

The Compounding Processs of *Bahasa Banjar* (an Initiation Towards Learning *Bahasa Banjar* as Local Content)

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the compounding process in Bahasa Banjar in its basic forms based on word classes. The research design is in the form of qualitative descriptive. The data used is in the form of primary data, namely native speakers and secondary data, namely documents related to the compounding of bahasa Banjar such as research results, books, and dictionaries. Data was collected from interview. The data analysis procedure was carried out through three flows of activities that occurred simultaneously, following the concept put forward by (Miles et al., 2014): data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions/verification. In this study triangulation of data sources and peer checking (Flick, 2009) was applied to check the validity of the data. Based on the word classes which form compounds in Bahasa Banjar, it can be concluded ten forms. Those are 1) Noun+Noun, 2) Noun+Verb, 3) Noun+Adjective, 4) Noun+Numeral, 5) Noun+Pronoun, 6) Verb+Noun, 7) Verb+Verb, 8) Verbs+Adjectives, 9) Adjective+Noun, 10) Adjective+Adjective. Some compound morpheme functions can change word class and some cannot change word class. The meanings of compound morphemes can be different from its constituent elements and can be related to the constituent elements.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses pemajemukan dalam Bahasa Banjar. Desain penelitian berbentuk deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang dipakai berbentuk data primer, yaitu penutur asli dan data sekunder, yaitu dokumen yang terkait dengan pemajemukan bahasa Banjar seperti hasil-hasil penelitian, buku-buku, dan kamus. Untuk mengumpulkan data dilakukan interview. Prosedur analisis data dilakukan melalui tiga alur kegiatan yang terjadi secara bersamaan, mengikuti konsep yang dikemukakan oleh (Miles et al., 2014) yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, dan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Dalam penelitian ini triangulasi sumber data dan pemeriksaan sejawat (Flick, 2009) diterapkan untuk mengecek keabsahan data. Berdasarkan golongan kata yang membentuk kata majemuk dalam bahasa Banjar, dapat disimpulkan sepuluh bentuk. Itu adalah 1) Kata Benda+Kata Benda, 2) Kata Benda+Kata Kerja, 3) Kata Benda+Kata Sifat, 4) Kata Benda+Angka, 5) Kata Benda+ Kata Ganti, 6) Kata Kerja+Kata Benda, 7) Kata Kerja+Kata Kerja, 8) Kata Kerja+Kata Sifat, 9) Kata Sifat+Kata Benda, 10) Kata Sifat+Kata Sifat. Beberapa fungsi morfem majemuk dapat mengubah kelas kata dan beberapa tidak dapat mengubah kelas kata. Makna morfem majemuk dapat berbeda dengan unsur penyusunnya dan dapat berhubungan dengan unsur penyusunnya.



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INTRODUCTION

Bahasa Banjar is the language used by Banjarese people. Geographi-cally, this tribe initially inhabited almost the entire territory of the province of South Kalimantan today.

Due to migration or mixing of the population and culture for centuries, Banjarese people and *Bahasa Banjar* spread to the coastal areas of Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. There are even several places on the island of Sumatra which have happened to be settlements of migrants from Banjar for a long time, such as in Muara Tungkal, Sapat, Tam-bilahan, Tebing, and Binjai. The spread of *Bahasa Banjar* also covers Jambi, Riau and Medan.

Bahasa Banjar has two dialects, which are *Banjar Kuala* dialect (BBK) and *Banjar Hulu* dialect (BBH). BBK in terms of phonology, morphology and syntax is not much different from BBH except in terms of the vowel sound system, the use of certain vocabulary and the consonant clusters. This situation makes the speakers of both dialects do not experience difficulties in understanding in their social interactions even though each of these parties uses their own dialect.

The research about *Bahasa Banjar* compounding is a continuation of previous research which is relatively the same, that is *Bahasa Banjar's* affixation ((Rusdiana, 2016). First, affixation is a study that describes the process of word formation by combining affixes in basic forms, then compounding is a study that describes the process of word formation by combining one basic form with another and the combination creates a new meaning, which is a meaning that deviates from conventional meaning of each basic form (Strazny, 2005). Second, this research was conducted in order to support the development and preservation of regional languages in accordance with the mandate of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 24 of 2009 Article 42

Paragraph 13. It is said that regional governments are obliged to develop, foster, and protect regional languages and literature so that they continue to fulfill their position and function in social life according to with the development of the times and so that it remains part of the richness of Indonesian culture.

One of the efforts of the South Kalimantan provincial government in the context of preserving *Bahasa Banjar* is to issue a local government regulation article 26 paragraph 44, regarding content material based on local excellence that is optional, one of which is the regional language, *Bahasa Banjar*. Unfortunately, so far learning *Bahasa Banjar* is still experiencing several obstacles in primary and secondary schools in South Kalimantan region. According to teachers in scientific discussion forum, one of their difficulties in teaching *Bahasa Banjar* is due to the limited teaching materials based on student needs. So far, teachers have used more teaching materials that has been compiled by KKG (*Kelompok Kerja Guru*) or teacher working group at elementary school and MGMP (*Musyawaharah Guru Mata Pelajaran*) or subject teacher discussion forum at secondary schools.

Based on the importance, it is necessary to conduct a study about word compounding process in *Bahasa Banjar*. The process of forming compound words in *Bahasa Banjar* can be divided into four, namely (1) compounding processes based on basic forms (2) compounding processes based on grammatical relationships between elements, (3) compounding processes based on semantic relationships between elements, and (4) compounding process based on the number of basic forms. This study is focused to the process of compounds

based on its basic word. It is expected that the result can be used as a guide for local content teachers, *Bahasa Banjar*, in preparing teaching materials according to their needs in the field. Besides that, Banjarese speakers can use the results of this study as a reference in further research on the process of compounding Banjar language.

METHODS

The research design used here is qualitative descriptive design. The data is in two forms. The first one is primary data, which is native speakers of *Bahasa Banjar*. The native speakers are chosen based on (Chelliah & de Reuse, 2011). The second form of data is secondary data, which are documents related to the compounding of *bahasa Banjar* such as research results, books, and dictionaries. Data was collected from interview. The data analysis procedure was carried out through three flows of activities that occurred simultaneously, following the concept put forward by (Miles et al., 2014) data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions/verification. In this study triangulation of data sources and peer checking (Flick 2009) was applied to check the validity of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The compounding process of *Bahasa Banjar* is the process of forming words by combining one basic form with another and this combination creates a new meaning which is different from the meaning of each basic form. The result of word formation with the compounding process is called a compound word.

From data collected, there are ten formation of compounding process in *Bahasa Banjar* based on word classes or word categories. There are:

1. Noun + Noun
2. Noun + Verb

3. Noun + Adjective
4. Noun + Numeral
5. Noun + Pronoun
6. Verb + Noun
7. Verb + Verb
8. Verbs + Adjectives
9. Adjective + Noun
10. Adjective + Adjective

The Compounding Process based on Word Class in *Bahasa Banjar*

a. Noun+Noun

- 1) *butuh* 'male genital'
halalang 'thatch'
butuh halalang 'sharp thatch shoots'
- 2) *butuh* 'male genital'
nanah 'pus'
butuh nanah 'a small part of the ulcer that still contains pus'
- 3) *gunting* 'scissors'
Tampurung 'coconut shell'
gunting tampurung 'haircut like coconut shell'
- 4) *mata* 'eye'
kakap 'snapper fish'
mata kakap 'a hole (intentionally made) in the beginning process of making boat' (to determine the thickness of the boat).
- 5) *pipi* 'cheek'
burit 'buttock'
pipi burit 'the protruding parts of buttock'
- 6) *talunjuk* 'forefinger'
hantu 'ghost'
talunjuk hantu 'middle finger'
- 7) *tanah* 'land'
banyu 'water'
tanah banyu 'homeland'
- 8) *tapih* 'sarong'
baju 'outfit'
tapih baju 'clothes'

It can be seen that the compounding process of compound words in *Bahasa Banjar* is done by combining the basic forms of noun + noun. This forma-

tion is quite common in this study. The function of compound morphemes in this formation does not change the word class. However, the meaning of few words, differ greatly from the meaning of the constituent elements, such as *butuh halalang* 'sharp thatch shoots', *butuh nanah* 'a small part of the ulcer that still contains pus', and *tanah banyu* 'homeland'. Then, some are still related to the meaning of the constituent elements. such as *gunting tampurung* 'haircut like coconut shell', *mata kakap* 'a hole (intentionally made) in the beginning process of making boat' (to determine the thickness of the boat), *pipi burit* 'the protruding parts of buttock', *talunjuk hantu* 'middle finger', *tanah banyu* 'homeland', and *tapih baju* 'clothes'.

b. Noun+Verb

- 1) *bilang* 'headgear'
bulik 'go home'
bilang bulik 'back and forth'
- 2) *jukung* 'boat'
sudur 'to ram'
jukung sudur 'a type of boat'
- 3) *limau* 'lime'
kuit 'to pinch'
limau kuit 'a type of lime to add to the delicious taste of food gravy'
- 4) *salawar* 'pants'
guring 'to sleep'
salawar guring 'special pants for sleeping'

In this pattern, the formation of compound words in *Bahasa Banjar* is done by combining the basic forms of noun+verb. The function of compound morphemes in these formations changes the word class into one of its constituent element categories such as *jukung sudur* (noun), *limau kuit* (noun), *salawar guring* (noun), and *bilang bulik* (verb). As for the meaning, there are some that differ greatly from the meaning of its constituent elements, such as *bilang bulik* 'back and forth', while some that

are still related to the meaning of the constituent elements, such as *jukung sudur* 'a type of boat', *limau kuit* 'a type of lime to add to the delicious taste of food gravy', and *salawar guring* 'special pants for sleeping'.

c. Noun+Adjective

- 1) *anak* 'child'
kuat 'strong'
anak kuat 'a tiny louse'
- 2) *duit* 'money'
pacah 'broken'
duit pacah 'small change'
- 3) *hati* 'heart'
panas 'hot'
hati panas 'angry'
- 4) *hintalu* 'egg'
tambuk 'very stupid'
hintalu tambuk 'rotten egg'
- 5) *jariji* 'finger'
manis 'sweet'
jariji manis 'ring finger'
- 6) *kapala* 'head'
dingin 'cold'
kapala dingin 'patient'
- 7) *paluh* 'sweat'
li'ir 'slimy'
paluh li'ir 'drenched in sweat'
- 8) *urang* 'people'
halus 'tiny'
urang halus 'spirit/genie'
- 9) *wasi* 'iron'
tuha 'old'
wasi tuha 'relics of ancient times such as daggers, machetes'

From the description above, it can be seen that compound words is done by combining the basic forms of noun + adjective. The function of the compound morpheme in this formation is to change the word class into one of its constituent element categories, that is noun categories such as *anak kuat*, *duit pacah*, *hintalu tambuk*, *jari manis*, *urang halus*, and *wasi tuha*, and adjective categories such as *hati panas*, *kapala dingin*, and *paluh li'ir*. As for the meaning, there are

those that are different from the meanings of the constituent elements, such as *hati panas* 'angry', and *urang halus* 'spirits'. There are at the same time those that are still related to the meaning of its constituent elements, such as *anak kuat* 'child of lice', *duit pacah* 'small change', *hintalu tambuk* 'rotten eggs', *jariji manis* 'ring fingers', *paluh li'ir* 'sweat-drenched', and *wasi tuha* 'relics of ancient times such as daggers, machetes'.

d. Noun+Numeral

- 1) *gigi* 'tooth'
dua 'two'
gigi dua 'gear order'
- 2) *gigi* 'tooth'
satu 'one'
gigi satu 'gear order'
- 3) *kubur* 'graveyard'
lima 'five'
kubur lima 'village name'
- 4) *pasar* 'market'
lima 'five'
pasar lima 'market name'
- 5) *sati* 'satay'
gambut 'district name'
sati gambut 'duck satay'

The compound words are done by combining the basic forms of noun+numeral. The function of the compound morpheme in this formation changes the word class into one of the categories of its constituent elements, noun category. As for the meaning, there are those that differ from the meaning of the constituent elements, such as *gigi dua* 'gear order', *gigi satu* 'gear order', and *kubur lima* 'village name'. However, some are still related to the meaning of its constituent elements such as *pasar lima* 'market name'.

e. Noun+Pronoun

- 1) *mata* 'eye'
kau 'you'
mata kau 'genital disease'

The compound word here is done by combining the basic forms of noun+pronoun. There is only one example of this formation. The function of the compound morpheme in this formation changes the word class into one of the categories of its constituent elements, namely the noun category. The meaning is very different from the meaning of its constituent elements.

f. Verb+Noun

- 1) *duduk* 'to sit'
bilungka 'cucumber'
duduk bilungka 'sitting position that is not yet upright for a baby'
- 2) *guling* 'to roll over'
batang 'rod'
guling batang 'turning over and over'
- 3) *jual* 'to sell'
maling 'thief'
jual maling 'to sell cheaply'
- 4) *patah* 'to break'
bilah 'thin and long pieces of bamboo/wood'
patah bilah 'completely broken'
- 5) *tabat* 'to stem'
barito 'a river flows from Center Kalimantan to South Kalimantan'
tabat barito 'a type of plant used as herb for women'
- 6) *tatak* 'to cut'
batang 'rod'
tatak batang 'no bargaining'
- 7) *turun* 'to go down'
tanah 'land'
turun tanah 'part of funeral ceremony'

This formation, verb+noun, is quite common in this study. The function of compound morphemes is generally to change the word class into one of its constituent element categories, verb category, except in *tabat barito*, the word class changes to a noun.

In meaning, there are some compounds that change critically from the meanings of its constituent elements, such as *patah bilah* 'completely broken', *tabat barito* 'a type of plant used as herb for women', *tatak batang* 'no bargaining', and *turun tanah* 'part of funeral ceremony'. On the other side, there are compounds that are still related to the meaning of its constituent elements such as *duduk bilungka* 'a sitting position that is not yet upright for a baby', *guling batang* 'turning over and over', and *jual maling* 'selling cheap'

g. Verb+Verb

- 1) *adu* 'to fight'
asah 'to sharpen'
adu asah 'to pit someone against other'
- 2) *kikis* 'to scrape'
karik 'to scrape off'
kikis karik 'totally out of stock'
- 3) *kuncang* 'to shake'
kirap 'to let go'
kuncang kirap 'busy working'
- 4) *makan* 'to eat'
pakai 'to wear'
makan pakai 'food and clothing'
- 5) *surung* 'to give'
sintak 'to take'
surung sintak 'to give and to take it back'
- 6) *tajun* 'to jump into river'
ciruk 'to dip into river'
tajun ciruk 'to dive into river'
- 7) *tuntung* 'to finish'
pandang 'to see'
tuntung pandang 'to live and die together'
- 8) *undur* 'to step backward'
mara 'to walk forward'
undur mara 'uncertain'

The formation of compound words is the basic forms of verb+verb. This formation is also quite common in this study. Some compounds do not change the class of words (verbs) such as

adu asah, *surung sintak*, *tagur sapa*, and *tajun ciruk*. At the same time, there are compounds which change into adjective categories such as, *kikis karik*, *kuncang kirap*, *tunduk tingadah*, and *undur mara*, as well as changing into noun categories such as *makan pakai*.

As for the meaning, there are those that are different from the meanings of the constituent elements, such as *kuncang kirap* 'busy working', and *undur mara* 'uncertain'. Some are still related to the meaning of the constituent elements such as *kikis karik* 'totally out of stock'.

h. Verb+Adjective

- 1) *kurihing* 'to smile'
simpak 'broken on the edge'
kurihing simpak 'smile shyly'

The formation of compounds is done by combining basic forms of verbs + adjectives. The function of compound morphemes in this formation does not change the class of words (verbs). Subsequently, the meaning is still related to the meaning of its constituent elements.

i. Adjective+Noun

- 1) *bangkung* 'seed'
langsap 'duku fruit'
bangkung langsap 'ugly'
- 2) *buta* 'blind'
kakap 'snapper fish'
buta kakap 'know nothing completely'
- 3) *bungas* 'pretty'
babun 'local music instrument like drum'
bungas babun 'extraordinary'
- 4) *hambar* 'plain, tasteless'
kuluman 'tobacco used when chewing betel'
hambar kuluman 'get no food serving'
- 5) *kandal* 'thick'

- muha* 'face'
kandal muha 'shameless'
- 6) *lamah* 'weak'
bulu 'hair'
lamah bulu 'easily possessed or exposed to magic'
- 7) *panjang* 'long'
balikat 'shoulder blade'
panjang balikat 'lazy'

From the description above, the formation of adjective+noun is quite common in this study. It can be seen that the function of compounds changes the word class into one of the categories of its constituent elements, adjective. The meaning turns unlike from the meaning of its constituent elements. There is only one compound in which the meaning is still related to the meaning of its constituent elements, *kandal muha* 'shameless'.

j. Adjective+Adjective

- 1) *bujur* 'correct'
harus 'obliged'
bujur harus 'innocent, natural'
- 2) *bungul* 'stupid'
pintar 'clever'
bungul-bungul pintar 'people who tends to be more stupid rather than clever'
- 3) *bungul* 'stupid'
tambuk 'very stupid, dumb'
bungul tambuk 'very stupid, dumb'
- 4) *hirang* 'black'
manis 'sweet'
hirang manis 'attractive dark brown complexion'
- 5) *kalas* 'pale'
pucat 'pale'
kalas pucat 'deathly pale'
- 6) *karas* 'hard'
kajung 'tense'
karas kajung 'very hard, not flexible'

It can be seen that the formation of compounds, adjective+adjective is quite many in this study. The function of

compound morphemes in this formation does not change the word class (adjective). The meaning is still related to the meaning of its constituent elements.

Some compound morpheme functions can change word class and some cannot change word class. For morpheme types that can change the word class, the change is caused by the combination of its elements. The compound word class, besides being able to be exactly the same as the two elements, can also be the same as one of the elements. It can even be different from its constituent elements.

Compound Morpheme Functions

Some compound morpheme functions change word class and some do not change the word class of the words which compose them. It can be seen that compounds will change the word class of its element if the compound is composed from different word classes. The new word class will follow the main constituent element which is usually the first word. The process can be described from the charts below.

Noun + Verb → Compound Noun
 Noun + Adjective → Compound Noun
 Noun + Numeral → Compound Noun
 Noun + Pronoun → Compound Noun
 Verb + Noun → Compound Verb
 Verb + Adjective → Compound Verb
 Adjective + Noun → Compound Adjective

However, if the compound is composed from the same word class, the compound will have the same class as its constituent elements. The process of word class can be seen below.

Noun + Noun → Noun

Verb+Verb→Verb

Adjective+Adjective→Adjective

The meaning of Compound Morphemes

The meanings of compound morphemes can be divided into two types. The first type is meaning which is far different from the elements, such as compounds number 4), 9), 13), 20), 22), 23), 24), 27), 44), 45), 46), 47), 49), 49), and 50).

The second type is meaning which is related to the elements. It means the compound meaning still close to one of the words composed. Those compounds for example are compound number 1), 2), 3), 5), 6), 7), 8), 10), 11), 12), 14), 15), 16), 17), 18), 19), 21), 25) and the rest compounds which do not belong to the first type.

CONCLUSION

Based on the word classes which form compounds in Bahasa Banjar, it can be concluded ten forms. Those are 1) Noun + Noun, 2) Noun+Verb, 3) Noun + Adjective, 4) Noun + Numeral, 5) Noun + Pronoun, 6) Verb + Noun, 7) Verb + Verb, 8) Verbs + Adjectives, 9) Adjective + Noun, 10) Adjective + Adjective.

Some compound morpheme functions can change word class and some cannot change word class. The compounds will change the word class of its element if the compound is composed from different word classes. The meanings of compound morphemes can be divided into two types' meaning which is far different from the elements and meaning which is related to the elements.

SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the study, all compounds in *Bahasa Banjar* are limited to basic forms. It is suggested that future study about compounds in *Bahasa Banjar* will extend the study into derivative form. So, the knowledge about compounds in Bahasa Banjar will be more complete.

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