

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review to related literature and the theories of the study. It describe about morphology, short story and compound words in "A Dark Brown Dog".

#### A. Morphology

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. <sup>4</sup>Morphology is a linguistics area that clarifies about word forming in a language. Morphology is a learn to learning us about formation a word. Morphology is branch of linguistic. Morphology is the study of the structure and formation of words. It most important unit is the morpheme, which is defined as the minimal unit of meaning.

According to O'Grady & Dobrovolsky Morphology is generative transformasi's grammatic component (TTG) one that speaks words internal structure<sup>5</sup>.

According to J.W.M. Verhaar Morphology is branch linguistic that identifies by piece language basic as perfect grammatical.<sup>6</sup>

According to Bauer morphology is branch of linguistic to study of knowledge morphologies internal structure.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> A Nida Eugene, *Morphology The Descriptive Analysis of Words Second Edition* (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1949), page: 1

<sup>5</sup> Dobrovolsky, O'grady. W.M and M. Aronoff, *Contemporary Linguistic: an Introduction*. (New York: Longman, 1989), page: 101

<sup>6</sup> Verhaar, J. W. M., *Pengantar Linguistik* (New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1968), page:

According to Ramlan morphology is a part of linguistic to study about derivation word structure and influence changing word structure to faction and meaning of word.<sup>8</sup>

Based on five definition of morphology is concerned with the study of how words are formed in language. Morphology is also study of the structure and formations of words. It is important unit is the morpheme which is defined as the minimal unit of meaning.

## **B. Compound Words Theory**

According to Oxford, morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, or implied context.

According to Oxford, compound is thing made up of two or more parts<sup>9</sup>. Compound word is composition a word have one meaning sense. Compound word is sub of morphology, so if we want know compound from a word we must study morphology.

According to Jack C Richard and Richard Schmidt compound word as a combination of two or more words which functions as a single word.<sup>10</sup>

According to Lieber's compound words that are composed of two or more bases, roots, roots, or stems.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Laurie, Bauer. *English Formation* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983) page: 30

<sup>8</sup> Karyono, M. Ramlan. *Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif* (Yogyakarta: U.P. Karyono, 1979) page: 10

<sup>9</sup> Oxford Fourth Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008) page: 285

<sup>10</sup> Richard, Jack C. *Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. (London: Pearson Education Ltd, 202) page: 101

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. It is easy to recognize the short, known words within compound words, and each of those short words is accented, which makes them less confusing to a beginning reader. For these reasons, compound words are often the first set of multisyllable words taught to a beginning reader.

### C. Types Of Compound Word

According to Katamba (1993: 305) the types of compound are:<sup>12</sup>

#### 1. Endocentric Compound

Katamba (1993: 311) said that, most compound in English are endocentric, they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word. Semantically an endocentric compound indicates a sub-grouping within the class of entities that the head denotes. There are the examples with the head are underlined, a compound *doghouse*, where *house* is the head and *dog* is the modifier, is understood as a house intended for a dog.

#### 2. Exocentric Compound

Exocentric compounds or bahuvrihi compounds are headless compounds which do not contain an element that function as the semantic head which is modified by the no head element. The

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<sup>11</sup>Laurie, Bauer. *English Word Formation* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983) page: 30

<sup>12</sup>Ibid: 5

constituents in exocentric compounds do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship. From semantic point of view, exocentric compounds are opaque. Their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts like idioms. For examples, a blue-nose is not a nose at all but a purplish variety of potato grown in Nova Scotia.

### 3. Appositional Compound

Appositional compound is a compound that has two semantic heads, none of them being subordinate to the other. Both sets of words are characterized by the fact that none of the two members of the compound seems in any sense more important than the other. For examples, actor-director.

### 4. Copulative Compound

Copulative compounds or *dvandva* compounds in the Sanskrit name are compounds that have two words which are couple or conjoined. They have the structure shown in:

- girl (N) + friend (N) = girlfriend (N)
- bitter (A) + sweet (N) = bitter-sweet (A)

From a syntactic point of view, copulative compounds are headed. But from a semantic point of view, the coupled elements are equal status, with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word.

The fact that language is a communicating system with form and meaning relationship to each other, the form cannot be separated from

their meaning. The meanings of the compound words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is different from the meanings of the words in isolation.