

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Morphology is concerned with the study of how words is formed in language. Morphology is the study of the internal structures of word, how it is formed by the smaller pieces. According to Booij (2005: 4) morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well.

The two basic divisions in morphology are inflectional morphology and lexical morphology (word formation). In the inflection, inflected form of a word often contains a free morpheme and a bound morpheme that expresses one or more grammatical categories with a prefix, suffix or infix, or another internal modification such as a vowel change. Word formation is construction or creation of new word with new meaning. There are the types of word formation; compounding, derivational, clipping, blends, acronyms, and backformation.

A word itself has a meaning, but word can be grammatically simple and complex. Complex word is word that has internal structure that can be divided into smaller part, while the simple word is the smallest word only consisting of one single morpheme that has a meaning. A new word can be formed naturally because of the habits, environments and changing times. This study discussed about words that are created through the process of word formation, specifically compounding.

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.

According to 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

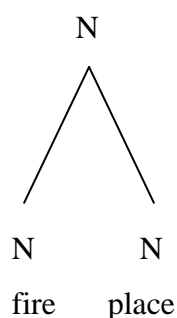
words. Booij (2005: 93) said that compounds are combinations of two or more lexeme. Compound word is a new word that formed from two or more morphemes. Related to O'Grady (1997:119) who said that a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carriage information about meaning or function.

Katamba (1993: 311) states that there are three types of compound; 1) endocentric compounds, that is compounds with a head. 2) Exocentric compound, headless compound. 3) Copulative compounds are compounds that have two words which are coupled or conjoined.

The meanings of the compound words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is different from the meanings of the words in isolation. Related to Ullmann (1972: 81) every compound contains words which are arbitrary and opaque and others which are at least to some degree motivated and transparent.

Based on the explanation above, the writer tries to give examples of compound words contained in the novel *the single girl's to-do list*, because the forms, types, and the meanings of the compound contained in that novel are varied. For example:

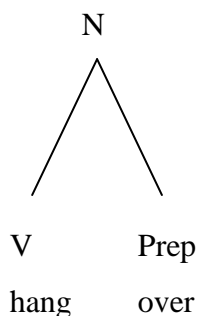
Whatever was in front of the fireplace continued to entrance him. (page 2)



From the tree diagram above, the compound *fireplace* is formed from two elements with the same categories *fire* (N) and *place* (N). The compound *fireplace* here cannot be paraphrased. Semantically, the compound *fireplace* contains constituents which function as the head (*place*) and modifier (*fire*), the meaning of *fireplace* is a place with open recess for holding a fire. It can be understood that the type of the word *fireplace* is an endocentric compound.

Then, the second example is:

Afternoon hangovers were the worst. (page 70)



Based on the tree diagram, it can be understood that the word *hangover* is a noun compound which is formed from two elements. Those two elements are from different categories *hang* (V) + *over* (prep). The word *hang* (V) means to incline downward, jut out, or lean over or forward. The meaning of *over* (Prep) is above in place or position. Then, after those words joined together, those create a new word *hangover* which means an unpleasant physical effect following the heavy use of alcohol. Based on the types, the word *hangover* is classified as exocentric compound, because semantically the meaning of *hangover* nothing to does with the two constituent words (hang + over), this compound is headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head.

The two examples above show that in the novel “The single girl’s to do list” there are variations of compound word. The form of the first example is the same as the second example, there are the noun compounds, but the first example is formed by constituent (N)fire+(N)place, eventhough the second example is formed by (V)hang+(Prep)over. Both of the examples above have different types, the first example, noun compound *fireplace* is an endocentric compound and the second *hangover* is exocentric compound. *Fireplace* is endocentric compound because the first word has a function as modifier and *place* has a function as a head, it can be identified as a kind of place. Eventhough, *hangover* is an

exocentric compound because the constituents do not have a head-modifier meaning relationship. The meaning of hangover is not a kind of hang but, an unpleasant physical effects following the heavy use of alcohol.

Based on the examples above, to prove whether it is true that the compound words contained in the novel the single girl's to do list is varied or not, the writer is interested to analyze the compound words used in that novel. For this reason the writer focuses on the study of compound words in order to understand the types and the meanings of compound words in the novel, especially in *the single girl's to-do list*, entitle “ *A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel “The Single Girl's To-do List” By Lindsey Kelk*”

#### **B. Scope of the Problem**

This research is only limited on the type and meaning of compound words. The data analyzed by the researcher are taken from the novel *The Single Girl's To-do List*, chapter 1 - 11. This is particularly designed in order to get the best result of the study with the effective time, and it makes the specific focus of this study.

#### **C. Problem Statement**

Concerning with the background of the study above, the problems can be formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of compound words in the novel “*The single girl's to-do list*”?
2. What are the meanings of compound words found in the novel “*The single girl's to-do list*”?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of compound words in the novel “*The single girl's to-do list*”
2. To identify the meanings of the compound words in the novel “*The single girl's to-do list*”.

## **E. Benefit of the Study**

### 1. Theoretically

This research of compound words in novel theoretically will increase our knowledge about compound words. This research will also contribute to studies. And we can also understand the compound words in the novel "*The single girl to-do list*".

### 2. Practically

From this study, we can also take the practical benefits, as follows:

- a. For English students, the result of this study can be additional knowledge of compound word.
- b. For those who learn about second language especially English and for other researches who concern in compound words, this study can be used as a reference.

## **F. Organization of the Research**

In order to make clear this research, the research paper is organized by the following paper organization:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and organization of the research paper.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It consists of previous study, the general view of morphology, words, compound word that consist of types of compound word and the criteria of compound word, and the meaning of compound.

Chapter III is research method. It deals with type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It deals with the classification of the types of compound words and the description of the meaning of compound words in novel "*The single girl's to-do list*".

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.