

## **A Study of Nouns in Gu-Mawasangka Language**



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**ABSTRACT:** This study aims to obtain a descriptive description of the Gu-Mawasangka language nouns. Data collection was carried out by using descriptive methods through elicitation, listening and speaking techniques, recording, and recording. The results obtained, Gu-Mawasangka nouns can be analyzed from two aspects, namely semantic meaning and syntactic characteristics. The semantic meanings found are lexical categories that contain material meanings. The syntactic characteristics of Gu-Mawasangka nouns can be in combination with "deny, adjectives, nouns and verbs, personal pronouns). There are monomorphemic nouns and polymorphism nouns. At the nominal phrase level, the characteristic has a noun core in other words that accompany it as an attribute, and at the syntactic level, it functions as a subject, predicate, object, complement, and description.

**KEYWORDS:** Noun, form, semantics meaning, syntax characteristics

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The area of the use of the Gu-Mawasangka language is located in the southern part of the island of Muna with an area of use ranging from 887 km<sup>2</sup>, (Mulya, 1990). The position of using the Gu-Mawasangka language is flanked by Muna Regency on Muna Island and Bau-Bau City on Buton Island, but administratively the area where the Gu-Mawasangka language is used is included in the Central Buton Regency (the expansion of Buton Regency). The distribution area for the use of the Gu-Mawasangka language includes Mawasangka Sub-District (including the expansion area), Gu Sub-District, Lakudo Sub-District, and Sangiawambulu Gu Sub-District. Until now, the Gu-Mawasangka language is still maintained and used as the main communication tool in the verbal interactions of its speakers. This language is directly adjacent to other regional languages in the vicinity, such as the Wolio language, the Cia-cia language, the La Salimu language, and the Kulisusu language.

The Gu-Mawasangka language, like other languages in general, has grammatical rules, both phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically. In this paper, only one topic will be raised, namely concerning nouns with all their systems. This topic is summarized from the results of previous research.

The theory that is the reference for this research is the structural linguistic theory, in which this theory assumes that word classes can be described based on their structural characteristics. Regarding the use of structural theory, several books are used as references, including Eugene A. Nida (1970) in *Morphology, the Descriptive Analysis of Word*; Matthews (1978) in *Morphology an Introduction to the Theory Word Structure*; and W.N. Francis (1958) in *The Structure of American English*. Also utilizing the opinion of Jos Daniel Parera (1977) in *Introduction to General Linguistics in the Field of Morphology* and Ramlan (1986) in *Indonesian Language Sciences, Morphology: A Descriptive Review*.

Furthermore, matters directly related to nouns, refer to the opinion of several experts among others by Keraf (1984:86) who said that nouns are all kinds of words that can be explained or expanded with 'which' + adjectives. Ramlan, (1986:74) suggests that nouns are all words that can function as objects and can be negative with the word not. Kridalaksana (1990:66) states that nouns are categories that syntactically do not have the potential to join with particles not and have the potential to be preceded by particles.

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Furthermore, in the book, Standard Indonesian Grammar (1993:239) it is stated that nouns, which are often also called nouns, can be seen from three aspects, namely semantic, syntactic, and form aspects. From a semantic point of view, we can say that a noun is a word that refers to humans, animals, things, and concepts or meanings. Thus words like teacher, cat, table, and nationality are nouns. In terms of syntax, nouns have characteristics (1) in sentences with verb predicate, nouns tend to function as subjects, objects, or complements; (2) the noun cannot be denied with the word any, and the word for denial is not; (3) nouns can generally be followed by an adjective, either directly or by being interposed by the word yang.

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The method used in this research is a descriptive method, in which the collected data were processed, analyzed, selected as objectively as possible to obtain a description of the Gu-Mawasangka language nouns. In data collection, the techniques used are: (a) elicitation techniques, namely by using direct and directed questions to informants to obtain data related to the problem under study, (b) recording techniques, which are carried out in two ways, namely first spontaneous recording where this technique is carried out without regard to the problem being discussed and second option recording, which is done by preparing in advance the problem to be recorded, and (c) recording technique by taking an inventory of data that is outside the prepared list found during collection data. The recording technique as described above is intended to complement the data obtained through elicitation techniques.

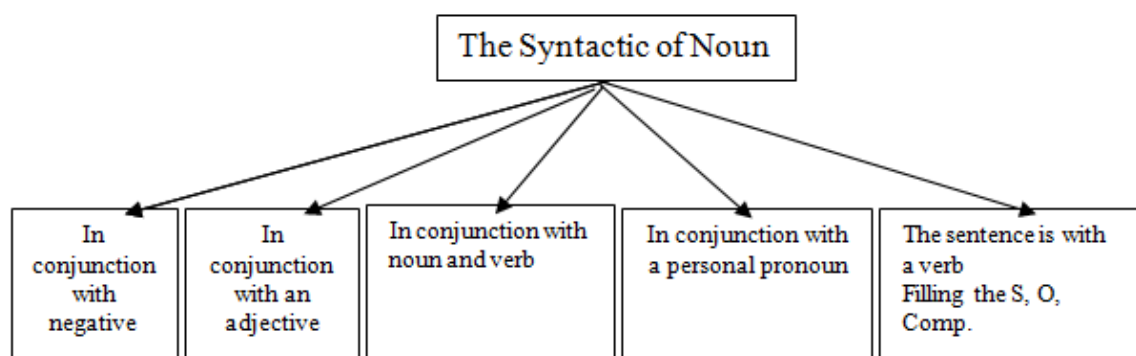
The data source in this research is the Gu-Mawasangka language used by the Gu-Mawasangka language-speaking community who lives in several sub-districts as described previously, both in the form of oral and written data. Since the linguistic characteristics of the speech community are homogeneous, the number of informants is not too large, as long as the informants can represent the characteristics of the speech community. Therefore, the criteria for informants are at least 30 years old, understand the Indonesian language, have good speech organs, and are male and female.

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### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Definition And Characteristics Of Nouns

Based on the data collected, the nouns of the Gu-Mawasangka language can be analyzed from two aspects, namely the semantic aspect and the syntactic aspect. Semantically, Gu-Mawasangka nouns are types or categories of lexical words that contain material concepts or meanings, both concrete and abstract, for example, *mie* 'people', *kadadi* 'animals', catfish 'news', *ulano* 'reality'. Syntactically the nouns of the Gu-Mawasangka language have characteristics, as shown in the following plan.



Based on the plan above, it can be further explained that the Gu-Mawasangka nouns can be combined with the word *ungkar mensuano* 'not' and cannot be denied with the word *paie* 'no', for example:

*mensuano khobinea* 'not female' \**paie khobinea* 'not female'  
*mensuano gukhua* 'not a teacher' \**paie gukhua* 'not a teacher'  
*mensuan o kabala* 'not official' \**paie kabala* 'not official'  
(examples marked \* indicate unacceptable expressions)

The noun can also be combined with an adjective, either directly or with the relative pronoun *yo* 'yang'. If the pronoun *yo* 'yang' is coupled with an adjective, then the pronoun has a zero () position, i.e. occupies the initial position, for example:

*anai makida* 'smart boy' *yo anai makida* 'smart boy'  
*bangka balano* 'big boat' *yo bangka balano* 'big boat'

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*bengka ito* 'the scape goat' *yo bengka ito* 'the scapegoat'

*tei moundalo* 'deep sea' *yo tei moundalo* 'deep sea'

Gu-Mawasangka nouns can also be coupled with nouns or verbs, both as delimiters and modifiers, for example:

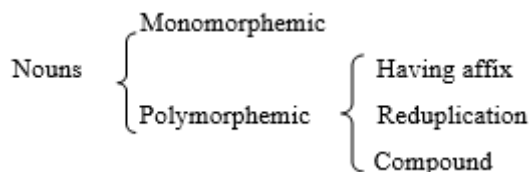
*wamba Wolio* 'Wolio language'

*lambuno kaampo* 'garden house'

*galampa kapoawa-awaa* 'meeting ground'

### 2. Noun Form

Judging from the morphological form, nouns consist of monomorphisms, which consist of one morpheme, and polymorphemics, namely in the form of morphemic processes through (1) affixation processes, producing affixed nouns, (2) looping processes, producing repeated nouns, and (3) compounding processes. , produces a compound noun. The form of the noun and the process of its formation is as follows:



This monomorphemic noun consists of only one morpheme that can no longer be broken down into smaller morphemic elements. In the Gu-Mawasangka language, monomorphemic nouns consist of only one or more vowel phonemes and there is more than one phoneme with vowels and consonants, for example:

*a* 'waist' *lambu* 'home'

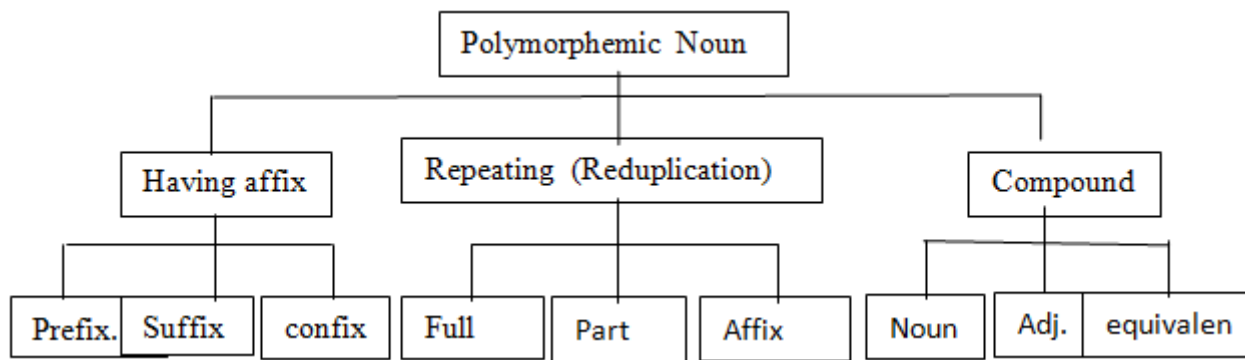
*u* 'fungus' *bangka* 'boat'

*oe* 'water' *molalano* 'centipede'

*ue* 'rattan' *beka* 'cat'

*ae* 'foot' *kenta* 'fish'

Polymorphemic nouns are formed through several morphemic processes, as shown in the following diagram.



Based on the plan above, it can be explained in a row, regarding the polymorphemic nouns of the Gu-Mawasangka language as stated in the following description.

#### A. Affixed Nouns

Affixed nouns, namely nouns with additional affixes either in front, in the middle, behind, or front and behind the basic form, hereinafter referred to as (prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes).

##### (I) Prefixed Nouns

Prefixed nouns, namely nouns with additional affixes in front of the base form, for example:

*kaaso* (*aso* 'sell' + *ka-*) 'sell'

stretcher (street 'horns' + *ko-*) 'horned'

*kafolanto* (*lanto* 'floating' + *kafo-*) 'float'

*kaboke* (*boke* 'tie' + *ka-*) 'bind'

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### (II) Suffixed Nouns

Suffixed nouns are nouns with additional affixes after the base form, for example:

*kamokula* (*kamokula* 'parents' + *-i*) 'parents'

*kalambei* (*kalambe* 'girls' + *-i*) 'girls'

*ana'i* (*ana* 'child' + *-i*) 'children'

*kukhusino* (*kukhusi* 'chair' + *-no*) 'the chair'

*butolono* (*butolo* 'bottle' + *-no*) 'bottle'

### (III) Confixed Nouns

Confixed nouns are nouns with additional confixes on the base form, for example:

*poteino* (*tei* 'sea' + *po-no*) 'sailor'

*koanano* (*ana* 'child' + *ko-no*) 'who has children'

*kaelatea* (*late* 'stay' + *kae-a*) 'place to live'

*tumendeno* (*tende* /run' + *-um- -no*) 'the one who runs'

Based on the data above, it seems that nouns with the Gu-Mawasangka infix are not found, but these affixes can only appear together with other affixes, especially if the basic form is a verb, for example:

*tumendeno* (*tende* 'run' + *-um- -no*) 'one who runs'

*sumedeno* (*sede* 'prancing' + *-um- -no*) person who prances'

*khumintano* (*hinta* 'pull' + *-um- -no*) one who sails'

Based on the research results, there are quite a lot of affixed nouns in the Gu-Mawasangka language, both inflectional and derivational.

The affixes include the prefixes *o-*, *ka-*, *se-*, *ne-*, *ko-*, *Bae-*, *sao-*, *noko-*, *manso-*, *kafo-*, *nefo-*, *nefeka-*, and *kafoko-*; suffixes *-i*, *-e*, *-no*; konfisk *po-...-no*, *me-...-no*, *ko-...-no*, *-um-...-no*, *ka-...-a*, *kao-...-a*.

Due to the limited space, in this paper only a few of the affixes are mentioned.

## B. Noun Reduplication

Noun reduplication can also be explained, as the process of deriving words, either in full, in part, or with affixes.

### (I) Full Noun Reduplication

Full noun reduplications are nouns whose basic form is repeated in its entirety, and both sides are intact, for example:

*kontu-kontu* (*kontu* 'rock' + R) 'rocks'

*boku-boku* (*boku* 'books' + R) 'books'

*gola-gola* (*gola* 'sugar' + R) 'sugar'

*lante-lante* (*lante* 'floor' + R) 'small floor'

The forms of the words *ura-ura* 'small prawns', *rapo-rapo* 'peanuts', *ringe-ringe* 'insects' seem like full repeated nouns, but in fact, these words do not have a repeated basic form, like the words butterfly, turtle, sheep in Indonesian. Therefore, these forms cannot be classified into Gu-Mawasanganoun reduplication.

### (II) Partial Noun Reduplication

Partial nouns reduplication are quite productive in the Gu-Mawasangka language. Judging from the basic form of repeated nouns like this, it shows that the first segment is different from the second segment, namely the first segment is incomplete while the second segment is intact. That is why repeated nouns like this are called partial re-nouns, for example:

*panga-pangaawa* (*pangaawa* 'screen' + PR) 'multiple screens'

*thigh-pahwata* (*pahwata* 'bamboo' + PR) 'little bamboo'

*kahi-kahitela* (*kahitela* 'corn' + PR) 'small corn'

*kati-kataki* (*kataki* 'crowbar' + PR) 'small crowbar'

The term basic form as mentioned earlier in relation to repeated nouns can be interpreted as repeated linguistic forms that form the basis of the repetition process. In the Gu-Mawasangka language, especially those relating to repeated nouns, sometimes it is difficult to determine the basic form, especially re-nouns which consist of polymorphemics. For example, the repeated noun *kafuma-fumaa* (*fuma* 'to eat' = *U + ka-a*) 'a place to eat'. In the Gu-Mawasangka language, the forms *\*kafuma* and *\*fumaa* are grammatically unacceptable. Determination of the basic form must refer to the characteristics of the basic form of repetition, namely

(a) if a repeated word is noun class, then the basic form is also noun class, even though it comes from another class of basic words, (b) the basic form of the repeat must be used in context. sentence. Based on these characteristics, it means that the basic form of *kafuma-fumaa* 'a place to eat' is *kafumaa* 'a place to eat' which is a noun class. The word class is used in the context of a sentence and is grammatically acceptable. Another example:

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*kaekapu-kapunaa* (*puna* 'talk' = R + *kaeka - a*) 'place of storytelling' with the basic noun form *kaekapunaa* 'place of storytelling'.  
*kaelate-latea* (*late* 'stay' = R + *kae - a*) 'place to live' with the base form of the noun *kaelatea* 'residence'  
*kaetunu-tunua* (*tunu* 'bakar' = R + *kae - a*) 'place to burn (fish)' with the basic form of the noun *kaetunua* 'cooking place'.  
*kaewanu-wanua* (*wanu* 'wash' = R + *ka-a*) 'washing place or place of ablution' with the basic form *kaewanua* 'washing place or place of ablution'

### (III) Surcharged Noun Reduplication

Affixed nouns are reduplications petitions of basic forms, either in whole or in part, accompanied by the addition of affixes (prefixes, suffixes, confixes) together to support one meaning, for example:

*kasausau* (*sau* 'wood' = R + *ka-*) 'little wood'  
*kabhangka-bhangka* (*bhangka* 'boat' R + *ka-*) small boat  
*kaule-ule* (*ule* 'snake' = R + *ka-*) 'little snake'

The noun reduplication above shows the second segment intact. The same thing happens to the following partial re-nouns, where the second side is intact, for example:

*kakala-kalangkai* (*kalangkai* 'many baskets' = R + *ka-i*) 'many small baskets'  
*kakampe-kampenaloi* (*kampenaloi* 'all showers' = R + *ka-i*)  
'lots of small showers'  
*kapato-patotai* (*patotai* 'many chisels' = R + *ka-i*) 'many small chisels'

### C. Compound Noun

Compound nouns are a combination of two words or more nouns that form a new meaning that is different from the meaning of the constituent elements, even though the meaning of the compound noun can still be traced directly from the words that become its elements. The combination of two words in a compound noun cannot be inserted by another word, and it is this feature that distinguishes it from a noun phrase, for example:

*oleoeye* ('eye' + *oleo* 'day' eye) 'east direction'  
*kontupokhe* (*kontu* 'stone' + *pokhe* 'solid') 'veil stone'

The two examples above are compound nouns because any word or morpheme cannot be inserted between their constituents. What is different is in the following example, where between the two constituents other words or morphemes can be inserted, so that they can be categorized as phrases, for example:

*lambukontu* (*lambu* 'house' + *kontu* 'stone') 'stone house' *lambuno kontu* (*lambuno* 'house' + *kontu* 'stone') 'house made of stone'

If at the sentence level, the word that accompanies a compound noun describes all the elements that make up the compound noun, while the word that accompanies a phrase only describes one of the elements of the phrase, for example:

- (1) *Nelaa mpu sau efi buou aitua*. 'That new amaranth wood is so straight.'
- (2) *Nelaa mpu sau efi humangkaeano buou aitua*. 'That new rich man's spinach wood was straight'

The word *buou* 'new', in sentence (1) describes *sau efi* (*sau* 'wood' + *efi* 'kapur') 'kayu spinach', while *buou* 'new' in sentence (2) only explains *khumangkaeano* 'a rich person'. So the 'new' *buou* in the first example explains all of its elements, which results in a compound noun, while in the two 'new' *buou* examples, it only explains one of the two elements mentioned, namely explaining *khumangkaeano* 'rich person' and not explaining *sau efi*. 'spinach wood'. That's why *sau efikhumangkaeano* 'wood spinach of the rich' is a phrase.

Compound nouns in the Gu-Mawasangka language are less productive, but the following will provide examples as necessary.

(i) Compound Nouns with Combined Elements Nom. & No.

Compound nouns are both noun elements, for example:

*mata oleo* (*mata* 'eye' + *oleo* 'sun') 'the east'  
*mata kau* (*mata* 'eye' + *kau* 'wood powder') 'syphilis'  
*mafu ule* (*mafu* 'sweet potato' + *ule* 'snake') 'purple sweet potato'  
*mata tonde* (*mata* 'eye' + *tonde* 'gelas') 'glasses'

### (II) Compound Nouns With Combined Elements Nom. & Adj.

Compound nouns are elements consisting of nouns and adjectives, for example:

*kapala boa* (*kapala* 'ship' + *boa* 'bird's name') 'airplane'  
*sala balano* (*sala* 'road' + *balano* 'big') 'road'  
*oleo balano* (*oleo* 'day' + *balano* 'big') 'holiday'

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### (III) Equivalent Compound Noun

Equivalent nouns can also be seen in the following example:

*Khobine moane* (*khobine* 'female' + *moane* 'male') 'female boy'

*ana moane* (*ana* 'child' + *moane* 'boy') 'boy'

*khaingkowine mauneleo* (*khaingkowine* 'morning' + *mauneleo* 'evening') 'morning afternoon'

### 3. Noun Meaning

The previous description has stated that the Gu-Mawasangka nouns consist of monomorphemic nouns and polymorphemic nouns. In terms of discussing the meaning of the two noun forms, it should be used as a reference as shown in the following description.

#### A. Monomorphemic Noun Meaning

The meaning of monomorphemic nouns is more inclined to analysis of meaning based on semantic concepts, because it is this semantic concept that can determine whether a form can be accepted by native speakers or not. Based on this semantic concept, it can be seen that the meaning of the monomorphemic nouns of Gu-Mawasangka tends to have material meanings, whether in the form of humans, animals, plants, objects, ideas, and understanding along with all the dimensions they possess and can be stated in words (Sudaryanto, 1991: 86).

Monomorphemic nouns, such as *alo* 'night', *ahaji* 'week', *tau* 'year', *wula* 'month', semantically mean nouns that refer to time, so that they become adverbs of time in a sentence. Likewise, nouns such as *lambu* 'house', *daoa* 'market', *galu* 'garden' semantically mean nouns that refer to a place so that it can give birth to the prepositions *we lambu* 'at home', *se daoa* 'in the market', *te galu* 'in the garden'. Furthermore, nouns such as *kapulu* 'machete', *palu* 'hammer', and *polulu* 'ax' semantically mean nouns that refer to tools, so they can be used as adverbs for tools in a sentence.

#### b. Meaning of Polymorphemic Nouns

The meaning of polymorphemic nouns can be broken down into three, namely (i) meaning of affixed nouns, (ii) meaning of repeated nouns, and (iii) meaning of compound nouns. The meaning of the three polymorphemic nouns will be stated in the following description.

#### (I) Meaning Of Affixed Nouns

Like other languages, Gu-Mawasangka also recognizes several affixes that form nouns, both prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes whose meanings can be traced. In the following, only a few of the number of affixed nouns will be discussed.

Based on the results of data analysis, it turns out that in the nouns with prefix there are some who state as follows:

**a)** nouns in the form of *be-* or *ne-*, *bene-* express the meaning of with or something in... as stated by the basic form, for example:

*besabangka* (*sabangka* 'friend' + *be-*) 'with friend'

*beawua* (*awua* 'grandmother' + *be-*) 'with grandma'

*neala* (*ala* 'take' + *ne-*) 'taken' (derivative)

*nefohou* (*fohou* 'to drink' + *ne-*) 'to drink' (derivative)

*benepoindalo* (*poindalo* 'like' + *bene-*) 'be liked' (derivative)

*beneoli* (*oli* 'buy' + *bene-*) 'something is bought' (derivative).

**b)** nouns in the form of *fe-* and *nofe-* express the meaning of being or resembling as stated by their basic forms, for example:

*feesi* (*esi* 'ice' + *fe-*) 'become ice'

*feefi* (*efi* 'lime' + *fe-*) 'become lime'

*fetei* (*tei* 'sea' + *fe-*) 'resembling the sea'

*nofekandoli* (*kandoli* 'ghost' + *nofe-*) resembling a ghost'

*nofehasu* (*hasu* 'poison' + *nofe-*) 'to become poison'

**c)** nouns in the forms of *ko-* and *noko-* express the meaning of belonging as stated by their basic forms, for example:

*kolambu* (*lambu* 'house' + *ko-*) 'owns a house'

*kopanu* (*panu* 'panau' + *ko-*) 'having panau'

*kogalu* (*galu* 'garden' + *ko-*) 'to have a garden'

*nokoahata* (*ahata* 'treasure' + *noko-*) 'to have treasure'

*nokohobine* (*hobine* 'wife' + *noko-*) 'have a wife'

**d)** nouns in the form of *ka-*, *kafo-*, and *kafoko-* state the meaning of the tool as stated in its basic form, for example:

*kabebe* (*bebe* 'hit' + *ka-*) 'beater' (derivative)

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*katapu* (*tapu* 'bind' + *ka-*) 'binder' (derivative)  
*kafolinto* (*linto* 'thick' + *kafo-*) 'thickener' (derivative)  
*kafotuhu* (*tuhu* 'calm' + *kafo-*) 'tranquilizer' (derivative)  
*kafekamalu* (*malu* 'shy' + *kafeka-*) 'softener' (derivative)  
*kafekasodo* (*sodo* 'hot' + *kafeka-*) 'heater' (derivative)

e) the noun form *kao-* expresses the affirmative meaning as stated by its basic form, for example:

*kaopangaawa* (*pangaawa* 'screen' + *kao-*) 'indeed screen'  
*kaowolawo* (*wolawo* 'rat' + *kao-*) 'it's a mouse'  
*kaobeka* (*beka* 'cat' + *kao-*) 'is a cat'

Confix nouns also contain meanings as shown expressed in its basic form, for example:

f) nouns in the form of *po-no*, *me-no*, *-um-...-no* state the meaning of the actor or profession as stated in its basic form, for example:

*podagano* (*daga* 'trade' + *po-no*) 'trader'  
*potei* (*tei* 'sea' + *po-no*) 'sailor'  
*mekabuano* (*kabua* 'fishing' + *me-no*) 'fisherman'  
*mepandono* (*pando* 'throwing' + *me-no*) 'thrower' (derivative)  
*hummintano* (*hintu* 'pull' + *-um-...-no*) 'sailor' (derivative)  
*sumedeno* (*sede* 'prancing' + *-um-...-no*) 'prancer' (derivative)

g) nouns in the *ko-no* form express the meaning of belonging as stated in the basic form, for example:

*kogaluno* (*galu* 'garden' + *ko-no*) 'owner of the garden'  
*kokapaano* (*kapala* 'ship' + *ko-no*) 'owner of the ship'  
*supedano* (*supeda* 'bike' + *ko-no*) 'owner of the bike'

h) nouns form *ka-a*, and *ne-i* meaning place as stated in the basic form, for example:

*kapogaua* (*pogau* 'talk' + *ka-a*) 'place to talk' (derivative)  
*kauleia* (*ulei* 'to make a living' + *ka-a*) 'a place to earn a living' (derivative)  
*nekalai* (*kala* 'go' + *ne-i*) 'place to go' (derivative)

i) The Noun Form *Be-No* Expresses The Meaning As Stated In Its Basic Form, For Example:

*beanano* (*ana* 'child' + *be-no*) 'with her child'  
*bekahadano* (*kahada* 'work' + *be-no*) 'with his work'  
*bekalambeno* (*kalambe* 'girl' + *be-no*) 'with his daughter'

## (II) Meaning Of Reduplicationnouns

Reduplication nouns are inflectional, and the meanings that emerge from the repetition are:

a) the whole reduplication noun form contains the meaning of quantity as stated by its basic form, for example:

*lambu-lambu* (*lambu* 'house' + *U*) 'many houses'  
*boku-boku* (*boku* 'books' + *U*) 'many books'  
*bangka-bangka* (*bangka* 'boat' + *U*) 'many boats'

b) partially reduplication noun form, containing the meaning of quality which means small, as stated by its basic form, for example:

*kapu-kapulu* (*kapulu* 'machete' + *U*) 'small machete'  
*pae-paeasa* (*paesa* 'mirror' + *U*) 'small mirror'  
*pato-patota* (*patota* 'chisel' + *U*) 'small chisel'

c) affixed reduplication nouns express the meaning of quality, or similar meanings if they appear in a partial repetition in combination with prefixes, for example:

*kalambu-lambu* (*lambu* 'house' = *U* + *ka-*) 'small houses'  
*kabeka-beka* (*beka* 'cat' = *U* + *ka-*) 'little cats'

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*kakenta-kenta* (*kenta* 'fish' = *U* + *ka-*) 'resembling small'

*kadau-dau* (*dau* 'dog' = *U* + *ka-*) 'resembling small'

### (III) Meaning Of Compound Nouns

Due to its coordinative nature, the meaning of a compound noun is based on the coordinative meaning of its constituents, the meaning status of the constituents is parallel, one constituent does not limit the other constituents, therefore the meaning that appears is not always a combination of meanings from each of its components, for example:

*matakau* (*mata*'eye' + *kau* 'powder') 'syphilis'

*sauefi* (*sau* 'wood' + *efi* 'lime') 'spinach wood'

*salabalano* (*sala* 'road' + *balano* 'big') 'big road'

*matatonde* (*mata* 'eye' + *tonde* 'glass') 'glasses'

*kapala boa* (*kapala* 'plane' + *boa* 'bird's name') 'airplane'

## 4. Nominal Phrases

In general, a phrase can be defined as a linguistic unit formed from two or more words that do not exceed the function limit. While nominal phrases are language units formed from two or more words with nouns as the core and other words that accompany them as modifiers. The position of the word that accompanies it is fixed which cannot be moved freely to another position.

Judging from the type and structure, nominal phrases can be divided into (a) simplex nominal phrases, and (b) complex nominal phrases.

### A. Simplex Nominal Phrases

A simplex nominal phrase, its constituents cannot be broken down into smaller units. One of its constituents functions as the core and the other functions as a predicate, for example the phrase *pagala uci* 'fence iron', where *pagala* 'pagar' functions as the core, and *uci* functions as a predicate. The nominal simplex phrases consist of (a) coordinating simplex nominal phrases, (b) modified simplex nominal phrases, (c) relative simplex nominal phrases, and (d) nonrelative simplex nominal phrases.

#### (I) Coordinative Simplex Nominal Phrases

This phrase consists of two constituents, and the two constituents are the core so that both can be connected with conjunctions, *bae* 'and', *kao* 'or' or without conjunctions, for example:

*amabaeina* 'father and mother'

*anaikaokamokula* 'child or parent'

*khobinemoane* 'female boy'

#### (ii) Modified Simplex Nominal Phrases

The constituents of this phrase consist of nouns as core constituents and other word classes (nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, numerals, prepositions) as modifiers. The following example shows the left-handed core constituents and right position modifier, for example:

*khasenouci* 'iron rush' *bhadhu ngkapute* 'white shirt'

*wulakumundono* 'last month' *tasi kaowa* 'carrying bag'

*topiaini* 'this hat' *sau seobo* 'bunch of wood'

#### (iii) Relative Simplex Nominal Phrases

This phrase is characterized by the constituent of the relative pronoun which occupies the initial position followed by one other constituent and both constituents are the nucleus. These relative pronouns are usually followed by adjectives, numerals, demonstrative pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns followed by a verb, for example:

*yo mokesano* 'the beautiful one', *yo seakhuno* 'the one', *yo aini* 'this one', *yo molodono* 'the sleeping one'.

#### (IV) Complex Nominal Phrases

Complex nominal phrases are phrases that have undergone expansion to the left and right. Phrases like this consist of (a) coordinating complex nominal phrases, (b) modificative complex nominal phrases, (c) appositive complex nominal phrases, (d) relative complex nominal phrases, and (e) nonrelative complex nominal phrases.

#### (A) Coordinative Complex Nominal Phrases

This phrase has equal constituents, which may be inserted by the conjunction *bae* 'and', *or* 'or', for example:

*lambu, felea, bae kalibu* 'house, yard, and garden'

*kataki, kapulu, or polulu* 'crowbar, war or axe'



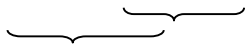
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### (B) Modified Complex Nominal Phrases

This phrase consists of nominal phrases as core constituents and spanning constituents as modifiers. This phrase can be classified into:

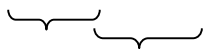
a) Nominal phrases that are preceded by a noun or that are stretched to the left, for example:

*mensuano mieno Lakudoa* 'not Lakudo people'



b) Nominal phrases followed by adjectives or stretching to the right, for example:

*miengkaitokokila* 'shiny black person'



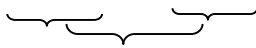
c) Nominal phrases followed by relative phrases with nominal phrases as the core and relative phrases as modifiers, for example:

*anano wauma yo makidano* 'father's clever son'



d) A nominal phrase followed by a numeral phrase with a nominal phrase as the core and a numeral phrase as a modifier, for example:

*Kenta La Balalimaulu* 'La Bala has five fish'



e) Nominal phrases followed by prepositional phrases with nominal phrases as the core and prepositional phrases as modifiers, for example:

*kahitela pulu te galu* 'glutinous corn in the garden'



f) Adjective nominal phrases with nominal phrases as the core and adjective phrases as modifiers, for example:

*sau noanga kabala* 'the biggest wooden ship'



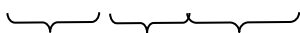
g) A nominal phrase followed by a demonstrative noun with a nominal phrase as the core, and a demonstrative noun as a modifier, for example:

*fabereno nefoma ntokomiu aini* 'this is our food factory'



h) Nominal phrases followed by nouns and preceded by nouns, where the nominal phrase whose modifier is a noun on the left, and other nouns as modifiers on the right. In other words, nominal phrases of this type are stretched to the left and to the right, for example:

*kopau kaeteia kahitela pulu* 'basket for glutinous corn'



### D) Appositive Complex Nominal Phrases

In this phrase, the constituents have the same referent so that they can change positions, because the first and second constituents have the same position. Things that should be considered, it is better that the constituent that is important is in the front, and the constituent that replaces it, which functions as the apposition is located behind, for example:

*La Hamaji, lura desa Wanepa-nepa aitu.* 'La Hamaji is the head village of Wanepa-nepa'

The constituents of La Hamaji (the first constituent) and the *lura desa Wanepa-nepa aitu* (the second constituent) which are called appositions can replace the first constituents of La Hamaji.

### (C) Relative Complex Nominal Phrases

Phrases of this type are relative nominal phrases that have been stretched to the left and to the right, for example:

*mie melola balano* 'big tall person' (stretch to the right)

*minsuano yo mie melola balanoa* 'not a big tall person'

(stretch left and right).

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### 5. Syntax Functions Of Nouns Or Nominal Phrases

At the sentence level, nouns or nominal phrases can occupy the functions of subject, predicate, object, complement, and description as described in the following explanation.

#### a. Function as a Subject

Nouns that occupy the subject function, for example:

*Khobine mangidha aitu, nefopande notaria.* 'That vivacious girl, learning to dance.'

*Kahitela we galu aitu ondoano noleu.* 'The corn in the garden looks withered.'

#### b. Functions as a Predicate

Nouns can also occupy predicate functions, for example:

*Wa Abe dhanda khangkaea we liwunoa.* 'Wa Abe is a rich widow in her village.'

*La Amiri cuka bisaha.* 'La Amiri is the spokesperson.'

#### c. Function as an Object

Nouns or nominal phrases that occupy object functions, for example:

*Anai aitu neowa kapulu.* 'The child is carrying a machete.'

*Anoa nofoma munteno siompu.* 'He ate *Siompu* oranges.'

#### d. Function as Complementary

Nominal phrases can have complementary functions, for example:

*Kamokula notongkoe buku.* 'The Old man swallowed bones.'

*Anai aitu nolea handano.* 'The child has a stomach ache'.

#### e. Function as Adverb

Nouns or nominal phrases that occupy adverbs, for example:

*Bokuno notee se meja* 'He put his book on the table'

*Amano nolodho te galu.* 'His/her father slept in the garden'

## CLOSING

Gu-Mawasangka nouns can be analyzed from two aspects, namely the semantic aspect and the syntactic aspect. Judging from the morpheme form, it consists of monomorphemic nouns and polymorphemic nouns. In polymorphemic nouns, it includes affixed nouns (prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes), repeated nouns, and compound nouns. At the sentence level, nouns can occupy the functions of S, P, O, Pl., and K.

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