

# COMPOUND WORD FORMATION IN “MATILDA”

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## Abstract

*Keberadaan sebuah kata berkembang seiring dengan berkembangnya bahasa karena kata-kata baru banyak ditemui dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dan masuk ke dalam pikiran kita. Morfologi adalah cabang linguistik yang membahas tentang pembentukan kata pada penggunaan dan konstruksi di dalam sebuah konteks ujaran. Proses pembentukan kata yang paling umum dalam penggunaan bahasa adalah gabungan kata. Gabungan kata terdiri dari dua kata yang membentuk suatu kata baru. Gabungan kata dapat ditemukan di berbagai tempat seperti majalah, koran, buku dan percakapan sehari-hari. Pembicara bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa kedua dapat menemukan kesulitan untuk mengartikan atau menggunakan gabungan kata tersebut di dalam sebuah konteks ujaran karena sebuah gabungan kata dapat memiliki arti yang berbeda dari arti masing-masing kata yang membentuknya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe dan komponen gabungan kata berdasarkan teori pembentukan kata oleh O’Grady dan Guzman. Dalam penelitian ini, data yang digunakan adalah gabungan kata yang ditemukan di dalam buku cerita “Matilda” karya Roald Dahl. Setelah melakukan analisis, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tipe gabungan kata endosentris adalah gabungan kata yang lebih banyak ditemukan dibandingkan tipe gabungan kata eksosentris. Komponen gabungan kata yang ditemukan adalah gabungan kata benda, gabungan kata sifat dan gabungan kata kerja*

*Kata kunci: proses morfologi, pembentukan kata, gabungan kata*

### 1. Background of The Study

According to O’Grady, morphology is a branch of linguistics which studies the categories and rules in word formation of a language (1996:132). There are various processes of word formation, they are: affixation, internal modification, suppletion, cliticization and compounding. Compounding is the most common word formation process since it creates new word by combining lexical categories; noun, adjective, verb, or preposition (O’Grady, 1996:43). Compound word can be found in both spoken and written language. The data used in this study are from Roald Dahl’s literary work entitled “Matilda” which present many examples of word formation.

## **2. Problem of The Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems are:  
What type of compound word formation occurs in English children story book? And what is the component of compound word formation found in English children story book?

## **3. Aims of The Study**

Specifically this research has two aims, they are:  
To describe the type of compound word formation and analyze the component of compound word which occurs in English children story book.

## **4. Research Method**

The methodology in this research is categorized into three. They are data source, method and techniques of collecting data, and method and techniques of analyzing data.

### **4.1 Data Source**

The data in this study were taken from English children story book “Matilda” (1988) written by Roald Dahl. This data were used because such book is a real proof of productivity of compound word formation. The stories were analyzed by the type and the component of compound word formation in the story book.

### **4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data**

As a book used as the data source, documentation method was applied. Documentation is a method of collecting data through which data are collected from a source and noted systematically. The data in this study were collected by choosing an English children story book, the data were found by reading carefully the book to find the compound word formation of the text and noted down and classified the data according to the problems and theories which related to the compound word formation.

### 4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data in this story were analyzed descriptively based on the theory of morphology concerning in word formation.

## 5. Analysis of Compound Word Formation in “Matilda”

### 5.1 Types of Compound Word

From the point of view of its ‘head’, compound word is classified into endocentric and exocentric compound.

#### 5.1.1 Endocentric compound

Endocentric compound is a construction of compound that the meaning of the head is parallel to the modifier. The endocentric compound words that found are; *sunlight, newspaper, armchair, sawdust, bedroom, cloakroom, superglue, thundercloud, fireplace, bathroom, handbag, tablespoon, classroom, bedbug, bootlace, blackberries, saucepan, teapot, daylight, lunchtime, underclothes, washbasin, cornflakes, outside, playground, Frenchman, eyeballs, awestruck, overhanging, overshadowing, doorway, cowshed, housework, cardboard, hairbrush, lifetime, newcomer, headmistress, mileage, hairdresser, handiwork, underestimated, sunbaked, woodcutter, outhouse, watchmaker, toothbrushes, terror-struck, pop-eyed, wide-eyed, understatement, afternoon, middle-aged, extraordinary, overstuffed.*

#### 5.1.2 Exocentric Compound

Exocentric compound is a construction of compound that the meaning of its constituents is opaque and have no parallel to each other. The exocentric compound words found are; *offspring, washout, pigtails, underworld, grasshopper, highwayman, greengrocer, blackbird, grapefruits, bloodthirsty, blackboard, cupboard, bluebottle, browbeaten, homesick.*

## 5.2 Components of Compound Words

Katamba classifies components of compound word into compound noun, compound adjective and compound verb.

### 5.2.1 Noun Compound

**5.2.1.1 Noun + Noun :** *sunlight, grasshopper, newspaper, armchair, bedroom, sawdust, watchmaker, mileage, cloakroom, thundercloud, fireplace, bathroom, hairdresser, washbasin, cupboard, toothbrushes, cornflakes, handbag, tablespoon, classroom, headmistress, bedbug, grapefruits, pigtails, doorway, daylight, cowshed, housework, woodcutter, saucepan, teapot, cardboard, hairbrush, lunchtime, lifetime, playground, eyeballs.*

**5.2.1.2 Adjective + Noun :** *superglue, handiwork, newcomer, blackboard, highwayman, greengrocer, blackboard, bluebottle, blackberries, Frenchman*

**5.2.1.3 Preposition + Noun :** *understatement, underworld, afternoon, underclothes, outhouse, outside, offspring.*

### 5.2.2 Compound Adjective

**5.2.2.1 Noun + Adjective :** *awestruck, middle-aged, homesick, bloodthirsty, terror-struck, sun-baked*

**5.2.2.2 Adjective + Adjective :** *wide-eyed, extraordinary*

**5.2.2.3 Preposition + Adjective :** *overhanging*

**5.2.2.4 Verb + Adjective :** *pop-eyed*

### 5.2.3 Compound Verb

**5.2.3.1 Preposition + Verb:** *underestimated, overstuffed, overshadowing*

**5.2.3.2 Noun + Verb :** *browbeaten*

### 5.2.4 Other Combination : *washout*

## 6. Conclusion

There are two types of compound words that are found, they are endocentric and exocentric compound. Based on the analysis, it shows that endocentric compound is the most used compound word in English children story book, “Matilda”. Exocentric compound on the other hand, found in a smaller number of cases. There are several forms of compound words found in the story book, they are: compound noun which is formed by combining (noun + noun), (adjective + noun), and (preposition + noun). The second form is compound adjectives which are formed by combining (noun + adjective), (adjective + adjective), (preposition + adjective) and (verb + adjective). Third is compound verb, which are formed by combining (preposition + verb) and (noun + verb). The combination of (verb + preposition) wasn’t found in the story book. In addition, the writer found a compound word where the constituents do not belong to the same word class and the last element doesn’t determines the class of the compound. It is considered a rare case and it is evident that the rightmost element (head) of the compound can belong to different word class than the resulting compound.

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