

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory, related studies and conceptual framework. The researcher will explain them in detail below.

2.1. Theory/ Concepts

This parts presents the theories / concepts of dealing with the topic. They specified in the following.

2.1.1. Morphology

Morphology is the study that focus on analyze and explain about internal structure of words. It is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of word and the study of the combination of morphemes to yield word. (Haspelmath, 2010). In linguistics the smallest independent unit is the word, which can stand alone grammatically. in practice and theory words are divided into two types called phonological units. Words are formed from units or syllables consisting of one or more phonemes.

According to Bauer and Laurier, (1983) morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistics unit as well as compound words. In short, morphology is the study of the structure of words. Example in Bajawa language are *ka* 'eat' consisting of one syllable and one phoneme, *rau* 'weed' consisting of one syllable and two phonemes,

consisting of one syllables and three phonemes. As a grammatical unit, a word consists of one or more morphemes. An example in the Bajawa language is *kobe sa* 'fog' consisting of two morphemes, namely *kobe* 'night' and *sa* 'cloud'. Another example in Keo language are *nu* 'smoke' consisting of one syllable and phonem, *eru* 'sleep' consisting of one syllable and two phonemes, Consisting of one syllable and three phonemes. In Keo language we can found a word as a grammatical unit, like: *kema tau* 'actions' consisting of two morphemes, namely *kema* 'work' and *tau* 'doing'.

2.1.2. Morphemes Structure

Teaching morphemes unlocks word structure and meaning. Being aware of prefixes, suffixes, and base words can be very helpful. According to Noam Chomsky (after 1928), morphemes are "the smallest units of meaning in language." He sees a morpheme as the smallest unit of grammar that has a specific meaning or function.

Morphemes: (1) Free vs. Bound. (2) Derivational vs. inflectional. (3) Prefixes vs. Suffixes.

Free Morphemes: is a morpheme tah can stand alone only own word without another

Bound Morphemes: Derivational: Prefixes: pre-, un-, re-

Suffixes: er-, ness-, ly-

Inflectional: Suffixes: ed-, s-, ing-

2.1.3. Types of Morphemes

2.1.3.1. Free vs Bound

Free morphemes and bound morpheme. A morheme is a single word (free morpheme) or part of a word (bound morphemes).

Table 2.1

Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes
A morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. For example: cat, run, book, talk, ball, go, read, word, speak, pen, writer, eat, etc.	A morpheme that cannot normally stand alone, but it which typically attached to another form. For example: cats: cat + s, going: go + ing runs: run+s, speaks: speak + s books: book+s, writers: writer+s,talked: talk+ed, stylist: stly + ist.

2.1.3.2. Inflectional vs Derivational

In the practice and theoretical, morphemes can be divided into two types they are inflectional or derivational morphemes.

a. Inflectional morphemes change the behavior of grammatical words, but do not create new words. For example: is : run (base form), running (present progressive), ran (past tense). In this example the marker changes the of word and vowel of the word: run (rhymes with fun), to ran (rhymes with can). However, the inflectional morphemes –ing and past tense morpheme are added to the base word , and are listed in the same dictionary entry.

b. Derived morphemes differ from inflectional morphemes in that they derive/create new words that get their own entry in the dictionary. Derivative morphemes help form new words from basic words. As example, we can construct new

words by adding derivational prefixes (e.g. re- en-) and suffixes (e.g. -or). Thus out of we can get re + act = react, en +act = enact, act + or = actor.

2.1.4 Compound Words

Khazanah (2016) classifies word-formation processes into ten: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple-processes. Compounding is the morphological operation that—in general—puts together two free forms and gives rise to a new word which is usually called compound words (Forza, F. Scalise, S. 2022). Famularsih (2015) said that a compound words is a form of new word that is joined of two or more separate words composed of bases, roots or stems that has different meaning from the original. Moreover Rahayu (2016) says that, in linguistics, the joining of two words or more can express new meanings when they are written separately, as a one word, or hyphenated. When we added affixes a word may also change to different meaning. Based on the concept of understanding of linguists, which has been described previously, we can understand and conclude that compound words are a type of word formation process in which two or more lexemes are combined to form a new word.

The compound form in English can be categorized in a number of ways, including by word class or by the semantic relationship between its constituent parts.

The table of English compound words' word classes is shown below:

Table 2.2

Modifier	Head	Compound
Noun	Noun	Basketball
Verb	Noun	Breakneck
Noun	Adjective	Snow White

Modifier	Head	Compound
Adjective	Adjective	Black- White
Verb	Adjective	Burnout
Preposition	Verb	Over-ripe
Noun	Verb	Browbeat
Adjective	Verb	Highlight
Verb	Verb	Burn-Bonnet
Noun	Preposition	Love-in
Adjective	Preposition	Forthwith
Verb	Preposition	Takeout

2.1.5 Types of Compound

Here there are many types of compound words, such as verbs, adjectives and nouns. However, with the definition above, the focus in this section is on compound word as a whole. Note, however, that compound word can be longer and more complex than described here. Compound words are usually (noun + noun) or (adjective + noun), (noun + preposition), (verb + noun), (preposition + adjective), (noun + adjective), (adjective + adjective), (verb + adjective), (preposition + verb), (noun + verb), (adjective + verb), (verb + verb), (preposition + preposition), (adjective + preposition) and (verb + preposition).

Compound words can be classified in various ways. To explain the different types of compound, we need to understand the terminology of the compound itself. In compound words, the head is an element that helps determine both the part of speech and the type of semantics exhibited by the compound words as a whole.

2.1.5.1 Endocentric Compound

Endocentric compound is, one of the elements (typically the right-hand element) is the head of the construction. The hyponymy of word make the headness shown most clearly: the compound as a whole is a hyponym of its head. For example, *traffic-light*

make clearly the word as a hyponym of word *light*, not a hyponym of *traffic*. In some languages compounds take their declension class or gender from those of the head element, but in English this is not particularly important, ice cream, hot dogs, common sense, dining room

2.1.5.2 Exocentric Compound

An exocentric compound, by contrast, is one which is not a hyponym of one of its elements, and thus appears to lack a head or perhaps to have a head (or ‘centre’) external to the compound itself. English examples such as *redhead* ‘a person with red hair’, *flat-foot* ‘*policemen* (slang)’ and *egg-head* ‘intellectual’ abound, up-to-date, far-fetched, know-it-all, check-in.

2.1.5.3 Dvandva Compound

Dvandva compound is a class of compound words that having two immediate constituents that are equal in rank and related to each other as if joined by *and*: *a compound word belonging to this class, for examples, bittersweet, secretary-treasurer, sociopolitical, sunflower, classroom, rainfall, airport.*

2.2 Review of Previous Study

Research on compound words has been conducted by a number of scholars. This topic is phenomenal in linguistics especially in morphological point of view. Yusuf, Djonnaidi, & Aditiawarman (2018) in their study entitled “Analysis of The English Closed Compound” point out that the unique of word the appear from the compound words, among if one word combine with another word so the word have different

meaning. There are some meaning still follow the basic meaning and also there are some meaning make a new meaning and does not describe the two words.

On the other hand, Muliana, L.& Prasmudyawardhani, S. (2019) in their study entitled “a Morphological Analysis of Compound Words in English Translation of Surah Al-Baqarah Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali” uncover 49 compound words which are classified into three types. They are 29 compound nouns, 14 compound adjectives and 6 compound verbs. The formation of compound nouns are 14 compound noun-noun (NN), 4 verb-noun (VN), 10 adjective-noun (AN), and one adverb-preposition (AdvP). The formations of compound adjective are 2 adjective-adjective (AA), 4 noun-adjective (NA), and adverb-adjective (AdvA). The formation of compound verb are 1 verb-verb (V-V), 4 preposition-verb (PV) and one verb-noun (VN).

Furthermore, Gane, M. Abdullah, & W. Purnanto, D. (2018) in the study entitled “Characteristics of Compound Words in Loloda Language” show that there are approximately 14 characteristics of word groups that can be concluded as compound words. The deletion occurs such as (a) the middle syllabic of the first element, (b) final syllabic of the first element, (c) the first syllabic of second element, (d) middle syllabic of the first element and the final syllabic of second element, (e) final syllabic of second element or middle syllabic of the second element, (f) final syllabic of both elements, (g) combination of basic/bound morphemes that some words of the first element have deleted (shortening, but it is able to say in full sentence). The first element is also a compound word. There are also other characteristics, like (h) combination of two basic

morphemes without modification, (i) combination of three basic morphemes without modification, (j) combination of two basic morphemes that similar with possessive construction (possessive phrases) which indicated by third possessive neutral marker ma 'have', (k) It is also similar to possessive construction (possessive phrases), but more than two elements and one element is a bound morpheme (affixed word or reduplication), (l) combination of free morpheme with de 'and/with' coupling, (m) combination of morphemes like clauses or simple sentences. The characteristics of verbs have pronominal prefixed or reduplicated verbs. The cognate languages are usually from Ternate Language (TL) or Galela Language (GL). All compound sentences are derivatives.

Another study by Ate, C. (2021) entitled "Compound Word Analysis of Bilba Dialect in Rotenese Language" shows that compound words in Bilba dialect are formed by the combination of two words that have different different class of words but in the same meanings of word. There are seven processes of construct of word in Bilba dialect which we can see in the classified into three types of compound words which they are in nouns, adjectives and verbs compound.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This study takes about compound words. It covers open compound words, hyphenated compound words and closed compound words. It can be clearly see in the following diagram.

