MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN COLLEEN HOOVER'S *IT ENDS WITH US* AND DELIA OWENS' *WHERE THE CRAWDADS SING* NOVELS

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain Bachelor Degree of Arts (B.A) of English Department

By

SYAFIRA DWI MAHARANI

18019114

Advisor:

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt.

NIP. 19680301.199403.1.003

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul	: Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends with Us* and Delia Owens' *Where the Crawdads Sing* Novels
Nama	: Syafira Dwi Maharani
NIM	: 18019114/2018
Program Studi	: Sastra Inggris
Jurusan	: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Bahasa dan Seni

Padang,   Agustus 2022

Disetujui oleh,
Pembimbing

Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt
NIP. 19680301.199403.1.003

Mengetahui,
Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S., M.Hum., PhD.
NIP. 19710525.199802.2.002

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Program Studi Sastra Inggris Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang
dengan judul

Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends with Us* and Delia Owens' *Where the Crawdads Sing* Novels
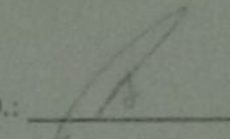
Nama   : Syafira Dwi Maharani

NIM   : 18019114

Program Studi   : Sastra Inggris

Jurusan   : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

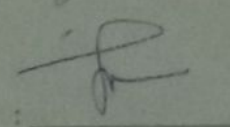Fakultas   : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang,   Agustus 2022

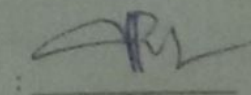Tim Penguji   Tanda Tangan

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2. Sekretaris   : Nur Rosita, S.Pd, M.A   : _____

3. Anggota   : Dr. Refnaldi, S.Pd., M.Litt   : _____

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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Syafira Dwi Maharani

NIM / TM : 18019114 / 2018

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris (NK)

Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 19710525.199802.2.002

Syafira Dwi Maharani
NIM. 18019114

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

This research examined about the compound types and the patterns of compound words that are written in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel. This research employed McCarthy's (2002) types and patterns of compound words to determine how the words are formed. This research used a descriptive-quantitative methodology. The data consists of the compound words found in 35 chapters of the novel *It Ends with Us* and 57 chapters of the novel *Where the Crawdads Sing*. In *It Ends with Us* novel, there are 146 compound words, consisting of 11 compound verbs, 25 compound adjectives, and 110 compound nouns. While in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, there are 278 compound words, consisting of 21 compound verbs, 99 compound adjectives, and 158 compound nouns. A compound noun is the most dominant compound word type in both novels, in which the words are written to describe something or someone in the stories. The compound words found in both novels were formed by more patterns than the ones that were proposed by McCarthy (2002). The authors of both novels write and develop the compound words by adding hyphen and more words to describe the details of what is being described in the story. The researcher concluded that the *It Ends with Us* novel focuses more on the occurrence of repeated words, whereas the *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel focuses more on variations in patterns.

Keywords: Morphology, Morphological Analysis, Compound Words, Novel

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang jenis-jenis dan komposisi kata majemuk yang terdapat di novel *It Ends with Us* dan *Where the Crawdads Sing*. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis dan pola kata majemuk yang dikemukakan oleh McCarthy (2002) untuk mengetahui bagaimana kata-kata itu terbentuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Datanya adalah kata majemuk yang ditemukan dalam 35 bab novel *It Ends with Us* dan 57 bab novel *Where the Crawdads Sing*. Dalam novel *It Ends with Us*, terdapat 146 kata majemuk yang terdiri dari 11 kata kerja majemuk, 25 kata sifat majemuk, dan 110 kata benda majemuk. Sedangkan pada novel *Where the Crawdads Sing*, terdapat 278 kata majemuk yang terdiri dari 21 kata kerja majemuk, 99 kata sifat majemuk, dan 158 kata benda majemuk. Kata benda majemuk adalah jenis kata majemuk yang paling dominan ditemukan di kedua novel, di mana kata-kata itu ditulis untuk menggambarkan sesuatu atau seseorang di dalam cerita. Kata majemuk yang ditemukan dalam kedua novel tersebut dibentuk oleh lebih banyak pola daripada yang telah dikemukakan oleh McCarthy (2002). Penulis dari kedua novel menulis dan mengembangkan kata majemuk dengan menambahkan tanda hubung dan menambahkan lebih banyak kata untuk menggambarkan detail dari apa yang dijelaskan dalam cerita. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa novel *It Ends with Us* lebih fokus pada terjadinya pengulangan kata, sedangkan novel *Where the Crawdads Sing* lebih fokus pada variasi pola.

Kata Kunci: Morfologi, Analisis Morfologi, Kata Majemuk, Novel

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of the Research

Words are used by everyone in every contact in order to communicate their thoughts and feelings, to share information with one another, and to exchange information. According to Akmajian (2001), words have a significant role in a person's capability to express themselves creatively through language. People need to know the vocabulary of a language in order to communicate effectively in that language (Plag, 2002). McCarthy (2002) also says that word is an important part of everyone's vocabulary. Therefore, word plays a crucial function in the acquisition of vocabulary in order to communicate.

A word is the fundamental component of a language, and every word in a language conveys its own unique meaning. Words are typically developed as a result of the requirements, modifications, and standardizations that are necessary for a language user to effectively communicate. In other words, as time goes on, people tend to come up with new words. The research of word creation is called as morphology, which is a subfield of linguistic concerned with word structure and word creation. The identification of word parts, or more accurately word formation, is a common component of morphological analysis (Haspelmath, 2010). A morphological analysis is carried out in this research, for the purpose of this analysis is to determine the word constructions.

Words can be formed in a variety of ways, and one of them is by use of compounding. Many languages produce new words by combining existing ones. This is consistent with Plag's (2002) claim that compounding is the most productive technique of word formation. Compound words are the result of a process known as compounding, in which two or more words are combined to form a new term through the combination of two or more existing terms. Djajasudarma (1993:47) defines a compound word as "the combination of two or more words to form a new meaning when both terms involved already have their own meaning." The example of compound word can be seen at the word *stairwell,* which is the combination of stair (Noun) and well (Adjective), means a staircase shaft of a building. However, as a language learner, compound words might be difficult to comprehend due to the fact that the combined word classes provide various meaning, relationship, and occupation. It is supported by Rahadiyanti (2017) in Rukiyah (2019) who states that making compound words in English tends to be inconsistent. Newly produced words, at least with the Noun + Noun compound pattern, can repeatedly be stacked on an existing compound to produce another new compound (Plag, 2002). This property is called as recursive, which means a formed compound word can serve as the base for further compounding (Fasold, 2006). The formation of compound words, therefore, is various.

People utilize either spoken or written language to convey their emotions and thoughts. In writing, most words have the same denotation, or literal meaning. However, they can have different connotations, or implied meanings. Writing allows people to put their thoughts and feelings into words through the use of

carefully selected vocabulary (diction) in works of literature such as poems, short stories, and novels. Literary works, particularly novels, have more varied diction due to the author's writing style. As stated by Ningsih (2019), literary works contains a lot of authentic language. In addition, compound words are easier to find in written materials. Compound words are typically written in a variety of formations, including as a single word, with hyphens, and as two or more words that are separated by a space (Katamba, 1993; Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2014), compounding is the most common and dominant kind of word construction that contributes to vocabulary development. Therefore, since compounding is such an important way to learn new words, the researcher has decided to look at the compound words that occur in novels to see how they are used based on the style of the author.

There are several studies of compound words used in a novel that have already been conducted (Cahyanti, 2016; Pratiwi, 2016; Zikri, 2016; Sarina, 2019; Karo, 2019; Handayani, 2020; Dewi, 2020). Cahyanti (2016) used Delahunty & Garvey's (2010) theory, resulting that there are open, hyphenated, and closed compounds. Pratiwi (2016) focused on compound adjectives using Delahunty & Garvey's (2010) theory, resulting that there are 8 patterns of compound adjectives. Zikri (2018) used Katamba's (1993) theory, resulting there are endocentric, exocentric and copulative compounds. Sarina (2019) used Bauer's (1983) theory, resulting that there are compound noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and other form classes. Karo (2019) and Handayani (2020) used McCarthy's (2002) theory, resulting that there are compound noun, verb, and adjective. Lastly, Dewi (2020) used Lieber's (2009)

theory, resulting that there are attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds. Generally, the patterns of compound words found in the earlier studies are NN, NV, VN, NA, AN, VV, AV, PN and VP, in which such patterns created the words in every compound type found.

The earlier studies were mainly tried to find the types, meaning, position, and pattern of the compound words used in one novel that had selected as their source of study. The earlier studies also found that only a few patterns of compound words created the words in each type, and this phenomenon has to be investigated further. Therefore, this research attempts to identify the types, compare the patterns of compound words in two novels, and find if there are more kinds of patterns of the words used in the novels.

The novels selected for this research are *It Ends with Us* by Colleen Hoover (2016), and *Where the Crawdads Sing* by Delia Owens (2018). The researcher selects these novels for two reasons. The fact that the novels were written by native speakers is the first reason, as this ensures that the word structures used in these novels are correct. The second reason is that the researcher finds many compound words in these books that are used to describe the subject, the predicate, the object, or even the setting in a very clear way.

B.   Identification of Problem

Mastering many words is beneficial to develop vocabulary and interpret the word being told daily, especially in novels. As languages and words shift throughout the time to adapt to language users' needs, it is challenging to learn

about morphology that concerns the processes of word formation. Compounding is one of the word formations processes which combines two or more words to form a new term.

There are many theories of compound types that the experts propose to understand about how the compounding process works. Compounds are typically categorized according to the pattern in which one of their constituents conveys the compound's primary meaning and purpose. However, the formation of compounding in a novel can be more complex than simply classifying its type based on the patterns that are proposed by the experts, which may lead to misunderstanding. Therefore, understanding how compound words are formed in various ways, how they are utilized to convey the plot in novels, and how they are categorized based on indicators can help expand one's vocabulary.

C.   Focus of the Research Problem

The researcher focused on discovering compound words, categorizing the types of compound words, examining the pattern of the words, and comparing how the authors write the compound words in their writing.

D.   Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus, there are types of compound words that occurred in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel; therefore, the problem is formulated into: What are the types and the patterns of the compound words in both novels?

E. Research Question

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher presented the following questions to get the main purpose of the research:

1) What types of compound words are used in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends with Us* and Delia Owens' *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel?

2) What are the patterns of the compound words that are found in both novels?

F. Purpose of the Research

The purposes of this research were referred to the questions of the research. The purposes are:

1) To find the types of compound words used in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends with Us* and Delia Owens' *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel.

2) To analyze how the authors write the patterns of the compound words in their writing.

G. Significance of the Research

The significance of the research explains the benefits based on educational fields; thus, the significances of the research are:

1) Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to developing academicians' knowledge of the word formation process, especially compounding, and the formation of the compound words that are also varied.

2) Practically, this research is expected to be used as a reference for future academicians who are going to conduct a research of compound words, and

to be used as a learning source for the future academicians to develop their knowledge of compound words.

H. Definition of Terms

1) Morphology: a part of linguistic studies that concern the process of word formation, and the smallest unit of words.

2) Morphological analysis: identifying word parts, specifically the construction of words.

3) Compound words: a word-formation process in which two or more words combinate and form a new term.

4) Novel: a long and complex story with sequence of events that usually deals with human experience.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Morphology

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics that analyzes words and focuses on their smallest constituents. Katamba (1994:19) defines morphology as the research of the formation and internal organization of words. Morphology is the research of words and how they are made (Lieber, 2009). Morphology is the research of the parts of words and the rules of how words are made (Fromkin et al., 2011 Morphology is the research of the internal structure of words and how they function in context, as defined by Akmajian et al. (1984) in Zaim (2019). According to O'Grady (1997), morphology refers to the principles and categories involved in constructing and interpreting words. As a result, morphology concerns with the most significant component of a word and the construction of each word.

A word is a component of language that conveys meaning and is made up of one or more morphemes that are related to one another. The smallest part of a word is morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest word element with a grammatical or semantic function (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). A morpheme is the smallest morphological construction of words with a lexical or grammatical unit (Booij, 2005). Haspelmath (2010) defines morpheme as the smallest meaningful construction of a linguistic expression.

Since a morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts, the definition's *smallest* element in the definitions refers to this feature. There are two types of morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme.

A free morpheme is a morpheme that can occur on its own and has its own meaning, whereas a bound morpheme does not have its own meaning and cannot occur on its own (Levine & Rowe, 2018). The noun *liker*, for instance, is formed of two morphemes: *like* and *-er*. *Like* is a free morpheme that can occur by itself, but *-er* is a bound morpheme or affix that cannot occur by itself. Bound morphemes are then should be attached to a root. The root morpheme is the main form in which bound morphemes are attached (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). A root is the core form of a word (Katamba, 1994). Therefore, from the explanations above, a free morpheme can stand alone, for it has its own meaning, while bound morpheme should be attached to a root. Adding bound morphemes is also a part of word formation.

Word formation takes part of the concerns in morphology field. Furthermore, several experts divide the main types of word-formation into two distinctions, which are derivational and inflectional (Katamba, 1994; McCarthy, 2002; Haspelmath, 2010; Delahunty, 2010). Inflection usually contributes a morpheme that is needed to guarantee that the word has the correct form for the grammatical context in which it is being used, for example, the usage of suffix *-s* in a verb for a third person subject; while derivation usually forms a new term by reforming the existed materials (Katamba, 1994). Inflection as the principle of computing the different

construction of lexemes (Booij, 2005). Inflectional modifies words with morphemes in which they occur to indicate grammatical properties such as plurality, superlatives, etc; while derivational contributes one or more morphemes that is added in words to form different meaning. The example of derivational is the word *liker* in which the bound morpheme *-er* changes the verb *like* into noun that means someone who likes something.

Derivational morphology contributes several types in forming words, such as derivational affixation, conversion and compounding (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010; Katamba, 1994; Booij, 2005). Besides derivation and compounding, words are formed through coining, abbreviating, blending, and borrowing (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). O'Grady (1997) lists as additional types of word formation conversion, clipping, blends, backformation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, and coinage.

According to the explanations provided by the experts, morphology is the research of how words are generated through a variety of inflectional and derivational processes.

2. Compounding

Many languages produce words through compounding. Compounding is the most common method for creating new words (Booij, 2005). Similar to derivation, compounding makes new terms that can be learned as a whole (Bauer, 2003). The most effective method of creating new words is called compounding. It occurs when two or more words that already have meanings (each of which is called a root or lexeme) are combined to make

a new word with an entirely different meaning (Plag, 2002; Booij, 2005; McCarthy, 2002; Haspelmath, 2010).

Compounding produces a new term that is called a compound word. The principle of compounding may differ in its productivity. Compound words are sometimes misinterpreted as phrases. The primary distinction between compound words and phrases is the placement of stress. In compounds, the primary stress falls on the first word, but in phrases, it falls on the second. For example, the word *greenhouse* and the phrase *green house*. The stress of the word *greenhouse* is '*greenhouse*, while the stress of the phrase green house is *green 'house* – which means that a house that is green-colored.

In semantic perception, the root or word that determines the category of the entire compound word is referred to as the head, while the other is the modifier (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010; Haspelmath, 2010). Most compounds are headed (Katamba, 1994). The term 'head' is related to the use of inflectional rules, due to the fact that the head determines the way the inflectional properties of a whole compound is realized (Booij, 2005). Hence, for the example, the word *house* in the word *greenhouse* is the head, while the *green* is the modifier, which means that *greenhouse* is a building of glass in which the plants are grown. According to Haspelmath (2010), due to the importance of the second part of compound words, the second part of compound word is then referred as the semantic head, while the modifying part is referred as the dependent.

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However, not every compound word is headed, as Katamba (1994) states that the semantic level of headedness is not consistently applied. In a headless compound, unlike in a compound with a head, the meaning is not determined by the head (McCarthy, 2002; O'Grady, 1997; Haspelmath, 2010). For example, the word *pickpocket* does not mean a kind of pocket, but it is a term to address someone who steals things from other's pocket in public.

In addition, compound words are commonly formed in a single word, such as *pickpocket* and *coffeemaker*; hyphenated, such as *mother-in-law* and *love-struck*; or even separated word, such as *lunch break* and *living room* (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010; Katamba, 1994).

Therefore, it can be concluded that compounding is a word formation process that combines two or more words to form a new term, in which the types and the meanings tend to be classified by the part of the word.

3. Types of Compound Words

The formation of compound word can be identified from its types. Several experts have classified the types of compound words. Katamba (1993) classifies the types of compounds into three: endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compound. O'Grady (1997) classifies the types of compounds into endocentric and exocentric. Booij (2005) categorizes the types of compound words into five: endocentric, exocentric, bahuvrihi,

copulative and appositive compound. Haspelmath (2010) categorizes compounds as endocentric, exocentric, coordinative, or appositional.

The term "endocentric compound" refers to a compound that has a semantic head as its primary component (Katamba, 1994). A compound that denotes a subpart of the word by its head (the part on the right) is endocentric compound (O'Grady, 1997). Endocentric compound is the compound representing the subtype of whatever the head represents, with the head determining the type and the compound determining the subtype (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). A compound is said to be endocentric if its semantic head, or its central core, is located 'inside' the compound. For example, the word *lipstick* that means a kind of make-up in stick-shaped that is used for lips. It is argued that a compound is endocentric if its semantic head or central core is located 'within' the compound. For instance, the term *lipstick* refers to a form of lip makeup that is stick-shaped. As a result, endocentric compound is the semantic interpretation in which the component of the word determines the overall meaning and part-of-speech of the word (head).

In contrast, an exocentric compound has a semantic head that is 'outside' the compound (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). In exocentric compound, the 'main core' of the compound is outside the compound, or in other word, the meaning of a word is defined figuratively (McCarthy, 2002). Exocentric compound is defined as a compound whose meaning does not follow the meaning of its other parts (O'Grady, 1997). The compound in which

determines a subtype, yet not represents the modifier in the compound is exocentric compounds (Haspelmath, 2010). Therefore, in an exocentric compound, the overall meaning and part-of-speech of the word are not defined by the component of the word (head), but rather by the context in which the word is used.

Among the explanations that have been elaborated, this research uses McCarthy's (2002) theory that classifies the types of compounds into three, namely:

a. Compound Verbs

A compound verb is a verb made up of two or more words, one of which functions as a verb. Compound verbs are less common than verbs that are made by adding something to another word, such as affixes (McCarthy, 2002). Adjective (A), verb (V), noun (N), and preposition (P) are lexical forms that can be combined with a verb in a compound verb. McCarthy describes the structures of a compound verb as:

1) Adjective-Verb (AV): *whitewash*, *free fall*

2) Verb-Verb (VV): *stir-fry*, *breakdance*

3) Noun-Verb (NV): *hand-wash, air-fry*

4) Preposition-Verb (PV): *overcook, overreact*

The element on the right in the majority of these compounds is a verb, and the activity denoted by the compound as a whole is a variation of the activity represented by the element in the right; these compounds are referred to as right-headed since the element in the right is the head.

b. Compound Adjectives

A compound adjective is an adjective that is formed of two or more adjectival phrases that have been combined into a single adjectival term. Any of the following lexical forms—noun (N), adjective (A), or preposition (P)—may be paired with an adjective to make a compound adjective (P). Several examples and structures of compound adjectives include:

1) Noun-Adjective (NA): *rooftop*, *trustworthy*

2) Adjective-Adjective (AA): *well-manicured*, *dark grey*

3) Preposition-Adjective (PA): *overactive*, *overprotective*

c. Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun formed of two or more words that function as nouns. Nouns (N), adjectives (A), verbs (V), and prepositions (P) are the types of lexical forms that can be paired with a noun to form compound nouns (P). Several structures and examples of compound adjectives are:

1) Noun-Noun (NN): *neighborhood*, *raincoat*

2) Adjective-Noun (AN): *backyard*, *blackboard*

3) Verb-Noun (VN): *playtime*, *pickpocket*

4) Preposition-Noun (PN): *overseas*, *underground*

To classify the compound terms used in the novels, this research employs McCarthy's (2002) theory of compound types, which is categorized into a compound verb, compound adjective, and compound noun. McCarthy's (2002) theory is used in this study because it enables the

researcher to examine the words morphologically in the chosen novels. McCarthy (2002) describes the types of compound words based on the word's structure and illustrates the word's patterns.

4. Novel

A novel is a written story of considerable length and complexity that imaginatively explores human experience, typically through a connected series of events involving a group of people in a particular location. According to Sumardjo (1998), a novel is a story in an extended formation, including a complex plot, several characters, and various settings. A novel describes real life and the manners of time in which it was written (Kennedy, 1983).

A novel tells a sequential story of the situation that is being faced by one or more characters. Novel tends to represent someone's thoughts, experience, and social reality in subjective perception in literature imitation (Wellek & Warren, 1970). The things described in a novel may be based on the actual place, people, and events (Wellek & Warren, 1970). As how a novel is narrative, the reader can imagine the face, the setting, and the whole world that is being described based on their imagination. Novel tends to focus on a specific era in time.

Novel has several components: theme, plot, character, point of view, and setting. According to Handayani (2020), the theme is the core idea that the author presents. A theme is what the author would like to share through

the story. Theme of a novel is usually used to imply the story's message or moral value. For example, the themes in literary works are love, peace, loneliness, communication, nature and industry, and more.

According to Tomlison (2014), the plot is the narration of the story's sequence of events. The plot is a term of events in a story related to one another in sequence, pattern, cause and effect, and even coincidence. In common, a plot is divided into three: flashback, forward, and jumping plot. Plot of a novel describes how the sequence of events goes, how the characters are related to each other, as well as the role of the characters throughout the events.

The character is the actor of the story. The character is used as an actor or actress who plays a role in the novel's storyline. The reader can judge a character by how the character's personality is described in the story. A character's personality in a story is based on humans' unique quality (Walch, 1990).

The novels *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* are selected for this research. Colleen Hoover is the author of the novel *It Ends with Us,* released in 2016 and classified as a romantic story for young adults. This novel has 306 pages and 35 chapters in the eBook format. *It Ends with Us* is about Lily Bloom, her doomed relationship with Ryle Kincaid, and her past with Atlas Corrigan. It tells her story of growing up in an abusive family, getting into an abusive relationship, and getting out of it.

Where the Crawdads Sing is a historical fiction and mystery novel by Delia Owens, released in 2018. The eBook version of this novel has 339 pages and 57 chapters. *Where the Crawdads Sing* talks about Kya, a girl growing up alone in the marshes of North Carolina and being accused of murder.

B.   Previous Research

Previously, the studies of compound words used in the novel have already been conducted by several researchers. First, the research is conducted by Cahyanti (2016) who analyzes compound words used in *Twilight* novel by Stephenie Meyer. This research aimed to analyze the types, function, and the meaning of compound words in novel based on Delahunty, Garvey (2010), Murty, and Katamba's (2005) theory of compound words types, and based on O'Grady and Dobrovolsky's (1997) theory of the word class perspective, using qualitative with content analysis method. This research results that there are 253 compound words in total, consisting of 5 open form compounds, 65 hyphenated form compounds, and 183 closed form compounds. The results found that the compound words functioned as 173 compound nouns, 13 compound verbs, and 67 compound adjectives. Furthermore, according to the contextual meaning, this research results that there are 140 exocentric and 113 endocentric compounds.

The second research of compound words in a novel is conducted by Pratiwi et al. (2016) who analyzed the patterns of compound adjectives based on Delahunty and Garvey's (2010) theory in *Heartland* novel by Brooke, and aimed to find out the way the author develops the compound adjectives in her writing, using content analysis approach. This research results that there are 8 patterns of compound

adjectives consisting of A-A (54), Adv-A (11), A-N (5), N-A (5), V-N (2), P-N (1), V-A (1) and irregular compound adjective (2) that are based on the morphological processes.

The third research of compound words in a novel is conducted by Zikri (2018) who analyzed the types, the meaning of compound words based on Katamba's (1993) theory and the position of compound in *Winner Take All* novel by Nancy Holder using qualitative method. This research results that there are 11 endocentric compounds as the most dominant type that occur in the novel, consisting of N-N, V-A, N-V, P-V, P-Adv; 2 copulative compounds consisting of N-N and P-N; and 3 position of the words in which the words occur after the parts-of-speech, possessive adjective, and articles.

The fourth research of compound words in a novel is conducted by Sarina (2019) who analyzed the types of compound words based on Bauer's (1983) theory, and the function of compound words based on Langan's (2003) sentence theory in the novel *Earthfall Retribution* by Mark Walden, using descriptive qualitative method. This research resulted that there were 5 types of compound words, which are compound nouns, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, and other form classes. Moreover, from the result, it is showed that the compound words found in the novel are mostly functioned as object, adverb, subject, and predicate. The most dominant compound occurred in the chosen novel of this research is a compound noun with N-N formation.

The fifth research of compound words in a novel is conducted by Karo (2019), who analyzed the formation and the types of compound words based on McCarthy's (2002) theory and defined the compound words based on Plag's (2002) theory in the novel *A Game of Thrones* by Martin. This research resulted that there are 3 types of compound words in the novel: nominal, verbal, and adjectival compounds, in which the nominal one was the most dominant compound word that occurred in the novel with a percentage of 60,7% or 177 out of 292 compound words. Furthermore, in the research, it is shown that there are three patterns for creating the nominal compounds, namely: N-N, N-A, and A-N; 1 pattern for creating the verbal compound: A-A; and six patterns for forming the adjectival compounds: A-A, A-Present Participle, A-Past Participle, and N-Past Participle.

The sixth research of compound words in a novel is conducted by Handayani (2020) who analyzed the types based on McCarthy's (2002) theory and the meaning of compound words based on Bauer's (1983) in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning* by Jason Miranda using qualitative method with content analysis, which results that there are 101 compound words consisting of 51 compound nouns, 31 compound verbs, and 19 compound adjectives. Moreover, for the contextual meaning, the research resulted in 56 endocentric compound and 45 exocentric compounds.

Last, the seventh research is conducted by Dewi, Indriani and Sedeng (2020) who analyzed the types and meanings of compound words in *Harry Potter: The Goblet of Fire* based on Lieber's (2009) theory of compound types using qualitative method, which results that there are attributive compound, coordinative compound,
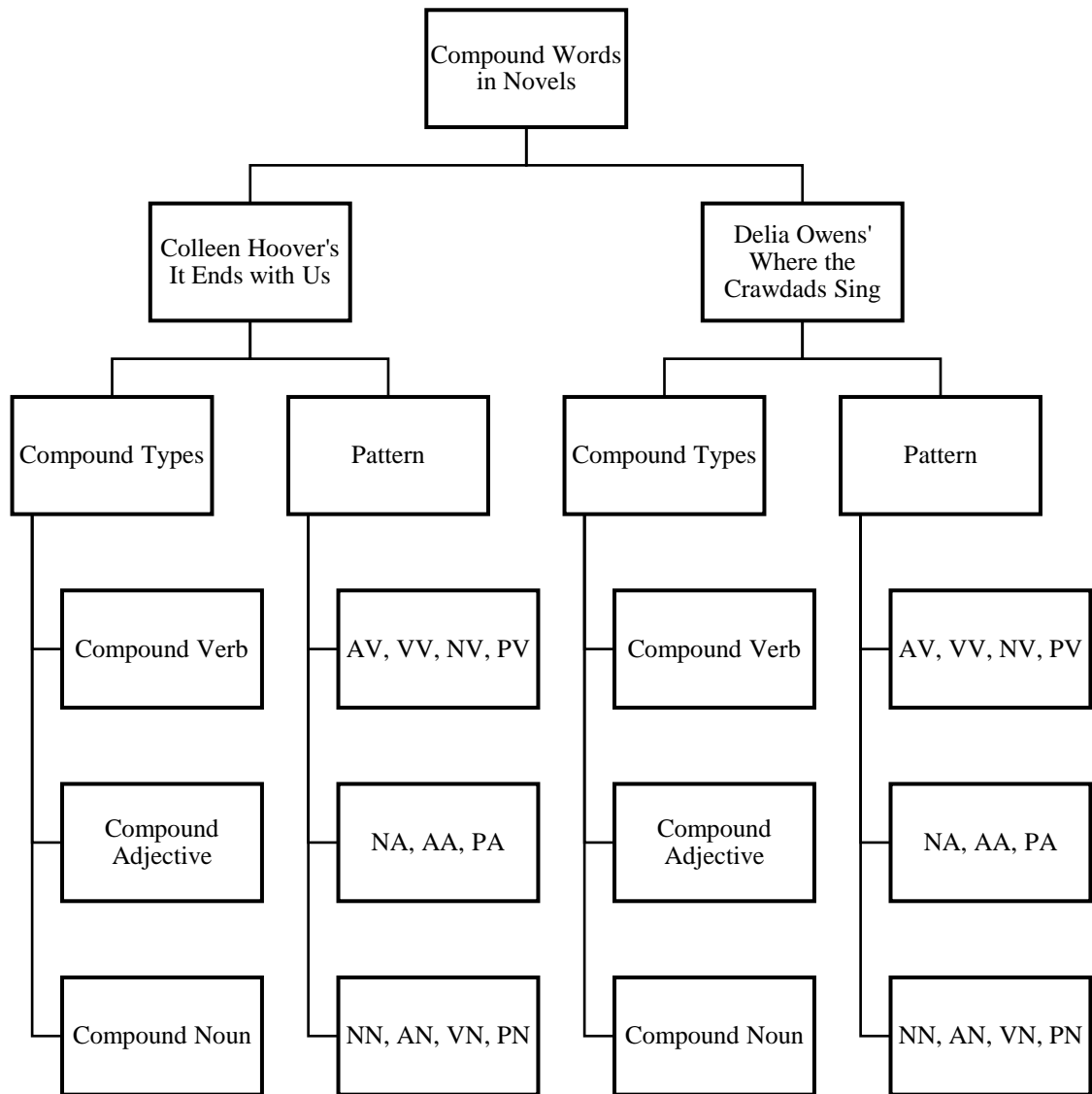
and subordinative compound in the novel. Moreover, the results show that there are 3 types of compound words in the novel, namely: attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds. Moreover, from the results, the meaning of the compound words that are found in the novel have general meanings, and the compound words are constructed differently in the novel.

From previous studies mentioned, the researcher concludes that the earlier studies are primarily aimed at finding the types of compound words, the function or the position of the words, and the meanings of the compound words. This research tries to find compound words in two novels with different genres and the complexity of word formation in two novels. Moreover, this research also attempts to see if there are more kinds of patterns of the words used in the novels.

C. Conceptual Framework

The researcher will use McCarthy's (2002) theory to identify the types of compound words, compare the occurrences between the two novels, and measure which type is the most dominant in the chosen novels. The researcher will use several related studies as the reference for the research.

Figure 1. *Conceptual Framework*

Compound Words in Novels

Colleen Hoover's It Ends with Us

Delia Owens' Where the Crawdads Sing

Compound Types — Compound Verb, Compound Adjective, Compound Noun

Pattern — AV, VV, NV, PV; NA, AA, PA; NN, AN, VN, PN

Compound Types — Compound Verb, Compound Adjective, Compound Noun

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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A.   Conclusion

According to the findings and discussions, this research shows that there are 3 types of compound words used in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel: compound verb, compound adjective, and compound noun. A compound noun is the most dominant compound word type in both novels, in which the words are written to describe something or someone in the stories.

In addition, from all compound words found, the authors of both novels write the compound words mostly as a single word, followed by using hyphens and separated words to describe something or someone in the story. It is also found that the occurrence of compound words in *It Ends with Us* novel focuses more on the repeated words, whereas the occurrences of compound words in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel focuses more on the variations in patterns.

B.   Suggestion

According to the conclusions, the researcher suggests:

1. The English department students, especially those interested in linguistics, should learn about compounding to help them understand more about the word formation process that combines two or more words. Compounding is beneficial to develop vocabulary, and help the students analyze and explore how a compound word is used and produced.

2. For the next researcher, it is suggested to do similar research of compound words or other word formation processes, such as derivation, blending, and acronym using other kinds of subjects; not only different kinds of literary works, but also other kinds of interaction such as conversation, social media messages, speech, and letters.

3. This research has weaknesses, such as: the theory is already used in previous studies, and the object selection. Therefore, the next researcher should also use more recent theory for their next research and select more diverse object to be analyzed.

4. Finally, the fact that different genre of novel can influence the diction of the story, the researcher suggests the next researcher to use this as their gap.

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