

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter discusses relevant theories that help build the theoretical aspect of the study. Some references and reviews are discussed in this chapter, which include morphology, word formation and compounds words.

2.1 Morphology

Fromkin (1997:38) states that morphology is the study of internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed. Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16) explains morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them. And Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995:756) states morphology is a linguistic study of inflections and other forms of words. Furthermore, Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16) explains morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them. Furthermore, Charles Hockett (1959:15) says that morphology includes the stock of segmental morphemes, in the ways in which words are built out of them.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of the morphemes of language and how they are combined to create words.

2.2 Word formation

David Crystal (The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language, 2nd ed. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003) said that most English vocabulary arises by making new lexemes out of old ones--either by adding an affix to previously existing forms, altering their word class, or combining them to produce compounds. These processes of construction are of interest to grammarians as well as lexicologists but the importance of word-formation to the development of the lexicon is second to none after all, almost any lexeme, whether Anglo-Saxon or foreign, can be given an affix, change its word class, or help make a compound. Alongside the Anglo-Saxon root in *kingly*, for example, we have the French root in *royally* and the Latin root in *regally*. There is no elitism here. The processes of affixation, conversion, and compounding are all great levelers. According Ingo Plag (Word Formation in English: 2002: 2) said *Word-formation in English* can be used as a textbook for a course on word formation (or the word-formation parts of morphology courses), as a source-book for teachers, for student research projects, as a book for self-study by more advanced students (e.g. for their exam preparation), and as an up-to-date reference concerning selected word-formation processes in English for a more general readership.

Best definition above, word formations is part of morphological study that have function to combine word for new word.

2.3 Compound word

One of the most common sources of new words in English is a morphological process named compounding. The result of this process is compounds or compound words. To clarify what compound word is, some definitions are quoted from some of linguistics books. Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy giving the meaning words formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of phrasal words, that is items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words. Anderson (1992:319) stated that compounding occurs when two or more words are combined into a morphological unit. It refers to the combination of two free form or words that have an otherwise independent existence.

From the explanation above about compound words, it can be concluded that a compound word is joining two or more separate words to produce a new meaning.

2.4 Compound Nouns

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:62) that compound noun really comes into its own as a word forming process in English. Cultural and technical change produces more novel artefact than novel activities or novel properties. Examples can be found with each of the other main word classes supplying the left-hand element:

1. verb–noun (VN): swearword, drophammer, playtime
2. noun–noun (NN): hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer

3. adjective–noun (AN): blackboard, greenstone, faintheart
4. preposition–noun (PN): in-group, outpost, overcoat

This proposal explains about compound word that especially in compound noun in technical term of automotive technical terms. A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. A compound noun is usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun], but there are other combinations. It is important to understand and recognize compound nouns. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

2.3.4. Headed and Headless Compounds

Anderson (1992:319) says that compounds are often divided into semantics types: endocentric, exocentric, appositional and copulative or *dvanda* where the second element is the grammatical headword and the first is a modifier as in word *wristwatch* (where *wrist* modifies *watch*), the compound is endocentric. Endocentric compounds are hyponyms of the head word. Where hyponymy of this kind does not exist, as in *scapegoat*, the compound is exocentric. Where the hyponymy is bidirectional, as in *sofa-bed* which is kind of sofa or kind of radio, these are known as appositional compound. Where compound elements name separate entities neither of which might seem to grammatical headword, then these are copulative compounds, as in names such as *Slater-Weker*, *Austin-Rover*, or *Alsace-Lorine*.

2.3.4.1. Headed Compounds (Endocentric)

Headed compound is a type of compound in which one member functions as the head and the other as its modifier, attributing a property to the head. The relation between the member of an endocentric compound. According to Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:65) headed compounds would be regarded as having an internal 'centre'; and, sure enough, they are sometimes called endocentric. A compound can be classified as endocentric if the compound has the same grammatical function as the head member (typically the right-hand element is the head of the construction)

For examples:

1. The English compound *steamboat* as compared with *boat* is a modified, expanded version of *boat* with its range of usage restricted, so that *steamboat* will be found in basically the same semantics contexts as the noun *boat*. The compound also retains the primary syntactic features of *boat*, since both are nouns. Hence, a *steamboat* is a particular type of *boat*, where the class of steamboats is a subclass of the class of boats
2. *blackbird* the compound has the function of a noun, just like its head member, *bird*

2.3.4.2. Headless Compounds (Exocentric)

Headless compounds (exocentric) is a term used to refer to a particular type of compound. Compounds that lack a head. Often these compounds refer to pejorative properties of human beings. 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. The first person to extend the notion of *exocentricity* from syntax to the morphological

form of compounds was Bloomfield (1933: 236). Bloomfield himself links the term ‘exocentric compound’ with the earlier Sanskrit term *bahuvrihi*, thus establishing the equivalent use of the two terms in the subsequent technical literature. This is unfortunate. First, the original Sanskrit *i* compounds were adjectives not nouns. Examples are *bahuvrīhi-* itself, literally ‘much rice’ but meaning having much rice’, or *gatāyus-* ‘departed life = dead’ (Gonda 1966: 83). Second, as will be shown, *bahuvrihis* represent a very small proportion of those compounds which may be termed exocentric. According to Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:65) headless compounds is not determined by any element inside them (that they have no internal ‘centre’, one might say) has led some grammarians to call them exocentric In this thesis the writer shall consider some of the different kinds of exocentric compound in English, and suggest that some of them are not exocentric at all.

For examples:

1. *red-cap* (in Britain ‘military policeman’, in the US ‘railway porter’)
2. *red-eye* (several meanings, including ‘cheap whiskey’).
3. *hatchback* (‘car whose boot and rear window form a single opening door’)
4. *paperback* (‘book in soft binding’)
5. *skinhead* (‘person — usually of a particular social type — with a shaven head’)