

**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORD IN
ENGLISH TEXT BOOK GRADE XI BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

A THESIS

Intended to Fulfill one of Requirements for Award of Sarjana Degree in English

Language Teaching and Education



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PEKANBARU

2021

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**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORD IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK GRADE XI BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

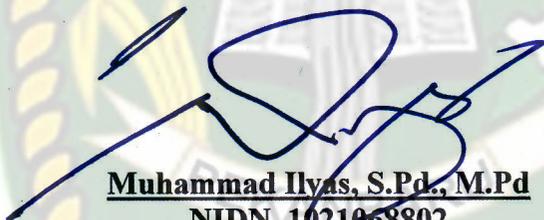
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LETTER OF NOTICE

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1.	20/12/2020	Revised Title	
2.	25/01/2021	Revised Chapter I	
3.	05/02/2021	Revised Chapter II	
4.	20/03/2021	Approved to Join Seminar Proposal	
5.	26/04/2021	Join the Seminar	
6.	20/05/2021	Revised Chapter I & II	
7.	15/06/2021	Revised Chapter III	
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DECLARATION LETTER

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I declare that this thesis is the result of my own work, to the best of my knowledge. This thesis does not contain material written by other people except for certain section which I adopted as a references by following the usual procedures and ethics of writing scientific paper.

Pekanbaru, 23 August 2021

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ACKNOWLEDMENT

BISMILLAHIRRAHAMNIRRAHIM

Alhamdulillah, i would like thanks to ALLAH SWT for his blessing and guidance in the process of completin this thesis. I am very grateful for the valuable learning that I got through the struggle of the thesis process. However, I realized this thesis could not be completed without much help from the whole family, lectures, friends and all institution involved in completing this thesis.

In this memorable moment, i would like to express my deepest gratitude to the very adorable.

1. The Dean and all staff members of Teacher Training and Education Faculty who have given their assistance for the completion of this thesis.
2. Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni., M.Pd as the vice of head English Language Education who gave support, guidance, and permission to write this thesis.
3. Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd as my advisor in doing this thesis. I would like to say a big thanks for the support, criticism, advice, and convenience in the guidance period in my thesis. I will never forget the kindness that you gave me. Hopefully, ALLAH SWT will repay all your kindness . Thank you very much.
4. Prof. Dr. Seno Himala Putra, M.Pd and Andi Idayani, M.Pd as my examiner in this thesis. Thanks to for give me support and giving additional corection and suggestion about my thesis.
5. All lectures in English Language Education Teacher Training and Education Faculty Universitas Islam Riau who gave me contributed their knowledge to me during the course.

6. My beloved Father and Mother, B. Hermanto and Elpawati, and my brother and sister, Dwi Rian Vaherni and Tris Diva Heri, also for my lovely grandma Rosnah, thanks a lot for greatly supporting me either materially and spiritually
7. Hijrah, Ainul, Annisaul and Nora thank you for helping me and accompanying me from the beginning and until the end of my study.

Pekanbaru, 23 August 2021

Jaya

The researcher

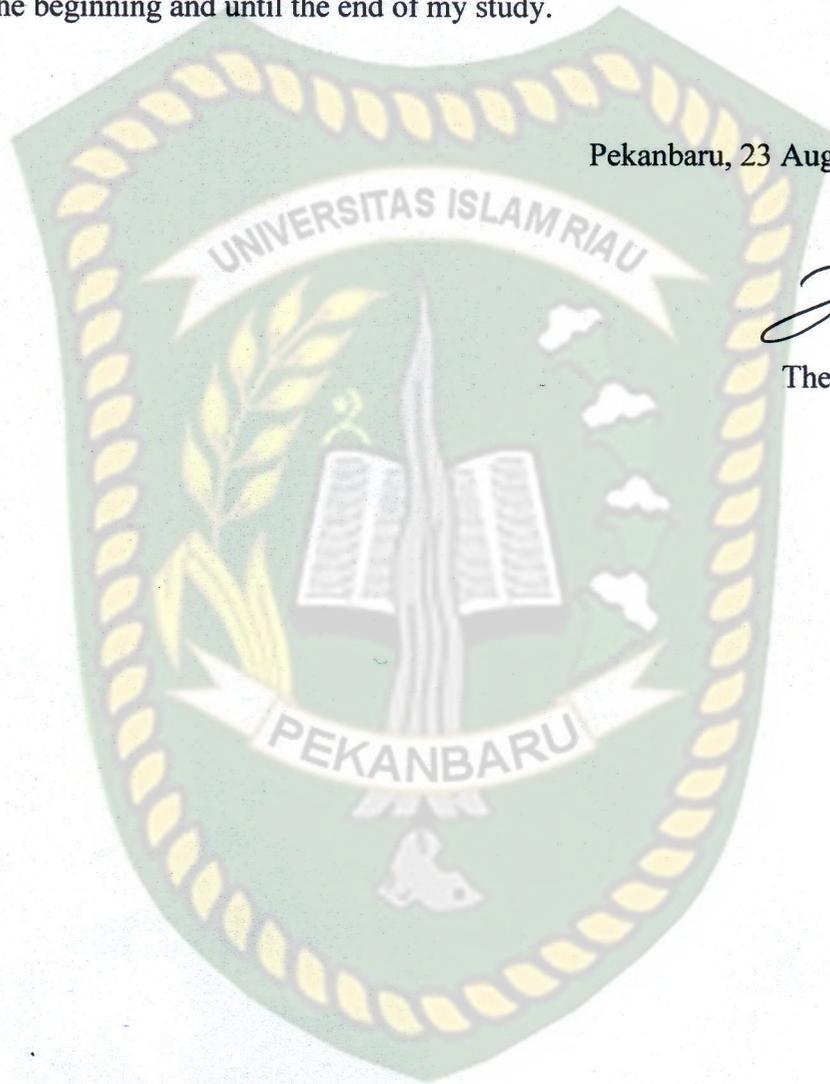


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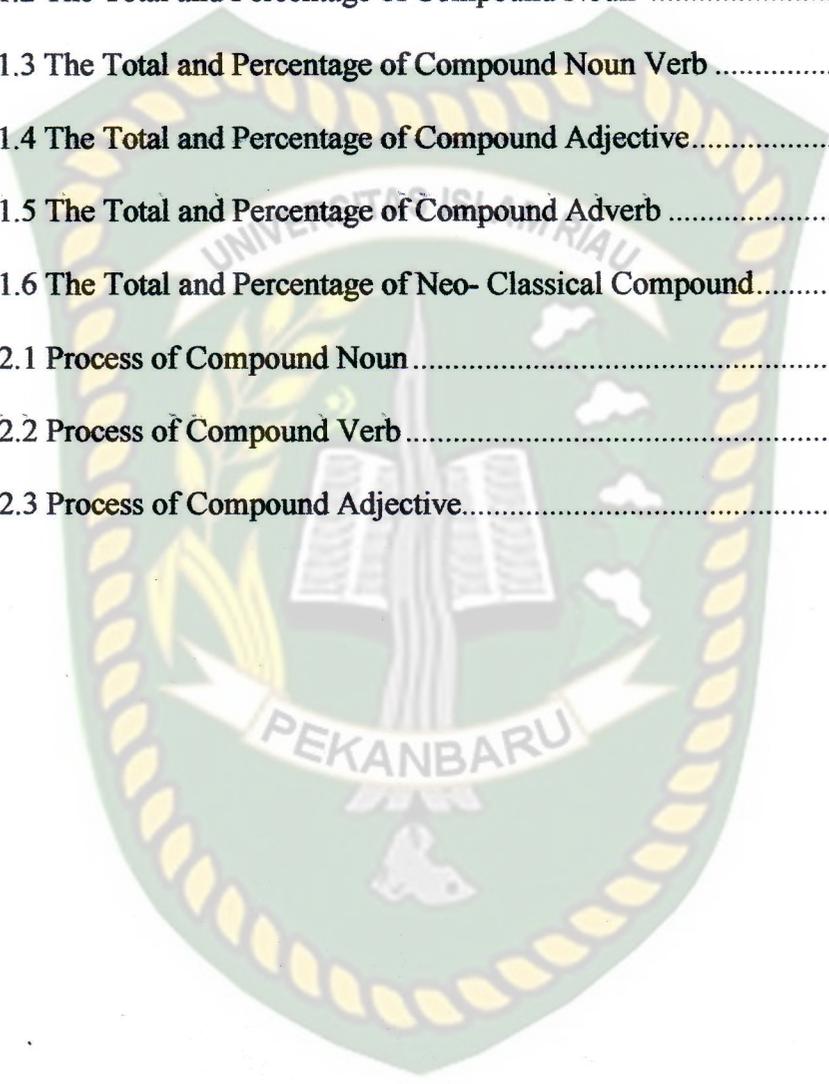
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Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :
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ABSTRACT

Karina Vaherni. 2021. *A Morphological Analisis of Compound Word in English Textbook Grade XI by Kemendikbud RI*. Thesis. Pekanbaru: English Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau.

Key words: Morphology, Compound Word,

This research aim to describe types and the meaning of compound words. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI, that contain with 8 texts. The researcher analyzes the formation of compound words with morphology theory to know the internal structure of compound words. There are five types of compound words. Those are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb and neo- classical compound. A morphological analysis is used by the researcher to analyze the compound words, classify the types and the meaning of compound words. The researcher found 60 compound words in English Textbook Grade XI by Kemendikbud RI. About 52 of them are compound noun, 5 of them are compound adverb, 2 compound adjective and 1 compound verb. Most of the compound are endocentric compound, some of them exocentric and there is no coordinative compound.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Linguistic is a scientific study about language. Language can be define as the best communication tools for human to delivered any information. Linguistic divided in to three studies, those are cognitive, psychology, and antropology science. There are many various branch of linguistic that can be focused on such as phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, paragramatic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and discourse analysis. Every branch of its has their own unique and difficulties.

Besides that, morphology is one field of linguistic that discusses about internal structure of word and how the word are forming. Internal structure of language is called by morpheme. Morpheme is the tiniest part of the word that has grammatical rules and express some meaning. There are two kind of morphemes those are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a word which can stand alone as a single word. Meanwhile, bound morpheme is a morpheme that can not stand alone as a word, it need some word to make the morpheme can stand as a single word.

Moreover, in morphology there are some variaty of methods in creating a new word, such as affixiation, compound, blending, clipping and the others. Hikmaharyanti (2020) define a compound is a ways to combine English word especially adjective and noun in to compound structure that consist of more than one base which has grammatical and semantical

function as a single word. To create a new meaning or different meaning from the word it needs to combine the lexical element such as noun, verb, adjective or preposition. In learning compound words many people have difficulties in finding the meaning of words that have combined to become compound words.

Furthermore, compound words are one of the materials that must be known by the students in the English learning process. Students can find compound words in the media used by the teacher. One of the media commonly used by teachers is textbooks. In textbooks there are many texts containing compound words. It can help the teacher to introduce what the compound words are.

Based on the researcher's experience when doing some random interviews with the students at XI grade, most of the students have difficulties in learning English. The researcher asked several compound words to seven students and most of them were wrong in defining the meaning. Because the students do not know the meaning, especially compound words which have different meanings with the root words formed. The compound words that were asked were football, homework, eyeglasses, volleyball and homesick. In English textbooks there are many texts that must be comprehended and understood by the students for answering the questions, to learn about the structure of the text and many others. It becomes a problem for the students who are not familiar with English.

Based on the idea above, the researcher wants to know kinds of compound words and the meaning of compound words that used in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI. For that the researcher interested to do a research entitled

“A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORD IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK GRADE XI BY KEMENDIKBUD RI”

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the problem is generally about the students lack of vocabulary and the students is often confused on find the meaning of the words, especially in compound words.

1.3 Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the research, this research focuses in analyzing Compound words in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus of the problem, the formulation of the problem could be formulated as the question below:

1. What kind of compound words are found in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI?
2. What are the meaning of compound words in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research aim to identify kinds of compound words and the meaning of compound words used in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.6 Assumption of the Research

Based on the explanation above, the researcher assumes that there are compound words in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.7 Significance of the Research

Hopefully this research can be useful for:

a. Students

This research can help the students in increasing their vocabulary knowledge especially in compound word.

b. Teachers

This research can help the teacher to know kinds of compound word Used in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

c. Others researchers

This research can be references for the researcher who interest in this field of research.

1.8 Defenition of Key Term

There are several term used in this research to make the reader get clear explanation and avoid misunderstanding.

- a. Morphology: is a branch of linguistic that discuss about the internal structure of the word and how the word are forming.
- b. Compound word: is combining two or more word become a new word which has grammatical and semantical function.
- c. English textbook: is a manual of instruction or standar book of english study.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some expert theory to review the related literature.

Delahunty and garvey (2010) state that compound has some processes, those are nine process of compound noun, four process of compound verb and twelve process of compound adjective, compound adverb, neo-classical compound, and differentiate three semantic relation of compound between the head and modifier of the compound, There are endocentric, exocentric and coordinative compound.

Jimmi and Sidauruk (2020) divided compound in to three forms, those are Hyphenated compound, closed compound and open compound.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Asper and Corte (2019) qualitative research is a recurrent process to improve the understanding of scientific community with making the new significant differences using the closer phenomena that we studied. Rugayah (2016) state that qualitative research is about a research that is describe and tend to use analysis.

1.10.2 Source of the Data

The data in this research is all of compound word in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The instrument that used in this research is documentation especially English texts in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI. According to Cresswell (2012: 223), documentation is a public or private record that commonly used in qualitative research as an object. Documentation can include newspaper, minutes of meeting, personal journal and letters.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting data, the researcher will uses several steps those are:

1. The researcher found English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.
2. The researcher looked for the English texts in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

3. The researcher found the compound words in English texts at English text book grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.
4. The researcher identified the types of compound words used in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.
5. The researcher classified the compound words that are find in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

1. The resercher listed the compound words found in English text book grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.
2. The researcher presented the data based on the table below. Adapted from Ningsih and Rosa (2013).

Table I.I The Total and Percentage of Compound words

No.	Kinds of Compound Word	Total	Percentage
1.	Compound Noun		
2.	Compound Verb		
3.	Compound Adjective		
4.	Compound Adverb		
5.	Neo- Classical Compound		

12.	Verb + Particle								

Table I.5 The Total and Percentage of Compound Adverb

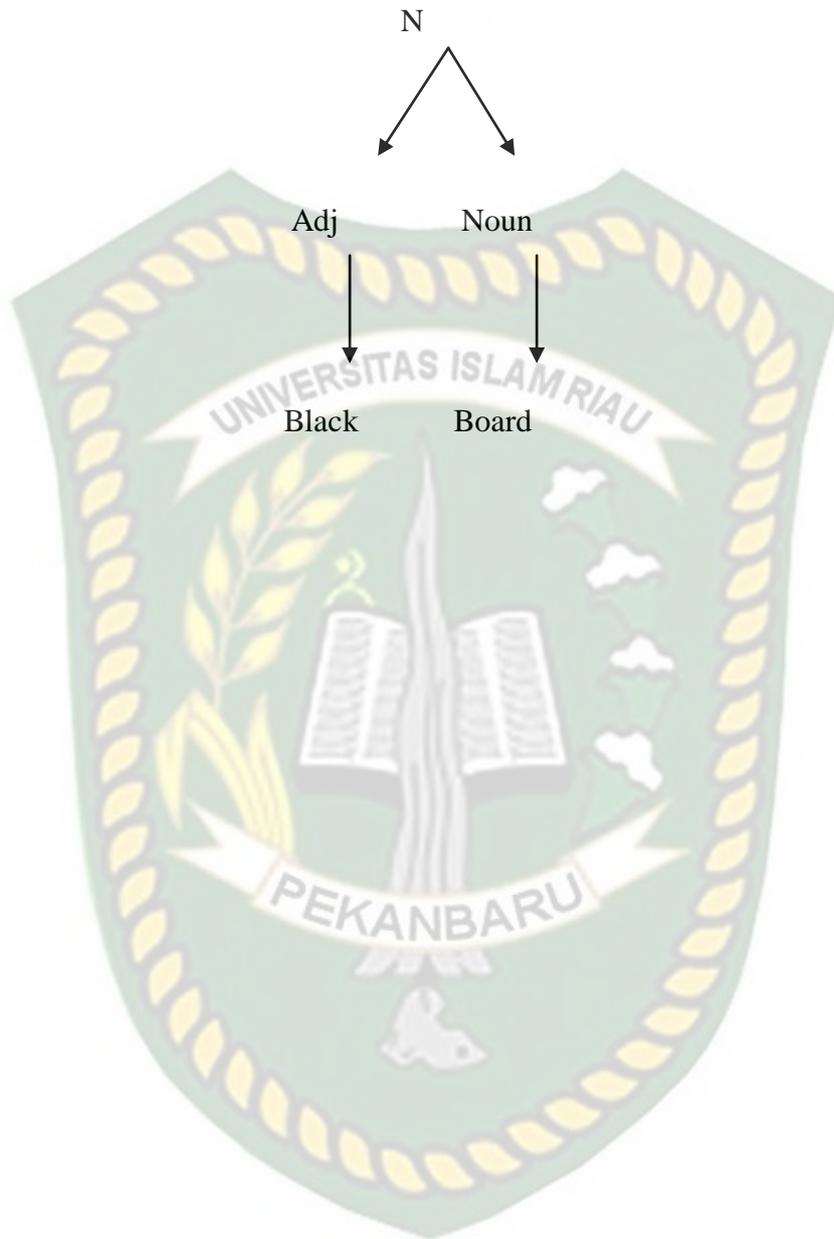
No.	Compound Adverb	Types						Total	
		Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		%	Sum
		Total	%	Total	%	Total			

Table I.6 The Total and Percentage of Neo- Classical Compound

No.	Neo- Classical Compound	Types						Total	
		Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		%	Sum
		Total	%	Total	%	Total			

- The researcher analyzed the word classes and the meaning of compound words that are found in English text book grade XI by Kemendikbud RI using oxford dictionary and present with tree diagram and description.

Diagram 1 Internal Structure of compound word



CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theory

2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistic that discuss about morpheme. Morphemes is the smallest unit of the language that has meaning and grammatical function. According to Akbulut (2016) morphology refers to the used of investigation of the morphemes and part of words that has meaning. Similiarly, Angga (2018) define morphology is a branch of linguistic that talking about form of word and can be said as a helping branch of language in multiplaying vocabulary. In short, morphology can be known as the study that discuss about how the way of words are forming from the smallest unit of language that known as morpheme.

Furthermore, Hamka (2014) state morphology is the study how the words are constructed from the smallest unit of the word thas has meaning and grammatical function. Morphology known as the theory of modification. Morphology placed at second stage while phonetic and phonology at first stage and for the third stage is syntax. In conclusion, morphology is the bridge between phonetic phonology and syntax. The way to modify the word are by adding at the front or the back of the word, it can make the meaning and the grammatical function of the word are changed.

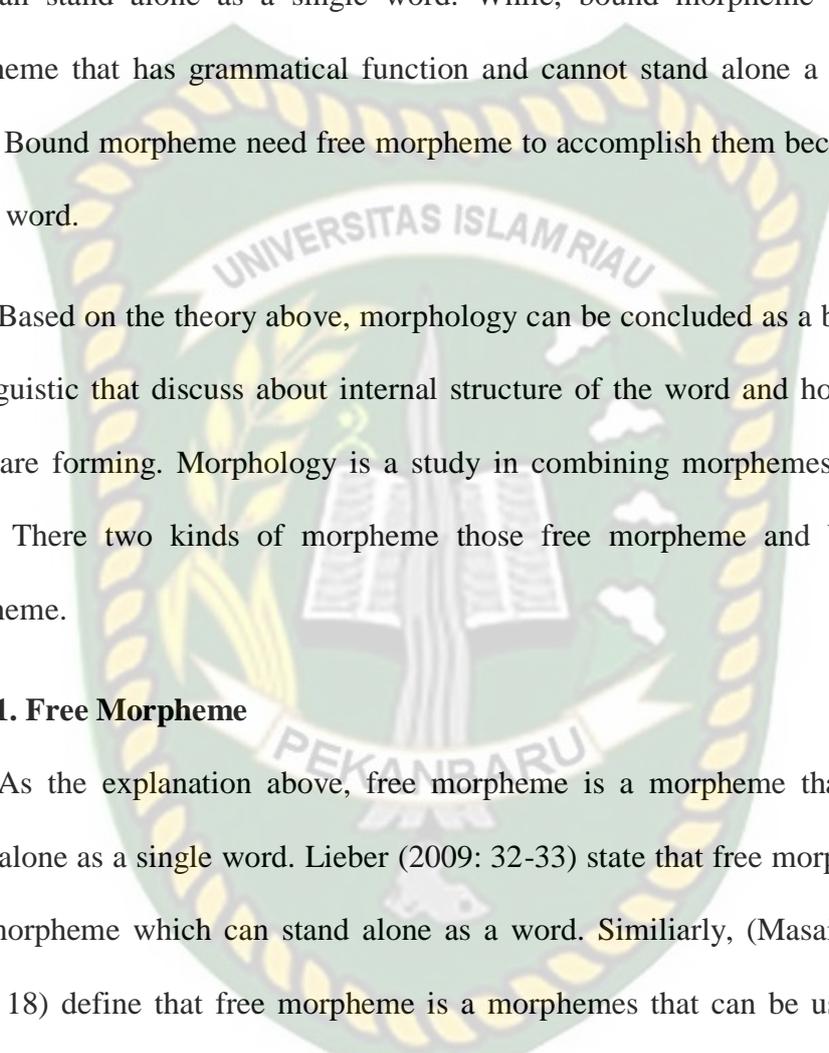
Moreover, morpheme can divided in to two terms those are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Tariq (2020) state The morphemes that

can stand alone and Has a meanig are known as free morpheme whereas different from bound morpheme such as –ER and –ES can not stand alone because has no meaning. Free morpheme is a morpheme that has meaning and can stand alone as a single word. While, bound morpheme is the morpheme that has grammatical function and cannot stand alone a single word. Bound morpheme need free morpheme to accomplish them become a single word.

Based on the theory above, morphology can be concluded as a branch of linguistic that discuss about internal structure of the word and how the word are forming. Morphology is a study in combining morphemes in to word. There two kinds of morpheme those free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.1.1.1. Free Morpheme

As the explanation above, free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a single word. Lieber (2009: 32-33) state that free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone as a word. Similiarly, (Masaitiene: 2009: 18) define that free morpheme is a morphemes that can be used as single words, like *book, run, nice, one, table, laptop, etc.* In addition, some morpheme can called as a free morpheme if the morpheme can occur by themselves a whole words. L. Varga (2010: 50). In conclusion free morpheme is a word that can stand alone as own words. The example of this morpheme is all of word classes, Those are:



- a. Noun: *book, chair, table, house, pen, etc.*
- b. Verb: *sing, walk, drink, go, read, etc.*
- c. Adjective: *smart, handsome, pretty, diligent, lazy, etc.*
- d. Adverb: *quick, fast, automatic, etc.*
- e. Pronoun: *I, you, they, we, she, he it.*
- f. Preposition: *on, in, behind, beside, above, etc.*
- g. Conjunction: *and, so, but, etc.*
- h. Interjection: *yeahhh!, wow!*
- i. Article: *a, an and The.*
- j. Demonstrative: *that, this those, these.*

Free morpheme can divided in two kind, those are lexical morpheme and functional morpheme.

1. Lexical Morpheme

Lexical morpheme is a morpheme that can added by prefix and suffix. Suffix (*is an affix that attached at the end of word*) and prefix (*is an affix that placed before word or stem*). And There are fourth part of spech that can categorize as lexical morpheme, those are: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

Example:

1. *Return: prefix (re) + turn*
2. *Hyperactive: prefix (hyper) + active*
3. *Semifinal: prefix (semi) + final*
4. *Happines: happy + suffix (ness).*

5. *Enjoyment: enjoy + suffix (ment)*

2. Functional Morpheme

Functional morpheme is the opposite of lexical morpheme. This morpheme is morpheme that cannot added suffix and prefix. There are six part of spech that can categories as functional morpheme, those are preposition, pronoun, conjunction, interjection, article, and demonstrative.

Example:

1. *On* the table
2. You *and* me
3. A giraffe
4. *Behind* the scene
5. *These* are called

2.1.1.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that can not stand alone as own word. It need the other word to accomplish them become a single word. According to Lieber (2009: 33) bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone. In addition, L. Varga(2010: 50) state that bound morpheme is a morpheme which must be attached to other morpheme within words. Moreover, Masaitiene (2009: 18) define there are some of morpheme that can not stand alone and have to be attached to another morpheme, its called bound morpheme. Then, Plag (2003) state there are some morphemes that can occur only if the morpheme attached to the other morphemes, this

morpheme called bound morpheme. There are two kind of bound morphemes, those are derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

1. Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that can change the meaning and grammatical category of word if this morpheme added to free morpheme. This morpheme usually known as *suffix and prefix* which can attached at the end or before the word. Kolenchery (2015) define derivational morpheheme as some of the morpheme that is added to root of the word to create a new word to change the meaning or differs the grammatical function. Prefix can change the meaning but not change the grammtical function, meanwhile suffix change the gramatical function and also can not change the meaning of word.

Example:

1. *Unhappy*: the root of word is happy added by prefix (*un-*) change the meaning of the word become opposite of the happy.
2. *Beautifully*: the root of word is beautiful (adjective) added by suffix (*-ly*) the word classes of beautiful changes to adverb.
3. *Illegal*: the root of word is legal added by prefix (*-il*) the meaning of word change to the opposite of legal.

2. Inflectional Morpheme

According to Nandito (2016) the morpheme that can modify the the verb's tense, aspect, mood, person, number or pronoun with affecting the meaning word class of the word called inflectional morpheme. In short, Inflectional morpheme can be define as a morpheme that can attached to free morpheme to indicate the singular or plural things, show the comparative and possessive of words, and the tense whether it is past tense, present tense, or perfect tense.

Example:

1. There are two *books* on the table: the root of word is book and added by (s) become books it is indicate the book on the table more than one book.
2. Ainul has *longer* hair than Hijrah: the root of word is long and added by er become longer it is show the comparative of ainul and hijrah's hair.
3. Annisa *walked* to the mall: the root of word is walk and added by ed become walked it is explain annisa already go the mall (past tense).

2.1.2 Compound Word

Compound word is one of the word formation that can be define as combining words become a new word to produce new meaning. In other word, Booij (2005:14) state that compound words consists of the combination of lexemes into a new one. Combinng word is one of the

ways to enrich word in English language. Similarly, according to Millaku (2017) create a new word contain with new meaning using combination two or more words its called compound word. Then, Virkkunen at all (2018) state that compound is word which consist of two or more lexical units, the first unit is modifier and the second unit is head, the firts unit describe the meaning of the second unit. In the other way, Jimmi and sidauruk (2020) define the word formation process that has several characters that consist of two or more lexemes are known as compound word.

In addition, compound word is formed when two words are combined two make a new word. Sometime the meaning of compound word easy to understand but sometime difficult to identify. For the example eyeglass, this word are easy to identify because the meaning of the word present the real meaning of the root of word *eye* mean *mata* and *glasses* mean *kaca* the meaning of this word is *kacamata*. In contrast, there are word homesick is not mean some house that ill but its mean missing home.

Based on the explanation above, compounding word can be concluded as the combining two or more become a new to produces new meaning. The meaning of the word can be same with head of the word and some time will be different.

2.1.2.1 Types of Compound

1. Compound Noun

Compound noun is combinating two or more word to produce new noun. Compound word is really important to understand and recognize, because compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by

adjectives, verb, the others noun and etc. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) those are nine process of compound noun.

Table 2.1 process of compound noun.

No.	Process of Compound	Example
1.	Noun + noun	Boy- friend
2.	Verb + noun	Breakfast
3.	Noun + verb	Sunshine
4.	Verb + verb	Make- believe
5.	Adjective + noun	Fast- food
6.	Particle + noun	Down- town
7.	Adverb + noun	Now generation
8.	Verb + particle	Drop- out
9.	Phares compound	Son- in- law

2. Compound Verb

Compound verb is combining two word or more together to create a new verb. Delahunty and garvey (2010) define there are four process of compound verb but in diferent lexical categories.

Table 2.2 process of compound verb.

No.	Process of Compound	Example
1.	Noun + verb	Sky- dive
2.	Adjective + verb	Fine – tune
3.	Particle + verb	Overbook
4.	Adjective + noun	Brown- bag

3. Compound Adjective

Compound adjective is combining two or more word together to produce a new adjective. Compound adjectives are usually written in a hyphen. According to delahunty and garvey 2010 there twelve process of compound adjectives, those are:

Table 2.3 process of compound adjective

No.	Process of compound	Example
1.	Noun+ adjective	Childproof
2.	Verb + adjective	Fail safe
3.	Adjective + adjective	Open- ended
4.	Adverb + adjective	Cross- modal
5.	Particle + adjective	Over- qualified
6.	Noun + noun	Coffee- table
7.	Verb + noun	Roll- neck
8.	Adjective + noun	Blue- collar
9.	Particle + noun	In- depth
10.	Verb+ verb	Make- believe
11.	Adjective/ adverb + verb	High- rise
12.	Verb + particle	See- through

4. Compound Adverbs

Compound adverb is combining two or more word together to produce a new adverb.

Example:

Uptightly

Cross- modally

5. Neo-Classical Compounds

Neo-classical compound is a compound word that are forming by combining latin language with other words..

Example:

Astro-naut

Hydro-electric

Mechano-phobe

2.1.2.2 Semantic

Delahunty and Garvey (2010: 135) differentiate semantic relation of the compound words based on the head and modifier of compound in to three, those are:

1. Endocentric

Endocentric compound is the compound that represent a subtype of whatever the head represents. So, the meaning of the word can be identified by look up to the head of the word.

Example:

- a. *Windmill* is a kind of mill,
- b. *a truck driver* is a kind of driver.
- c. *Doghouse* is a house intended for dog.

2. Exocentric

Exocentric compound are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic head. The compounds may be termed exocentric when the meaning is not consistent from its parts. In other word, the meaning of exocentric compound are often cannot be guess from their own part.

Example:

- a. *Red head* is not a type of head, It is a person who has red hair.
- b. *Redneck* is not a kind of neck, but it is a working-class white person from southern US.
- c. *White-collar* is neither a kind of collar nor a white thing.

3. Coordinative

Coordinative compound is a compound which both the elements of the compound are head. Coordinative compound commonly used 'and' between two heads. Both of them are dominate to give the meaning for the word. Example:

- a. *bitter-sweet*,
- b. *teacher-researcher*
- c. *producer-director*.

2.1.2.3 Form of Compound Words

Jimmi and sidauruk (2020) propose three form of compound word, those are:

1. Hyphenated Compound

Is the form of compound that easiest to identify, because this compound used hyphenated to separated the word.

Example: *Check- up, Check- in, Mother- in- law.*

2. Close Compound

Is the compound that are forming by joining two word together without a hyphen or space.

Example: *Baseball, Northwest, Worldwide.*

3. Open Compound

Is the form of compound that very difficult to identify, because this compound looks like two independent word but describe a single thing.

This form of compound written as two separated word but pronounce together as one meaning.

Example: living room, full moon, real estate,

2.2 Relevance Studies

The first relevance studies is a journal by Nurazizah and Nazhafah (2018) with the title *Compound Words Found In The Republika News Article*. This research aim to analyze compound word, find the form of

compound words and the meaning of compound words in republika news article. The type of this research is qualitative research, In collecting the data the researcher used documentation technique and the steps are reading the article, selecting and collecting the data based on the forms and the meaning of compound words. In this research the researcher found 11 data of compound with three forms of compound words, 7 compound noun, 3 compound verb and 1 compound adjective. from the researcher finding, there are 7 data which belongs to transparent meaning and there are 4 data which belong to opaque meaning.

The second is journal with the title *Compound Words On The Jakarta Newspaper And Nam News Paper* by Adikayon (2020). The approach of this study is morphology and semantic. The researcher found 25 compounds words in the article those are 18 compound nouns and 7 compound adjectives which is 16 endocentric compounds and 9 endocentric compounds. The result of this research present that compound nouns and endocentric compounds apper more often than adjective compounds and exocentric compounds.

The third relevance studies is a journal with the title *Compound Words Used In Stephenie Meyer's Twilight* by Cahyanti (2016). The aim of this research is to describe the types, function, and the meaning of compound words used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight. This research is qualitative research with content analysis, in collecting the data the researcher used data collection, data reduction, data display and

conclusion drawing. In this research the researcher found 253 compound words those are 5 open form, 65 hyphenated form and 183 closed form. Based on the function, the researcher found 173 compound nouns, 13 compound verbs and 67 compound adjectives, referring to the meaning of compound there are 140 exocentric compounds and 113 endocentric compounds.

The fourth relevance studies is *Compound Words In Movie Conversation “The Silver Linings Playbook” by David O’ Russel* a thesis by Fithriyani (2019). This research aim to know the types of compound words, the function of compound word and how the meaning of compound word contain in “*the silver lining playbook*” movie by David O’ Russel classified. The method of this research is qualitative-descriptive. In this research the researcher found 60 compound words which 5 types of compound words, 22 endocentric compounds, 36 exocentric compounds, 1 affix compound, 1 coordinative compound. Then, the researcher found 5 categories of compound words’s function, including 37 of compound noun, 3 compound verb, 7 compound adjective, 8 compound adverb and other form classes, accordance to the meaning of compound there 22 of transparent meaning and 38 of opaque meaning.

The last relevance studies is a publication article by Samaae (2015) with the title *An Analysis Of Compound Words Found In English Translation Of Sahih Al- Bukhari*. The purpose of this research are to know the form and the meaning of compound words found in Sahih Al-Bukhari. The data collection technique is used documentation method. In

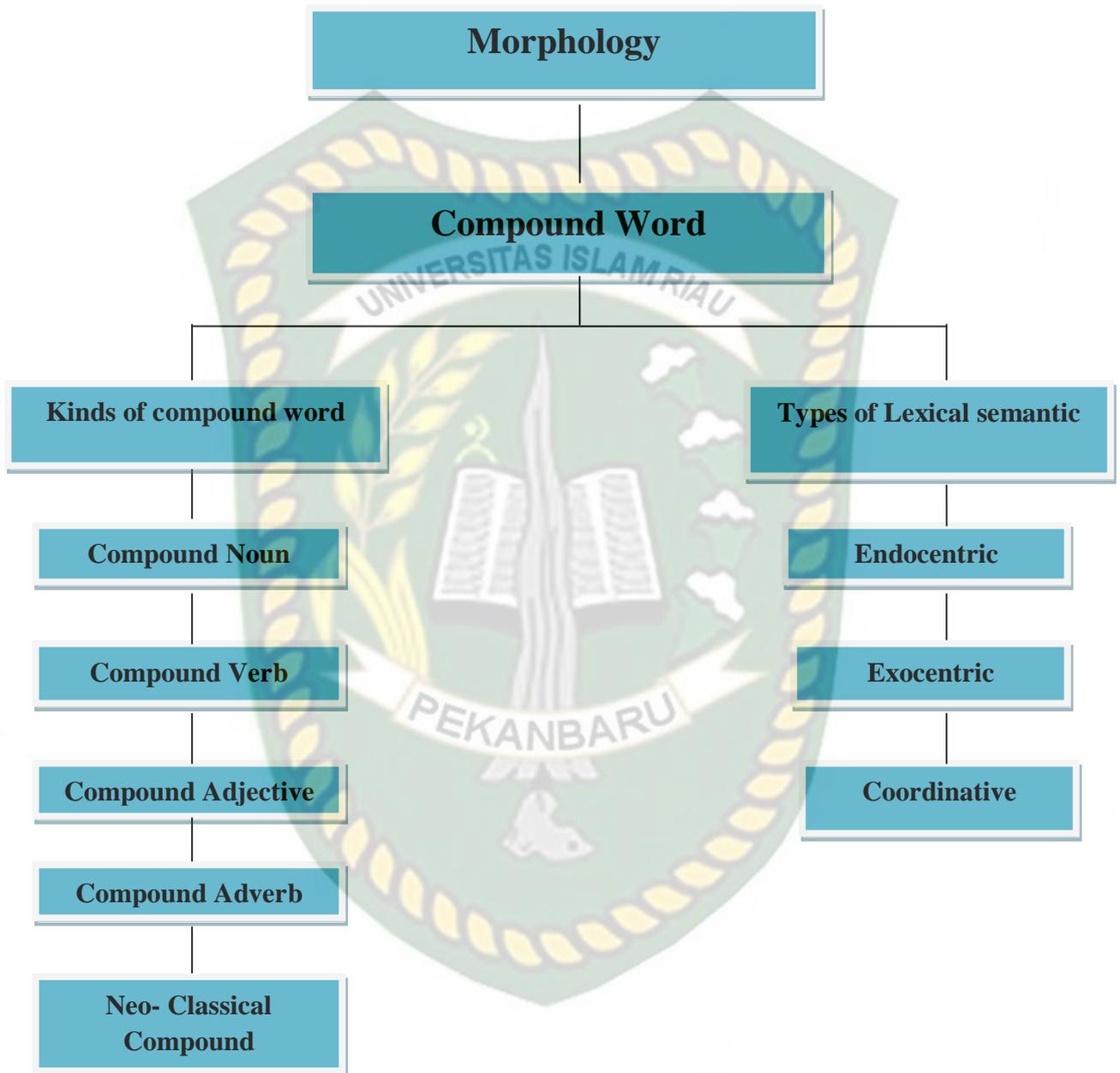
analyze the data the researcher using qualitative method. In this research the researcher found 102 compound words which 66 or 64.8% of noun compound, 22 or 21.5% verb compound and 14 or 13.7% of adjective compound. Then there are 53 or 52% the compound with transparent meaning and 49 or 48% which opaque meaning.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

2.3 Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher present the data analysis about compound words found in Englis Textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI. The table below shows the distribution of compound words. There are five kinds of compound, those are compound noun, compound verb compound adjective, compound adverb and neo-classical compound, also and there are three semantic relation of compound based on the meaning of the head and modifier of compound which are endocentric compound, exocentric compound and coordinative compound.

Table 3.1 The Total and Percentage of Compound words

No.	Kinds of Compound Word	Total	Percentage
1.	Compound Noun	52	86.66 %
2.	Compound Verb	1	1.66%
3.	Compound Adjective	2	3.33 %
4.	Compound Adverb	5	8.33%
5.	Neo- Classical Compound	-	-
		60	100%

3.2 Data analysis

3.2.1 Compound Noun

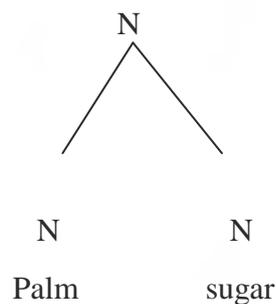
Table 3.2 The Total and percentage of Compound Noun

No.	Compound Noun	Types						Total	
		Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		Sum	%
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1.	Noun + Noun	18	34.6%	4	7.6%	-	-	22	42.3%
2.	Verb + Noun	1	1.9%	-	-	-	-	1	1.9%
3.	Noun + Verb	5	9.6%	-	-	-	-	5	9.6%
4.	Verb + Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Adjective + Noun	19	36.5%	2	3.8%	-	-	21	40.3%
6.	Particle + Noun	2	3.8%	-	-	-	-	2	3.8 %
7.	Adverb + Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Verb + Particle	1	1.9%	-	-	-	-	1	1.9%
9.	Phrase Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		46	88.3%	6	11.4%	-	-	52	100%

3.2.1.1 Noun + Noun

1. Palm sugar

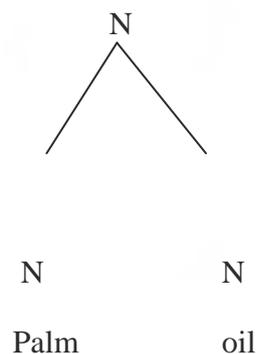
“These forest are used to grow crops like palm sugar, palm oil and coffee-the lifeline of western society(greean-peace report, 2007)”



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *palm* and *sugar*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *palm* is “*an unbranched evergreen tree of tropical and warm regions, with a crown of very longfeathered or fan-shaped leaves, and typically having old leaf scars forming a regular pattern on the trunk and the meaning of oil a viscous liquid derived from petroleum, especially for use as a fuel or lubricant*”. Beside that, the meaning of *sugar* is “*a sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants, especially sugar cane and sugar beet, consisting essentially of sucrose, and used as a sweetener in food and drink*”. However, the meaning of *palm sugar* is “*a sweet crystalline that coming from the fruit of ceratin palms*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

2. Palm oil

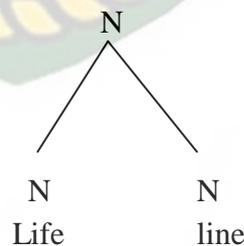
“*These forest are used to grow crops like palm sugar, palm oil and coffee-the lifeline of western society(greean-peace report, 2007)*”



Palm oil is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *palm* and *oil*. *Palm* is a noun and *oil* also a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accomplish them. The form of this compound is open compound because the word *palm* and *oil* is written together but separated by the space. The meaning of *palm* is “*an unbranched evergreen tree of tropical and warm regions, with a crown of very longfeathered or fan-shaped leaves, and typically having old leaf scars forming a regular pattern on the trunk*” and the meaning of *oil* is “*a viscous liquid derived from petroleum, especially for use as a fuel or lubricant*”. However, the meaning of *palm oil* is “*oil from the fruit of ceratin palms, especially the west African oil palm*”. For that, the meaning of *palm oil* included in endocentric compound.

3. Lifeline

“*These forest are used to grow crops like palm sugar, palm oil and coffee-the lifeline of western society(greean-peace report, 2007*”

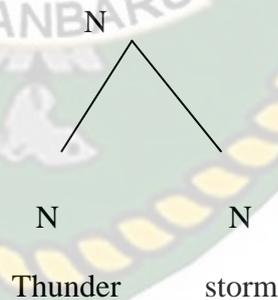


By showing the tree diagram above this word is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *life* and *line*. Both of the word are free morpheme, because they can stand alone as a single word. The form

of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *life* is “*the condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, functional activity, and continual change preceding death*”. Besides, the meaning of *line* is “*a long, narrow mark or band*”. However, the meaning of *lifeline* is “*a thing on which someone or something depends or which provides a means of escape from a difficult situation*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

4. Thunderstorm

“*The impact of climate change is noticeable throughtout Asia-Pacific, either during hot days or too much rain accompanied by wind and thunderstorm*”.

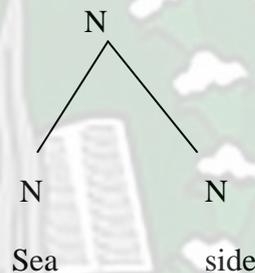


It can be seen from the tree diagram the word *thunderstorm* is close compound noun that are forming by two words *those* are *thunder* and *storm*. Both of the word are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as single word. The meaning of *thunder* is “*a loud rumbling or crashing noise heard after a lighting flash due to the expansion or rapidly heated hair*” and the meaning of *storm* is “*a violent disturbamce of the atmosphere with*

strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow". Then, when the word combine the meaning of *thunderstorm* "*become a storm with thunder and lightning and typically also heavy rain or hail*". At last, the meaning of the *thunderstrom* included in endocentric.

5. Seaside

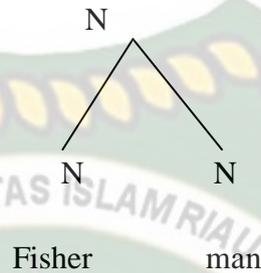
"There once was a fisherman who lived with his wife in a small hut close by the seaside".



Seaside is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *sea* and *side*. *Sea* is a noun and *side* also a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accomplish them. The form of this compound is open compound because the word *sea* and *side* is written together without space. The meaning of *sea* is "*the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses*" and the meaning of *side* is "*a position to the left or right of an object, place, or central point*". However, the meaning *seaside* is "*a place by the sea, especially a beach area or holiday resort*". At the last the meaning of *seaside* included in endocentric compound.

6. Fisherman

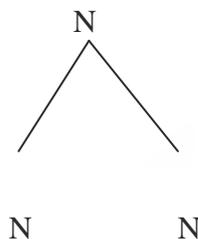
“There once was a fisherman who lived with his wife in a small hut close by the seaside”.



This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *fisher* and the second is *man*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The meaning of word *fisher* is “a shipping forecast area in the north sea off northern jutland and the mouth of skagerrak”. Besides, the meaning of *man* is “an adult male human being”. However, the meaning of *fisherman* is “a person who catches fish for a living or for sport”. At the end, the meaning of word *fisherman* included in endocentric compound.

7. Seashore

“The *fisherman* wasn’t sure about this but he still we to the seashore, sat in his boat, went to the middle of the sea and said”.

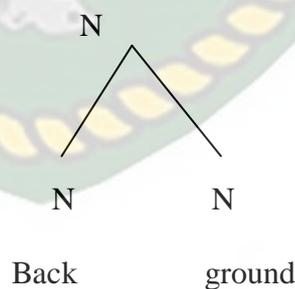


Sea shore

Based on the diagram below the word seashore compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *sea* and *shore*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *sea* is “*the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface and surrounds its land masses*”. Beside that, the meaning of *shore* is “*the land along the edge of a sea, lake, or other large body of water*”. However, the meaning of *seashore* is “*an area of sandy, stony, or rocky land bordering and level with the sea*”. At the last the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

8. Background

They had accidentally discovered her humble background, her father being a street vendor.

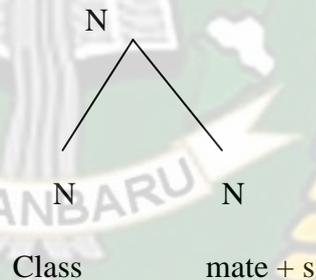


This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *back* and *ground*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without

space. The meaning of word *back* is “*the rear surface of the human body from the soulder to the hips*”. Besides, the meaning of *ground* is “*an area of knowledge or subject of discussion or thought*”. However, the meaning of *background* is “*the circumstances or situation prevailing at a particular time or underlying a particular event*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in exocentric compound.

9. Classmates

“*A tragic end to an education that had barely begun – 13 years-old Kiki stopped schooling because her classmates used to make fun of here relentlessly.*”

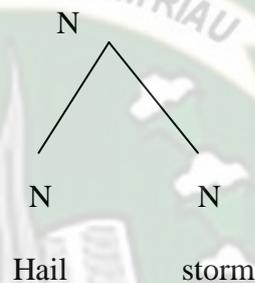


This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *class*, the second is *mate* and the last is ‘s’. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast, the last element is bound morpheme because ‘s’ can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *class* is “*a set or category of things having some property or attribute in common and differentiated from others by kind, type, or quality*”. Besides, the meaning of *mate* is “*a fellow member or joint*”.

occupant of a specified thing”. For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word *classmates* is plural. However, the meaning of *classmates* is “a fellow member of a class at school, college, or university”. At the end the meaning of word *classmates* included in endocentric compound.

10. Hailstorm

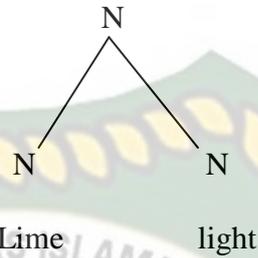
“The hailstorm lasted the whole night”.



By showing by the tree diagram above *hailstorm* is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *hail* and *storm*. Both of the word morphemes are free morpheme, because they can stand alone as a single word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *hail* is “pellets of frozen rain which fall in showers from cumulonimbus clouds”. Besides that, the meaning of *storm* is “a viloent of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow”. However, the meaning of *hailstorm* is “a storm of heavy hail”. At the last the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

11. Limelight

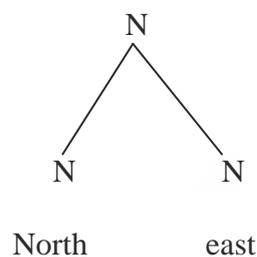
“This issue of bullying has been a problem for years but recently it got limelight from news media when a few cases were reported”.



This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *lime*, and the second is *light*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The meaning of word *lime* “a white caustic alkaline substance consisting of calcium oxide, which is obtained by heating limestone and which combines with water with production of much heat; quicklime”. Besides, the meaning *light* is “the natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible”. However, the meaning of *limelight* is “the focus of public attention”. At the end, the meaning of word *limelight* included in exocentric compound.

12. Northeast

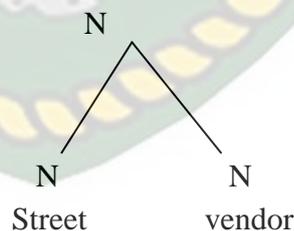
“In the northeast, huge clods were covering the sky like a blanket”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *north* and *east*. Both of the words are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *north* is “*the direction in which a compass needle normally points, towards the horizon on the left- hand side of a person facing east, or the part of the horizon lying in this direction*”. Besides that, the meaning of *east* is “*the direction towards the point of the horizon where the sun rises at the equinoxes, on the right-hand side of a person facing north, or the point on the horizon itself*”. However, the meaning of *northeast* is “*the direction towards the point of the horizon midway between north and east*”. At the last the meaning of this compund included in exocentric compound.

13. Street vendor

“*They had accidently discovered her humble background, her father being a street vendor*”.

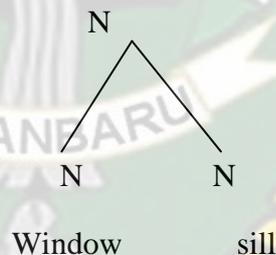


Street vendor is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *street* and *vendor*. *Street* is a noun and *vendor* also a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accompalish them. The form of this compound is open compound because the word *street* and *vendor* is written

together but separated by the space. The meaning of *street* is “a public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both side”. Besides, The meaning of *vendor* is “a person or company offering something for sale, especially a trader in the street”. However, the meaning of *street vendor* is “a person who offers good services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall”. At the end, the meaning of *street vendor* included in endocentric compound.

14. Windowsill

“Sue pulled the shade down to the windowsill, and mentioned *behrman* into the other room”.

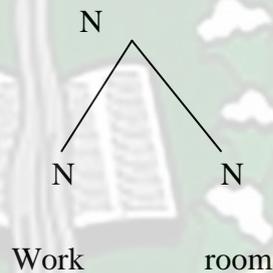


Windowsill is a compound noun that coming from two free morphemes, those are window and sill. The form of this compound is close compound because they written together without space. The meaning of *window* is “an opening in the wall or roof of a building or vehicle, fitted with glass in a frame to admit light or air and allow people to see out”. Besides, the meaning *sill* is “a shelf or slab of stone, wood, or metal at the foot of a window opening or doorway”. However, the meaning of

windowsill is “a ledge or sill forming the bottom part of a window”. At the end the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

15. Workroom

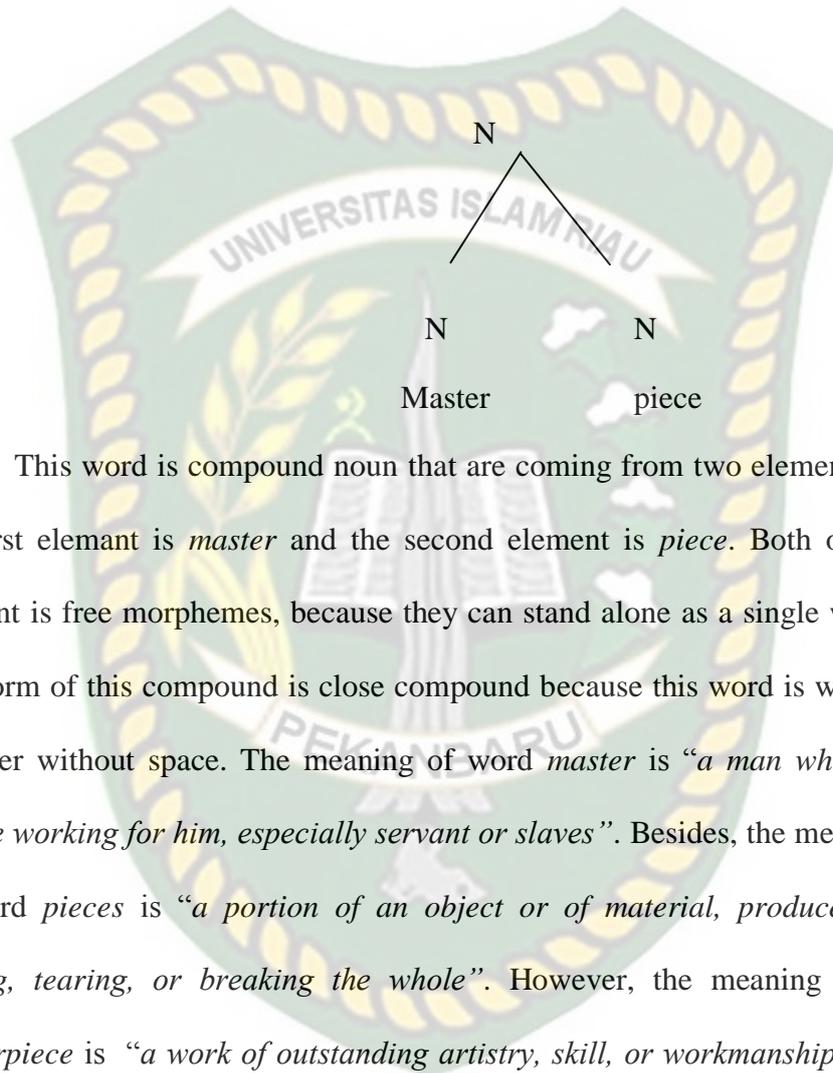
“She went in to the workroom and cried the she swaggered into johnsy’s room with her drawing board, whistling ragtime”.



This word is compound noun that are coming from two elements, the first element is *work* and the second element is *room*. Both of the element are free ones, because they can stand as one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of *work* is “*activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a purpose or result*” and the meaning of *room* is “*a part or division of a building enclosed by walls, floor, and ceiling*”. However the meaning of *workroom* is “*a room for working in, especially one equipped for a particular kind of work*”. At last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

16. Masterpiece

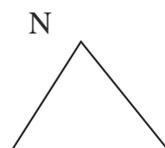
“He was sixty years old and had always dreamed of painting a masterpiece, but unfortunately till now he was not able to fulfill his dream”.



This word is compound noun that are coming from two elements, the first element is *master* and the second element is *piece*. Both of the elements are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *master* is “a man who has people working for him, especially servant or slaves”. Besides, the meaning of word *pieces* is “a portion of an object or of material, produced by cutting, tearing, or breaking the whole”. However, the meaning of word *masterpiece* is “a work of outstanding artistry, skill, or workmanship”. At the end the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

17. Mankind

“But today, we are faced with a situation where the well being of mankind is not always the primary consideration”.

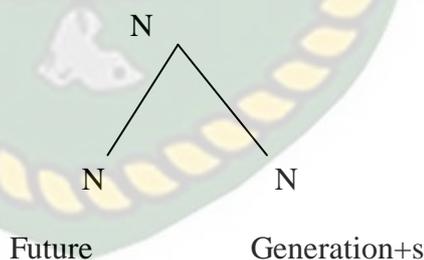


N	N
Man	kind

This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *man* and the second is *kind*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The meaning of word “*man is an adult male human being*”. Besides, the meaning of “*kind is a group of people or things having similar characteristic*”. However, the meaning of *mankind* is “*human being considered collectively; the human race*”. At the end, the meaning of word *mankind* included in exocentric compound.

18. Future generations

“*It is not only for us but for all the future generations to follow*”.

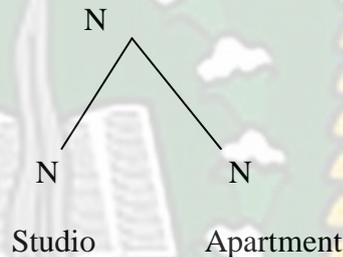


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *future*, the second is *generation* and the last is ‘*s*’. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because ‘*s*’ can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word “*future is time*

that is to be or come hereafter". Besides, the meaning of *generation* is "a fellow member or joint occupant of a specified thing". For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word future generation is plural. However, the meaning of *future generation* is "are the generations of people to come in the future, after the currently living generations of humans". At the end the meaning of word *future generation* included in endocentric compound.

19. Studio apartment

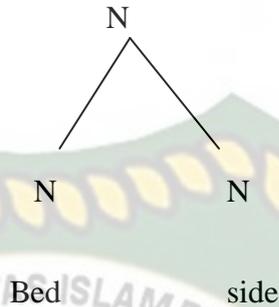
"Sue and and johnsy, two artist, also lived there in a studio apartment".



This compound called open compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *studio* and the second is *apartment*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The meaning of word *studio* is "the workroom or atelier of an artist, as a painter or sculptor". Besides, the meaning of *apartment* is "a room or a group of related rooms, among similar sets in one building, designed for use as a dwelling". However, the meaning of *studio apartment* is "an apartment consisting of one main room, a kitchen or kitchenette, and a bathroom". At the end, the meaning of word *studio apartment* included in endocentric compound.

20. Bedside

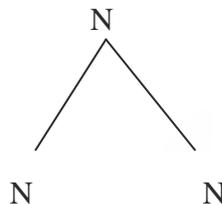
“She went quickly to the bedside”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *bed* and *side*. Both of the morpheme are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *bed* is “a piece of furniture upon which or within which a person sleeps, rests, or stays when not well”. Beside that the meaning of *side* is “a piece of furniture upon which or within which a person sleeps, rests, or stays when not well”. However, the meaning of *bedside* is “the side of a bed, especially as the place of one attending the sick”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

21. Ground floor

“Old berhrman was painter who lived on the ground floor of the same building”.

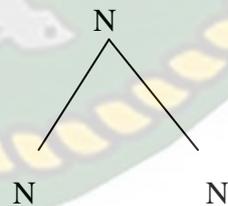


ground floor

This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *ground* and *floor*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word.. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *ground* is “*the solid surface of the earth; firm or dry land*”. Beside that the meaning of *floor* is “*the floor of a building at or nearest to ground level*”. However, the meaning of *ground floor* is “*that part of a room, hallway, or the like, that forms its lower enclosing surface and upon which one walks*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

22. Newspaper

“*He started writing for newspapers and eventually all his writings were focused on indonesian patriotism, thus anti dutch*”.



News paper

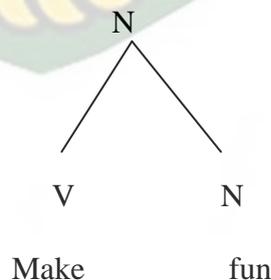
This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *news*, the second is *paper* and the last is ‘s’. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them

can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because ‘s’ can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *news* is “*a report of a recent event; intelligence; information*”. Besides, the meaning of *paper* is “*a substance made from wood pulp, rags, straw, or other fibrous material, usually in thin sheets, used to bear writing or printing, for wrapping things, etc*”. Then, For the meaning of ‘s’ only to show the word *newspaper* is plural. However, the meaning of *newspaper* is “*printed publication issued at regular and usually close intervals, especially daily or weekly, and commonly containing news, comment, features, and advertising*”. At the end the meaning of word *newspaper* included in endocentric compound.

3.2.1.2 Verb + Noun

1. Make fun

“*A tragic end to an education that had barely begun – 13 years-old Kiki stopped schooling because her classmates used to make fun of here relentlessly*”.



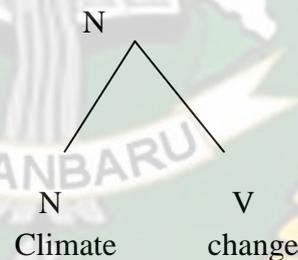
This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *make* and *fun*, Both of the morphemes are free ones,

because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *make* is “*form by putting parts together or combining substances; create*”. Besides that the meaning of *fun* is “*enjoyment, amusement, or light-hearted pleasure*”. However, the meaning of *make fun* is “*to be unkind to someone and laugh at or cause others to laugh at the person*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

3.2.1.3 Noun + Verb

1. Climate change

“Climate change is apparent everywhere”.

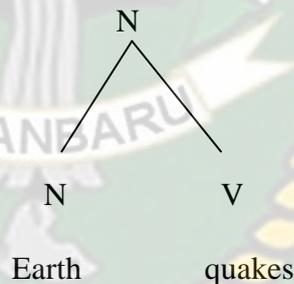


Climate change is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *climate* and *change*. *Climate* is a noun and *change* also a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accomplish them. The form of this compound is open compound because the word *climate* and *change* is written together but separated by the space. The meaning of *climate* is “*the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period*”. Besides, The meaning of *change* is *to make the form, nature,*

content, future course, etc., of (something) different from what it is or from what it would be if left alone”. However, the meaning of Climate change is “a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels”. At the end, the meaning of *climate change* is included in endocentric compound.

2. Earthquakes

“Earthquakes being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human life as well as economic loss”.

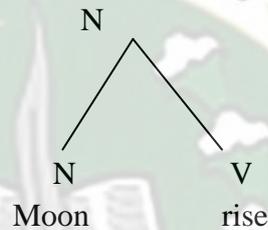


This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *earth*, the second is *quake* and the last is ‘s’. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because ‘s’ can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *earth* is “the planet on which we live; the world”. Besides that, the meaning of *quake* is “shake or tremble”, and for the meaning of ‘s’ only to

show the word *classmate* is plural. However, the meaning of *earthquakes* is “a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth’s crust or volcanic action”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

3. Moonrise

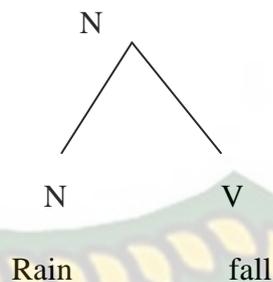
“I am very uneasy as long as the sun and the moonrise without my permission”.



This word in a compound noun that are forming from two elements, the first element is moon and the second element is rise. Both of the elements of this compound are free morphemes. The form of this compound is close compound, because this word is written together without space. The meaning of *moon* is “the natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun”. Besides, the meaning of *rise* is “move from a lower position to a higher one; come or grow up, If the word combine the meaning of moonrise become the rising or time of rising of the moon above the horizon”. At the end, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

4. Rainfall

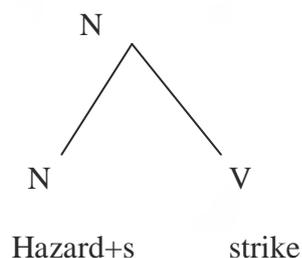
“Looking at it one could predict that it was going to be good harvest but it needs a rainfall, however brief”.



This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *rain* and the second is *fall*. Both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *rain* is “*the condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops*”. Besides, the meaning of *fall* is “*move from a higher to a lower level, typically rapidly and without control*”. However, the meaning of *rainfall* is “*the fall of rain*”. At the end, the meaning of word *rainfall* included in endocentric compound.

5. Hazards-strike

“*Earthquakes being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human live as well as economic loss*”.

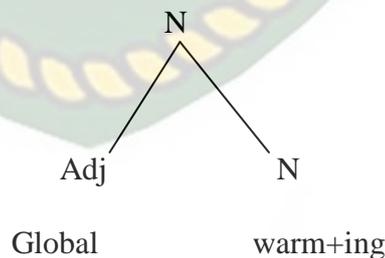


This compound called hyphen compound because the word is written together and separated by hyphen. This word coming from three elements the first element is *hazard*, the second is 's' and the last is *strike*. The first and third element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the second element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *hazards* is "an unavoidable danger or risk, even though often". Besides, the meaning of *strike* is "to deal a blow or stroke to (a person or thing), as with the fist, a weapon, or a hammer; hit". However, the meaning of *hazards-strike* is "the dangerous hit and risk that can not be avoided". At the end the meaning of word *hazards-strike* included in endocentric compound.

3.2.1.5 Adjective + Noun

1. Global warming

"Global warming is a phenomenon used to describe the gradual increase in the temperature of Earthe's atmosphere and oceans".

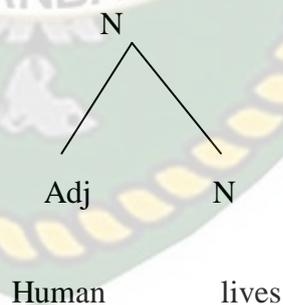


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *global*, the second is *warm* and the last is "ing. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a

single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because “*ing*” can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *global* “*relating to or encompassing the whole of something, or of a group things*”. Besides, the meaning of *warm* is “*of or at a fairly or comfortably high temperature*”. However, the meaning of *Global warming* is “*a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth’s atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased level of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants*”. At the end the meaning of word *global warming* included in endocentric compound.

2. Human lives

“*Earthquakes- being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human lives as well as economic loss*”

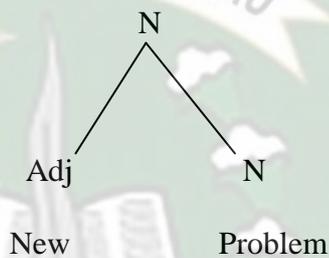


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *human* and the second is *lives*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand as one word. The meaning of word *human* is “*of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or having the nature of people*”. Besides,

the meaning of *lives* is “the plural of life”. However, the meaning *human lives* is “*the people who life in this world*”. At the end, the meaning of word *human lives* included in endocentric compound.

3. New problem

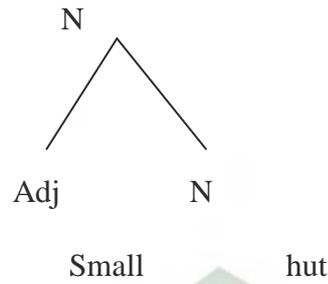
“*Global warming is not a new problem but lately people are acknowledging that we are facing a serious problem*”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are new and problem. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand alone as one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *new* is “*of recent origin, production, purchase, etc.; having but lately come or been brought into being*”. Beside that the meaning of *problem* is “*question or matter involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty*”. However, the meaning of *new problem* is “*the recent thing or happen that has risk*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

4. Small hut

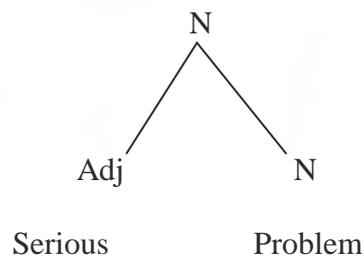
“*There once was a fisherman who lived with his wife in a small hut close by the seaside*”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *small* and *hut*, Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *small* is “of limited size; of comparatively restricted dimensions; not big; little”. Besides that, the meaning of *hut* is “a small or humble dwelling of simple construction, especially one made of natural materials, as of logs or grass”. However, the meaning of *small hut* is the “very tiny building that construct from natural material”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

5. Serious problem

Global warming is not a new problem but lately people are acknowledging that we are facing a serious problem.

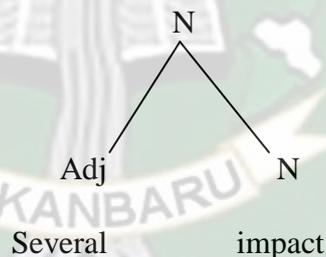


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from two elements the

first element is *serious* and the second is *problem*. Both of them are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The meaning of word *serious* is “*showing, or characterized by deep thought*”. Besides, the meaning of *problem* is “*question or matter involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty*”. However, the meaning of *serious problem* is “*something or happen that has deep risk*”. At the end, the meaning of word *serious problem* included in endocentric compound.

6. Several impact

“*Failed crops, economic slowdown, and deforestation are among the several impact o global warming*”.

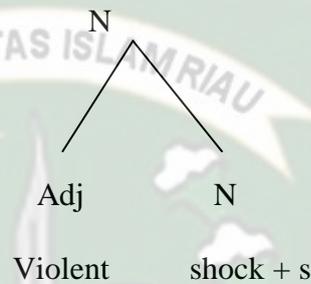


This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *several* and *impact*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand alone as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *several* is “*more than two but fewer than many in number or kind*”. Besides that, the meaning of *Impact* is “*the striking of one thing against another; forceful contact; collision*”. However, the meaning of *several impact* is “*effect of something more than*

one". At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

7. Violent shocks

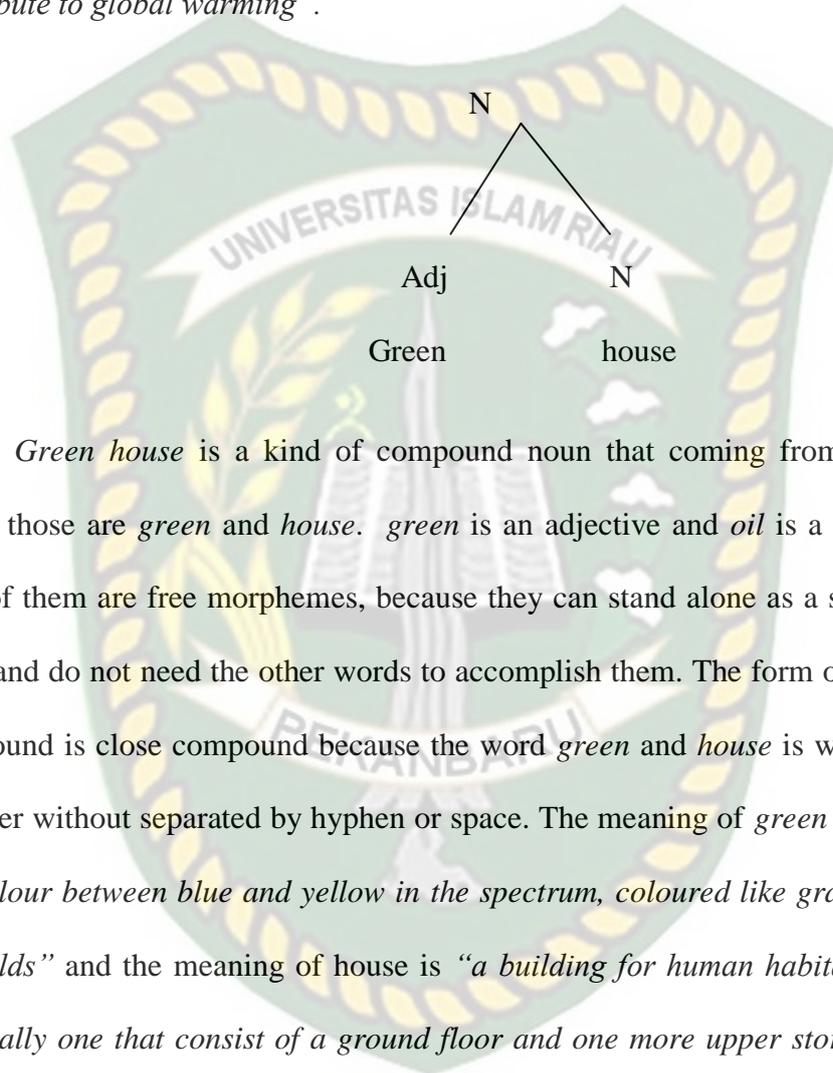
"Large earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take form of violent shocks."



This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *violent*, the second is *shock* and the last is 's'. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *violent* is "using or involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something". Besides, the meaning of *shock* is "a sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience". For the meaning of 's' only to show the word *violent shock* is plural. However, the meaning of *violent shocks* is "the strong shaking". At the end the meaning of word *violent shocks* included in endocentric compound.

8. Greenhouse

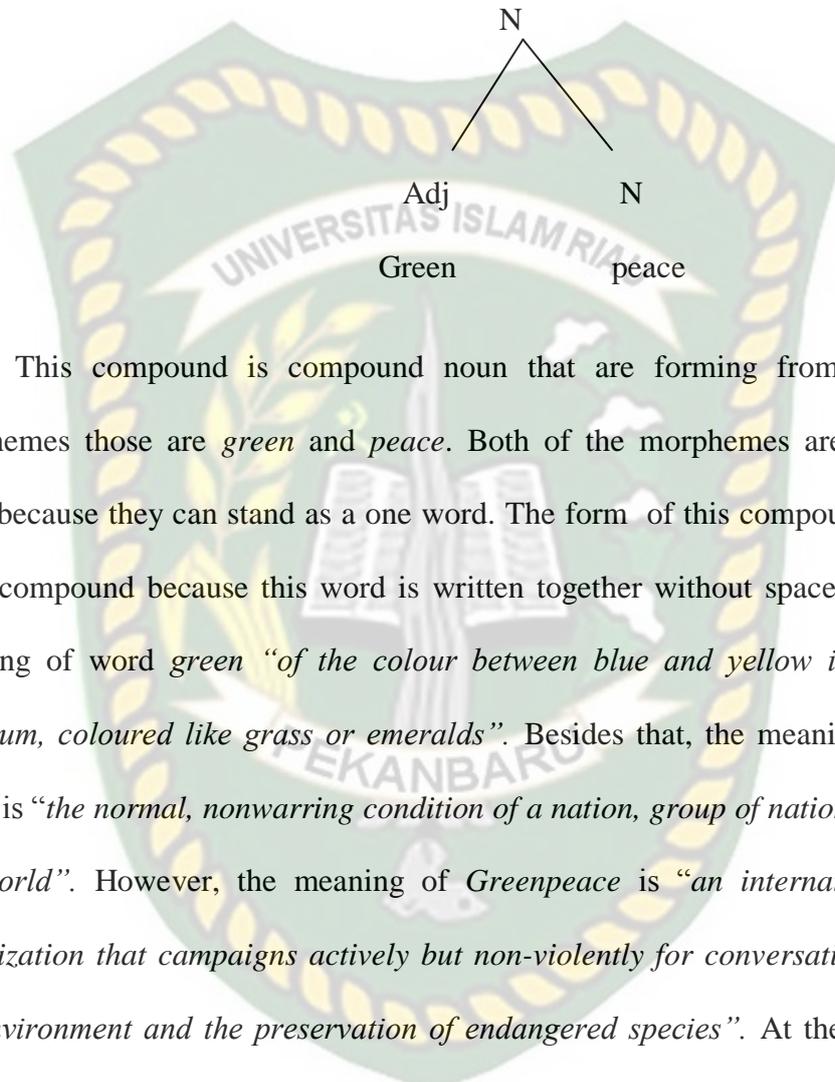
“Since the time we have been industrializing, we started polluting our waters and air, and have been releasing greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming”.



Green house is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *green* and *house*. *green* is an adjective and *oil* is a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accomplish them. The form of this compound is close compound because the word *green* and *house* is written together without separated by hyphen or space. The meaning of *green* is “*of the colour between blue and yellow in the spectrum, coloured like grass or emeralds*” and the meaning of *house* is “*a building for human habitation, especially one that consist of a ground floor and one more upper storeys*”. However, the meaning of *green house* is “*a glass building in which plants that need protection from cold wweather are grown*”. For that the meaning of *palm oil* included in exocentric compound.

9. Greenpeace

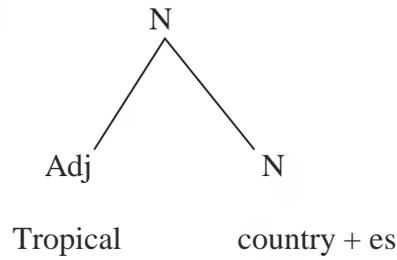
“Secondly, according to research by the Greenpeace organization, there is evidence of extensive deforestation being carried out in indonesia and other tropical countries around the world”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *green* and *peace*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *green* “of the colour between blue and yellow in the spectrum, coloured like grass or emeralds”. Besides that, the meaning of *peace* is “the normal, nonwarring condition of a nation, group of nations, or the world”. However, the meaning of *Greenpeace* is “an international organization that campaigns actively but non-violently for conversation of the environment and the preservation of endangered species”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in exocentric compound.

10. Tropical countries

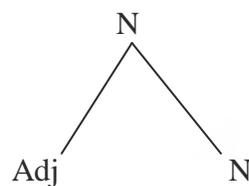
“Secondly, according to research by the Greenpeace organization, there is evidence of extensive deforestation being carried out in indonesia and other tropical countries around the world”.



This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *tropical*, the second is *country* and the last is 's'. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast, the last element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *Tropical* is “*pertaining to, characteristic of, occurring in, or inhabiting the tropics, especially the humid tropics*”. Besides, the meaning *countries* is “*a state or nation*”, For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word *tropical countries* is plural. However, the meaning of *tropical countries* is “*a nations that has tropical scene, has two season*”. At the end the meaning of word *classmates* included in endocentric compound.

11. Western society

“*These forest are used to grow crops like palm sugar, palm oil and coffee-the lifeline of western society(greean-peace report, 2007)*”.

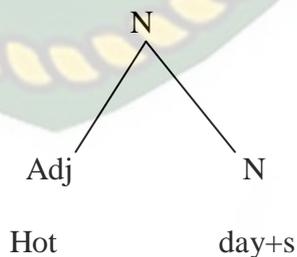


Western society

This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *western* and the second is *society*, Both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *western* is “*lying toward or situated in the west*”. Besides, the meaning of *society* is “*an organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes*”. However, the meaning of *western society* is “*commonly habit or act people who live in western*”. At the end, the meaning of word *western society* included in endocentric compound.

12. Hot days

“*The impact of climate change is noticeable throughout Asia-Pacific, either during hot days or too much rain accompanied by wind and thunderstorm*”.

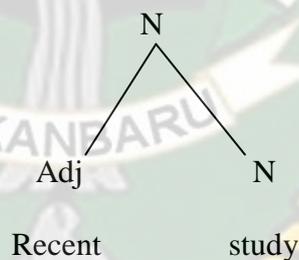


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *hot*, the second is *day* and the last is ‘*s*’. The first and second elements are free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a

single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *hot* is "having or giving off heat; having a high temperature". Besides, the meaning of *day* is "the interval of light between two successive nights; the time between sunrise and sunset". For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word *hot days* is plural. However, the meaning of *hot days* is "the high temperature that coming in between sunrise and sunset time". At the end the meaning of word *hot days* included in endocentric compound.

13. Recent study

"A recent study has shown that due to unpredictable weather patterns, there have been a lot of failed crops".

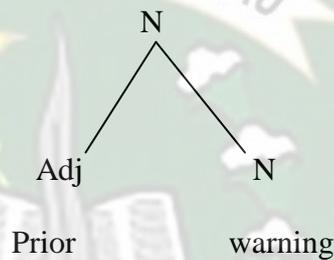


This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *recent* and the second is *study*. Both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *recent* is "of late occurrence, appearance, or origin; lately happening, done, made, etc". Besides, the meaning of *study* is "application of the mind to the acquisition of knowledge, as by reading, investigation, or reflection".

However, the meaning of *recent study* is “*newest finding*”. At the end, the meaning of word *recent study* included in endocentric compound.

14. Prior warning

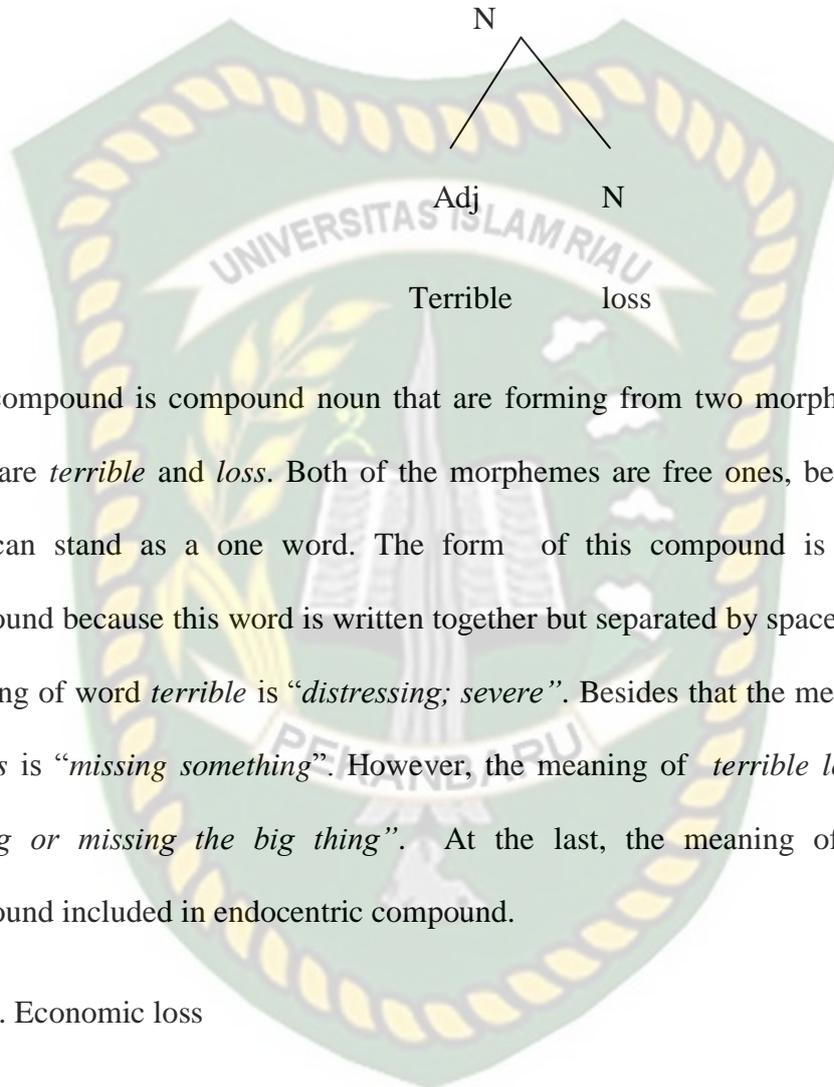
“*Earthquakes being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human live as wll as economic loss*”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *prior* and *warning*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *prior* is “*preceding in time or in order; earlier or former; previous*”. Besides that, the meaning of *warning* is “*the act or utterance of one who warns or the existence, appearance, sound, etc., of a thing that warns*”. However, the meaning of *prior warning* is “*a warning or announcement made before something happens*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

15. Terrible loss

“Earthquakes- being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human lives as well as economic loss”.



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *terrible* and *loss*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *terrible* is “*distressing; severe*”. Besides that the meaning of *loss* is “*missing something*”. However, the meaning of *terrible loss* is “*losing or missing the big thing*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

16. Economic loss

“Earthquakes- being among the most deadly natural hazards – strike without any prior warning, leaving catastrophe in their wake with terrible loss of human live as well as economic loss”.

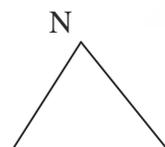


Adj N
Economic loss

This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *economic* and *lost*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *economic* “*relating to economics or the economy*”. Besides that, the meaning of *loss* is “*the fact or process of losing something or someone*”. However, the meaning of *economic loss* is “*a term of art which refers to financial loss and damage suffered by a person which is seen only on a balance sheet and not as physical injury to person or property*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

17. Powerful movement

“*This vibration occurs as a result of powerful movement of rocks in the earth’s crust*”.



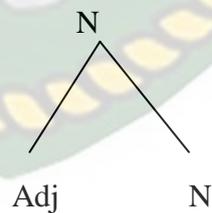
Adj N

Powerful movement

This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *powerful* and *movement*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *powerful* is “*having or exerting great power or force*”. Besides that *Movement* is “*the act, process, or result of moving*”. However, the meaning of *Powerful movement* is “*movement with big energy*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound..

18. Seismic waves

“*These powerful movement trigger a rapid release of energy that creates seismic waves that travel through the earth*”.



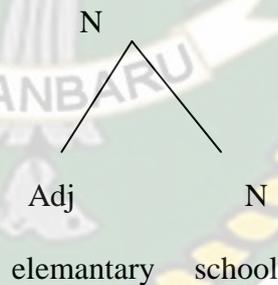
Seismic waves

This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *seismic* and *waves*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is

open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *seismic* is “*pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by an earthquake or vibration of the earth, whether due to natural or artificial causes*”. Beside that the meaning of *waves* is “*the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Naval Reserve, the distinct force of women enlistees in the U.S. Navy, organized during World War II*”. However, the meaning of *seismic waves* is “*in geology, shock waves in solid rock generated by earthquakes or underground explosions*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in exocentric compound.

19. Elementary school

“*Julie, a 10-years-old, fifth grade students, states that her first two years of elementary school were a traumatic experience*”

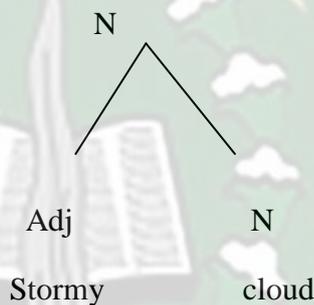


Elementary school is a kind of compound noun that coming from two words those are *elemenatry* and *school*. *elementary* is an adjective and *school* is a noun, both of them are free morphemes, because they can stand alone as a single word and do not need the other words to accomplish them. The form of this compound is open compound because the word *elementary* and *school* is written together without but separated by space. The meaning of *elementary* is “*relating to the basic elements of a subject*” and the

meaning of *school* is “any institution at which instruction is given in a particular discipline”. However, the meaning of *elementary school* is “a primary school for the first six or eight grades”. For that the meaning of *elementary school* included in endocentric compound.

20. Stormy cloud

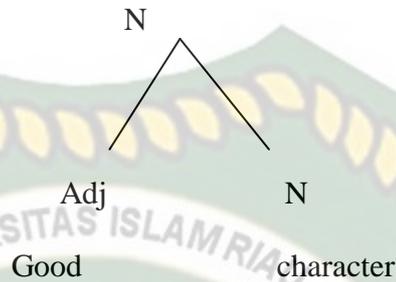
“The trees and the very rocks shook and the sky became black with stormy cloud.”



This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *stormy* and *cloud*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *stormy* is “characterized by the strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow”. Besides, the meaning of *cloud* is “a visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere, typically high above the general level of the ground”. However, the meaning of *stormy cloud* is “a large, dark cloud that brings rain or comes before a storm”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

21. Good character

“The development of good character should be the heart and soul of education, and should dominate the spirit of teaching”.

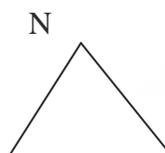


This compound is compound noun that are forming from two morphemes those are *good* and *character*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *Good* is *morally excellent; virtuous; righteous; pious*. Beside that, the meaning of *character* is the “*aggregate of features and traits that form the individual nature of some person or thing*”. However, the meaning of *good character* is “*means you act with honesty, respect, responsibility, caring, and other*” At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

3.2.1.6 Particle + Noun

1. Aftershocks

“The vibration from a large earthquake last a few days known as aftershocks”.

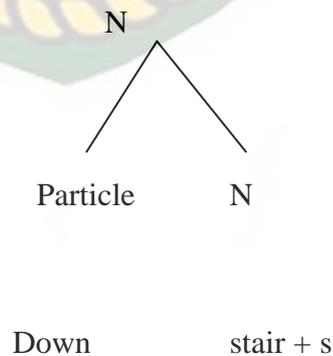


Particle	N
After	shock+s

This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *after*, the second is *shock* and the last is 's'. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *After* is "*behind in place or position; following behind*". Besides, the meaning of *Shock* is "*a sudden and violent blow or impact; collision*". For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word *classmates* is plural. However, the meaning of *aftershock* is "*a small earthquake or tremor that follows a major earthquake*". At the end the meaning of word *classmates* included in endocentric compound.

2. Downstairs

"Now i have to go downstairs".

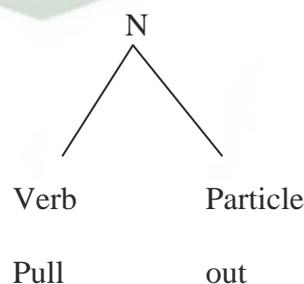


This compound called close compound because the word is written together without separated by hyphen or space. This word coming from three elements the first element is *down* the second is *stair* and the last is 's'. The first and second element is free morpheme because both of them can stand alone as a single word. In contrast the last element is bound morpheme because 's' can not stand alone as a single word. The meaning of word *down* is "towards or in a lower position, especially to or on the ground or another surface". Besides, the meaning of *stair* is "a set of steps leading from one floor of a building to another, typically inside the building". For the meaning of 's' only to shown the word *downstair* is plural. However, the meaning of *downstairs* is "the ground floor or lower floor of a building". At the end the meaning of word *downstairs* included in endocentric compound.

3.2.1.8 Verb + Particle

1. Pull out

"He quickly started to reel in his line and managed to pull out a huge fish".



This compound is compound adjective that are forming from two morphemes those are *pull* and *out*. Both of the morphemes are free ones,

because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is open compound because this word is written together but separated by space. The meaning of word *pull* is “*exert force on so as to cause movement towards oneself*”. Besides, the meaning of *out* is “*moving or appearing to move away from a particular place, especially one that is enclosed or hidden*”. However, the meaning of *pull out* is “*an act or instance of pulling out; removal*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endcentric compound.

3.2.2 Compound Verb

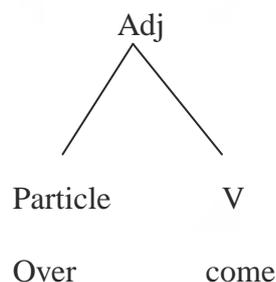
Table 3. The percentage of type and process of Compound Verbs.

Compound Noun	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		Sum	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1. Noun + Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Adjective + Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Particle + Verb	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1	100%
4. Adjective + Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1	100%

3.2.2.1 Particle + Verb

1. Overcome

“*But as the citizens of the world, we have to take every possible action to help overcome this issue*”.



This compound is compound verb that are forming from two morphemes those are *over* and *come*. Both of the morphemes are free ones, because they can stand as a one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of *over* is “*extending directly upwards from*”. Besides that the meaning of *come* is “*reach or extend to a specified point*”. However, the meaning of *overcome* is “*of a feeling or emotion overpower or overwhelm*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

3.2.3 Compound Adjective

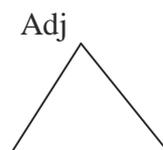
Table 3.4 The percentage of type and process of Compound Adjectives.

Compound Adjective	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		Sum	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1.Noun+Adjective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Verb Adjective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Adj. + Adj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Adverb + Adj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Particle + Adj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Noun + Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Verb + Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Adjective+Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Particle + Noun	1	50%	-	-	-	-	1	50%
10. Verb+Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Adj+Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Verb + Particle	-	-	1	50%	-	-	1	50%
	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	2	100%

3.2.3.1 Particle + Noun

1. Overweight

She sadly remembers being cruelly bullied by her males classmates because she was overweight.



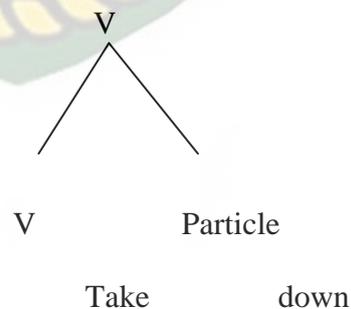
Particle	N
Over	weight

This compound is compound adjective that are forming from two morphemes those are *Over* and *weight* Both of the morphemes are free ones. because they can stand as one word. The form of this compound is close compound because this word is written together without space. The meaning of word *over* is “*extending directly upwards from*”. Besides that the meaning of *weight* is “*a body’s relative mass or the quantity of matter contained by it, giving rise to a downward force; the heaviness of a person thing*”. However, the meaning of *overweight* is “*above a weight considered normal or desirable weight*”. At the last, the meaning of this compound included in endocentric compound.

3.2.3.2 Verb + Particle

1. Take down

Large eartquakes are known to take down buildings and cause deat and injury (Ritcher, 1935)



This compound called open compound because the word is written together but separated by space. This word coming from two elements the first element is *take* and the second is *down*. Both of them are free ones. because they can stand as one word. The meaning of word *take* is “to get into one's hold or possession by voluntary action”. Besides, the meaning of *down* is “from higher to lower; in descending direction or order; toward, into, or in a lower position”. However, the meaning of *take down* is “made or constructed so as to be easily dismantled or disassembled”. At the end, the meaning of word *take down* included in exocentric compound.

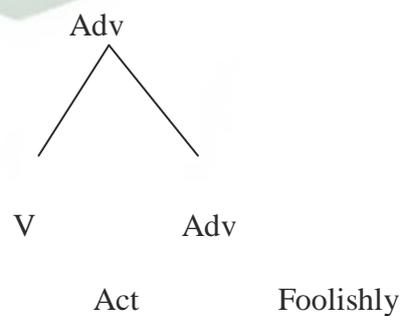
3.2.4 Compound Adverb

Table 3.4 The percentage of type and process of Compound Adverb.

Compound Adverb	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Coordinative		Sum	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
Compound adverb	5	100%	-	-	-	-	5	100%
	5	100%	-	-	-	-	5	100%

1. Act foolishly

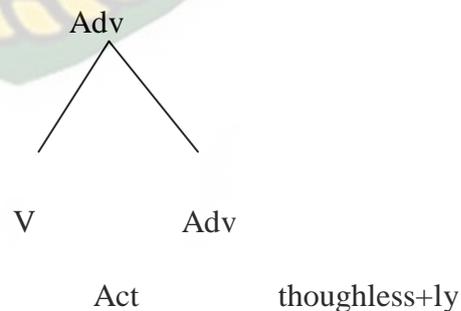
“Because it is fear which drives men to act foolishly, to act *thaoughlessly*, to act *dangerously*”.



This compound is compound adverb that are forming from two words those are *act* and *foolish + ly*. *Act* is a verb and *foolish* is an adjective. But, if *foolishly* its mean *foolish + ly* the class of the word change to adverb. *Act* and *foolish* are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a one word. In contrast *ly* is bound morpheme because this morpheme need the other word to make the word can stand as a word. The form of this compound is open compound because the is written together but separated by space. The of *Act*” is *to do something; exert energy or force; be employed or operative*”. and the meaning of *foolish* is “*resulting from or showing a lack of sense*” and for the meaning of *ly* only to shown that the word class of foolish change to adverb. However, the meaning of act foolishly is “*doing something brainless or doing stupid thing*”. At the end the meaning of this compound is endocentric compound.

2. Act thoughtlessly

“*Because it is fear which drives men to act foolishly, to act thoughtlessly, to act dangerously*”.

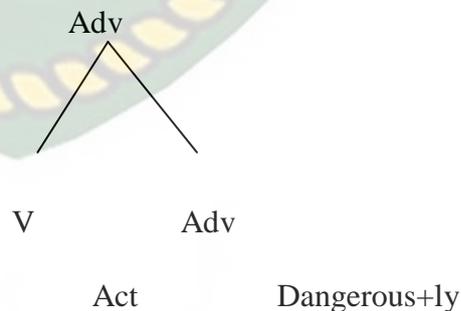


This compound is compound adverb that are forming from two words those are *act* and *thoughtless + ly*. *Act* is a verb and *thoughtless* is an

adjective. But, if the word *thoughtlessly* its mean *thoughtless* + *ly* the class of the word change to adverb. *Act* and *thoughtless* are free morpheme because they can stand as a one word. In contrast, *ly* is bound morpheme because this morpheme need the other word to make the word can stand as a word. The form of this compound is open compound because the is written together but separated by space. The of *Act* is “*to do something; exert energy or force; be employed or operative*”. and the meaning of *thoughtless* is “*lacking in consideration for others; inconsiderate; tactless*”, and for the meaning of *ly* only to shown that the word class of *thoughtless* change to adverb. However, the meaning of *act thoughtlessly* is “*doing something without any considertation*”. At the end the meaning of this compound is endocentric compound.

3. Act dangerously

“*Because it is fear which drives men to act foolishly, to act thoughtlessly, to act dangerously*”.

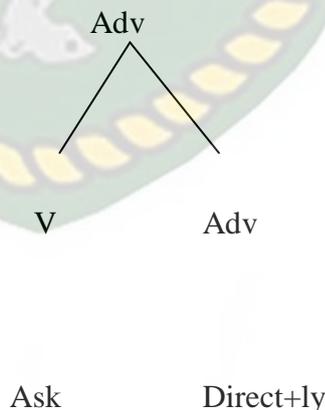


This compound is compound adverb that are forming from two words those are *act* and *dangerous* + *ly*. *Act* is a verb and *dangerous* is an adjective. But, if *dangerously* its mean *dangerous* + *ly* the class of the word

change to adverb. *Act* and *dangerous* are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a single word. In contrast, *ly* is bound morpheme because this morpheme need the other word to make the word can stand as a word. The form of this compound is open compound because the is written together but separated by space. The of *Act* is “*to do something; exert energy or force; be employed or operative*”. and the meaning of *dangerous* is “*full of danger or risk; causing danger; perilous; risky; hazardous; unsafe*”, and for the meaning of *ly* only to shown that the word class of foolish change to adverb. However, the meaning of *act dangerously* is “*doing something dangers and this thing has a risk*”. At the end the meaning of this compound is endocentric compound.

4. Ask directly

God knows everything but i think i should write to him and ask dircetly what i want.

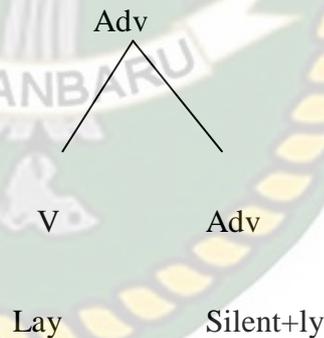


This compound is compound adverb that are forming from two words those are *ask* and *directly + ly*. *Ask* is a verb and *direct* is a verb. But, if *directly* its mean *direct + ly* the class of the word change to adverb. *Ask*

and *directly* are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a single word. In contrast, *ly* is bound morpheme because this morpheme need the other word to make the word can stand as a word. The form of this compound is open compound because the is written together but separated by space. The meaning of *ask* is “to put a question to; inquire of, and the meaning of *direct* is to manage or guide by advice, helpful information, instruction, etc”, and for the meaning of *ly* only to shown that the word class of foolish change to adverb. However, the meaning of *ask directly* is “asking something with direct”. At the end the meaning of this compound is endocentric compound.

5. Lay silently

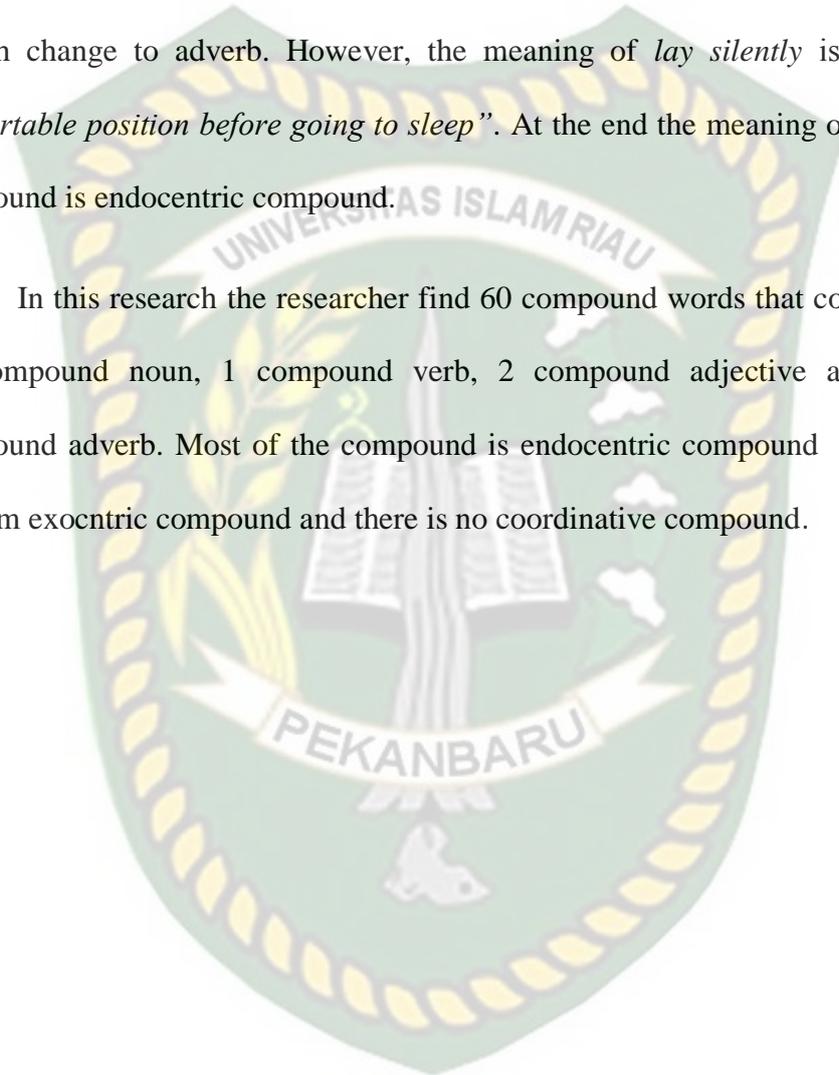
Johny lay silently in her bed with her face towards the window



This compound is compound adverb that are forming from two words those are *lay* and *silent + ly*. *Lay* is a verb and *silent* is an adjective. But, if *silently* its mean *silently + ly* the class of the word change to adverb. *Lay* and *silent* are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a single word. In contrast, *ly* is bound morpheme because this morpheme need the other word to make the word can stand as a word. The form of this

compound is open compound because the is written together but separated by space. The meaning of *lay* is “*to put or place in a horizontal position or position of rest; set down*”, and the meaning of *silent* is “*making no sound; quiet; still*”, and for the meaning of *ly* only to shown that the word class of foolish change to adverb. However, the meaning of *lay silently* is “*the comfortable position before going to sleep*”. At the end the meaning of this compound is endocentric compound.

In this research the researcher find 60 compound words that contain 52 compound noun, 1 compound verb, 2 compound adjective and 5 compound adverb. Most of the compound is endocentric compound some of them exocentric compound and there is no coordinative compound.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher gives the conclusion of analysis that have done by the researcher. Based on the focus of the research, there are two findings in this research. The first is related to kinds of compound words in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI. The second is about the meaning of compound words.

There are five kinds of compound words that analyzed by the researcher, those are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb and neo-classical compound. But, in English Textbook Grade XI by Kemendikbud RI the researcher only found four kinds of compound those are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective and compound adverb. The kinds of compound word is dominated by compound noun. It has 52 occurrences or about 86.6%. Then, followed by compound adverb 5 occurrences or about 8.3%. and then compound adjective 2 occurrences or about 3.3% and The last is compound verb with 1 occurrences or about 1.6%.

Then, in this research the reseracher not only analyze the kinds of compound, but the researcher also has done analyze the meaning of the compound words. In English Textbook Grade XI by Kemendikbud RI most of the compound words is endocentric which mean the meaning of the words are match with the words that build them up. There are also some

exocnetric compound in this book. Then, there is no coordinative compound.

4.2 Suggestion

As the enclosure of this chapter, the researcher likes to give some suggestion to the reader as follows:

1. The researcher suggests to the students to increase their linguistic knowledge especially in morphology because it can increasing their vocabulary.
2. The researcher suggest to the teacher to increase their linguistic knowledge, so they can help their students to learn more about linguistic.
3. The reseracher expects that there are the next researcher who analyze compound word in specific way to enrich the study of compound words and give the contribution in the same field of study.
4. The last, the researcher expects this researcher can help the reader to enrich their knowledge about compound words.

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