

**A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS  
FOUND IN *HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS* SUBJECT AT 7<sup>th</sup>  
SEMESTER AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**



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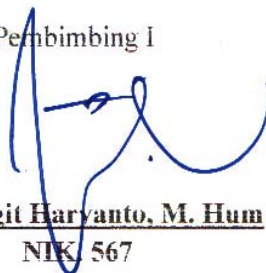
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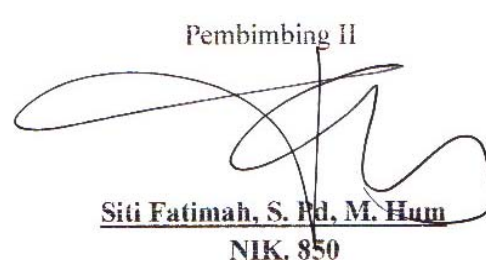
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**ABSTRACT**

This study is focused on compound words that are found in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* subject at 7<sup>th</sup> semester. This study is aimed to describe what the forms of compound word are and what the meanings of compound word are in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* subject at 7<sup>th</sup> semester by using O'Grady's theory and Palmer's theory.

This is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is compound words. The technique of collecting data is documentation method. There are several procedures of collecting data such as reading the handbook, selecting compound words, and retyping. The data is analyzed by using tree diagram (O'Grady's theory) and identifying meaning using Palmer's theory.

The results of this study are 226 of compound words. Based on the forms of compound word, there are 158 (69,9%) of noun compound, 1 (0,4%) of verb compound and 67 (29,7%) of adjective compound. The total is 226 (100%) of compound words. Based on the meanings of compound, there are 184 (81,4%) of transparent meaning and 42 (18,6%) of opaque meaning. The total is 226 (100%) of compound words.

**Keywords:** Compound words (The forms and the meanings of compound words).

## INTRODUCTION

There are many compound words of English language. Here, the objectives of this study are to explain the forms of compound words found in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* Subject at 7<sup>th</sup> semester at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and to explain the meanings of compound words found in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* Subject at 7<sup>th</sup> semester at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

*Introduction to Psycholinguistics* is a handbook for Psycholinguistics teaching learning activity in English Department. Automatically, this book uses English language. In English language, we recognize combination of two independent words that what we known as compound word. There are two reasons why the researcher is interested to study this handbook. First, *Introduction to Psycholinguistics* uses English language. This book facilitates us to find compound words. Second, there are many compound words found in this book. For examples, *bathroom, textbook, warehouse, etc.*

Morphology is the subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns (Booij, 2007:3). Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1952: 1). Morphemes can be classified into bound, free, and zero morphemes. A free morpheme is one that may constitute a word (free form) by itself. For examples, *book, paper, car, etc.* A bound morpheme is one that must appear with at least one other morpheme, bound or free, in word. For instance, *helpfulness, enlarge, readable, etc.* A zero morpheme

is a zero allomorph without phonemic content, for example the zero plural in *deer* and *sheep* (Srijono, 2010: 48).

According to Srijono (2010: 51), a morphological process is a process of forming new words by modifying a morpheme or morphemes. The following are morphological processes: addition or affixation, reduplication, replacement, cliticization, stress and tone replacement, suppletion, and compounding.

Compound word consists of addition of stems in which a word is formed by the combination of two independent words. The parts of compound can be free morpheme, derivative word, or another compound (Nida in Arifin, 2009: 1). Compounding is a 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 element (Srijono, 2010: 53). The examples as the following below:

1. Adj + N = *Blackboard*
2. N + N = *Watermelon*

Based on the statements above the researcher is interested to analyze compound words in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* Subject at 7th semester at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. By so doing, the researcher gives a title **A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS FOUND IN HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS SUBJECT AT 7th SEMESTER AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA.**

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This is a descriptive qualitative research. The type of data is texts (words). The subject of this research is compound words. The objects of this research are the forms of compound words and the meanings of compound words. The data is collected by using documentation method. The researcher applied several procedures to collect the data. The procedures are as reading the handbook, selecting compound words, and retyping. The data is analyzed by using tree diagram (O'Grady's theory) and identifying meaning using Palmer's theory.

## **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the data analysis, the researcher discusses the result of the study. Based on the discussion, the researcher discusses the recapitulation of the result of the study.

The researcher finds three forms of compound word. The forms are noun compound, verb compound and adjective compound.

### **1. Noun Compound**

Noun compound is a word forming process by made up of more than one word and functions as a noun. There are several ways to form noun compound. Those are as follows:

N + N = N

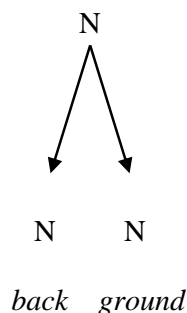
Adj + N = N

V + N = N

Prep + N = N

Here, the researcher presents one example of data analysis of noun compound.

a. background



The word *background* is formed by combining the word *back* (N) and the word *ground* (N). The word *back* means part of a person's body or animal's body between the neck and the bottom, part or side of something that is furthest from the front, or part of a chair that supports your upper body. The word *ground* means solid surface of the earth, soil, area of open land, piece of land that is used for a particular purpose, land or gardens that round a building, etc. The word *background* means details of a person's family, education, etc. or part of a scene behind the main objects, people, etc. It does not mean the ground that is located in back. It belongs to opaque meaning whose meaning is not possible from the meaning of its parts. Those parts are the word *back* and the word *ground*.

## 2. Verb Compound

Verb compound is verb which consists of two words. Compound verbs are usually written with a hyphen. Most compound verbs consist of a noun plus a verb. As all verbs, they can be transitive (Do not *dry-clean* it!) or

intransitive (The children *ice-skated* all afternoon), and they can inflect in the same way as single-word verb.

There are four ways to form verb compound. Those are as follows:

N + V = V

Adj + V = V

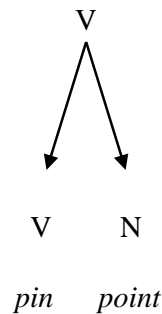
V + V = V

Prep + V = V

The researcher only found one word that belongs to verb compound.

Here, the analysis of the data.

a. pinpoint



The word *pinpoint* is formed from the word *pin* (V) and the word *point* (N). The word *pin* means fasten something with a pin or make somebody unable to move by holding them or pressing them against something. The word *point* means thing that somebody says or writes giving their opinion or stating a fact, main idea, purpose or aim of something, particular quality or feature that somebody/something has, individual unit that adds to a score in a game or sports competition, etc. The word *pinpoint* means discover or describe something exactly. The



word *pinpoint* belongs to opaque meaning whose meaning is not possible from the meaning of its parts. The parts of the word *pinpoint* are the word *pin* and the word *point*.

### 3. Adjective Compound

A compound adjective is an adjective which is made up of two parts and it is usually written with a hyphen. The second part of the compound adjective is frequently a present or past participle.

There are four ways to form adjective compound. Those are as follows:

N + Adj = Adj

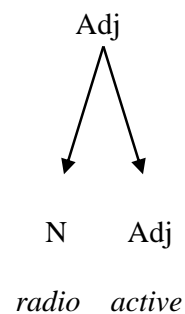
Adj + Adj = Adj

V + Adj = Adj

Prep + Adj = Adj

Here, the researcher presents one example of data analysis of adjective compound.

a. radioactive



The tree diagram above describes how the process of the word *radioactive* is formed as adjective compound. It is formed from the word

*radio* (N) and the word *active* (Adj). The word *radioactive* belongs to adjective compound because it functions as adjective. The meaning of the word *radio* is (activity of broadcasting) programs for people to listen to, piece of equipment for listening to radio broadcast, process of sending and receiving messages through the air using electromagnetic waves. The meaning of the word *active* is doing things; busy or energetic. The meaning of the word *radioactive* is sending out energy in the form of rays that can be harmful. The word *radioactive* belongs to opaque meaning whose meaning is not possible from the meaning of its parts.

Based on the meaning of compound, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning of compound. Those are transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

### **1. Transparent Meaning**

According to Palmer (1984: 35) in Aprilia (2011: 16), transparent meaning is those whose meaning can be determined from the meaning of their parts.

The researcher found several words that have the transparent meaning such as *bathroom*, *birthday*, *football*, *etc.* Here, the researcher presents one example of transparent meaning.

#### **a. Bathroom**

The parts of the word *bathroom* are the word *bath* (N) and the word *room* (N). The word *bath* means act of washing your body while sitting in the bath whereas the word *room* means part of a building with its own walls, ceiling and door or empty space that can be used for a

particular purpose. We can determine the meaning of the word *bathroom* from the meaning of the word *bath* and the word *room*. We can guess the meaning of bathroom is room for bath. The meaning of *bathroom* is room in which there is a bath, a washbasin and often a toilet. The meaning of it can be determined from the meaning of its parts.

## 2. Opaque Meaning

According to Palmer (1984: 35) in Aprilia (2011: 16), opaque meaning is those whose meaning is not possible from the meaning of their parts.

The researcher found several words that have the opaque meaning such as *grandfather*, *software*, *woodpecker*, *etc.* Here, the researcher presents one example of opaque meaning.

### a. Grandfather

The word *grandfather* belongs to opaque meaning whose meaning is not possible from the meaning of its parts. The parts of the word *grandfather* are the word *grand* (Adj) and the word *father* (N). The word *grand* means impressive and large or important, full; final, or enjoyable. The word *father* means male parent, leader, title of priest, or God. The meaning of the word *grandfather* is father of either of your parents. It does not mean the father is grand.

The discussion contains the recapitulation of the result of the study. The recapitulation as follows:

Table 1

## Forms of Compound Word

No.	Form of Compound Word	Data	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Noun Compound	background	2	69,6
		bathroom	2	
		birthday	20	
		classroom	24	
		daydream	1	
		deaf-mute	1	
		earshot	1	
		feedback	8	
		football	1	
		framework	6	
		grandfather	1	
		handbook	3	
		handout	1	
		hardware	1	
		heartbeat	1	
		keyboard	3	
		landmark	3	
		lifestyle	1	
		lifetime	1	
		mastermind	1	
		milestone	2	
		motorcycle	1	
		pigeonhole	2	
		railway	2	
		rattlesnake	1	
		role-play	1	
		self-confidence	3	
		self-esteem	32	
		sign-language	6	
		software	1	
		split-brain	10	
		textbook	5	
		toothbrush	1	
		videotape	1	

		viewpoint	1	
		warehouse	1	
		woodland	2	
		woodpecker	1	
		workhorse	1	
		workplace	2	
2.	Verb Compound	pinpoint	1	0,4
3.	Adjective Compound	everyday	5	29,7
		halfway	1	
		long-term	32	
		radioactive	2	
		short-term	27	
<b>Total</b>			226	100

Table 2

## Meaning of Compound Word

No.	Meaning of Compound Word	Data	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Transparent Meaning	Bathroom	20	81,4
		birthday	2	
		classroom	24	
		deaf-mute	1	
		everyday	5	
		football	1	
		framework	6	
		halfway	1	
		heartbeat	1	
		keyboard	3	
		lifestyle	1	
		lifetime	1	
		long-term	32	
		motorcycle	1	
		railway	2	
		rattlesnake	1	
		self-confidence	3	
		self-esteem	32	
		sign-language	6	
		short-term	27	
		textbook	5	
		toothbrush	1	
		videotape	1	

		viewpoint	1	
		warehouse	1	
		woodland	2	
		workhorse	1	
		workplace	2	
2.	Opaque Meaning	background	2	
		daydream	1	
		earshot	1	
		feedback	8	
		grandfather	1	
		handbook	3	
		handout	1	
		hardware	1	
		landmark	3	18,6
		mastermind	1	
		milestone	2	
		pigeonhole	2	
		pinpoint	1	
		radioactive	2	
		role-play	1	
		software	1	
		split-brain	10	
		woodpecker	1	
<b>Total</b>			226	100

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