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## Sabu Raijua of Indonesian Language Compounds

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### Abstract:

Sabu language as one of world's language, group of Asian languages and of nine Sumba-Sabu languages group, of the five languages groups of Nusa Tenggara area with a total of 80 native languages spoken in the area. Sabu Raijua compounds taken as data for this research is one of the dialects of Sabu Language, from a special island called Raijua, with total number of about eight thousand speakers with descriptive qualitative method. The result of the research shows that there are six types of Sabu Raijua language compound types found as: (1) Noun and Noun compounds, (2) Noun and Verb compounds, (3) Verb and Noun compounds, (4) Verb and Verb compounds, (5) Noun and Adjective compounds and (6) Adjective and Noun compounds. As far as compound's meaning across the literature review, a compound is a lexical item in which two roots combine to make one unit. It implies that Sabu Raijua Dialect compound is different than other languages because its compounds consist of combination of two words only.

**Keywords:** Language, dialect, compound word, Sabu, Raijua

### 1. Introduction

Sabu language is a tool of communication spoken by people of Sabu and Raijua islands, of south Flores and west of Timor, and in Sumba (specially Waingapu and Melolo), in Ende Flores and the Kupang area of Timor. Sabu language consists of five dialects namely: Seba (Haba), Timu (Dimu), Liae, Mesara (Mehara) and Raijua (Raidjua). Alternate terms used mentioned as: HAWU, HAWUNESS, SAVU, SAWU, SAWUNESS, SAVUNESS (Grimes, *et al.*, 1997). Administratively, Sabu Raijua consists of 5 sub-districts under Kupang regency (Kabupaten) which is now being an independent region, called Sabu Raijua Regency, separated from Kupang Regency since May 2009. It is a part of the NTT province of Indonesia, South East Asean country as a part of the world.

Raijua dialect (RD), a dialect of Sabu, taken under this discussion is concentrated on one of Sabu sub-districts, namely sub-district Raijua, an island located on western part of the mentioned region. According to Riwu Kaho (2005:4), the population of Raijua was 6.587 people in 1987 or

0.83% birth rate. It indicates that the population development of Rajjua within 23 years becomes about eight thousand people in year 2010.

## 2. Theoretical framework

Language in its context cannot be separated from expressions, words and combination of words uttered in that language, such as compounds.

Compound is “a combination of two or more words which function as a single word. For example *self-made* (**a compound adjective**) as in *He was a self-made man* and *flower shop* (**compound noun**) as in *They went to the flower shop*. Compound words are written in either as a single word (eg *self-government*) or as two words (e.g. *Police station*)” (Richards *et al.*, 1985: 54).

It is in conjunction to Leech, *et al.*, (2004:95) who say that “A compound word is a word which is formed from two (or more) other words”. It indicates that compound comes from similar or various types of word combinations and has single meaning in the context of the language being spoken and it is a ‘suitable for kind references’ Schluucker, *et al.* (2011). Compounds have specific characteristics as formation of two or more words to form a new word and new meaning. This compound is not similar to Semitic language as Arabic (University Journal Gaza, 2011). Pratt, (1980:95) expresses that “Many such compounds derive historically from syntactic phrases, e.g., black board (adjective + noun) became blackboard. There are a great number of syntactic sources for compounds, among them noun plus an adjective or . . .” To see how SRD compounds work in this part, the collected data are displayed in the form of:

Single words and their combinations called compounds  
Sabu Rajjua Dialect labeled **SRD**.  
English translation labeled **ET**.  
English free translation labeled **EFT**.

The above descriptions show compounds of RD come from words of “Rajjua” dialect, compounds put into sentences to see the real meaning and their usage. Since this is the first exposure of RD compound, ‘morphological decomposition’ mentioned by Poepple, (2007) and morphological processing of compound words (Juhasz, *et al.*, 2012) are not included in the discussions, but all compounds found in their variations as Noun plus Noun Compounds, Noun plus Verb Compounds, Verb plus Noun Compounds, Verb plus Verb Compounds, Noun plus Adjective Compounds and Adjective plus Noun Compounds, which all consist of only two words combinations. It is of course a bit different than what we find in English which has ‘short and long compound words’ (Juhasz, 2008).

## 3. Method of research

This writing is considered as primary research due to its type that derived from primary sources. Method used in this research is known as descriptive qualitative method which views that the

research done is based on real fact or phenomena which empirically live among the speakers of the language. Therefore, the quoted results are in the form of descriptive language explanation without considering whether correct or incorrect use by the speakers due to the quoted data are known as descriptive language explanation (Sudaryanto, 1986:62).

Qualitative method is a kind of research procedure which produce descriptive words data or oral responses of the object of the research. It is in accordance to McDavid *et al.*, (2006: 167) who explains that "in general, qualitative approaches, such as interviews and focus group discussions, are more open ended than quantitative methods, and are most valuable in collecting and analyzing data that do not readily reduce into numbers". It indicates that the analysis of the data and its result are in the form of descriptive phenomenon without any digit used. Thus data of the compound words in RD are all done in qualitative description.

### *3.1. Data and Resources*

The resources of this Compound research are from original informants, Raijuan sub-district of Sabu Raijua Regency. The researcher himself is a Sabunesse, but does not speak this language well. The criteria for informants of this research are considered based on:

1. Original language speaker.
2. Above 25 years old, not illiterate, honest, and open minded.
3. Physically and mentally healthy.
4. Speak well the target language and Indonesian.
5. Minimally, Junior High school Background (Djayasudarma, 1993).

The data is taken from field research and Sabunese, especially RD speakers, in their daily life.

### *3.2. Data Collection*

The data of the research is taken in Sabu from 5<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2010 which included 5 informants spread in the area of Raijua called Raijua dialect.

The technique of data collection is done through:

1. Observation to see the fact of language use in accordance with Compounds.
2. Participant observation techniques/ take part in the observation.
3. Interview techniques by interviewing the informants in the field with open question due to the need.
4. The use of written date concerning Sabu language.
5. Introspection technique is used to check data in doubt.

### 3.3. Analysis Techniques

Before analyzing the collected data, following steps need to be undertaken for the sake of accuracy:

1. Identify the collected data.
2. Classify the data according to their form.
3. Interpret the data.
4. Formulating the research data.

The presentation is done based on list of compounds prepared in Indonesian language and the informants are asked to translate into Sabu Raijua dialect compounds. Therefore in analyzing the data, three languages are used to make sure that the data are correctly translated.

## 4. Result of research

### 4.1. Raijua Compound Form

There are six types of Sabu Raijua language idioms found as: Noun plus Noun Compounds, (Table 4.1) Noun plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.2), Verb plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.3), Verb plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.4), Noun plus Adjective Compounds (Table 4.5) and Adjective plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.6) as follows:

Table 4.1. Noun plus Noun Compounds

Noun + Noun		Compounds	Meaning	
Noun	Noun		Literal	real
Rau	Rena	Rau rena	Body- hair women	Hermaphrodite
Wue	Mone	Wue mone	Fruit-man	Tomboy
Douu	Rae	Douu rae	People-village	Husband/wife
Kika	Deo	Kika deo	Name of god	Angel
Warru	Wadu	<b>Warru wadu</b>	<b>Moon-stone</b>	Dry season
Warru	Nyale	<b>Warru nyale</b>	<b>Moon-worm</b>	Rainy season
Liru rai	Wawa	Liru rai wawa	Sky-earth	two things different
Kewadu	Anynyu	Kewadu anynyu	Brain-turtle	Stupid
Banni	Rina	Banni rina	Women-mother	Important women
Kelatti	Kalla	Kelatti kalla	Kick-grasshopper	Slow kick

Aimada	Maraki	Aimada maraki	Well-eye	Easy to cry
Dauu	Aiimanyinyi	Dauu aiimanyinyi	People-oil	Very good man
Lada	Nyiu	Lada nyiu	Palm leaf rib-coconut	Thin
Kattu	Attu	Kattu attu	Head-caterpillars	So many
Wila	B'unga	Wila b'unga	Breed-flower	Young lady
Henga	Jara	Henga jara	Breath-horse	Long breath
Aii oni		Aii oni	Water-liquid	Honey
Ana	Appu	Ana appu	Child-grandchild	Decline
Ana	Warre	Ana warre	Child-small	<b>Not yet adult</b>
Ngallu	Kattu	Ngallu kattu	Wind-head	Crazy
J'ab'ata	Melaa	J'ab'ata melaa	Bridge-gold	The best way to get something
Nemada	Kattu	Nemada kattu	Eye-head	The true observation
Wini	Huhu	Wini huhu	Seed-milk	Family

These compounds are formed by combinations of two nouns without any additional word/ words as shown in table one above. It is obvious from the above data that no single word undergone any changes in the combinations to form compounds.

Example:

Combination of a noun ends with vowel and begins another noun with a consonant

<u>Noun + Noun</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Banni + Rina	<b>Banni rina</b>	Women-mother	Important women
Kelatti + Kalla	<b>Kelatti kalla</b>	Kick-grasshopper	Slow kick

Combination of a noun ends with vowel and begins another noun with a vowel.

<u>Noun + Noun</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Ana + Appu	<b>Ana appu</b>	Child-grandchild	Decline

Interestingly, there is no word in Sabu Language ends with a consonant, therefore, there is no such combination as a noun ends with a consonant and begins another noun with a consonant.

Table 4.2. Noun plus Verbs Compounds

Noun + Verb		Compounds	Meaning	
Noun	Verb		Literal	Real
Haba	Kao	Haba kao	Charge-round up	Follower
Kewunu	Tunu	Kewunu tunu	Hump-burn	The thin
Lau	Laga	Lau laga	Fence-reward	Protector
Wue	Waje	Wue waje	Fruit-spoiler	To praise

These compounds are formed by combinations of two nouns without any additional word/ words as shown in table 2 above. It is obvious from the above data that no single word undergone any changes in the combinations to form compounds.

Example: Combination of a noun ends with vowel and begins a verb with a consonant.

<u>Noun + Verb</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Kewunu + Tunu	<b>Kewunu tunu</b>	Hump-burn	The thin

There is no combination of a noun ends with a vowel and begins a verb with a vowel.

Table 4.3. Verb plus Noun Compound

Verb + noun		Compounds	Meanings	
Verb	Noun		Literal	Real
Peloko	Nga'a	Peloko nga'a	Take-food	Marriage
Peha'e	Li	Peha'e li	Raised-language	Dispute
Peb'ale	Li	Peb'ale li	Give back-language	Against someone
Pedide	Li	Pedide li	Order-thing	Provocation
Wari	Lai	Wari lai	Back-thing	Cause of something to flow rapidly
Nga'a	Awu	Nga'a awu	Eat-dust	Black and blue from a fighting
Pehengide	Ngutu	Pehengide ngutu	Open-teeth	Laugh
Pekad'di	Anni	Pekad'di anni	Wake-self	Arrogant

Takka	Li	Takka li	Save-language	Advice
Kewarru	Anni	Kewarru anni	Round-self	Lie
Halla	Anni	Halla anni	Plant-self	Hurry up
Peapa	Ngara	Peapa ngara	Trouble-name	Lost of name
Peapa	Anni	Peapa anni	Trouble-self	Push outside
Peb'arra	Anni	Peb'arra anni	Prepare-self	Ready
Oro	Rai	Oro rai	Search-land	Like to take a Trip
Pewie	Ngara	Pewie ngara	Sell-name	Trade of someone's name
Nga'a	Ngallu	Nga'a ngallu	Eat-wind	Unsuccessful
Aggo	Ade	Aggo ade	Take-heart	To make sure someone
Happi	Henga	Happi henga	Pull-breath	Take a rest
Pengattu	Kattu	Pengattu kattu	Nodding-head	Agree
Hedudu	Kewuku	Hedudu kewuku	Thorn-eyebrow	Angry
Ped'ida	Anni	Ped'ida anni	High-self	Arrogant
Keweko	Rolai	Keweko rolai	Shaky-tile	The bad characteristic
D'ede	Kae	D'ede kae	Raised-hand	Surrender
Pengaddu	Hemanga	Pengaddu hemanga	Deliver-soul	Come and Dead
Pengaddu	Kenana	Pengaddu kenana	Deliver-areca nut	Propose
Peb'ati	Keb'ue	Peb'ati keb'ue	Throw-price	Sell in cheap
Buka	Roj'ara	Buka roj'ara	Open-way	Begin of something to
Pehuti	Ra	Pehuti ra	Drip-blood	Fighting until blooded
Buka	Uba	Buka uba	Open-mouth	Speak
Pekiwu	Lai	Pekiwu lai	Mix-thing	Follow the other business
Kale	Ngara	Kale ngara	Search-name	Make a Popularity
Mare'a	Ra	Mare'a ra	Boiled-blood	So hot/so Many
Hib'i	Kehui	Hib'i kehui	Bite-finger	Disappointed
Hemuhi	Ra	Hemuhi ra	Suck-blood	Take so much

				input
Bui	Ade	Bui ade	Fall-heart	Fall in love
Pewie	Ngì'u	Pewie ngì'u	Sell-self	Prostitute
Huti	Kebahhu	Huti kebakhu	Drip-sweat	Work hard
Lakka	Pa'ade	Lakka pa'ade	Touch-heart	Fall in love
Petima	Uba	Petima uba	Usual-mouth	Often to talk
Peno'e	Ade	Peno'e ade	Break-heart	Making hurt/trouble
Pemanga	Nemada	Pemanga nemada	Play-eye	Do something not in procedure
J'iu ra	Ra	J'iu ra	Bath-blood	Full of blood
Peha'e kae	Kae	Peha'e kae	Raised-leg	Fight
Nappi doi	Doi	Nappi doi	Sleep on-money	Rich
Kappa ngallu	Ngallu	Kappa ngallu	Eat wind	Get nothing
Nuni anni	Anni	Nuni anni	Pull-self	Exit from a Group
Dalla ilu	Ilu	Dalla ilu	Swallow-saliva	Want to enjoy delicious food
Pehuru keru'u	Keru'u	Pehuru keru'u	Change-ring	Engaged
Nui wauu	Wauu	Nui wauu	Follow-smelt	Go without Invitation
Lulu dappi	Dappi	Lulu dappi	Roll-mat	Bankrupt
La'a rui	Rui	La'a rui	Effort-bone	Work hard
Kajji kattu	Kattu	Kajji kattu	Plant-head	Make an effort

Verb plus Noun Compound shows that verb ends with a vowel can be combined with a noun either starts with a vowel or a consonant as following examples:

<u>Verb + Noun</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Wari + lai	Wari lai	Back-thing	Cause of something to flow rapidly
Nga'a + awu	<b>Nga'a awu</b>	Eat-dust	Black and blue from a fighting

An important point here is no verb ends with consonant combining with a noun starts with a consonant.

Table 4.4. Verb plus Verb Compounds

Verb + Verb		Compounds	Meanings	
Verb	Verb		Literal	Real
Pote	Appi	Pote appi	Turning-tangled	Deceive
Pehuru	Penge	Pehuru penge	Change-think	Sharing
Kako	Danno	Kako danno	Walk-hear	Be careful
J'agga	J'amu	J'agga j'amu	Work-repeat	So slow (in working)

Verb plus Verb Compound shows that verb ends with a vowel can be combined with a verb either starts with a vowel or a consonant as following examples:

<u>Verb + Verb</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Pote + appi	<b>Pote appi</b>	Turning-tangled	Deceive
Pehuru + penge	<b>Pehuru penge</b>	Change-think	Sharing

The combination shows that no verb ends with consonant combining with a Verb starts with a consonant.

Table 4.5. Noun plus Adjective Idioms

Noun + adjective		Compounds	Meaning	
Noun	Adjective		Literal	Real
Worai	Watta	Worai watta	Land-break	Hungry
Ana	Mid'a	Ana mid'a	Child-yesterday	The youth
Dauu	Ae	Dauu ae	People-many	King
Banni	Ae	Banni ae	Woman-many	Queen
Mone	le	Mone ie	Man-good	Handsome
Banni	le	Banni ie	Woman-good	Beautiful
Rai	Wawa	Rai wawa	Land-down	Earth
D'aii	le	D'aii ie	Want-good	Earthquake
Aiikebahhu	Miha	Aiikebahhu miha	Sweat-self	Result of someone's effort
Mone	Miha	Mone miha	Man-alone	Single boy
Banni	Miha	Banni miha	Woman-alone	Single girl
Wuri	Ae	Wuri ae	Ear-many	Manager
Dauu	Waj'a	Dauu waj'a	People-iron	So strong

Rauu	Kolo	Rauu kolo	Leaf-sprout	Generation
Aii	Ae	Aii ae	Water-big	Big family
Aii	Iki	Aii iki	Water-small	Small family
Roj'ara	Kerabba	Roj'ara kerabba	Way-dark	Lie

Noun plus Adjective Compounds on table 4.5 shows that Noun ends with a vowel can be combined with an adjective either starts with a vowel or a consonant as following examples:

<u>Noun + Adjective</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Banni + Miha	<b>Banni miha</b>	Woman-alone	Single girl
Wuri + Ae	<b>Wuri ae</b>	Ear-many	Manager

The data shows that there is no Noun ends with consonant combining with an adjective starts with a consonant.

Table 4.6. Adjective plus Noun Idioms

Adjective + Noun		Compounds	Meaning	
Adjective	Noun		Literal	Real
Maringi	Kewadu	Maringi kewadu	Cold-brain	Smart
Majjanni	Kewadu	Majjanni kewadu	Heavy-brain	Stupid
Hewe'u	Kae	Hewe'u kae	Light-hand	Generous
Hala	Kewadu	Hala kewadu	Wrong-brain	Crazy
D'ida	Ade	D'ida ade	High-heart	Arrogant
Made	Ao	Made ao	Die-lime	Impotence
Wawa	Ade	Wawa ade	Down-heart	Polite
Madera	Rolai	Madera rolai	Long-tile	Animal
Mada	Lae	Mada lae	Raw-herd	Miracle
Wauu	D'allu	Wauu d'allu	Smelt-stomach	Lie
Mariu	Ub'a	Mariu ub'a	Sharp-mouth	Prowling
Miri	Kewadu	Miri kewadu	Oblique-brain	Crazy
Huti	Aii	Huti aii	Drop-water	Handsome/beautiful
Mauu	Ela	Mauu ela	Clear-eye	Pay attention
Hewatti	Uba	Hewatti uba	Splash-mouth	Fussy
Mea	Ela	Mea ela	Red-eyes	Be angry
Keraggu	D'allu	Keraggu d'allu	Tremble-stomach	Afraid

B'ale	Ai	B'ale ai	Back-hand	Replying
B'ale	Kattu	B'ale kattu	Back-head	Die
Mahhu	Ngallu	Mahhu ngallu	Exit-wind	Flatus
Adu	Kewadu	Adu kewadu	Solid-brain	Difficult to understand
Majanni	Ub'a	Majanni ub'a	Heavy-mouth	Difficult to talk
Majanni	Ela	Majanni ela	Heavy-eyes	Sleepy
Balla	Ade	Balla ade	Broad-heart	Happy
B'addu	Ade	B'addu ade	Blind-heart	Cruel
B'addu	Lete	B'addu lete	Blind-letter	Can't read/write
Maringi	Ra	Maringi ra	Cold-blood	Difficult to angry
Ked'ue	Penge	Ked'ue penge	Two-think	Confuse
Pad'di	Kae	Pad'di kae	Itch-hand	Always fight something
B'addu	Penge	B'addu penge	Blind-think	Can't think anymore
Balla	Uba	Balla uba	Broad-mouth	Bragging
Balla	D'allu	Balla d'allu	Broad-stomach	Eat a lot
Lumu	Ade	Lumu ade	Soft-heart	The best character
Kob'o	Penge	Kob'o penge	Narrow-think	Not very clever

Adjective plus Noun Compound shows that an adjective ends with a vowel can be combined with a noun either starts with a vowel or a consonant as following examples:

<u>Adjective + Noun</u>	<u>Compounds</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>	<u>Real Meaning</u>
Maringi + Kewadu	<b>Maringi kewadu</b>	Cold-brain	Smart
Lumu + Ade	<b>Lumu ade</b>	Soft-heart	The best character

It is obvious from the above table that there are no adjective ends with a consonant combining with a noun start with a consonant.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Raijua Compounds Meaning

Following are discussions showing all forms of Compounds in sentences found in Raijua Dialect. Obviously, not all Compounds are put into sentences, but at least two examples each form to represent RD Compounds as a whole.

### 5.2. Noun plus Noun Compounds (N +N)

5.2.1. **SRD.** Pa Warru wadu hedui ei loko.

**ET.** On month stone difficult water river.

**FET.** It is difficult to get water in dry season.

The meaning of the above example shows that none of the combined words represents members of the compound: Warru wadu = month stone becomes **dry season**.

- 5.2.2 **SRD.** Kewadu kattu Lobo tada do nganga, mi kewadukattu anynyu.  
**ET.** Lobo know not something as brain head turtle.  
**FET.** Lobo knows nothing as turtle's brain.

This example shows a comparison of ones head as stupid as turtle. This compound shows that one of the words holds the meaning within it: kewadu kattu = brain head means **brain**.

- 5.2.3. **SRD.** Hohe ne lada nyiu ta tao kekai.  
**ET.** Trim those sticks coconut to make broom.  
**FET.** Trim those coconut leave sticks to make broom.

This compound shows combination of two words and holds both meanings within it: lada nyiu = sticks coconut becomes **coconut leave sticks**.

### 5.3. Noun plus Verbs Compounds (N + V)

- 5.3.1. **SRD.** Anaiki nani pedute ne ama no mi habakao.  
**ET.** Little kid this follows that his father as leaf water container  
**FET.** That child likes to follow his father as a leaf water cup attached to his father.

This compound shows combination of 2 words and holds both meanings within it: habakao = leaf water cup becomes **leaf water container**.

- 5.3.2. **SRD.** Banni weka nani meleka kai mi kewunu tunu rai made ana do  
mone miha, ina no meleka kai (bongkok) mi kewuwu tunu.  
**ET.** Woman old skinny crooked as husk coconut that being burn since died  
child which male own, mother his skinny as burned coconut husk.  
**FET.** Since the death of her only begotten son, the mother becomes skinny  
and crooked as burned coconut's husks.

Compound five shows the combination of two words which hold both meanings in it as kewunu tunu = coconut husks burned means burned **coconut husks**.

5.4. Verb plus Noun Compounds (V + N)

- 5.4.1. **SRD.** Happi henga le dedho ama b'ale ti lai kako,  
 hob'e mi ihi ammu no nga pegu pegallo.  
**ET.** Draw breath please before father back from case travel,  
 attack by member house(wife) with grumbling.  
**FET.** Grumblingly the wife attacks her husband who just arrived.

No word holds its meaning within this compound: Happi henga le dedho = Draw breath before becomes **just arrive**.

- 5.4.2. **SRD.** Alla petakka li ama no, hamme nga pengattu beattu mi ana no.  
**ET.** After advice father her, accepted nodding head by child the.  
**FET.** After her father advice, the child accepts it by nodding.

Both words in the compound hold their meanings as in: petakka li = advice becomes **advice**.

- 5.4.3. **SRD.** Ngaka i'a ko keweko rulai, a'do mi au  
 dod'o i'a b'ale tao ie dou.  
**ET.** Dog knows to wag tail, not like  
 you do not know pay did good people.  
**FET.** Dog knows how to wag its tail, not like you who do not know how to thank people.

This compound shows the combination of two words which hold both meanings in it keweko rulai = wag tail becomes **wags its tail**.

- 5.4.4. **SRD.** Ri miki bubud'ara nga ihianga do pote, ta  
mere'a ra ke no j'e kud'e pa uba.  
**ET.** Because too angry to friend who lies, so  
 boil blood of him and punch on mouth.  
**FET.** Too angry to his friend who lies, he gives a punch on his friend's mouth.

The meaning of the example shows that none of the combined words represents meaning of the members of the compound: mere'a ra = boil blood becomes **angry**.

- 5.4.5. **SRD.** Ta nuni anni bee no ti era j'agga  
 mowi nihi wakka, makka d'oke ta j'agga.  
**ET.** Thus withdraw him self from place work  
 because too old. strong not again to work.  
**FET.** Due to old age and unable to work anymore, he quits from work.

This compound shows the combination of two words which hold both meanings in it nuni anni = withdraw himself becomes **he quits from**.

- 5.4.6. **SRD.** La'a rui le Wadu pemou ne d'oka keb'ui a'a no  
d'ole he doi mara ke.  
**ET.** Work hard too Wadu cleans the garden nuts brother his  
none any money coin too.  
**FET.** Even Wadu works hard cleaning his brother's nuts field,  
no penny been paid to him.

This compound shows that both words hold the meaning within it: La'a rui = work hard becomes **works hard**.

#### 5.5. Verb plus Verb Compounds (V + V)

- 5.5.1. **SRD.** Dhai pote appi ne mone mena'o nanni.  
**ET.** Too bit about this man thief that.  
**FET.** That thief is too tricky.

This compound shows that one of the words holds the meaning within it: pote appi = too bit about becomes **too tricky**.

- 5.5.2. **SRD.** Tu kenoto ana no ro mita heujhu headde  
ta pehuru penge he ro do wini huhu.  
**ET.** For dowry child their for gather together  
exchange ideas of them who family relative.  
**FET.** For their child's wedding, a family and relatives gathering is needed  
for a exchanging ideas to find harmony way out.

There are two compounds appear in the example: the first shows one of the combined words represents meaning of the compound as in: heujhu headde = gather together becomes **relatives gathering**. The second shows that both words hold the meaning within it pehuru penge = exchange ideas becomes **exchanging ideas**.

#### 5.6. Noun plus Adjective Compounds (N + Adj)

- 5.6.1. **SRD.** Dou rai wawa do tobo ri hala nga ludy.  
**ET.** Human ground under who full of mistake and save.  
**FET.** Human beings are full of mistakes and sins.



This compound shows that one of the words hold the same meaning within it: wolaji woduri = jewelry becomes **jewelry**.

**Notes:**

**SRD.** = Sabu Raijua Dialect

**ET.** = English translation

**EFT.** = English free translation

From previous examples, Noun plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.1), Noun plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.2), Verb plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.3), Verb plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.4), Noun plus Adjective Compounds (Table 4.5) and Adjective plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.6), all forms show no gliding of sounds found in Sabu Raijua Dialect Compounds. It indicates that, except their meaning, those who know individual words can compose sentences in that language/dialect using Compounds easily.

It is interesting to see that only **Noun and Adjective Compounds**, sample 5.6.1. has some changes in its form as in hala + ludu becomes hala nga ludu (additional nga), but not for example 5.6.2. as in the following.

1. Dou rai wawa do tobo ri hala nga ludu.
2. Pa rai wawa mudhe pi'a dhoke dou do woie ade.

## **6. Conclusion**

Description about Compounds of Sabu Raijua dialect shows that all Compounds consists of combination of two words and none of the idioms consists of more than two words. They are mentioned as: Noun plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.1.), Noun plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.2.), Verb plus Noun Compounds (Table 4.3.), Verb plus Verb Compounds (Table 4.4), Noun plus Adjective Idioms (Table 4.5.) and Adjective plus Noun Idioms (Table 4.6.). All Compounds combinations follow similar type of constructions as first word ends with a vowel can be combined with any words start either with a vowel or consonant, except Noun and verb combinations do not have nouns end in vowel combined with a verb start with a vowel.

There are at least three important notes found in this dialect as (1) no changes of sound in Compounds combination of Sabu Raijua dialect, which indicates that except meaning, writing is considered as not difficult for new comers or learners, (2) no consonant endings in Sabu language, especially Raijua dialect under discussion, (3). There is no change of Compounds in sentences, except Compounds in sentence in idiom type 5 as shown in sample 5.6.1.: Dou rai wawa do tobo ri hala nga ludu: in compound hala + ludu becomes hala nga ludu. It is important to note that point three in conclusion above needs to be answered by other researchers. It is due to the result of the findings that there is no other infix or changes in the data so far, except only one sentence as above mentioned.

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