

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

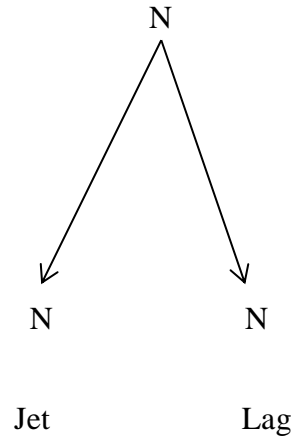
A. Background of the Study

In linguistics, Morphology is the study of the form of word, and the way in which words are related to other word of the same language. Formal differences among words serve a variety of purposes, from the creation of new lexical items to the indication of grammatical structure. Anderson (1992: 24) states “Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word-formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages”.

Word formation is the process whereby new words come into being in a language (Yule, 1985: 64). In linguistics word formation is included in morphology field. Yule (1985: 64-70) stated “there are some ways of word formation process namely; coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and inflection”.

Compounding is one of the word formation processes. Yule (1985:54) states that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Compound word is a combination of two or more separate words to form a new word with a new meaning. They can function as different part of speech, which can dictate what form the compound takes on.

Example of analysis of compound word:



The word *Jet Lag* is called compound word, it has noun category. *Jet Lag* is formed from two word elements *Jet* (N) and *Lag* (N) create a new word as *Jet Lag* (N).

The meaning of compound words is not constructed from the parts, may be it is very different from the meaning of its part, like the meaning of compound word “*Jet Lag*” cannot be known from the meaning of words “*Jet*” and “*Lag*”. The compound word “*Jet Lag*” is not meant the lag of jet but it is meant such kind of flight illness.

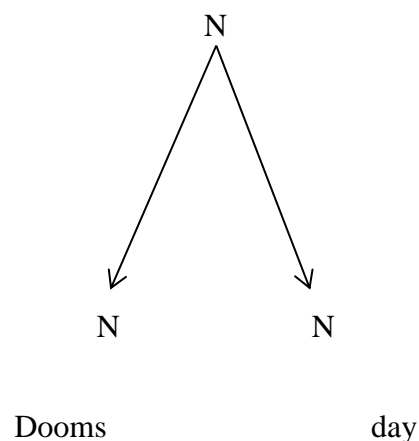
Compounding is a way of word formation process that the most discussion in linguistics, compound words happen in many phenomena, for example; science, technology, Islamic study and others. In Islamic study compound words also happen for example in hadith translations.

The researcher chooses one of the hadith translations as the subject of this research. And the hadith translation is the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari.

Imam al- Bukhari (rahimahullah) is known as the Amir al-mu'minin in hadith. Sahih al-Bukhari is a collection of hadith compiled by Imam al-Bukhari (rahimahullah). His collection is recognized by the overwhelming majority of the Muslim world is one of the most authentic collections of the Sunnah of the Prophet. It contains roughly 7563 hadiths.

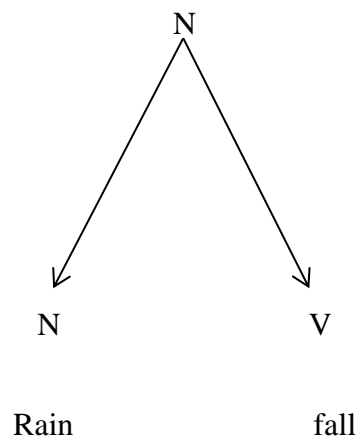
As Muslims study a hadith is very important because hadith is a one source of Islamic laws, they fill in the details on Islamic life. Where the Quran gives Muslims a broad framework for how we should live, the hadiths give us specific information. For example: The Quran commands Muslims to pray. However, Prophet Muhammad has informed us how and when to perform Islamic prayers in several hadiths. That's why hadith are translated in many languages to make easy for all Muslims around the world understand the message of hadith.

And there are some new words that we can find in English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari. Example 1: the word "*doomsday*"



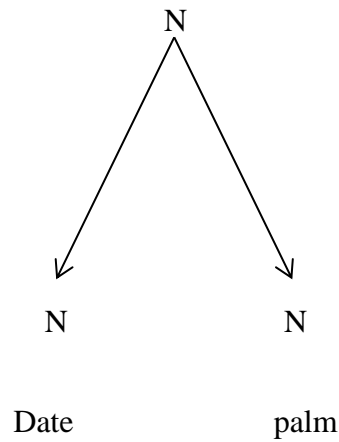
From the analysis of tree diagram above, it can be seen that the word *doomsday* is formed from two words “*dooms*” and “*day*”. It is called compound word. The word “*dooms*” means death, destruction, or some other terrible fate. The word “*day*” means a period of twenty-four hours as a unit of time. Then, those two words “*dooms*” and “*day*” are joined creating a new meaning. The word “*doomsday*” means the last day of the world's existence or in Islamic word we called “*kiamat*”. It includes noun compound.

Example 2:



The word *rainfall* is called compound word because it consists of two word elements *rain* (N) which is meant the water that is condensed moisture from the atmosphere and falling on the earth in drops, and *fall* (V) which is meant to come or drop down suddenly to a lower position, then when those two words are joined creating a new word *rainfall* (N) which is meant the fall of rain.

Example 3:



The word *date palm* called compound word, it includes noun compound, it contains two words in the same grammatical *date* (N) and *palm* (N) then, those two words are joined creating a new word *date palm* (N).

The meaning of word *date palm* cannot be determined from the meaning of its part, the word *date palm* is not meant the date of palm but it means such kind of palm tree. So the words *date* and *palm* create a new word which the meaning is a compound.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in analyzing the compound words found in English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari then explains the meaning of its. By doing so, the author brings it in the form of a research paper entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS FOUND IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SAHIH AL-BUKHARI.**

B. Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study, this study is aimed to answer the following questions below:

1. What are the forms of compound words found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari?
2. What are the meanings of compound words found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study is intentionally written as attempt to provide the answer to the research problems above.

1. To describe the forms of compound words found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari.
2. To describe the meanings of compound words found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari.

D. Limitation of the Study

In accordance with the research topic, the researcher wants to conduct an analysis on the form and the meanings of compound words found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari.

E. Benefit of the Study

The results of this study give both theoretical and practical contribution.

1. Theoretically, it is expected to be able to develop resource reference of linguistic theory namely that relates to an analysis on the compound words.
2. Practically, the results of this study give valuable inputs for the students, readers, teacher, authors, and other researcher.
 - a. For the students and readers, it is able to increase their understanding about the compound words correctly.
 - b. For the teacher, it can give addition of empirical data in linguistics field especially about morphological analysis.
 - c. For the authors, it can give a feedback about the compound words in their using in order to there is no misunderstanding in comprehending them. The last, for the other researcher, it can be reference to do further research about morphological analysis.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of research paper is given in order to make the reader understand the content of the paper, as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It contains review of previous study and theoretical review which deal with morphology and compound word.

Chapter III is research method. In this chapter the researcher presents type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. In this chapter the researcher shows the variation forms of compound words and the meaning of compound words that are found in the English translation of Sahih al-Bukhari, he also will discuss the finding of the research.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter the researcher will draw conclusion and propose the suggestion taken from the result of the research.