Syntactical Construction of Verbal Composition

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ABSTRACT

One of the morphological processes combining two or more elements of a word (morpheme) to create new meanings is called composition. The process of forming compound words has the development of forms based on parts of speech's construction, namely nominal composition, verbal composition, and adjunctive composition. This research was aimed at examining the forming of verbal composition in narrative discourse. The object employed in this research was narrative discourse while the method used was qualitative descriptive one. The research was conducted by recording words that indicated verbal composition in a table that was made based on the research questions. It was found that there were two processes of forming verbal composition. They were (1) the forming of basic verbal compositions and (2) the forming of repetitive compositions. These compositions can be formed from the basic: verb + verb (V + V), and Adjective + Verb (Adjunctive Adverb + Verb (Adv. + V).

Keywords: *Construction, Composition, Syntactic, Verbal*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication tools are important tools for human beings as a medium to express ideas that are to be conveyed and are able to convey the message received. Language as one of the communication tools can connect people with each other in interacting. Communication will not occur perfectly if there is no response from the participants. Humans communicate with others using language. It is related to [13] who defined language as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates. [7] also stated that language determine what people notice, what categories they establish, what choices they believe are available.

Furthermore, Kridalaksana in [8] stated that language is a sound sign system that is agreed to be used by members of certain community groups in cooperating, communicating, and identifying themselves. This understanding means not a number of elements that are collected irregularly. Language elements are "arranged" like repetitive patterns so that even one part is not performed, the whole utterance can be understood perfectly. This trait can be further elaborated that language is systematic meaning language and it can be broken down into limited units combined with predictable rules. Language is systematic that means it is not a single system but consists of several subsystems, namely phonological subsystems, grammatical subsystems, and lexicon subsystems.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in the meaning of words on word classes and the meaning of words. The forms of words can change into parts of speech and word meanings occur due to morphological processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition (compounding). Components or word-forming elements, namely morphemes (basic morphemes or morphemes added). Composition is a morphological process in forming a word by combining two or more words into one, creating new word meanings. The results of the composition process are words commonly referred to as compound words.

1.1. Review of Related Literature

1.1.1. Morphology

While syntax is concerned with how words arrange themselves into constructions, morphology is the concerned with the forms of words themselves [10]. Morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word structure and the effect of changes in word structure on word classes and word meanings [12]. Word can also be defined as the bearers of meaning in language having central role to play in the coding of meaning. [5]. Furthermore, [3]

etymologically the word "morphology" comes from the word "morph" which means "form" and "ogy" which means "science", so what is meant by morphology is the knowledge of the forms and formation of words. Activities in forming words need a component or word-forming elements, namely morphemes in the form of basic morphemes and affixes with various tools for the formation of words, such as affixes in affixation, duplication in reduplication (repetition), merging in the formation of words through composition, etc.

Furthermore, Schmid[14] stated that morphology looks at both sides of linguistic signs, i.e. at the form and the meaning, combining the two perspectives in order to analyse and describe both the component parts of words and the principles underlying the composition of words. Chaer [3] added that the process of morphology is a system of word formation from a basic form through affixing (affixation or affix), repetition (reduplication), merging (composition), shortening (acronym), and changing status (conversion). The basic form of forming tools (affixation, reduplication, composition, acronym, and conversion), grammatical meaning and the results of the formation process are components in the morphological process. This process is different from morphological analysis which separates words (as syntactic units) into smaller parts or units.

1.1.2. Composition

According to Chaer [3] composition is a process of combining the basis with the basis (usually in the form of roots and influential forms) to accommodate a concept that has not been existed in a word. The composition process in Indonesian is an important mechanism in the formation and enrichment of vocabulary. The compounding process or composition is the event of combining two or more basic morphemes in a coherent manner and creating a relatively new meaning. The results of the compounding process are called compound shapes, such as *kamar tidur, buku tulis, kaki tangan, keras kepala, meja makan, mata air, sapu tangan* and *simpang siur*. The compound forms in the examples mentioned above consist of a combination of the basic forms of *kamar* and *tidur, buku* and *tulis, kaki* and *tangan, keras* and *kepala, meja* and *makan, mata* and *air, sapu* and *tangan*, as well as *simpang* and *siur*[11].

Furthermore, [2] added that morphologically complex word recruits compositional procedures appears to depend on the properties of the particular word-formation process at hand. Since the types of word formation that appear to enlist composition include regular in action and productivity derivation. Compound words are bound and close because they have the following characteristics:

(1) the two words or more cannot be exchanged in position because of their close location and composition, for example *mata sapi* cannot be said to be *sapi mata* and the *kapal terbang* cannot be said to *terbang kapal*;

(2) the compound words cannot be really separated by a word, for example *mata sapi* is not *matanya sapi* and *kapal terbang* is not *kapal yang terbang*;

(3) if compound words are given affixes or affixes, then all words including affixes cannot be inserted, for example, *mata sapinya* is not *matanya sapi*, *kapal terbangnya* is not *kapalnya terbang*, *mempertanggungjawabkan* is not *mempertanggungkan jawab*, and *pendayagunaan* is not *pendayaan guna*;

(4) designating or creating an understanding, for example: *mata sapi*: one meaning one thing (Javanese: *ceplok*), *kapal terbang*: one meaning one thing (*pesawat*).

1.1.2.1. Types of Compound Words (Composition)

Muslich [11] stated types of compounding words can be investigated based on the supporting elements which form the compound words can be divided into three types; those are:

(1) A compound word in which the initial element is modified (D) by the second element (M) is distinguished into two kinds, namely:

    a. *karmadharaya,*for example *orang kecil, hari besar, meja hijau* and etc;

    b. *tatpurusa*, for example *meja tulis, ruang tamu*, and *kamar mandi*;

(2) a compound form in which the first element describes (M) the second element (D), for examples *perdana mentri, purbakala, bala tentara, akil balig;*

(3) a compound form that has elements not explaining each other but only a series of parallel (copulative) and commonly called as *dwandwa*.

Based on the construction of the parts of speech, the forms of compound words can be divided into some categories:

(1) Nominal composition, which is the composition in the nominal category clause unit. For examples, *kakek nenek, meja kayu, sate kambing, baju baru*.

(2) Verbal composition, which is the composition in the verbal category clause unit. For examples;*menyanyi menari, datang menghadap,gigit jari, lompat galah, makan besar*.

(3) Adjectival composition, which is the composition in the adjectival category clause unit. For examples;*kaya miskin, tua muda, besar kecil, putih baru, sangat indah, merah darah, keras hati*.

Samsuri in [11] stated that compound classification based on the construction of the parts of speech can be divided into 9 groups;

(1) N-N (Noun-Noun), for examples; *tuan tanah, kepala batu, mata keranjang, tanah air*.

(2) N-V (Noun-Verb), for examples; *roti bakar, kursi goyang, kamar tidur, ayam sabung*.

(3) N-A (Noun-Adjective), for examples; *kursi malas, hidung belang, kepala dingin, bini muda*

(4) V-N (Verb-Noun), for examples; *tolak peluru, tusuk jarum, masuk angin, balas budi*.

(5) V-V (Verb-Verb), for examples; *turun minum, temu karya, pukul mundur, pulang pergi*.

(6) V-A (Verb-Adjective), for examples; *tertangkap basah, tahu beres, adu untung, melonjak tinggi,berkata keras, loncat tinggi*.

(7) A-N (Adjective-Noun), for examples; *gatal mulut, haus darah, tinggi hati, besar kepala*.

(8) A-V (Adjective-Verb), for examples; *salah ambil, salah lihat, buruk sangka*;

(9) A-A (Adjective-Adjective), for examples; *panjang lebar, tua renta, lemah lembut,kering kerontang*

1.1.2.2. Verbal Composition

Chaer [3] stated that verbal composition is a composition which is in the verbal category clause unit. It can be formed from;

(1) verb + verb, for examples;

menyanyi menari, datang menghadap, duduk termenung, lari bersembunyi;

(2) verb + noun,

for examples; *gigit jari, membanting tulang, makan tangan, lompat galah*;.

(3) verb + adjektive, for examples;

lompat tingi, lari cepat,berkata keras, makan besar;

(4) adverb + verb, for examples;

sudah makan, tidak dating, belum jumpa, masih tidur.

Chaer [3] stated that the process of formation of verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, they express ;

(1) 'ordinary combination, between the two elements can be inserted the word 'dan' . this meaning can occur if;

a. both elements have the same component of meaning a two synonymous words, for examples; *bimbang ragu, bujuk rayu, caci maki, gelak tawa, hilang lenyap, ikut serta, kasih saying, tegur sapa, turut serta*;

b. both elements are members of one field of meaning, for examples;*belajar mengajar, makan minum, menyanyi menari, baca tulis, tanya jawab, tingkah laku*;

c. the two elements are an antonymous pair, for examples;*jual beli, jatuh bangun, timbul tenggelam*.

The grammatical meaning of this group depends on the sentence. One context can mean 'and' in another context means 'or'.

(2) 'combining opposites', so that it can inserted the word 'atau' between the two elements. This meaning is obtained if the two elements are an antonymous pair, for examples;*hidup mati, gerak diam, rebah bangun, jual beli, maju mundur, pulang pergi, bongkar pasang*;

(3) 'sambil', it can be inserted the word 'sambil' among the two elements. This grammatical meaning can be obtained if the two elements are two actions that can be done together, only the first element must have components of meaning (+ action) and (+ motion) while the second element has components of meaning (+ action) and (-motion), for examples;*datang membawa, datang menangis, datang meringis, duduk berbicara, duduk bersiul, lari tertawa-tawa*;

(4) 'lalu', it can be inserted the word 'lalu' among the two elements. This meaning can occur if the first element has meaning (+ action) and (+

motion) the second element has components of meaning (+ action) and (-move), for examples;*datang berteriak-teriak, melompat menendang, pulang menangis, menerkam menggigit.*

(5) '*untuk*', it can be inserted the word '*untuk*' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained when the first element has a meaning component (+ action) and (+ motion) the second element has a meaning component (+ action) and (+ suggestion), e.g.*datang menagih* (hutang), *pergi membayar* (pajak), *datang menghadap* (beliau), *pergi berobat, lari bersembunyi, duduk berunding;*

(6) '*dengan*', it can be inserted the word '*dengan*' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ action) and (+ motion) the second element has a component of meaning (+ action) and (+ condition), e.g.*datang merangkak ngesot, datang pulang terpincang-pincang, menangis tersedu-sedu, pulang menggendong adik;*

(7) '*secara*', it can be inserted the word '*secara*' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ action) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ way), for examples;*terjun bebas, makan besar-besaran, lari cepat, kerja paksa, cetak ulang, tukar tambah, lari beranting, jalan pintas;*

(8) '*alat*', it can be inserted the word '*alat*' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ action) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ tool) or (+ the used), for examples;*balap mobil, balap sepeda, lempar lembing, lempar cakram, tolak peluru, lompat galah, terjun payung;*

(9) '*waktu*', it can be inserted the word '*waktu*' among the two elements.This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ activity) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ when) or (+ when), for examples; *ronda malam, jaga malam, apel pagi, tidur siang, kawin muda, makan siang, makan sahur, shalat subuh.*

(10) '*karena*', it can be inserted the word '*karena*' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ event) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ cause), for examples;

cerai mati, mabuk laut, mabuk udara, mabuk asmara, mabuk dara, mandi darah, mandi keringat;

(11) '*terhadap*', it can be inserted the word '*terhadap* or *akan* ' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ event) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ danger), for examples;*kedap air, kedap udara, tahan panas, kedap suara, tahan peluru, tahan banting, tahan uji, tahan lapar;*

(12) '*menjadi*', it can be inserted the word '*menjadi* ' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ cause) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ effect), for examples; *jatuh cinta, jatuh sakit, jatuh miskin, naik haji, bagi rata, pergi haji, masuk islam, masuk tentara;*

(13) '*sehingga*', it can be inserted the word '*menjadi* or *sampai* ' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a meaning component (+ action) and the second element has a meaning component (+ ending), e.g.*tembak mati, tembak jatuh, beri tahu, pukul mundur, sebar luas, buang habis, lempar jauh;*

(14) '*menuju*', it can be inserted the word '*ke* or *menuju* ' among the two elements. This meaning can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (+ direction of movement) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ direction of purpose), for examples; *belok kiri, belok kanan, hadap kiri, hadap kanan, masuk desa, masuk sekolah, naik darat, pulang kampung, lirik kanan, lirik kiri;*

(15) '*arah kedatangan*', it can be inserted the word '*dari*' among the two elements. This meaning can occur if the first element has a component of meaning (+ direction of movement) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ place of activity), for examples;*pulang kantor, pulang kerja, usai sekolah,bubar rapat, habis mandi;*

(16) '*seperti*', it can be inserted the word '*seperti* atau *sebagai*' among the two elements. This meaning can occur if the first element has a component of meaning (+ state) and the second element has a component of meaning (+ comparison), for examples;*lurus tabung, mati kutu, buta ayam, kawin ayam, lari-lari anjing.*

2. METHODS

Research methods are the tools, procedures and techniques chosen in conducting research (in collecting data). Language research techniques are closely related to the purpose of language research in collecting and studying data, as well as studying linguistic phenomena [6]. According to Mahsun [9] in the research methods section explained the way the research will be conducted which includes research materials, tools, research paths, variables and data to be provided and data analysis.

The research employed descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data because it seeks to describe the structure of verbal compositions that have an equal, opposite, and synonymic relationship between the elements forming verbal compositions as stated by[14] that did not only rely on the documents consisting words, phrases, and sentences in the Indonesian written narrative text as the data, but it also included the contextual meaning of the data. The data sources of the research are Indonesian written narrative discourse. It is based on the use of Indonesian forms of the process of forming compound words (composition) which have the development of word class construction forms and the relationship of meaning between the forming elements. The form of composition used, namely the composition with verbal word classes that have an equal, opposite, and synonymous relationship between the forming elements. The research data can be in the form of language, namely the linguistic context in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, morphemes that are examined appropriately and correctly. The linguistic data that is examined must be in the form of a linguistic context or situation that allows certain aspects to be examined and can be analyzed.

The data in this study are in the form of words in narrative discourse. The steps of data collection in this study were carried out by: 1) observation, 2) object determination, 3) rubric selection, 4) data identification, and 5) coding. Data processing is an effort made to classify, classify the data obtained. This stage is carried out by researchers in an effort to group, equate the same data and distinguish data that is indeed different, and set aside in other groups of similar but not the same data. The purpose of this data processing is to solve the problem under study, so researchers must be really full concentration. The raw data that has been collected needs to be solved in groups so that the data has meaning to answer the problems in the study. Data processing is carried out through the following steps: 1) data grouping, 2) data description, 3) data analysis.

Data analysis in this study uses non-statistic analysis patterns because the data in this study are in the form of description of words, namely regarding the structure of verbal compounds (compositions) that have a grammatical meaning relationship which states the combination of opposing and combined meanings that state 'sambil/while'.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Syntactical Construction of Verbal Composition

3.1.1.1. Verbal composition that expresses grammatically meaning "the combining opposites" like the following data:

Data 1:

Suasana desa sejak pukul 21.00 sampai pukul 05.00 pagi tidak ada warga yang keluar masuk dari pasar. (I/KVG/N1)

Verbal composition can be formed from Verb + Verb as the data above. The combination of two or more basic morphemes is coherent and creates a relatively new meaning. Citation of the data (1), the words in bold *keluar masuk*. The word *keluar masuk* is formed from the element *keluar* which is classified as a verb (V) and the elements of *masuk* as a verb (V) form a compound word (composition) *keluar masuk* (V). The formation of the verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, including the stating meanings.The two elements are an antonymous pair so that both elements can be inserted the word '*atau*'. The word *keluar masuk* is the use of a verbal composition meaningful in combination with grammatical contradictions that mean *keluar* atau *masuk*.

Data 2:

Pasar tradisional yang buka sejak sore dilanjut malam hingga pagi. Kios dan pedagang di jalan jual beli sayuran dengan harga yang sangat murah. (I/KVG/N1)

Verbal composition can be formed from Verb + Verb as the data above. The combination of two or more basic morphemes is coherent and creates a relatively new meaning.

Based on the data (2), the words in bold, namely *jual* and *beli*. The word is formed from the '*jual*' element classified as a verb (V) and the word '*beli*' element classified as a verb (V) forming a combination

of words (composition) *jual beli* (V). The formation of the verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, including the stating meanings.Both of these elements can be obtained if the first element has a component of meaning (action) that is in the word '*jual*' and the second element has a meaning component (motion) in the word '*beli*' so that between the two elements can be inserted the word '*lalu*'. The word '*jual beli*' is the use of verbal compositions meaning grammatical '*lalu*' which means *jual lalu beli*.

3.1.1.2. Verbal composition means grammatically which states 'sambil/while' as follows:

Data 3:

> *Para pedagang datang membawa Tosa untuk mengangkut barang jualan. Mereka setiap hari memindahkan barang dagangan ke tempat yang dituju.* (I/KVG/N1)

From the data 3, it can be said that verbal composition can be formed from Verb + Verb as the data above. Furthermore, the combination of two or more basic morphemes is coherent and creates a relatively new meaning.Based on the data (3) the words are printed in bold, that is, the word '*datang membawa* '. The word is formed from the elements of the word '*datang*' which is classified as a verb (V) and the element ' *membawa*' belonging to a verb (V). The process of forming a verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, including the meaning which states '*sambil*', thus among the two elements, can be inserted the word "*sambil*". The two words form a combination of words in the form of verb composition. The grammatical meaning of the composition can be obtained if the two elements of the word are two actions taken together. Thus, the two words '*datang membawa*' are carried out together, which '*datang*' while '*membawa*'. The structure of the composition of the verb comes to have a component of meaning, namely: the first element (+ action) and (+ motion), the second element has components of meaning (+ action) and (-motion).

Data 4:

Pak Truno memandikan burung perkutut di halaman. Kang Kirno *duduk berbicara* menemani di sebelahnya menyampaikan situasi desa yang sekarang tidak aman. (I/KVG/N2)

Data 4 showed that verbal composition can also be formed from Verb + Verb. Furthermore, the combination of two or more basic morphemes is coherent and creates a relatively new meaning. Based

on data (4) words in bold, i.e. the words '*duduk berbicara*'. The word is formed from the elements '*duduk*' which is classified as a verb (V) and element '*berbicara*' belonging to a verb (V). The process of forming a verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, including the meaning which states '*sambil*', thus among the two elements, can be inserted the word "*sambil*" .The two words form a combination of words in the form of verb composition. The grammatical meaning of the composition can be obtained if the two elements of the word are two actions carried out simultaneously. Thus, the word *duduk berbicara* in the form of actions taken together, which is '*duduk*' while '*berbicara*'. The structure of the verbal composition '*duduk berbicara*' has a component of meaning, namely: first element (+ action) and (+ motion), the second element has components of meaning (+ action) and (-motion)

Data 5:

> *Satu keluarga Pak Truno mendiami rumah kuno bersama lima orang anak. Simbok Truno datang menggendong cucu yang masih baru lahir sebulan yang lalu.* (I/KVG/N5).

In addition, data 5 also showed that verbal composition can be formed from Verb + Verb. The combination of two or more basic morphemes is coherent and creates a relatively new meaning. Based on the data (5) words in bold, namely the words *datang menggendong*. The word is formed from the element of the word "*datang*" which is classified as a verb (V) and the other element of "mengegndong" which is classified as a verb (V). The process of forming a verbal composition creates several grammatical meanings, including the meaning which states '*sambil*', so that among the two elements, it can inserted. The two words "*datang menggendong*" form a combination of words in the form of a verb composition. The grammatical meaning of the composition can be obtained if the two elements of the word are two actions taken simultaneously. Thus, the words "*datang menggendong*" showed an action taken together, which is "*datang sambil menggendong*" The composition structure of the verbs "datang menggendong" has a meaning component, namely: the first element (+ action) and (+ motion) then the second element has a meaning component (+ action) and (-motion).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be found some conclusions that verbal composition means

grammatically which states 'the combining opposites' in narrative discourse denoted data (a) *keluar masuk*. The word '*keluar masuk*' is an antonymous pair so that the two elements can be inserted words '*atau*', (b) the word '*jual beli*', the first element '*jual*' and the second element '*beli*' have a component of meaning (motion). The word '*jual beli*' can be inserted the word '*lalu*' between the two elements.

Verbal composition grammatically states 'while/sambil' which has a component of the meaning of the first elements (+ action) and (+ motion). Data (a) '*datang membawa*', the structure of the composition of verbs '*datang membawa*';have a component of meaning, namely: the first element (+ action) and (+ motion), the second element has the components of meaning (+ action) and (-motion), (2) *duduk berbicara*, the structure of the composition of the word '*duduk berbicara*' has a meaning component, namely: the first element (+ action) and (+ motion) and the second element has the meaning component (+ action) and (-motion).

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