

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis of the data, the writer discusses the relevant theories in linguistics that used to build the theoretical aspect of the study. In this chapter, some references and reviews are discussed, which include morphology, word formation, and compounds noun.

#### 2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically. It is derived from the Greek word *morphe* “form, shape”; and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology. According to Rochelle Lieber (2009:14) Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences.

Martin Haspelmath (2002:1) explains Morphology is the study of the **internal structure of words**. Somewhat paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest subdisciplines of grammar. It is the oldest because, as far as we know, the first linguists were primarily morphologists. Furthermore, Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16) explains morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationship between words involving the morphemes that compose them.

As the definition above, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of morphemes of language and the word formation to create a new words.

## 2.2 Word Formation

Word formation is a part of morphological study about the creation of words. Basically, *word formation* refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010:126) there are many kinds of word formation such as *inflection, derivation, conversion, compounding, coining, abbreviation, acronym, blending, borrowing* which has each meaning. This is definition of each part and the examples

- **Inflection** is a word formation process that deals with number or tense. For example: the word “*dogs, wanted*”
- **Derivation** is “the most common word formation process”, builds new words by adding morphemes. For example: Prefix - *unusual*, suffix - *faithful*, affix – *disloyalty*.
- **Conversion** involves the change of a word from one word class to another. For example, the verbs *to email* and *to microwave* are formed from the nouns *email* and *downloads*: *can you email her?*, *does you download this file?*
- **Compounding** is linking together two or more bases to create a new word. For example: wallpaper = wall + paper

- **Coining** is the creation of new words without reference to the existing morphological resources of the language. Ex: the word *googol* was invented in 1940 by the nine-year-old nephew of a mathematician
- **Abbreviation** involves the shortening of existing words to create other words. Ex: the word *prof* for *professor*
- **Acronym** is words from initials of a set of words. Ex: PIN – Personal Identification Number
- **Blending** is a combination of two or more words to create a new one, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one. For example: the word “emoticon” = emotion + icon
- **Borrowing** is the process of actually borrowing words from foreign languages. For example: the word comes from Greek “*pneumonia*, *panorama*, *psychology*.”

### 2.3 Compound Words

One of sub-subject of Linguistics is Morphology. As mentioned above about the structure of words, so this subject is about how the words are formed such as inflection, derivation, and compounds. Compounding is a words that are formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of phrasal verb. Phrasal words itself is items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words (Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy:1988:59). In many languages, compounding (also called **composition**) is the most frequently used way of making new lexemes. Its defining property is that it consists of the

combination of lexemes into larger words. In simple cases, compounding consists of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other, the head. (Geert Booij:2005:75).

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. They can function as different parts of speech, which can dictate what form the compound takes on. According to Ingo Plag (2002:169) Compounding is the most productive type of word formation process in English, it is perhaps also the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis. compounding is a field of study where intricate problems abound, numerous issues remain unresolved and convincing solutions are generally not so easy to find. Furthermore, Compounding occurs when two independently meaningful roots are directly combined to form a new, complex word, usually a noun or adjective. Compounding creates a new, multiword item that behaves like a single part of speech. In the case of noun–noun compounding, the result behaves like another noun. (Harley:2006:99).

Compound is consisting of two or more parts that are also bases, forming into three categories : compound noun, compound verb and compound adjective. All of them have different processes of forming the new words and enter into lexeme categories. ([www.englishgrammar101.com](http://www.englishgrammar101.com))

### **2.3.1 Compound Noun**

This thesis will explain about compound word especially in compound noun in economy technical terms. A compound noun is construction built of two

or more nouns that function as a single noun. A compound noun is usually created [noun + noun], [verb + noun], [adjective + noun], or [preposition + noun]. There are three forms for compound nouns :

1. Open or spaced that is when there is a space between the words but when they are read together a new meaning is formed (**ice cream**).
  2. Closed that is when there is no space or hyphen between words (**football**).
  3. Hyphenated that is when the words are connected by a hyphen (**in-group**).
- (<http://www.k12reader.com/term/compound-words/>)

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:61-62) that compound noun really comes into its own as a word forming process in English. That is not surprising. Cultural and technical change produces more novel artefacts than novel activities or novel properties. Examples can be found with each of the other main word classes supplying the left-hand element:

1. Noun – Noun (NN): *hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer*
2. Verb – Noun (VN): *swearword, drophammer, playtime*
3. Adjective – Noun (AN): *blackboard, greenstone, faintheart*
4. Preposition – Noun (PN): *in-group, outpost, overcoat*

### 2.3.2 Compound Verb

Compound verb is a verb made up of two or more words. Each word makes up part of the meaning of verb. Conventionally, verb compounds are written as either one word “*overcook*” or two hyphenated words “*stir-fry*” also called a compound. For example:

1. Verb – Verb (VV): *stir-fry, kick-start, sight-reads*
2. Noun – Verb (NV): *babysit, daydream*
3. Adjective – Verb (AV): *dry-clean, whitewash*
4. Preposition – Verb (PV): *overcook, underestimate*

The similarity is the compound verb can be a phrasal verb or prepositional verb that behaves either lexically or syntactically as a single verb.

### 2.3.3 Compound Adjective

Compound adjective is an adjective made up of two or more words that act as a single idea to modify a noun such as a *part-time* job, a *high-speed* chase. Each word makes up part of the meaning of adjective.

As a general rule, the words in a compound adjective are hyphenated when they are come before a noun (a *well-known* actor) but not when they come after (The actor is *well known*). Here some examples of right-headed compound adjectives:

1. Noun – Adjective (NA): *sky-high, coal-black, oil-rich*
2. Adjective – Adjective (AA): *grey-green, red-hot*
3. Preposition – Adjective (PA): *underfull, overactive*

### 2.3.4 Headed and Headless Compounds

English compound has two kinds of compound: Headed compounds (endocentric) and headless compounds (exocentric). Both of those are related to hyponymy of the head word. Where the hyponymy of headed compound

(endocentric) is exist in one of compound word, while the hyponymy of headless compound (exocentric) doesn't exist or unexpressed.

#### 2.3.4.1 Headed Compounds (Endocentric)

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. Headed compounds is also a type of compound in which one word construction functions as the head and the other as its modifier. A compound can be classified as endocentric if the compound has the same grammatical function as the head member (typically the right-side element is the head of construction)

For examples:

1. The English compound *doghouse*, where *house* is the head and *dog* is the modifier, is understood as a house intended for a dog.
2. *Blackboard*, where *board* is the head and *black* is the modifier, is understood as a kind of board for writing something (text, sentence, phrase or word).

#### 2.3.4.2 Headless Compounds (Exocentric)

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**. (Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:65)). An **exocentric compound** (called a *bahuvrihi* compound in the Sanskrit tradition) is a hyponym

of some unexpressed semantic category (such as a person, plant, or animal): none (neither) of its components can be perceived as a formal head, and its meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. According to Bahuvrihi, compound is one whose nature is expressed by neither of the words: thus a *white-collar* person is neither white nor a collar (the collar's colour is a metonym for socioeconomic status). ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound\\_%28linguistics%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound_%28linguistics%29)). In this thesis the writer shall consider some different kinds of exocentric compound in English, and claim that some of them not exocentric at all. (faint heart, skinhead, white house, greenhouse, barefoot)

For examples:

1. *Faintheart* (it's not a kind of heart but a kind of a person – someone who has a faint heart).
2. *Skinhead* (it's not a kind of head but a appearance of a person – someone who has a hairstyle like punk)
3. *White house* (it's not a house which is a white color, but the residence of the US President).
4. *Greenhouse* (it's not a house which is a green color, but it's a space for plants are reared).