

As stated in Mapudungan above, clause in 1 (a) is a regular transitive clause which contains of noun phrase ñi chao ‘my father’ as the subject. Kintu (seek) as the stem transitive verb and ta.chi pu waka ‘the cows’/sapi-sapi as the direct object. Example in (1b) has the same lexical but the noun or direct object waka is incorporated into verb. The position between the verb kintu and suffixes -le and -y indicates that the newly formed construction is a single verb.

Based on the example of Noun Incorporation above, it can be synthesized that Noun Incorporation isn’t as simple as combining the word. In combining the words, a new word is derived and is labelled and assigned into their respective lexemes and just like any other lexemes, it is used synthetically. In Noun Incorporation, new words produced from the combination of verbal and nominal stem have two roles in the clause: as a verb and one of the arguments of the verb. This fact is obviously seen in languages where the clause with or without incorporation have different valency. In those languages, when the noun is incorporated to the verb, the clause is syntactically intransitive.

Virtually, Noun Incorporation has been put into the discussion by many linguists in many languages. Krober, (1909) argues that Noun Incorporation is the combination of noun and verb and functions as the predicate in the sentence. Sapir, (1909) explains specifically that Incorporation is a nominal incorporation where a construction of a nominal stem is combined with a verb to form a complex verb morphologically. This explanation is in line with (Gerdt, 1998) opinion that morphologically, Incorporation is the combination of words (either verb or preposition) with other elements (usually noun, pronoun or adverbs).

The synthesis from the experts above is that Noun Incorporation occurs because of the combination process between noun and verb in order to make a complex verb. Incorporation can be analyzed through morphological and syntactical perspectives. The object incorporated to the verb will lose its syntactical power, but in some cases in some languages, Noun Incorporation still requires direct object. See (Mithun, 1984).

Research on the incorporation of nouns has been widely carried out in Polysynthetic languages such as the native languages of North America and Aboriginal languages. It can be concluded that the Incorporation of Nouns in these polysynthetic languages is very productive and appears a lot in everyday use. Meanwhile, Indo-European languages such as Dutch, German, and even English. Basilico, (2016) examined the Incorporation of Nouns in Frisian which is very similar to German but turns out to have differences. This study argues that the Incorporation of Nouns in Frisian Language must be analyzed through syntactic fusion and is difficult to see from the morphological process. Meanwhile (Barrie & Li, 2012) (Barrie & Li, 2012) tried to explore Noun Incorporation in non-canonical languages and found that Noun Incorporation in these languages is also a syntactic process and does not show a morphological process. Language is defined as a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced symbols, according to (Syahrin, 2018) First and foremost, language is an auditory representational system of symbols. Language maintenance is compulsory responsibility of the users of the language (Ramlan, 2018). Language affects the thought and behaviour of human beings. The attitude of a person speaking more than one language is not the same as others who speak just one language (Akinwamide, 2018). Language is an arrangement of arbitrary symbols possessing an agreed upon significance within a community; furthermore, these symbols can be used and understood independent of immediate contexts, and they are connected in regular ways (Ramlan, 2018).

Another language which shows that the incorporation of nouns is a syntactic process is the research conducted in the Hopi, a language of the Indian tribes in North America which was studied by (Gronemeyer, 1996). This study also found the fact that the Hopi language met the criteria for the formulation of the Type IV Noun Incorporation approach which was initiated by (Mithun, 1984). Chi, (1992) trying to see the Incorporation of Nouns in Chinese which he thinks is very similar to the VN combined unit. The results of this study reveal that the Chinese typology meets the criteria for Noun Incorporation initiated by Mithun at levels I and II. This research also reveals that Noun Incorporation is idiomatic. Baker (2009) trying to compare several approaches in uncovering Nominal Incorporation such as the core movement approach carried out by Baker himself, or the quasi-incorporation analysis initiated by Massam and even the Base Generation Analysis conducted by Van Geethoven. The result is that the Head Movement opens up some new facts about Nomina Incorporation in the Mapudungan language that may never have been revealed.

Meanwhile (Dayal, 1998) in one of his discussions revealed that unlike other languages, the valence of Noun Incorporation in Hindi has not changed and is in accordance with the Noun Incorporation category initiated by (Rosen, 2004) namely Noun Incorporation of type Classifier. Yang, (2014) argues that the Incorporation of Nouns in Korean must comply with the Head Movement Constraint (HMC) stage. This study also argues that from a semantic perspective, only nouns with the thematic role of 'Theme' can be incorporated into Incorporated Nouns in Korean.

From the synthesis of several studies above, it can be concluded that noun incorporation can be seen from various linguistic perspectives such as from a syntactic, morphological, phonological and even semantic side. The evidence approach also varies, starting from the Head Movement Constraint, GB Theory, Theta Role or the classification popularized by (Mithun, 1984) nor (Rosen, 2004). In this study, researchers tried to find evidence of Nominal Incorporation data based on Mithun and Rossen's classification in Indonesian.

II. Review of Literatures

In discussing Noun Incorporation, it is very important to realize that many Linguists do not include Noun Incorporation as a syntactic construction at all. This statement is also supported by the synthesis of Mithun (1984; 1986), Di Sciullo, Williams (1987), and (Rosen, 2004) which states that Noun Incorporation is a process that is limited to the formation of non-syntactic words due to the irregularity of many languages in the world. Mithun, (2000) believes that incorporation is a morphological process in which noun stems are combined or incorporated into verb stems to produce stem verb derivations. Judging from the explanation above, it can be said that IN is the withdrawal or merging of nouns into verbs. Examples of IN in English are: mountain-climb, and babysit.

Mithun, (1984) identified four types of IN in various polysynthetic languages. This is reinforced by the opinion (Massam, 2009) which says that only Polysynthetic Languages can actually contain the process of Incorporation. Because according to One it is a type of lexeme joining, where a verb and an object are directly combined to produce a verb unity. Verb stems and noun stems remain phonologically separate; but the noun loses its syntactic power as an argument and IN in the form of VN (Verba + Noun) functions as an intransitive predicate.

According to (Mithun, 1984) There are four types of Noun Incorporation:

1. Lexical compounding: Noun + Verb or Verb + Noun. Phonologically separated. Example: Mountain Climb.
2. Manipulation of case roles: Process the incorporation of arguments into verbs so as to allow new arguments to take their place. In this case it is Obliq Argument.
3. Manipulation of discourse structure: Using noun incorporation to construct information. A speaker may clearly mention the entity once, then refer back to it as an incorporation of compound verbs. This type is usually found in polysynthetic languages.
4. Classificatory Incorporation: this type involves a combined classifier where the verb is paired with a generic noun to describe the entity property, rather than the entity itself.

In an effort to find alternative forms of noun incorporation (Rosen, 2004) simplifies the four IN types formulated by Mithun into only 2 types, namely IN Classifier and IN Compund. IN Compound has an impact on argument structure while IN Classifier does not. In IN Compound, when a noun and a verb combine to form a complex verb, the direct object argument of the simple verb is included in the complex verb, so no more direct object can be created. This IN Compound feature is syntactically similar to the Type 1 IN formulated by Mithun. Meanwhile, in the IN Classifier, the argument of the direct object is not included in the complex verb, so the object must be present in the sentence to complete the argument of the verb. It is also similar to Type 2 of the classification.

In the example sentences below:

- (1) Ayah pulang kampung bulan lalu
Father came home last month

There is an incorporation process between going home (verb) + village (noun). Syntactically, the sentence above is acceptable or grammatically in Indonesian. This proves that in Indonesian, the classification approach proposed by Mithun can be applied. Category type 1 Incorporation of nouns by Mithun according to the example above. This is called Lexical Compounding or a combination of lexem between verbs and nouns and separated phonologically and the noun 'kampung' loses its syntactic power as an argument.

III. Research Methods

This study will use qualitative methods. The data will be taken from various sources such as the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the Indonesian Language Corps, or data created by the researcher as a native speaker of the study. The research data will use a library study approach in terms of the primary data. According to George (2008) library research does not need respondents or participants because it is the researcher who will identify and interpret the data. (Bogdan and Taylor, 1992) also stated that researchers can form descriptive data which in the end can be used as complementary information in an effort to explain social phenomena. The data search was selected with a predetermined sample that is purposive (Hadi, 2004). Here are the steps: data is taken from several sources. Then the data will be presented and analyzed using the Mithun and Rosen approach. This research will reveal how productive noun incorporation is in Indonesian and at the same time prove that noun incorporation actually exists in agglutinative languages such as Indonesian.

IV. Discussion

Incorporation of nouns in Indonesian is a non-canonical type because Indonesian Typology is included in the Agglutinative Type. However, there are actually some lexical items which, when examined further, fall into the Type I Noun Incorporation which was popularized by (Mithun, 1984) namely Noun Incorporation which consists of basic lexical combinations. In many languages including English, verbs and nouns in Noun Incorporation are phonologically and morphologically separated. This is very different from the Polysynthetic language which is indeed very rich in containing Incorporation of Nouns which are phonologically and morphologically unified. The corporate noun in the Verb loses its status as an argument of the sentence and the combined unit Verb +Noun functions as an intransitive predicate.

Pay attention to the following data:

a. *Ayah pilih kasih pada adik saya*

Father favors my sister.

*b *Ayah memilih kasih pada adik saya.*

The word 'favoritism' in sentence (a) is a combination of a verb (choose) and a noun (love). This merger is based on the type of Incorporation. The noun fall into group I which is a combination of V+N. Lexically this is a new lexeme derivation process. *Pilih* or choose is transitive verb that require an object to complete. When the verb 'select' is added with the suffix 'me' in sentence (b) then the sentence becomes semantically and morphologically ambiguous even though there is nothing syntactically wrong with this construction. Therefore, it can be seen again that 'love' which is an argument for choosing is fused into a verb even though it is separated phonologically and morphologically. The noun 'love' also loses its semantic role as an argument.

(1) (a) *Tentara terjun payung dengan sukses*

Soldier parachuting successfully

*(b) *Tentara terjun dengan payung*

The two clauses above, although similar, are syntactically and morphologically very different. In sentence (b) after the intransitive verb 'to plunge' it is followed by the instrument and this is not the noun incorporation process that Mithun is referring to. In sentence (a) 'parachuting is believed to be a form of noun incorporation because it is a lexeme derivation from V+N. Phonologically this construction is also separated but is a unified unit. The noun 'Payung' loses its syntactic status as an argument of a sentence and this VN unit functions as an intransitive predicate.

(2) *Dia selalu cari muka kepada dosen.*

He always craves for the attention of the lecturer.

Constructions V and N (search + face) fall into Mithun's Type I classification. Stem Verbs are not affixed with any affixes, this is a must in the derivation of combined words from a morphological perspective. *Cari muka* (craving for attention) is a noun incorporation because it fulfills the requirements of combining verb and noun stems which turn into an intransitive predicate. This linguistic phenomenon differs in several languages. As in the South Tiwa language (Southern Tiwa), the argument from incorporated nouns does not disappear and still has semantically strong (Rosen, 2004).

- (3) *Mahatir potong gaji para Menteri*
Mahatir cut the salaries of the ministers

Constructions V and N (deduction + salary) fall into the Type II classification of Mithun. In the Nominal Incorporation classification initiated by Mithun, if the Nominal Incorporation type I is able to present an object then this is called Manipulation of case. This phenomenon is when the object in the sentence is incorporated into the verb and creates a new intransitive verb. In the sentence above 'ministers' is the direct object of the Nominal Incorporation 'cut salary'

- (4) a. *Ayah makan di siang hari*
Dad eats at noon
b. *Ayah makan siang dengan lahap*
Dad eats lunch voraciously
c. *Ibu makan hati*
Mother is disappointed

The verb eat in Indonesian is ergative which can function as a transitive and intransitive verb. In sentence 7(a), the verb eat is followed by a time adverb. According to (Mithun, 1984) Adverbs also have an important role in revealing the strong bond between the verb and the incorporated noun. In sentence 7 (b) 'lunch' is an incorporation of a type I noun because the noun 'noon' is incorporated into the verb 'eat' so that it loses its valence power and becomes an intransitive predicate because it cannot be followed by an object but it is possible to add it in a manner. Meanwhile in sentence 7 (c), the incorporation of nouns also occurs because the noun 'heart' is also incorporated into the verb 'eat'. Arms, (1974) in Mithun, (1984) says that in several Austronesian languages, including some Aboriginal and Fijian languages, the meaning of the noun Incorporation changes frequently. According to (Mithun, 1984) This phenomenon occurs because it is related to lexical derivation and the main meaning of this reverberation process does not have to be the same as the scope of the meaning of its constituent combinations.

- (5) a. **Mereka sabung cemani*
b. *Mereka sabung ayam cemani*
They are cemani cockfights

The verb 'fighting' and the noun 'chicken' are included in the Mithun Type II Nominal Incorporation because after the Incorporation of the Noun it is still possible to add an object, namely cemani. Sentence (8) a. becomes ungrammatical because the word pair of the accepted Indonesian verb fight is chicken. While sentence 8 (b) grammatically fulfills the syntactic elements although it is rarely used in This Nominal Incorporation also fulfills the Classifier Nominal Incorporation classification which was initiated by (Rosen, 2004). He argues that this Classifier type incorporation is characterized by the similarity between the noun which has been incorporated into the verb and the object which is the type of the incorporated noun. This is called Doubling in Noun Classifier Incorporation. In this case, 'cemani' is the direct object of the noun 'cockfighting' incorporation and is a specification of the noun 'cock'

- (6) a. *Megawati pasang badan untuk Jokowi*
Megawati defends Jokowi
b. *Saya mau balas budi*
I want to repay

Incorporation of nouns that occur in the sentence above includes Type I Incorporation of Nouns initiated by Mitun and Incorporation of Nouns Compounding ideas (Rosen, 2004). There is a process of incorporation of the noun 'body' into the verb 'pair', so the V+N process classification is fulfilled. From a semantic perspective, of course 'pairing the body' has an idiomatic meaning. This is reinforced by opinion (Mithun, 1986) which says that incorporation of nouns in many languages can happen differently. Even in many cases, idiomatic Noun Incorporation is used to convey and disclose certain facts and information that cannot be conveyed in any other way. In sentences (9) a and b, both 'pair of bodies' and 'repayment' both contain noun incorporation which means idiomatic and this is common in several languages including Indonesia.

- (7) a. Taufik Hidayat gantung raket musim ini.
Taufik Hidayat hangs up his racket this season.

The verb 'hang' + the noun 'racket' is an example of incorporating nouns in Indonesian. This V+N is included in Mithun's type I Noun Incorporation classification and also included in Rosen's Compounding Noun Incorporation. The noun incorporation that occurs is when the noun 'racket' is incorporated into 'hang' where the noun 'racquet' loses its position as an argument from a syntactic point of view and merges into the verb 'hang' morphologically although phonologically separated. Semantically, hanging a racket means idiomatically, namely a retired badminton player.

V. Conclusion

Incorporation of nouns in Indonesian is not productive and is rarely used. This is due to the Indonesian typology which is agglutinative and not polysynthetic. Even so, the Incorporation of Nouns in Indonesian can be seen and present when traced. In previous studies, research on incorporation in Indonesia discussed the types of verb omission as has been done by (Simanjuntak & Mulyadi, 2019) in Toba Batak language, or what has been done by (Winaya, 2017) in Balinese. This is a gap for researchers to explore the Incorporation of Nouns in Indonesian. Noun Incorporation like what was said by (Mithun, 1986) is a morphological process and focuses on the process of formation or lexical derivation. While (Massam, 2009) believes that Nominal Incorporation is very open to be explored in many ways, both at the syntactic, morphological and semantic levels. The results of this study reveal that the incorporation of nouns in Indonesian even though they are not productive, still occurs at level I and II. The incorporation of nouns of Mithun's ideas and also surprisingly (needs further investigation) occurs in two types of Rosen's ideas, namely Compounding Nominal Incorporation and Nominal Incorporation. Classifier. This research also reveals that many noun incorporations in Indonesian are idiomatic and according to (Mithun, 1986) this is common in some languages.

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