

*/ Kakok akau mæna tugas,ηo dijan pənuh tangun jawab /*

My Sister did her task with full responsibility.

**e) V + N**

*/ ηo idʒuaʔ mbaɔh basakirε gih sasudoh patah atai ditiŋga kawain /*

He does not want to have a girlfriend anymore after her last girlfriend got married with someone .

**f) V + Adv**

*/ ηyo baloiʔ kumah untuʔ maka mala /*

He comes home just for dinner.

**g) Adj + Adj**

*/ Indouʔ,ηo bakicaεʔ dijan ləmah ləmbut/*

Her mother speaks gently

**h) N + Num.**

*/ŋo nantiʔ akaw in simpang mpaʔ/*

He was waiting for me at the intersection.

## 2. Partial Reduplication Compound words

### a) N + R + N

*/Apuaʔ ŋimbəh Tono diŋan buwoh bowoh catur /*

Father throws Tono with chessman.

### b) N + R + V

*/Cubəa ikaɔ kimɔʔ dateh midʒo midʒo maka tadi /*

Please try to find it on the dining table.

### c) V + R + N

*/Parəmpaʔ ŋəbət ŋo diŋan ikaʔ-ikaʔ piŋgan anoʔŋo /*

Robbers tied him with his child's belts.

### d) Adj + R + Adj

*/Bapoʔŋo lah susah-susah payah kardʒəa /*

His father had worked hard.

### e) / Ba-(bu) / Adj + R + N

*/kalo bakicaeʔ, ŋo baibəa ibəa atay /*

She always looks sad when she is speaking.

## CONCLUSION

The function of the compound in Kerinci language, Pondok Tinggi dialect can grammatically be a subject, predicate, object, and adverbs. The pattern of formation of compound words can be seen below:Compound Words that Function As subject, for examples: **N + N**, **V + N**, and **N + V**; the function of compound word as a predicate , such as **N + N** , / **Ba - / + N + N** ; Compound words function as Object , some of them are **N + V / N** , **N + V / N / Adv**, and function of compound word as adverb , some of them are **N + N** , **N + V** , and **N+R+N**

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