



Compound Words Found in *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees (Sri Chinmoy)*

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Abstract*

This research deals with compound words used in *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees by Sri Chinmoy*. The case is many people did not recognize and aware of using it. This research is trying to describe the types and the structure of compound words and supported by two theories, those are Booij (2007) and McCarthy (2002). In achieving the objectives, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data are in the form of compound words. In collecting the data the writer applies documentation technique and the steps are reading attentively, selecting, collecting, and classifying the data systematically by following the types and the structure of compound words. The results of this research show that there are three kinds of compound words. From 390 the data of compound words, there are 348 data are classified as a compound noun, 20 data are classified as a compound adjective, and 22 data are classified as a compound verb. In this research, it is found that only two ways in the spelling of compound words are solid and hyphenated. There are three sub-classes of compound words found in this study those are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound.

1. Introduction

Linguistics is the study of language, how it is put together and how it functions and how words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the words are changed to adjust the meaning. By the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand and affected the meaning. Morphology is the study of the structure of words, the study of the rules governing the formation of words language. Morphology can be divided into two main branches. They are Inflectional Morphology and Word Formation, Matthews (1974: 42). Word formations according to Marchand (1992:2), in *The Categories and Types of Present-day English Word Formation*, word formation is “The branch of the science of language which studies the pattern on which a language forms new lexical units, i.e words”. Word formation is more strictly, 'lexeme formation'. We may define it as the branch of morphology which deals with the relations between a complex lexeme and simple(r) lexeme, Matthews (1991:37).

Compound is a unit consisting of two or more bases, Quirk (1973: 444). Compounds are particularly interesting linguistic constructions for several reasons. First, they constitute an anomaly among grammatical constructions because they are “word” but at the same time exhibit a type or internal syntax. As for the relationship between syntax and morphology, it has often been observed that compounds are the morphological constructions that are closest to syntactic constructions, to the extent that there is no general agreement on which component of the grammar is responsible for their formation. A compound is a complex lexeme that can be thought of as consisting of two or more base lexemes. In the simplest case, a compound consists of two lexemes that are joined together (called compound members), Haspelmath and Sims.D. (2002: 137). Based on the background above, the problems can be distinguished and formulated in two problems as follows: 1. What kinds of compound words are found in *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees*? 2. How is the structure of compound word in *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees* like?

Additional information about compound word such as journals and articles from different sources are needed in this study. Rumiyati (2015) dealt with compound words used in the novel. The research was aimed at describing the types and the meaning of compound words. The result of her research shows that there were endocentric compound as the highest data followed by the copulative compound and an exocentric compound. The writer also classified the meaning of compounds in transparent is more dominant than opaque meaning. While in this study found exocentric compound as the highest data followed by the endocentric compound and copulative compound. There are only two ways in spelling compound words found in this study, they were hyphenated and solid. Wibowo (2014) also analyzed the meaning of compound words and found transparent meaning and opaque meaning. The similarities between Rumiyati and Wibowo's analysis are in the meaning of compound words. They found that transparent meaning as the highest data and opaque as the lowest. Based on that review the researcher analyzes types and the way in spelling compound words to give the readers information and knowledge about spelling compound words.

2. Research Methods

The method that applied in this research is library research method. It means that research done without observation in the field. It is done by using the books related to the study.

2.1 Data Source

The data source is taken from the book entitled *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees* by Sri Chinmoy. This is the 1,483rd book that Sri Chinmoy has written since he came to the west in 1964. His first book was published in 1970. This book was published by Agni Press 84-47 Parson Blvd. Jamaica, NY 11432 27 August 2004. The content of this book is poetry series written by Sri Chinmoy (part 1-50) series. In this analysis, the writer used the book poetry series part 39. It is used as a data source because it contained many compound words found in this book.

2.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method used in this study is by observing the data found in this book. The technique used in this study for collecting the data is by reading the poems and combined with note taking and then the data identified into some groups and classified it into their types. After classifying the data, the researcher continues by listing the data based on each type of compound word. It was useful to know the total amount of compound words found in this book. After listing the data the researcher is taken twenty-seven as the representative data of compound words for analysis descriptively in this study. They are selected according to the scope of this study and the theoretical framework.

2.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data is qualitatively analyzed and supported by the quantitative method descriptively presented based on the theory applied in the study. The data is also quantitatively analyzed to count the compound sentences found in the book. It means that the data is analyzed by describing the related theory. The analysis started from finding out the compound words used in the book. Then, collected the data is classified into the scope of problems to ease the analysis. After making this classification, the relevant data by following the problems are quoted and then they are analyzed descriptively from the Morphological point of view. At last, the structure of compound words based on their kinds are analyzed.

2.4 Method and Technique of Presenting Analysis

In this study there are two methods used to describe the result of the data analyzed. The methods used in presenting the data are formal and informal. Formal means that the data used symbols, codes, and table which have a particular meaning. The data is presented by using symbols, code and trees diagram to explain the result of the data analyzed. Informal finding presentations means that the result of the data analyzed is presented by using the word.

3. Theoretical Framework

The first theory used in analyzing the types of compound words is that introduced by McCarthy (2002). Compounds, that is 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, McCarthy (2002:59). The second theory used in analyzing the structure of compound words used the theory by Booij (2007). According to Booij (2007:79) there are four types of compounds, they are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, copulative compound and appositive compound.

4. Discussion

4.1 Compound Noun

A compound noun is with a noun that compounding really comes into its own as a word-forming process in English. McCarthy (2002:61). 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. There are several ways to form a noun compound based on McCarthy (2002:71) Those are as follows:

N + N = N
 Adj + N = N
 V + N = N
 Prep + N = N

a. Noun-Noun (NN)

Data (1) : When I am separated from my Lord, my **life-boat** plies between emptiness and barrenness.

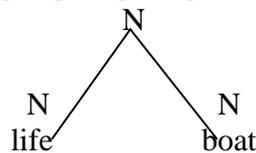
(Sri Chinmoy, 2004: 38,008)

These words *life-boat* are exocentric compound and hyphenated. *life-boat* is a compound noun that is formed by joining two words they are *life* as a noun and *boat* as a noun, which makes one new word life-boat and the semantic meaning for these words are boat refers to the world that we live in.

The grammatical structure :

Word : life-boat

Combination : [life]N+[boat]N→[life-boat]N



4.3 Compound Adjective

All compound adjectives are right headed and it is an adjective word. It is showed that compound adjectives are headed by adjectives. There are four ways to form an adjective compound. Those are as follows:

N + Adj = Adj
 Adj + Adj = Adj
 V + Adj = Adj
 Prep + Adj = Adj

a. Adjective-Noun (AN)

Compound noun found in *Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees* that is combined by the adjective-noun are analyzed as follows:

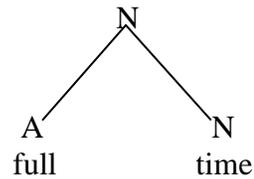
Data (2) : My Lord, Please give me the capacity to be a **full-time** satisfaction-server of Yours.

(Sri Chinmoy, 2004: 38,079)

These Words *full-time* are compound noun separated by hyphenated. This compound Formed by joining two words they are *full* as an adjective and *time* as a noun. The endocentric compound is the type for this compound which is the right headed is Time. The meaning is involving a full amount of time spent on some activity, especially a job.

The grammatical structure :

Word : full-time
 Combination : [full]A+[time]N→[full-time]N



4.4 Compound Verb

Verb compound is a verb that consists of two words. Compound verbs are usually written with a hyphen. There are four ways to form a verb compound. Those are as follows:

N + V = V
 Adj + V = V
 V + V = V
 Prep + V = V

a. Noun-Verb (NV)

Data (3) : We can make our Godward journey sunlit with our heart's **aspiration-cries**.

(Sri Chinmoy, 2004: 38,038)

The word *aspiration-cries* is formed from the word *aspiration* as a noun and the word *cries* as a verb. The word *aspiration* means the act of aspiring or ardently desiring. The word *cries* means cause to do something or bring to some state by crying or weeping. The word *aspiration-cries* means refers to someone that they want to find a good way with a sincerity heart. The form of this compound is hyphenated because it marked by a hyphen and the type of this compound is exocentric compound because those words have semantic meaning.

The grammatical structure :

Word : aspiration-cries
 Combination : [aspiration]N+[cries]V→[aspiration-cries]V

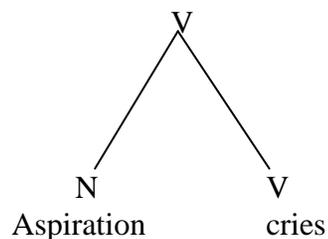


Table 4.1 Frequency of compound words found :

No	Kinds of Compound Words Found	Frequency	Percentage

1.	Compound Noun	348	
	a. Noun-Noun (NN)	334	95,9%
	b. Verb-Noun (VN)	-	-
	c. Adjective-Noun (AN)	11	3,2%
	d. Preposition-Noun (PN)	3	0,9%
	Total Percentage		100%
2.	Compound Adjective	21	
	a. Noun-Adjective (NA)	11	52,3%
	b. Adjective-Adjective (AA)	1	4,8%
	c. Verb-Adjective (VA)	5	23,8%
	d. Preposition-Adjective (PA)	4	19,1%
	Total Percentage		100%
3.	Compound Verb	22	
	a. Verb-Verb (VV)	2	9,1%
	b. Noun-Verb (NV)	9	40,9%
	c. Adjective-Verb (AV)	4	18,2%
	d. Preposition-Verb (PV)	7	31,8%
	Total Percentage		100%

Table 4.2 Frequency of spelling compound words found:

Three Form in Spelling of Compound Words	Compound Noun	Compound Adjective	Compound Verb	Percentage
Solid	9	6	10	6,4%
Hyphen	339	14	12	93,6%
Open	0	0	0	0%
Total Percentage				100%

5. Novelty

Research on compound words is commonly found in a novel or narrative text and all types of compound words found it. Meanwhile, in this study used poems book as a representative data. The novelty is not all types of compound words found in this book. The appositive compound has not found in this book. The way in the spelling of compound words commonly solid and open, rarely used hyphen. But the novelty about this research also found that most compound words with hyphenated form are 365 of data and the percentages are 93,6% and open form not found in this book.

6. Conclusion

The researcher draws the conclusion based on kinds of compound words as follows: The total amount of the data of compound words found in this book are 390, there are 348 of the data are classified as a compound noun and the percentage is 89,2% and for the compound adjective, there are 20 of the data found in this book and the percentage is 5,1% and for the last compound is compound verb there are 22 of the data found in this book and the percentage is 5,7%. There are three ways in spelling compound words those are: solid, hyphen and open. The total amount of compound words found in this book are 390 which has spelled in three ways those are: the solid form is found 25 of the data and the percentage are 6,4%, hyphenated form is 365 and the percentage is 93,6% and open compound not found in this book. We can conclude that in spelling compound words found in this book mostly are hyphenated and continued by solid. The structure of the compound word used bracketing and trees diagram. There are three types of compound words those are: endocentric compound, exocentric compound and copulative compound. The total amount of the endocentric compound found in this book is 29 and the exocentric compound is 357, the copulative compound is 4 and the last appositive compound has not found in this book. The exocentric compound is dominant in this book continues with endocentric compound and the last is copulative compound. We can conclude that three types of compound words found in this book. Analyzing compound words and comparing with phrases to avoid confusion for the reader is good for the next researcher.

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