

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Linguistic is the study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics includes a wide range of approaches to the study of language as well as a wide range of research topics.¹ Finegan has defined linguistic as a systematic investigation into human language, including its structures, uses, and relationships between them, as well as its historical growth and acquisition by children and adults.² Genneti has stated that linguistics is the study of language as a science. The term "science" refers to a research project that is both empirical (based on observable data of spoken or written language) and objective.³

Language is a tool for communication that has a voice and can be spoken by humans, as well as the means by which humans communicate. According to Richards and Schmidt that language is the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words,

¹ Jack C. Richards, Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics 4th Ed*, (London: Pearson Education Ltd., 4th Ed., 2010), 343.

² Edward Finegan, *Language: Its Structure and Use 6th Ed*, (Boston: Cengage Learning, 6th Ed., 2012), 25.

³ Carol Genneti, *How Language Work: An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 18.

sentences, utterances.⁴ Language is defined as a finite system of elements and principles that allow speakers to compose sentences to perform specific communication tasks. The system that permits speakers to construct and interpret grammatical sentences is called grammatical competence. It entails understanding what speech sounds are included in a language and how they may or may not be strung together, as well as understanding the meanings denoted by various sound sequences in a language and how to combine those units of meaning into words, phrases, and sentences.⁵

Linguistics is divided into two subfields, namely micro-linguistics and macro-linguistics. Micro-linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on a specific aspect of language. It refers to language as a self-contained natural phenomena. The study of a specific internal structure of language, or the internal structure of language in general, is directed by micro-linguistics. For example; phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax and lexicology. Meanwhile, macro-linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of language at a broad level. It refers to language in its capacity as a complex entity. Macro-linguistics focuses on the external structure of a specific language or the external structure of all languages. For example;

⁴ Jack C. Richards, Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics 4th Ed*, 311.

⁵ Ralph W. Fasold, Jeff Connor-Linton, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 9.

sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, antropinguistics, stilistika, philology, linguistic philosophy and dialectology.⁶

The branch of linguistics whose focus of study is the internal structure of word or morpheme is morphology.⁷ Morphology means ‘the study of form’ –in particular, the forms of words. Morphologists define the parts of words, what they mean, and how they may (and may not) be mixed in different languages around the world. All languages, whether spoken or written, have word forms. Furthermore, Morphology, the study of word formation, studies the basics of forming new words. According to Booij, derivation and compounding are the two types of word forming that are traditionally used.⁸

From those kinds of word formation processes, compounding is the most productive type of word forming process in English. The writer feels that there are several objects in Linguistics that would be fascinating to study. Compounding words is one of them that the writer will focus on. This topic is chosen because compound words have a specific characteristics in their morphological aspects, such as the types and the forms. Compounding is the act of combining two or more words into a single sense object. Learners should understand the types and forms of compounding words in order to understand the process of compounding words.

⁶ Tatu Siti Rohbiah, *Introduction to Microlinguistics*, (Serang: Media Madani, 2020), 22.

⁷ Ilzamudin Ma'mur, As'ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology: An Introductory Reading*, (Bandung: Humaniora, 2009), 15.

⁸ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction of Linguistic Morphology*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), 5.

According to Plag, there are four types of compound words such as nominal compound, adjectival compound, verbal compound and neo-classical compound. Then Lieber has different number in types of compounding words from Plag, compound words are divided into three categories: attributive compound, coordinative compound, and subordinative compound. There is a difference between Booij theory and those theories of types on compounding words. Booij has explained that there are four types on compounding words such as endocentric compound, exocentric compound, copulative compound and appositional compound. In addition, the writer used the theory from Geert Booij. In Booij's book, the types of compound words are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, copulative compound and appositional compound. For examples from each types of compound words such as: *armchair* (endocentric compound); *paleface* (exocentric compound); *washer-dryer* (copulative compound); *maidservant* (appositional compound).⁹

According to Ririn Dwi Cahyanti's citation of Delahunty, Garvey, Murty, and Katamba's theory, compound words have three forms: closed forms written as single words (*newspaper*); open forms written as separated words (*high school*); and hyphenated forms written by putting the hyphen

⁹ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 81.

between two or more words (*mother-in-law*).¹⁰ As a result, the writer finds this study to be the most interesting to pursue as a research topic.

The writer loves to read novel especially romantic genre novels. The novel “Mutual Feelings” by Billy Taylor presents a light story for young people to read. Therefore, this novel is used as a media of the research for the writer.

Based on the description above, the writer conducts research for her paper, which has the title “A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL “MUTUAL FEELINGS” BY BILLY TAYLOR”.

B. The Focus of The Study

The focus of this study is in morphology, especially in analyzing the compound words. Morphology is the study of how new words are created in various languages around the world, as well as how word forms change depending on how they are used in sentences.¹¹ One of the type of word formation in morphology is compounding. Compound words are those that have two (or more) bases, roots, or stems.¹² In this study, the writer want to analyze the compound words that mostly found in novel “Mutual Feelings” by Billy Taylor.

¹⁰ Ririn Dwi Cahyanti, “Compound Words Used in Stephanie Mayer’s Twilight”, *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol. 6, No. 1, (March, 2016), 61.

¹¹ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology 2nd Ed.*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2nd Ed., 2016), 2.

¹² Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology 2nd Ed.*, 48.

C. Research Question of The Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, it can be defined as follows:

1. How does the process of word formation on English compounding words that mostly found in novel “Mutual Feelings” by Billy Taylor?
2. What are the types and the forms of compounding words that mostly found in novel “Mutual Feelings” by Billy Taylor?

D. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the writer determines the objective of the study as follows:

1. To know the process of word formation on English compounding words that mostly found in novel “Mutual Feelings” by Billy Taylor.
2. To know the types and the forms of compounding words that mostly found in novel “Mutual Feelings”

E. The Significances of the Study

The writer hopes that the study will be valuable to the readers. The significance of the study can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical

The study is offered to support in the learning of the science, specifically the word formation of compounding words in Morphology.

2. Practical

The study's findings are expected to provide a valuable contribution as follows:

- a. For the university, this study could become useful files for students to use as a reference in completing their tasks.
- b. For the lecturers, this study hopefully will be the part of the writer's contribution to assisting the lecturers in teaching Morphology.
- c. For English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teaching and learning, hopefull this study can help teachers and students in teaching and learning activities.
- d. Mostly, for the collegians. This study is the writer's attempt to catch their interest in understanding the word creation of compounding words in Morphology.
- e. The last, for the future researchers. This study may be considered to be similar to the previous study in that it will assist them in completing their data for a research project.

F. The Previous Study

There are a few previous studies that support the writer's research subject. These previous studies will help the writer come up with ideas for her own research. These previous studies as follow:

1. *A Morphological Analysis of Lifestyle Articles at The Jakarta Post*. (Nasihatul Ummah, 152301809).¹³

¹³ Nasihatul Ummah, "A Morphological Analysis of Lifestyle Articles at The Jakarta Post", (Undergraduate Thesis, UIN SMH Banten, 2018).

In this study, Nasihatul Ummah analyzed the types and forms of compounding words found in *Lifestyle* articles in the Jakarta Post. She explained the process of word formation in compounding and what types and forms of compound words are most commonly found by using Lieber's theory. In her study, she conducted descriptive qualitative research and applied content analysis to collect data. Her data is made up of compound words collected in four articles from the Jakarta Post on the issue of *lifestyle*. This previous study has the same topic and method that used in the research as the writer. It is based on compounding words as the data of the study and descriptive qualitative as the method of the study. However, there is also the difference in the theory and media that used in the research with the writer. In her study, she applied the theory from Lieber, whereas the writer uses Booij's theory in explaining the types of compounding words. Also in her study, she used *lifestyle* articles at the Jakarta post as a media, whereas the writer used novel "Mutual Feelings" by Billy Taylor.

2. *A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used In Novel 'With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning' by Jason Miranda*. (Indah Sri Handayani, 1601070019).¹⁴

¹⁴ Indah Sri Handayani, "A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used In Novel 'With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning' by Jason Miranda", (Undergraduate Thesis, IAIN Metro Lampung, 2020).

For the second previous study, Indah focused on analyzing the types and meanings of compounding words that found in novel 'With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning' by Jason Miranda. She used Carstairs and Carthy's theory to explained the types of compounding words and used O'Grady's theory to explained the meaning of compounding words that mostly found. In her study, she uses the qualitative method and a content analysis technique to collect data. Her data is made up of compound words from Jason Miranda's novel "With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning". This previous study has the same topic, media and research method as the writer. It is based on compounding words as the data of the study, novel as the media and qualitative method as a methodology. However, there is also the difference in the theory for the types of compound words that used in the research with the writer. In her study, she used the theory from Carstairs and Carthy , whereas the writer uses Booij's theory in describing types of compounding words.

3. *Compound Words Found in Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees (Sri Chinmoy)*. (Laila Damayanti, Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini, Udayana University).¹⁵

¹⁵ Laila Damayanti, Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini, "Compound Words Found in Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees (Sri Chinmoy)", *e-Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 14, No.2, (July, 2020).

In this journal, the researchers focused on the types and structures of compounding words that found in book “Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees” by Sri Chinmoy. The researchers explained the types of compounding words that mostly found by using the theory from Booij and the theory from McCarthy to explain the structure of compounding words. The researchers used descriptive qualitative as the methodology of the research and in collecting the data, they used documentation technique and the steps are reading attentively, selecting, collecting and clasifying the data. This journal has the same topic and research method as the writer. It is based on compounding words as the data of this journal and descriptive qualitative method as the methodology of research. Moreover, this journal used the same theory with the writer in explained the types of compounding word.

4. *Compound Words on The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper.* (Leonilla Yolanda Kintan Adikayon, Sanata Dharma University).¹⁶

In this journal, the researcher focused on uncommon compound words and their meaning in two newspaper by using Hamawand and O’Grady et. al theory. Purposive sampling was applied in this research, after seeing eight news items in The Jakarta Post's business section and

¹⁶ Leonilla Yolanda Kintan Adikayon, “Compound Words on The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper”, *Journal of Applied Studies in Language*, Vol. 4, Issue 2, (December, 2020).

nine news items in Việt Nam News' economy column, taken from August 28, 2020, until September 4, 2020. There are a total of 25 compound words found in the news, with 18 noun compounds and 7 adjective compounds. There are 16 endocentric and 9 exocentric compounds found in this research. This journal has the same topic with the writer. It is based on compounding words. Beside that, there is the difference in the theory that the researcher used with the writer, the researcher used Hamawand and O'Grady et. al theory, whereas the writer used Booij theory.

To sum up briefly, the first previous study has the same topic and method, also has the difference in the theory and media that used in the research with the writer. The second previous study has the same topic, media and research method, also has the difference in the theory in explained the types of compound words that used in the research with the writer. The third previous study has the same topic, research method and the theory in explained the types of compound words that used in the research with the writer. The fourth previous study has the same topic with the writer, also has the difference in the theory that the researcher used with the writer.

G. The Organization of Writing

The paper is divided into five chapters, they are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consist of the background of the study, the focus of the study, research question of the study, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study, the previous study and the organization of writing.

Chapter II is discussed the theoritical foundation. This chapter consist four points. The first point is about morphology including definition of morphology and word formation. The second point is about types of morphological process which explain the definition of each type. The third point is about compounding which includes definition of compounding, head of compound words, stressed in compounding words, forms of compounding words, types of compound words such as endocentric, exocentric, copulative, and appositional compound. And the fourth point is about novel including the definition of novel and a brief synopsis of the novel.

Chapter III is the methodology of the research. In this chapter the writer described method of the study, unit of the analysis, data collecting and the last is data analyzing.

Chapter IV is the result and discussion. This chapter consist of data description, data analysis and data validation.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter the writer make a conclusion and suggestion about the study.