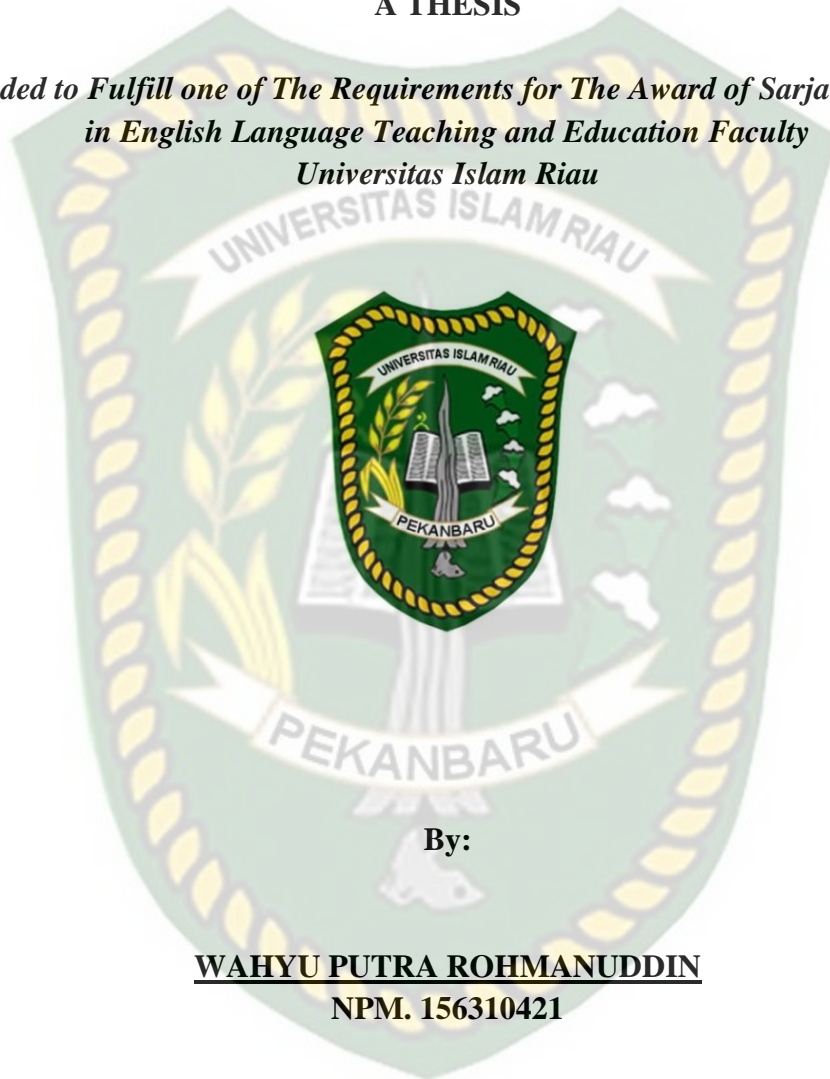


**COMPOUND WORDS ON MARK TWAIN'S A DOG'S TALE: A
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS STUDY**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill one of The Requirements for The Award of Sarjana Degree
in English Language Teaching and Education Faculty
Universitas Islam Riau*



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Pekanbaru, October 2020

The researcher

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ABSTRACT

Wahyu Putra Rohmanuddin. 2020. *Compound Words on Mark Twain's A Dogs's Tale: An Analysis Descriptive Study*. Thesis. Pekanbaru: English Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau.

This qualitative descriptive research is purposed in describing the types and the meaning of compound words. This research focuses on the process of compound words found on Mark Twain's short story entitled A Dog's Tale. There are three types of compound words. Those are compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. The researcher analyzes the formations of compound words with morphology theory to know the internal structures of compound words.. 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 94 compound words on A Dog's Tale short story. About 85 of them are compound noun, 6 of them are compound adjective, and compound verb only has 3 occurrences.

Key words: *morphology, compound words, compounding*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistic is a scientific study of language. Linguistic study on how to construct and produce the language. Language, however, has several elements that linguistic should be focused on. Those are Phonetic, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantic, Pragmatic, Sociolinguistic, Psycholinguistic, and Discourse Analysis.

Morphology is a sub discipline of linguistic that deals with such pattern (Booij, 2007:3). According to Mathew (1991:3), morphology is a simple term for that branch of linguistic which concerns with formation of word in different uses and construction. It can be concluded that morphology deals with the language in the level of word.

Talking about a term called “word”, it is well known as a unit in language that has a meaning and consists of one or more morpheme. A word is sometimes placed, in a hierarchy of grammatical constituents, above the morpheme level and below the phrase level.

A word can be grammatically simple and complex. Simple word is a word which only consist of one single morpheme that has a meaning. Whereas, Complex word is a word which structurally can be divided into smaller parts and still has a meaning for each. A new word born naturally due to habits,

environment and changing time. This study discussed about the words created by the process of word formation, specifically compounding.

Compounding is a process of bringing together two or more words into one process of combining of lexical categories (N, V, Adj or Prep) to create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new / different from its elements. These are the examples of compound word:

1. => Radio + Active = Radioactive

=> N + Adj = Adj

2. => Foot + Ball = Football

=> N + N = N

3. => Run + Away = Runaway

=> V + Adj = V

As language learners, compound word must be something hard to understand because most of the times word classes of can be so much different from its roots. There are several factors that may be caused this problems such as word definition, identifying the meaning relationship, categorizing the word and finding its occupation. On the other hand, the use of compound word in English texts is countless. The misused of compound word in their writing or speaking product lead to a very fatality mistakes. Through learning how the meaning of each morpheme contributes to the meaning of the compound word, students can develop an important word-attack strategy, increase their word-building skills, build vocabulary, reinforce spelling skills, and develop reading fluency. In

learning those kinds of English learning, teachers and readers should use media to modify the bored strategy of teaching English in the class.

Media is one of the important things in students learning. There are so many kinds of media that can be used in teaching learning activity. The used of media can help both of teacher and students easier to understand about the material. According to Gagne, media is seen as any kind of a component within the student or students who can provide the motivation to learn. Briggs state that media is all the physical tools that can make the messages to communicate and stimulate children to learn. The researcher picked Mark Twain's short story: A Dog's Tale as media of this research because it is a famous short story and also is written by one of the greatest writer of all time. Another reason is that this short story used a number of compound words which make this research possible to do.

As it referenced by the explanation above, the researcher interested in doing a research entitled "Compound Word on Mark Twain's A Dog Tale: An Analysis Descriptive Study". Hopefully this research will be a meaningful resource in order to get more knowledge about compound word and increasing the students' awareness toward compound word.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The problem is generally about the students' lack of vocabulary especially compound words. Students is often confused on how to identify the changes of the word classes.

1.3 Focus of the Problem

Based on the identification of the research, this research focused on analyzing the compound word in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale.

1.4 The Question of Research

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem could be formulated as the question bellow:

1. What are the types of compound words found in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale”?
2. What are the meaning of compound words found in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale”?

1.5 The Objective of Research

This research aims to explain the process of compound words found in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale, describe the type and meaning of the compound words which occurs to each terms.

1.6 The Significant of Research

There are some benefits that the researcher can obtain from this study. There are two kinds of the significance of the research, theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical

This research helps in learning one subject in morphology, the compound word. It is also expected to enrich previous research which is discusses about the process, type and meaning of compound words. It

also helps in understanding the compound words on Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale.

2. Practical

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the readers, students, and future researcher. The research can give the beneficial information to the readers about the creation of new words. For students, this research can give the information for those who want to increase their English especially in vocabulary. Teachers can also use this research as the references to teach their students. The last, this research can be the previous research for the future researcher who interest to do the same field of research.

1.7 Assumption of the Research

“There are some compound words found in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale”.

1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

Some specific terms will be used in the research. In order to build a better understanding and get the same point of view during the research, the researcher wants to represent some definition of terms that are used in this research in this section.

1. Morphology

According to Bauer (1993:33) defines morphology is a branch of linguistics which deals with the internal structure of the word. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1978:158) defines morphology is

the study of word formation and internal structure of word, and of the rules by which words are formed.

2. Compound word

Compound word is a word consists of two or more word which is grammatically different with its roots. The combination of two words or more which are very closely related, so that after being combined, it forms a unity and produced new meaning (Raharjo, 1983:159).

3. Short Story

According to Poe (1998) short story is fictional work or prose that is shorter in length than a novel and it can be read in a single sitting.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some theories to review the related literature in order to strengthen the research itself.

According to Srijono (2010: 53), compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (Noun, Verb, Adjective, or Preposition.) to create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new / different from its elements. Compounding is the process of bringing together two or more words into a single entity that has one meaning of the word. According to Matthews (1974:82) “compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexeme. It is a combination from form lexemes to not simply form”. Based on O’Grady and Dobrovolsky (1987:139) “English orthography is not consistent in representing compounds since they are sometimes written as single words, sometimes with an intervening hyphen, and sometime as separate words”.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Method of the Research

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Bagon and Taylor (2000) qualitative methodology is a research procedure that bears descriptive data either written and oral expression of people or their behavior. Therefore, the data collected are in words, sentences or pictures at all. The design is called descriptive qualitative because it is natural base, more focusing on process than result, analitic-inductive, descriptive and its scheme is temporal (Moeleong, 2003). According to the analysis, this research applies descriptive analysis that is “aimed to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately” (Isaac 1987: 46).

1.10.2 Source of the Data

The data in this research is all of the compound word in Mark Twain’s short story: A Dog’s Tale. This is a short story written by Mark Twain. The first appearance is in the December 1903 issue of Harper's Magazine. It was released into a stand-alone pamphlet which was published for the National Anti-Vivisection Society in January of 1904. Still later in the same year, Harper & Brothers published it into a book.

This story is told from the perspective of a loyal pet, a dog was even described by the first sentence of the story, “My father was a St. Bernard, my mother was a collie, but I’m a Presbyterian. The story begins with a description of

the life of the dog as a puppy and its separation from its mother before it was inexplicable. Her new baby puppy and its owner added soon to his new home. When a fire broke out in the nursery, the dog risks his life to take the child to safety.

In the process, her motives misunderstood and cruelly beaten. Soon, however, the truth about the situation and she discovered endless praise. Later in history, his puppy died after his biological experiments. Only a servant seems to realize the irony and said, "Poor little dog, you saved his child!" Ultimately, Pines dog inconsolable at the tomb of the puppy with clear implications that it will do so until death.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The instrument which used in this research is English text, especially short story. The short story is written by Mark Twain entitled A Dog's Tale.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data the researcher uses documentation technique and the steps are reading the short story written by Mark Twain entitled A Dog's Tale, selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the types and the meaning of compound words.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the analysis conducts to the variations, the formations and the meanings of compound words. The researcher analyzed the compound words in Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale. The researcher also presents the table of

distributions of compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs in order to answer the first research question.

Table 1.10.5.1

The Distribution of Compound Words

Types of Compound	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun		
Adjective		
Verb		
Total		

Then, the researcher also presents the tables of distributions of each kind of compound word which is formed by several lexical categories. For the example, here is the table of distribution of compound nouns formation.

Table 1.10.5.2

The Distribution of Compound Nouns Formation

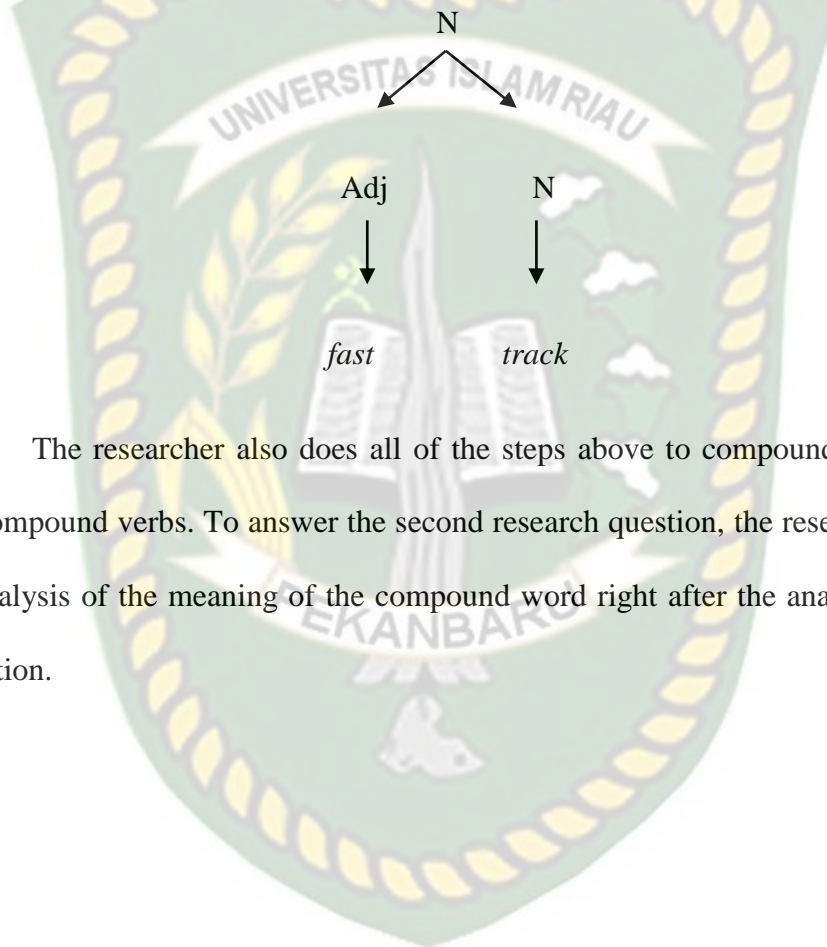
Types of Compound	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun + Noun		
Adjective + Noun		
Verb + Noun		
Total		

In the analysis of compound nouns, the researcher also presents the tree diagram of compound words to depict the internal structures of compound words.

Here is the example of the tree diagram:

Diagram 1.10.5

Internal Structures of Compound Word



The researcher also does all of the steps above to compound adjectives and compound verbs. To answer the second research question, the researcher give the analysis of the meaning of the compound word right after the analysis of the formation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theories

2.1.1 Morphology

Many experts explain and describe about morphology, some of them are Katamba, Yule and Nida. According to Katamba (1993:19), morphology is the study of word structure. Yule (1985:67) identifies morphology as the study of the basic element of a language, and the element is called a morpheme. Katamba (1993:19), definition for morphology is a part of language study or linguistics which studies morphemes. Moreover, morphology studies and analyzes the structure of word forms. Another definition came from Nida, she explained that “morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words” (1). Some definitions above have the same point that morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation. By morphology, the main purpose in this study is to analyze the internal structure of words which are formed each other. The discussion in morphology is in the morphemes.

The definition of morpheme is the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology. Morpheme is the smallest unit in language which has meaning. There are two kinds of morphemes, free morpheme and bound morpheme. A morpheme is categorized as a free morpheme if it can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase. For example, in, but, do, stay, and blend. Those

morphemes can stand alone independently. Those morphemes don't need to be attached with other morphemes.

The second classification is bound morpheme which is a morpheme that should be attached to another morpheme. This kind of morpheme is usually the affixes. For example, -ed, -er, -ing, and -s. Those kinds of morphemes cannot stand alone. They need another morphemes to be attached those morphemes are combined each other to make a new word. The process of combining the elements to make a new word is usually termed as word- formation process. There are several kinds of word formation process, for example affixation, blending, clipping, borrowing, and compounding (Akmajian, 2001:32). The researcher is focusing on word-formation process in compounding.

2.1.2 Compounding

Compounding is a part of word formation process. Compounding is a process of combining some lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) (O'Grady, 1996: 26). In another definition, compound word is the combination of lexemes into larger words (Scalise, 2010: 5). For example in the compound word is public policy. Public policy is from the word of public as a noun and policy as a noun. Those are combined into the new word of public policy which has the new meaning.

Compound word has the rightmost morpheme which is usually termed as head (Fromkin, 2009:61). The role of head as the rightmost morpheme is to determine the category of entire word. For example, address book is noun

compound. Address book is categorized as a noun compound because its rightmost morpheme book is a noun. Then, capital-intensive is an adjective compound. Capital-intensive has the rightmost morpheme intensive which is an adjective. The last is overachieve as a compound verb. Overachieve has the rightmost morpheme achieve which is a verb. The head is also used to identify the broad meaning of compound.

Fromkin, Blair and Collins (1999:81) stated that there are three kinds in spelling compound words:

1. Open

This kind of compound word is spelled with a space between the two words as day laborer, walking stick, filling cabinet etc.

2. Hyphened

Hyphened means that there is a mark (-) to join two words together. For example: Cigarette-case, egg-up, self-confidence etc.

3. Idiosyncratic

This kind of compound word is different from the others because it has no space or connector between two words. For example: blackbird, rainbow, pickpocket etc.

Compound words in English can be distinguished by the tense and plural markers which cannot be attached to the first element. The researcher presents several examples. Those are as follow:

Table 2.1.2

The Differences Between Compound and Noncompound

Compound word	Noncompound word
Drop kicked <u>d</u>	Dropped <u>d</u> kick
Friday night <u>s</u>	Fridays <u>s</u> night

2.1.2.1 Compound Noun

This kind of compound is the largest sub grouping compound and the most productive type of compound (Bauer, 2004: 202). Compound noun is also defined as a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a noun (McCharty,2001: 28). The noun compound can be formed from several combinations of lexical categories. The researcher focuses on the compound words formations of noun+ noun, adjective + noun, and verb + noun. The most productive formation is noun + noun in compound nouns (Ballard, 2013:58).

All forms have in common that they are noun-noun compounds and that they denote a subclass of the referents of the head: a laser printer is a kind of printer, a book cover is a kind of cover, a letter head is the head of a letter. We could say that these compounds have their semantic head inside the compound. which is the reason why these compounds are called endocentric compounds.

Katamba (1993:311) added that, the most compound in English are endocentric, they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-handmost constituent of the word. Semantically an

endocentric compound indicates a sub-grouping within the class of entities that the head denotes. There are the examples with the head is underlined; a schoolboy is a kind of a boy and a bedroom is a kind of room. The examples of compound word formations with several lexical categories. Those are as follow:

Table 2.1.2.1
The Formation of Compound Noun

The Lexical Categories	Examples
Noun + Noun	<i>policymaker</i>
	<i>loan shark</i>
	<i>arm race</i>
Adjective + Noun	<i>local government</i>
	<i>red zone</i>
	<i>Softbank</i>
Verb + Noun	<i>chokepoint</i>
	<i>ceasefire</i>
	<i>viewpoint</i>

2.1.2.2 Compound Adjective

Compound adjectives are formed by several different patterns. The compound adjective is formed by several lexical categories (Bauer, 2004: 209). Compound adjectives are usually written in a hyphen. For example, well-dressed, never-ending, and shocking-pink. There are several examples of formations of compound adjectives. Those are Noun + Adjective, Adjective + Adjective, and Adverb + Adjective. Here are the examples of each formation of compound adjective which the researcher presents in the table below :

Table 2.1.2.2

The Formations of Compound Adjectives

The Lexical Categories	Examples
Noun + Adjective	<i>capital-</i>
	<i>intensive</i>
	<i>card-carrying</i>
Adjective + Adjective	<i>Childproof</i>
	<i>open-ended</i>
	<i>ready-made</i>
Adverb + Adjective	<i>double-helical</i>
	<i>counter-</i>
	<i>intuitive</i>
	<i>over-qualified</i>
	<i>Uptight</i>

In this study, the researcher only focuses on one formation of compound adjectives. The formation is Adverb + Adjective. The first example of formation of Adverb + Adjective is counter (Adverb) is combined with intuitive (Adjective), and then it becomes counterintuitive (Adjective). Secondly is over-qualified (Adjective) which comes from over (Adverb) and qualified (Adjective). Lastly is uptight (Adjective) which is the combination of up (Adverb) and tight (Adjective).

2.1.2.3 Compound Verb

The majority of compound verbs in English are not formed by putting two lexemes together to form a new verb, but by back-formation or conversion

from compound nouns (Adams, 1973: 57). For the back formation, the example is trickle-irrigate is from the back formation of trickle-irrigation.

Compound verb is formed by several types of lexical categories. Those are particle + verb, noun + verb, verb + verb, adjective + verb (Bauer, 2004: 207). Here are the researcher presents the examples of compound verbs which are formed by several lexical categories. Those are as follow:

Table 2.1.2.3

The Formations of Compound Verb

The Lexical Categories	Examples
Noun+ Verb	<i>carbon-date</i>
	<i>block bust</i>
	<i>sky-dive</i>
Verb + Verb	<i>dare say</i>
	<i>trickle-irrigate</i>
	<i>make do</i>
Adjective + Verb	<i>free-associate</i>
	<i>double-book</i>
	<i>fine-tune</i>

2.2 Semantics

According to Griffiths (2006: 1), semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. He defines

semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning; it differs from pragmatics which relates language and its contexts. Similar to Griffiths, Borg (2006: 19) states that a semantic theory is interested in sentence meaning and not speaker meaning. This study deals with the meaning of the linguistics unit from the smallest one which is morphemes, then it is followed by words, phrases, and sentences.

There are several subfields in semantics study. Those are lexical semantics and phrasal or sentential semantics. Lexical semantics is a subfield of semantics which concerns with the meaning of word. Meanwhile, phrasal or sentential semantics is a subfield of semantics that deals with syntactic units which are larger than the word. The researcher's focus in this study is compound words.

2.2.1 Lexical Semantics

One of the purpose of this study is to find the meaning of the word. The analysis in lexical semantics is not only for the words but also including subcategories which are affixes, phrases, and compound words (Cruse,1986:20). Lexical semantics identifies how the meanings of lexical units correlate with the structure of language. It includes the compound words which are formed and attached by several lexical units.

2.2.2 Compound Word Meaning

Compound word meaning does not always be predicted from its parts. For example, White House and white house. White House is not always white

because the meaning of White House is actually the official residence of the US president in Washington DC. Meanwhile, the meaning of white house is a house which is painted with white color. In this study, the researcher focuses on identifying the meaning of compound words by its parts. There are several types of compound words meanings. Those are:

2.2.2.1 Endrocentric Compound

Endocentric compound is a compound which the meaning can be denoted by its head (O'Grady, 2005:125). So, the meaning of the word can be identified by look up to the head of the word. For example, *windmill* is a kind of mill, and a truck driver is a kind of driver.

2.2.2.2 Exocentric Compound

Compounds may be termed exocentric when the meaning is not consistent from its parts. Exocentric compound is a compound which the meaning does not follow from its parts' meanings (O'Grady, 2005:125). For example a Red head is not a type of head. It is a person who has red hair. Another example is redneck. *Redneck* is not a kind of neck, but it is a working-class white person from southern US. Based on the previous examples, the meaning of compound word cannot be identified from its parts.

2.3 Past Studies

There are some past studies that have the same objective to this research so that the researcher choose those studies to be reference of this study. The past studies are:

1. Compound Words Used in Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight*

This study was written by Ririn Dwi Cahyanti which is Published on March 25, 2016. It is aimed to describing the types, the function, and the meaning of the compound words used in Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight*. This qualitative research put compound words as the object of the research. in collecting the data, the researcher use the techniques such as data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The researcher also shows the distribution of each kind of compound words in percentage. The findings showed that there are 253 compound words. Based on the type of compound words, there are 5 compound words categorized as open form, 65 compound words categorized as hyphenated form, and 183 compound words categorized as closed form. Based on the function of compound words, there are 173 compound nouns, 13 compound verbs, and 67 compound adjectives. Referring to the meaning of compound words found from the contextual meaning, there are 140 words of the exocentric compound and 113 words of the endocentric compound.

2. A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Words in TolToy's *God Sees the Truth But Wait*

This research also used short story as the source of data. It focus on finding out the endocentric constructions and the elements. The research method is descriptive qualitative. The researcher classified the endocentric compound based on the categories whether they were noun,

adjective or verb compound. Then, the researcher break down the construction based on its constituents. The result shows that there are totally 60 compound words found. 46 of them are compound verb. There are 10 compound noun and 4 compound adjective.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis about compound words found in Mark Twain's short story entitled A Dog's Tale. The table below shows the distribution of compound words. There are three types of compound words which are compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

Table 3.1
The Distribution of Compound Words

Types of Compound Word	Occurrences	Percentage
Compound Noun	85	88%
Compound Verb	3	4%
Compound Adjective	6	8%
Total	94	100%

The table depicts the distribution of compound word which is dominated by Compound Noun with 85 occurrences and it has the percentage about 88%. Then, it is followed by Compound Adjective with 6 occurrences. It is about 8% from total occurrences. Meanwhile, Compound Verb is the most least compound word in this short story. The occurrence of Compound Verb is only 3 and it is only about 4% of total occurrences.

3.2 Data Analysis

In doing the analysis, the researcher engage English dictionary which is *Oxford Dictionary of English* to find the information about the part of speech and the meaning of every words or terms found in Mark Twain’s A Dog’s Tale. It is an Android-based application that the researcher downloaded on *Playstore*.

3.2.1 Compound Noun

The pattern of noun compound is any root + noun. The second root must be a noun while the first root may be a noun, a verb, or an adjective. Compound noun is a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a noun (McCharty, 2001:28). There are three formations of compound noun that the researcher focused and found in Mark Twain’s A Dog’s Tale. Those are Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, and the last one is Adjective + Noun. The researcher would give the information about the distributions of compound noun formation of lexical categories by showing the table below.

Table 3.2.1

The Distributions Of Compound Noun Formation

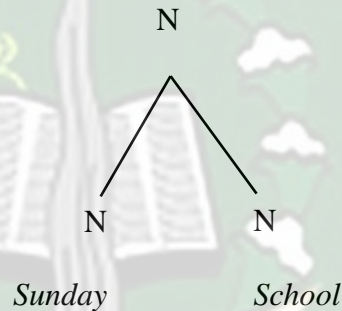
Lexical Categories	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun + Noun	23	27 %
Adjective + Noun	61	72 %
Verb + Noun	1	1 %
Total	85	100 %

The table shows that the most frequent formation of compound noun is Adjective + Noun. It has 61 of occurrences or about 72 %. Then, it is followed by Adjective + Noun in the second place with 23 of occurrences. It has about 27% from total occurrences. The least formation with only 1 of occurrences is Verb + Noun. It only has 1% from total occurrences.

3.2.1.1 Noun + Noun

1. *Sunday-school*

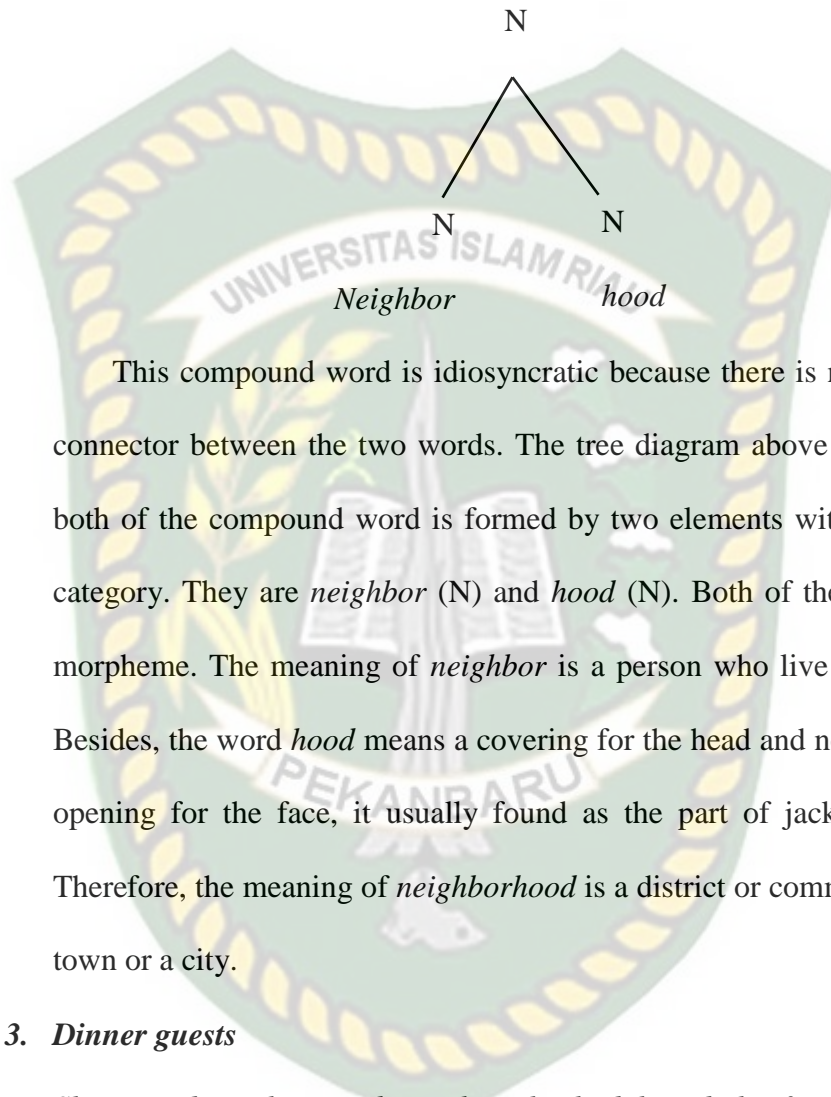
... by going with the children to *Sunday-school* and listening there...



The word *Sunday-school* is formed by the word *Sunday*, a noun, combined with *school* which is also a noun. Both of the words is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. They are connected with (-) which make it called as *Hyphened* compound word. The meaning of *Sunday* is one kind of day in a week before Monday and following Saturday. Then, the meaning of *school* is an institution for educating the people. Meanwhile, the meaning of the word *Sunday-school* is a class held on Sunday to teach children about Christianity and Judaism.

2. *Neighborhood*

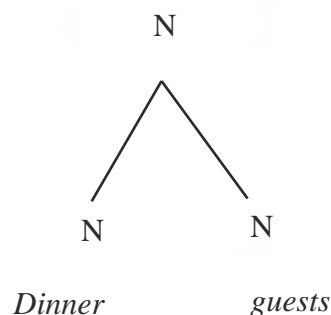
...so was able to keep it until there was a dogmatic gathering in the neighborhood...



This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *neighbor* (N) and *hood* (N). Both of them are free morpheme. The meaning of *neighbor* is a person who live near to us. Besides, the word *hood* means a covering for the head and neck with an opening for the face, it usually found as the part of jacket or coat. Therefore, the meaning of *neighborhood* is a district or community in a town or a city.

3. *Dinner guests*

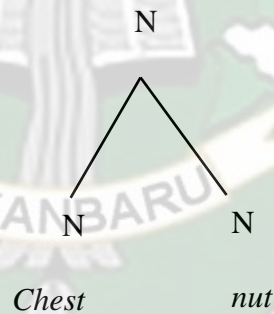
She even brought anecdotes that she had heard the family and the dinner guests laugh and shout over.



This compound word is formed by three morpheme. They are *dinner* (N), *guest* (N) and “-s”. *Dinner* and *guest* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *guest* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two word which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new word *dinner guest* which means a group of people who are invited and attend to a dinner.

4. *Chestnut*

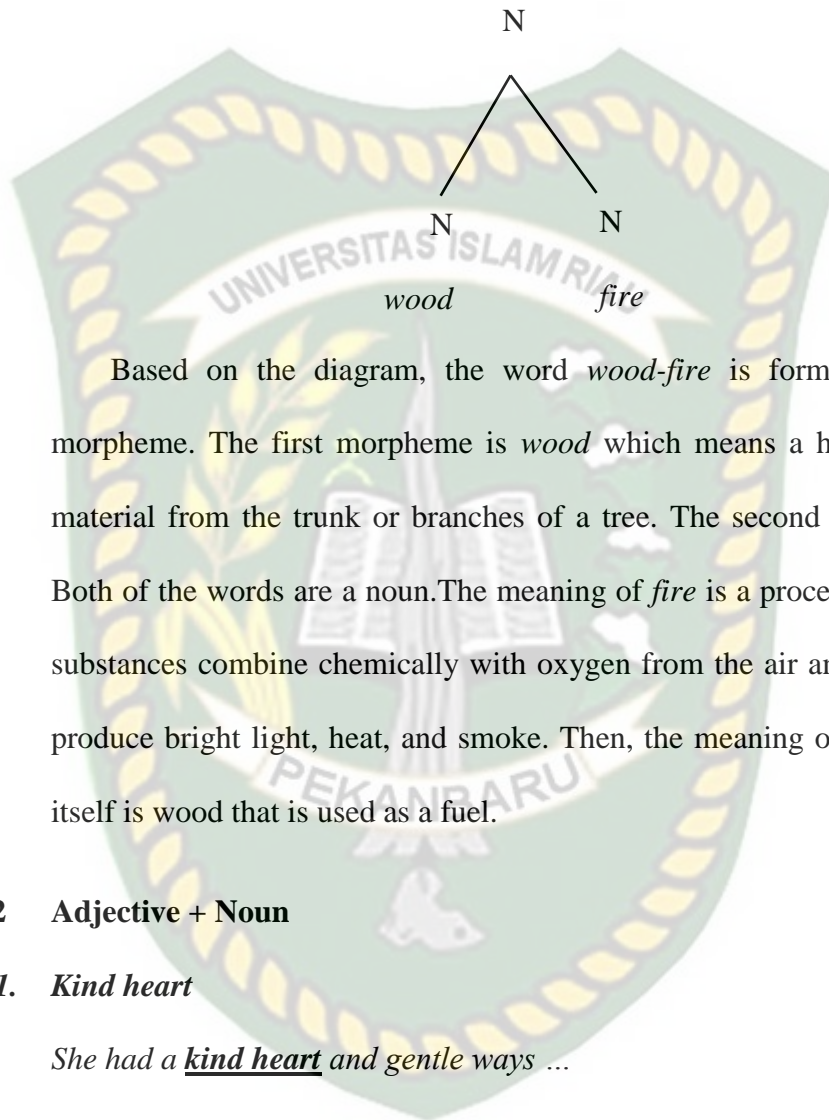
... and as a rule she got the nub of one *chestnut* hitched onto another *chestnut* ...



This idiosyncratic compound word is formed by two free morpheme. They are *chest* (N) and *nut* (N). The meaning of the word *chest* is a front part of human’s or animal’s body between the neck and the stomach. The meaning of *nut* is a fruit that has a hard shell and edible kernel. Meanwhile, the meaning of *chestnut* is a fruit from a tree of the genus *Castanea*.

5. *Wood-fire*

A spark from the *wood-fire* was shot out, and it lit on the slope of the tent.

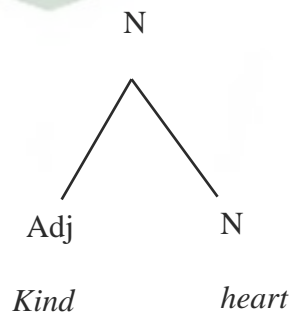


Based on the diagram, the word *wood-fire* is formed by two morpheme. The first morpheme is *wood* which means a hard fibrous material from the trunk or branches of a tree. The second one is *fire*. Both of the words are a noun. The meaning of *fire* is a process in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically produce bright light, heat, and smoke. Then, the meaning of *wood-fire* itself is wood that is used as a fuel.

3.2.1.2 Adjective + Noun

1. *Kind heart*

She had a *kind heart* and gentle ways ...



There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different part of speech. The word *kind* is an adjective. And the word *heart* is a noun. The meaning of *kind* is having a friendly, generous and considerate nature. Whereas, the meaning of *heart* is an organ that pump the blood through the circulatory system. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *kind heart* is having a kind and sympathetic nature.

2. *Charming home*

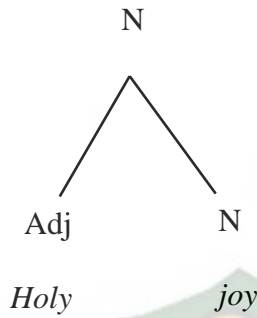
It was such a charming home!



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *charming* is an adjective. The head of this word which is the word *home* is a noun. When they are combined to form *charming home* it become a noun just like the head. The meaning of *charming* is very pleasant or attractive. Then, the meaning of *home* is a place where people live permanently. So, The meaning of the word *charming home* is a very pleasant place to live.

3. *Holy joy*

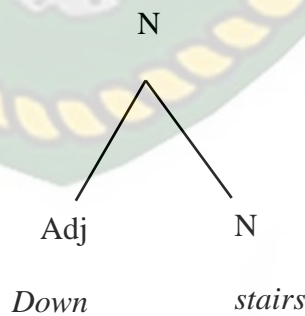
... their faces transfigured with a holy joy.



This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different element. The first word is *holy* which is an adjective and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *joy* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its roots. The meaning of *holy* is morally and spiritually excellent. The meaning of *joy* is a feeling of great pleasure and happiness. Therefore, the meaning of *holy joy* is a pure and honest feeling of happiness.

4. ***Down-stairs***

For half an hour there was a commotion from the down-stairs ...

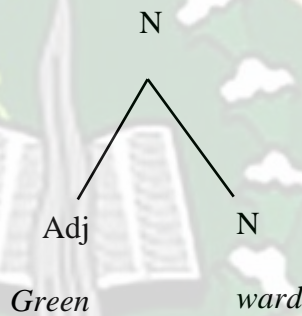


This compound word is belonged to hyphenated compound word. From the diagram, we can see that it is formed by two free morpheme which is *down* and *stairs*, and “-s” which is an inflectional bound

morpheme. The word *down* is an adjective. The meaning of *down* is being directed towards a lower place or position. Beside, the word *stairs* is a noun. The meaning of *stairs* is a set of steps leading from one floor to another. However, the meaning of *down-stairs* is the ground floor or a lower floor.

5. ***Greensward***

... *the spacious grounds around it, and the great garden--oh, greensward, and noble trees ...*

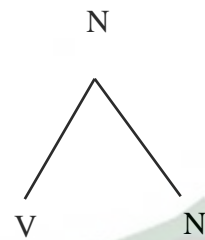


At least, there are three elements in this idiosyncratic compound word. They are *green*, a free morpheme, which is an adjective. There is “-s” which is an inflectional bound morpheme. The last, there is *ward*, which belongs to free morpheme and also it is a noun. The meaning of *green* is a color between blue and yellow in a spectrum. The word *ward* can be defined as an open area of ground enclosed by the encircling walls of a fortress or castle. Meanwhile, the meaning of *greensward* is an open area of ground covered with grass.

3.2.1.3 **Verb + Noun**

1. ***Workroom***

Other times I lay on the floor in the mistress's workroom and slept ...



The word *workroom* is formed by two different elements. The first word is *work*. It is a verb. The second one is *work* which is a noun. Both of the words is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning. The word *work* is defined as an activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a purpose or result. Therefore, when they are united to for *workroom*, the meaning of this one is a room for working in.

3.2.2 Compound Word

Compound verb is a compound which functions as a verb. It can be formed by several types of lexical categories. Those are particle + verb, noun + verb, verb + verb, adjective + verb (Bauer, 2004: 207). The researcher only found two compound verbs found in this short story. The table below shows the distribution of compound verb.

Table 3.2.2

The Distributions of Compound Verb Formation

Lexical Categories	Occurrences	Percentage

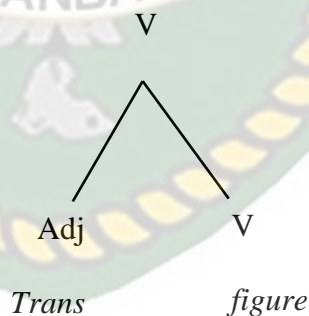
Adjective + Verb	2	67 %
Preposition + Verb	1	33%
Total	3	100 %

The table display the distribution of compound word in this short story. There are only three compound verb that the researcher found that grouped into two kinds of formation. The first formation id Adjective + Verb with 2 occurrences or about 67%. The second formation is Preposition + Verb with only 1 occurrences or about 33%.

3.2.2.1 Adjective + Verb

1. *Transfigured*

...the initiated slatting the floor with their tails in unison and their faces transfigured with a holy joy.

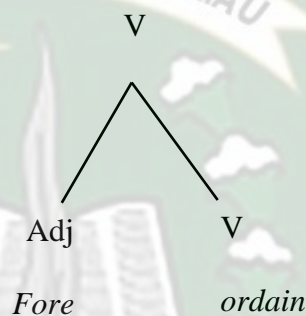


The word *transfigured* is an idiosyncratic compound word. It has three morpheme as its element. The first element is *trans*, a free morpheme and it is an adjective. The word *trans* means a process of changing. The second one is *figure*. It is also a free morpheme but it is a verb. The meaning of *figure* is to embellish something with a design or

pattern. The third element is “-ed”. It is a derivational bound morpheme. However, when all of those elements are combined to form *transfigured*, the meaning of this word is transform into something more beautiful or elevated.

2. *Foreordained*

... has less of it than this poor silly quadruped that's **foreordained** to perish ...

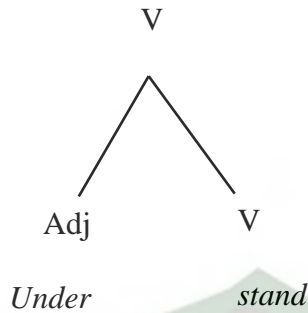


This is another idiosyncratic compound verb in this short story. As it seen on the diagram. This compound word is formed by three morpheme. There are two free morpheme that can stand alone as a word. They are *fore*, an adjective, and *ordain* which is a verb. Another morpheme is “-ed” which is a derivational bound morpheme.

The meaning of *fore* is being situated or placed in the front. Then, the meaning of *ordain* is ordering something officially. When they are formed into *foreordained*, the meaning become appointing something beforehand.

3. *Understand*

... it was something a dog could not **understand** ...



The compound word *understand* consist of two morpheme. The first one is *under* which is a preposition. The second one is *stand* which is a verb. Both of them are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and still has its own meaning. The meaning of *under* is extending or directly below. Then, the meaning of *stand* is having an upright position, supported by one's feet. Meanwhile, the meaning of *understand* is perceiving the intended meaning of something.

3.2.3 Compound Adjective

The pattern of adjective compounds is any root (except verbs) + adjective. The second root must be an adjective and the first root may be a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Verbs do not combine with adjectives in English. They are usually written in hyphenated form. The table below depict the distribution of compound adjective formation found in Mark Twain's *A Dog's Tale*.

Table 3.2.3

The Distribution of Compound Adjective Formation

Lexical Categories	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun + adj	1	17 %

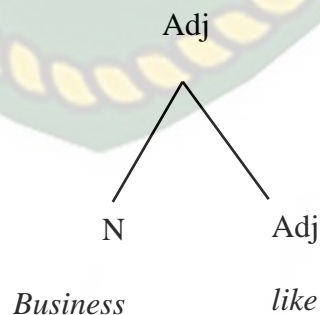
Adjective + adj	2	33 %
Adverb+ adj	3	50 %
Total	6	100 %

From the table above, we can see that the compound adjective formation in Mark Twain's *A Dog's Tale* is dominated by Adverb + Adjective. This formation has 3 occurrences or about 50%. There is also Adjective + Adjective with 2 occurrences or it is about 33%. The last one, it is Adverb + Adjective with 1 occurrences or about 17%. This data also shows that Mark Twain's *A Dog's Tale* provide all kinds of compound adjective formation just like what it is focused on this research.

3.2.3.1 Noun + Adjective

1. Businesslike

... a little bald in front, alert, quick in his movements, businesslike, prompt ...



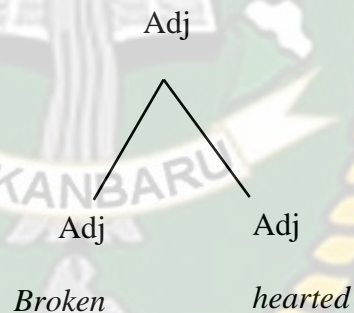
This is an idiosyncratic compound word because there is no space or connector between the two words. There are two elements for this

compound word, just like what it is seen on the diagram. They are *business* and *like*. The word *business* is a noun and *like* is an adjective. Both of them are free morpheme which means they can stand alone as a word and still have their own meaning. The meaning of *business* is a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade. On the other hand, the meaning of *like* is having a similarity to something. When both of them are combined to form *businesslike*, the meaning become having an efficient, practical, and systematic approach to one's work or task.

3.2.3.2 Adjective + Adjective

1. *Broken-hearted*

She was *broken-hearted*, and so was I, and we cried ...

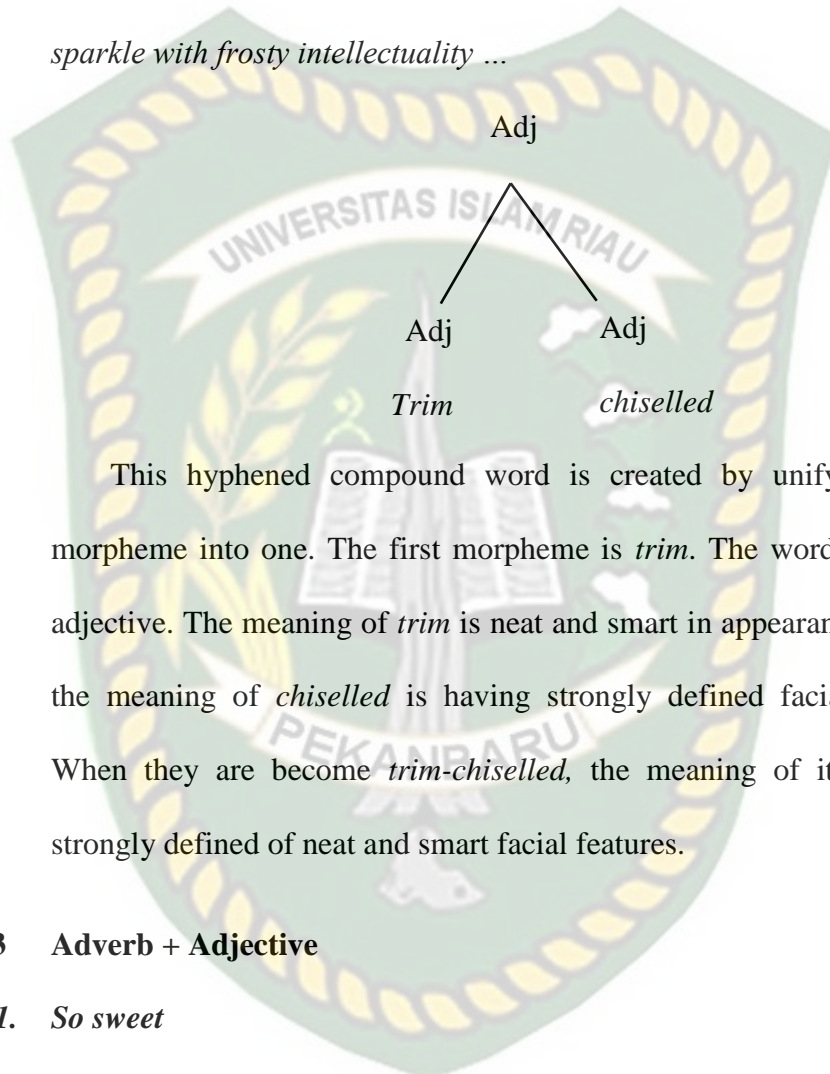


The diagram shows that this idiosyncratic compound word is formed by two roots. The first one is a free morpheme and belong to adjective which is *broken*. The second one is also a free morpheme and also is an adjective which is *hearted*. The meaning of *broken* is being separated into pieces. On the other hand, the meaning of *hearted* is having a character or feelings of a specified kind. Therefore, the

meaning of *broken-hearted* is being overwhelmed by grief or disappointment.

2. **Trim-chiselled**

... with that kind of ***trim-chiselled*** face that just seems to glint and sparkle with frosty intellectuality ...

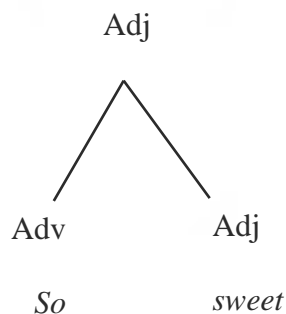


This hyphenated compound word is created by unify two free morpheme into one. The first morpheme is *trim*. The word *trim* is an adjective. The meaning of *trim* is neat and smart in appearance. Beside, the meaning of *chiselled* is having strongly defined facial features. When they are become *trim-chiselled*, the meaning of it is having strongly defined of neat and smart facial features.

3.2.3.3 **Adverb + Adjective**

1. ***So sweet***

*Mrs. Gray was thirty, and **so sweet** and so lovely, you cannot imagine it.*



The word so sweet is formed by two different elements. There are so and sweet. They are both free morpheme that can stand alone and has a meaning. The word so is an adverb. Then, the word sweet is an adjective. The meaning of so is to extend something. The meaning of sweet is having a pleasant characteristic. Therefore, the meaning of so sweet is having a very pleasant characteristic.

2. ***So lovely***

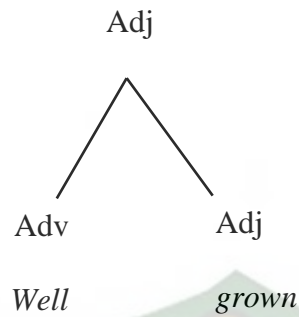
Mrs. Gray was thirty, and so sweet and so lovely, you cannot imagine it.



Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is an adverb which is the word *so*. Another element is an adjective, it is *lovely*. They have different meaning. The word *so* means extending to something. The word *lovely* is defined as beautiful or attractive natural. When they become *so lovely*, the meaning is having a very beautiful or attractive natural.

3. ***Well grown***

When I was well grown, at last, I was sold ...



From the diagram above, we can see the elements of *well grown* are different. There is an adverb and adjective combined together. The adverb is *well* and the adjective is *grown*. They are both free morpheme. The meaning of *well* is in a good way. The meaning of *grown* is having a process to grow and develop. Therefore, the meaning of *well grown* is having a good and proper growth process.

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the most common compound word in Mark Twain's *A dog's Tale* is compound noun. Then, it followed by compound adjective, and the most least is compound verb. The researcher also find all of the types of compound word based on the way it spelled. There are hyphenated, closed, and open compound word. All of the compound word in this short story are dominated by endocentric meaning. However, there are also some of exocentric meaning found in this short story.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

In this chapter, the researcher give the conclusions of the analysis that have done by the researcher. Based on the focus of the research, there are two findings in this research. The first one is related to the compound word formation in Mark Twain's short story entitled A Dog's Tale. The second one is about the meaning of the compound words.

There are three kinds of compound word formation that is analyzed by the researcher. They are compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective. The formation of compound words found in the short story is dominated by compound noun. It has 85 occurrences or about 88%. Then, it is followed by compound Adjective with 6 occurrences or about 9%. The last one is compound adjective with only 3 occurrences or about 4%.

Not only the formation, the researcher also do analysis about the meaning of the compound words. In Mark Twain's A Dog's Tale, most of the compound words is Endocentric which means that in order to find the meaning, it can be done by look up to the head of the word. There are also some Exocentric compound word found in this short story.

4.2 Suggestions

As the closure of this chapter, the researcher likes to give some suggestions to the reader as follows:

1. The researcher suggests students to increase their knowledge about linguistic, especially in morphology about word formation construction. It can bring so many benefit for them. One of the benefit is in increasing their vocabulary.
2. The researcher expects that there will be the next researcher who analyze the compound word in more specific way to help in enrich the study of compound words and give the contibution in the same field of this study.
3. The last, the researcher expects that this study can help the reader to enrich the knowledge about compound words.

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