

# AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN THE BA'A DIALECT OF ROTE LANGUAGE

## ABSTRACT

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The title of this writing is “**An Analysis of Compound Words in the Ba’a Dialect of Rote Language**”. This research was conducted to answer two research problems, namely: 1. What are the structures of compound words in the Ba’a dialect? 2. What are the semantic types of compound words in the Ba’a dialect? this research aims to find out and describe the structure of compound words in the Ba’a dialect and the semantic types of compound words in the Ba’a dialect. The data in this research were analyzed by using qualitative research, the methods using in this study is by interview to the informants. The data used in this study were taken from informants who are native speakers of the Ba’a dialect. The analysis result shows that compound words in the Ba’a dialect are formed by the combination of two words that have different meanings in the same and different classes of words. In the Ba’a dialect, there are four structures to form compound words namely: 1. Noun + Noun compound i.e. mina + noo (mina-noo) it means “coconut oil” and ule + besi (ule-besi) it means “frypan”. 2. Verb + Noun compound i.e. kisu + fani (kisu-fani) it means “sneeze” and koa + ao (koa-ao) it means “brag”. 3. Noun + Verb compound i.e. tua + nasu (tua-nasu) it means “palm sugar syrup” and mbela + bose (mbela-bose) it means “pound corn”. 4. Verb + Verb compound i.e. dode + nasu (dode-nasu) it means “cooking” and leo + lao (leo-lao) it means “travelling”. There are three semantic types of compounds in the Ba’a dialect namely: 1. Endocentric compound i.e. manu + tolo (manu-tolo) it means “egg” and noo + oe (noo-oe) it means “coconut water”. 2. Exocentric compound i.e. mbeli + tua (mbeli-tua) it means “lazy person” and lima + manalu (lima-manalu) it means “a thief”. 3. Copulative compound i.e. ina + ama (ina-ama) it means “parents” and bei + ba’I (bei-ba’i) it means “ancestor”

**Keywords:** *Ba’a dialect, Compound words, Rote language*

# ANALISIS KATA MAJEMUK DALAM DIALEK BA'A PADA BAHASA ROTE

## ABSTRAK

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Judul tulisan ini adalah “Analisis Kata Majemuk dalam Dialek Ba’a pada bahasa Rote” Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjawab dua permasalahan penelitian, yaitu: 1. Bagaimana struktur kata majemuk dialek Ba’a? 2. Apa sajakah jenis kata majemuk semantik dalam dialek Ba’a? Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan struktur kata majemuk dialek Ba’a dan tipe kata majemuk semantic dalam dialek Ba’a. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, yaitu wawancara kepada informan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari informan yang merupakan penutur asli dialek Ba’a. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kata majemuk dialek Ba’a terbentuk dari gabungan dua kata yang mempunyai arti berbeda dalam golongan kata yang sama dan berbeda. Dalam dialek Ba’a terdapat empat struktur pembentuk kata majemuk yaitu: 1. Kata Benda + Kata Benda majemuk contohnya mina + noo (mina-moo) artinya “minyak kelapa” dan ule + besi (ule-besi) artinya “wajan penggorengan”. 2. Kata Kerja + Kata Benda conthonya kisu + fani (kisu-fani) artinya “bersin” dan koa + ao (koa-ao) artinya “membual”. 3. Kata Benda + Kata Kerja contohnya tua + nasu (tua-nasu) artinya “sirup gula aren” dan mbela + bose (mbela-bose) artiya “jagung tumbuk”. 4. Kata Kerja + Kata Kerja Majemuk conthonhya dode + nasu (dode-nasu) artinya “memasak” dan leo +lao (leo-lao) artinya “berpergian”. Dan terdapat tiga jenis senyawa semantik dalam dialek Ba’a yaitu: 1. Senyawa Endosentris contohnya manu + tolo (manu-tolo) artinya telur dan noo + oe (noo-oe) artinya “air kelapa”. 2. Senyawa Eksosentris contohnya mbeli + tua (mbeli-tua) artinpnya “orang malas” dan lima + manalu (lima-manalu) artinya “pencuri”. 3. Senyawa Kopulatif contohhya ina + ama (ina-ama) artinya “orang tua” dan bei + ba’i (bei-ba’i) artinya “leluhur”.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bahasa Rote, Dialek Ba’a, Kata majemuk*