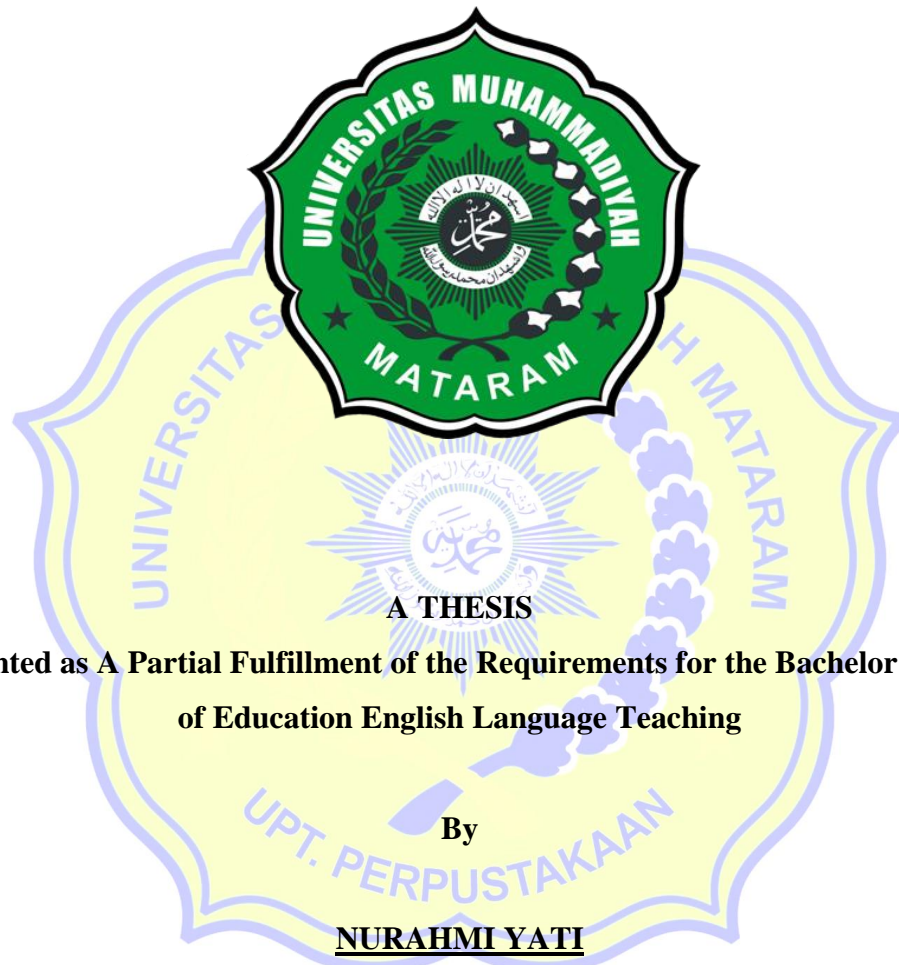**A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS**

**FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF *WHEN ENGLISH RINGS A BELL'*S**

**SUBJECT AT 7<sup>TH</sup> GRADE AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

**A THESIS**

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree

of Education English Language Teaching

**By**

**NURAHMI YATI**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**
**MATARAM**
**2019**

# APPROVAL SHEET

## A Morphological Study On English Compound Words Found In English Textbook *When Englis Rings A Bell's* Subject At 7th Grade At Junior High School
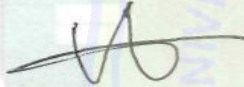
**A Thesis**

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# ACCEPTANCE

### A Morphological Study On English Compound Words Found In English Textbook Of *When English Rings A Bell*'s Subject at 7th Grade at Junior High School

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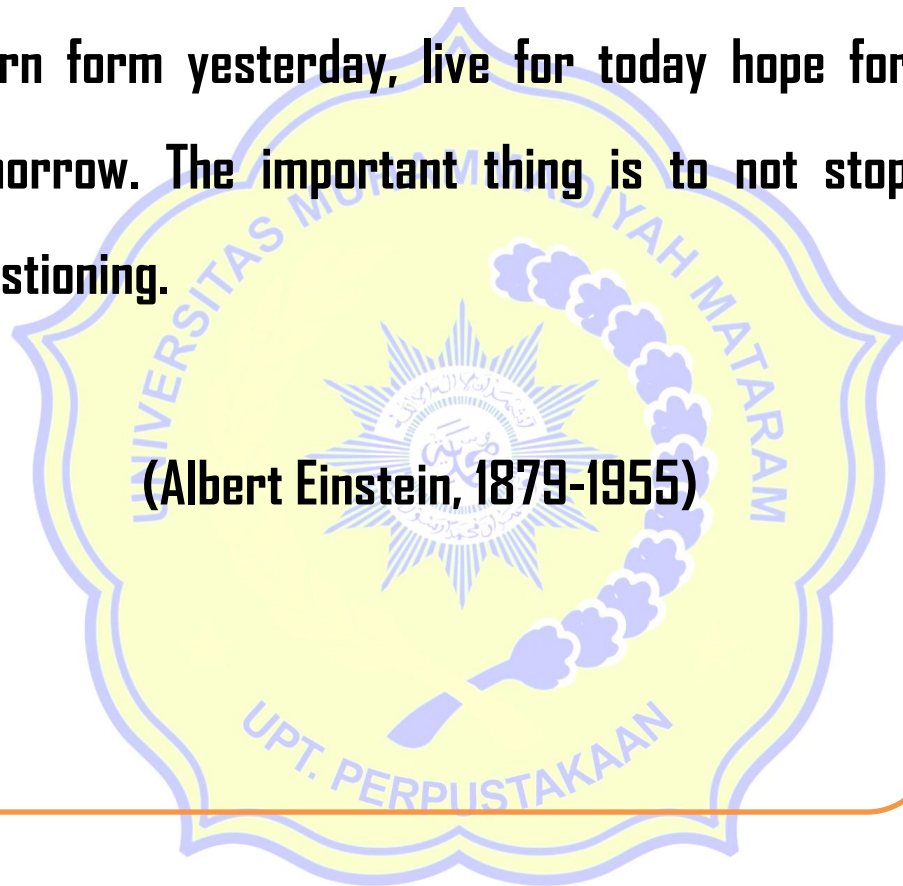FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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# MOTTO

Learn form yesterday, live for today hope for tomorrow. The important thing is to not stop questioning.

(Albert Einstein, 1879-1955)

# DEDICATION

**I presented this thesis for:**

- ♥ To Allah SWT which has given me guidance and blessing. Thanks for not letting me fail.

- ♥ To my beloved parent, my father (Syafrudin) and my mom (Safiadin) who have given lots of moral support, motivation and prayers for my success. Thanks for your sacrifice to looking after and protecting me until this success.

- ♥ To My brothers (Eliansyah, A.Ma) and (Iwan Suwandi), My sister (Evi Kusniati, S.Pd), as an encouragement of my life and always gives motivation, support and affection to keep fighting.

- ♥ To my girls squad "D'Kamvret" (Naya, Eka, Eyik, Wanda, Miranda, Sita, and Fidya), thank you for always giving support and always filling my days with laughter, tears, and the struggle. Thanks to the sweet memories that we spent together over the years.

- ♥ To my little best friends (Ida, Ika, Tri and Fatu) who always support in everything, thanks for our togetherness during this time.

- ♥ To my classmate A and B friends, who always give cheerfulness.

- ♥ To my first and second consultants, who patiently provide guidance, and direction during the preparation of this thesis (Asbah M.Hum and Dr. Etika Aryani M.Pd).
- ♥ To Fanga kaku, who always gives a lot of contributions (time and material) to help and support me at every moment.
- ♥ The last my beloved green ALMAMATER.

I put all my feelings in this thesis to say thanks infinitely for all of parties who have helped me, critized me, motivated me and give me suggestion to compile and complete my thesis.

# DECLARATION

The autographed below, I am the student of English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram State that:

| | | |
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| **Name** | : | **Nurahmi Yati** |
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The researcher certifies that the thesis entitled "A Morphological Study on English Compound Words Found in English Textbook of When English Rings A Bell's Subject at Seventh-Grade at Junior High School" presented as a fulfillment for the requirement in bachelor degree is my own work.

Except where otherwise acknowledge and this thesis has not been submitted for the higher degree Institution or University.

Mataram, August 2019

archer,

**Nurami Yati**
**11412A0024**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'aalamiin, the writer expresses highest gratitude to Allah SWT Almighty, for love, opportunity, mercy and blessing to complete this undergraduate thesis, entitled "**A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF *WHEN ENGLISH RINGS A BELL'*S SUBJECT AAT 7$^{TH}$ GRADE AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL"** This thesis is presented to fulfill one of the requirements in accomplishing the S-1 English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

In this occasion, with great humility the writer would like to thank you to all of those who have given me helped and guidance so that this thesis can be finished. Completion of writing of this thesis, the writer would like to thank to:

1. Dr. H. Arsyad Abd. Gani, M.Pd as the Rector of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.
2. Dr. Hj. Maemunah, S.Pd,. MH as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.
3. Hidayati, M.Hum as the Head of English Department and for the encouragement  and important advice for the completion of this thesis.
4. Asbah, M.Hum, my first consultant for criticism and suggestion.
5. Dr. Etika Aryani, M.Pd, my second consultant who gave valuable guidance and encouragement in writing this thesis.

The writer realizes that in writing this thesis, numerous people have given their help, ideas, advice, support and suggestion. So, this thesis could be finished. Therefore, the writer would like to express sincerely thanks to them individually, particularly all English lecturers and all my friends.

Mataram, August  2019

The Writer

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# ABSTRACT

Nurahmi Yati. 2019. A Thesis.**A Morphological Study On English Compound Words Found In English Textbook Of *When English Rings A Bell* Subject at 7ᵗʰ Grade at Junior High School.** English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

Compound word is a new word that formed from two or more smallest unit of language that carriage information about meaning or function. This study is focused on compound words that are found in *English textbook of When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade at junior high school. This study is aimed to describe what the forms of compound word are and what the meanings of compound word are in *English textbook of When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade at junior high school by using O'Grady's theory and Palmer's theory.

This is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is compound words. The technique of collecting data is documentation method. There are several procedures of collecting data such as reading the textbook, selecting compound words, and retyping. The data is analyzed by using tree diagram (O'Grady's theory) and identifying meaning using Palmer's theory. The results of this study are 60 of compound words. Based on the forms of compound word, there are 43 (71,6%) 0f noun compound, 6 (10%) of verb compound and 11 (18,3%) of adjective compound. The total is 60 (100%) of compound words. Based on the meanings of compound, there are 26 (43,3%) of opaque meaning and 34 (56,6%) of transparent meaning. The total is 60 (100%) of compound words.

**Keywords:** *Compound words (The forms and the meanings of compound words).*

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**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

In the first season, the writer describes about background of the study, statement of problems, purpose of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and keywords.

**1.1 Background of the study**

Learning English as a foreign language is different enough from learning English as a second language. Learners or students who learn English as a foreign language is usually emphasized to be able to communicate or use the language. While, the students who learn English as a second language is emphasized to be able to know about the language. It means that the foreign language students must master the four skills, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of the skills is reading, the students must know about morphology as a brand of linguistics field.

Morphology is concerned with the study of how words are formed in language. Morphology is the study of the internal structures of word, how it is formed by the smaller pieces. According to Booij (2005: 4) morphology is sub-discipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1952: 1). Therefore, morphology deals with the internal consistent structure of words as well. A word itself has a meaning, but word can be grammatically simple and complex. Complex word is word that has internal structure that can be divided into smaller part, while the simple word is the

smallest word only consisting of one single morpheme that has a meaning. A new word can be formed naturally because of the habits, environments and changing times. This research will study about words that create through the process of word formation, specially compounding.

Refers to McCarthy (2002) said that compound are word 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. Then Booij (2005: 93) said the compounds are combinations of two or more lexeme. Compound word is a new word that formed from two or more smallest unit of language that carriage information about meaning or function. From the theories found by experts above, actually the compounding can be said that the most productive type of word formation process in English, it is perhaps also the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis.

Lieber (2009) distinguish that there are three types of compound words, attributive, coordinative, and subordinative based on the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up. Lieber (2009) divides the type of compounds such as attributive, coordinative and subordinative compounds into endocentric or exocentric varieties. Compound word consists of addition of stems in which a word is formed by the combination of two independent words. Compounding is the process of bringing together two or more words into a single entity that has one meaning of the word. From thoses statements, refers to Srijono (2010: 53) compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (N, V, Adjective or Preposition) to create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new or

different from its element. For examples; (a) Adj. + N =Blackboard (black+board), (b) N + N= Butterfly (butter+fly). Those examples form compound. This phenomena becomes a problem that would study in this research. There some previous study that have studied this topic before, such as the research conducted by Wibobo (2014) He describes how the English compound words found in Handbook of psycholinguists are formed and identifying the meaning of compound words found in Handbook of psycholinguists. And the other research conducted by Noumianty (2016). She studied Compound Words on Culinary Terms in Master chef U.S Season 7" and described the types and the meaning of compound words. Yet in this research would study about textbook of "When English Rings a Bell" start from study about form of compound then the meaning.

The studies related those issues above could be found on Arif's research (2014) about Compound Words in the Kerinci Language. A research studied the Kerinci Language Pondok dialect grammatically focused on a subject, predicate, and objects. Meanwhile, the other research found on Cahyanti's research (2016). This research related to types, function, and meaning of compound word in Stepenie Mayer's Twilight. Where, her study described about those issues and number of compound word. Then, Sing's research (2014) conducted about compound word of Kinship Terms in Meiteiron. On this research, the researcher found that the kinship terms are differentiated by various features, by sex, as father and mother, by generation, as son and daughter; and by lineal relation, as uncle etc. And the last previous was conducted by Samaae (2015). His research studied the forms of compound words. Some results found out the compound word of verb, noun, and adjective.

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Those studies above is variable by focuses are differently. Yet, in this research the writer would analyzed compound word in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School by objectives of the study to analyze the form and meaning of compound word in English textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade. refers to Srijono (2010: 53) compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (N, V, Adjective or Preposition) to create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new or different from its element"These words are example of compound word, and will analyze more specifically based on focuses and problem statements about form and meaning of compound on the textbook.

The textbook contained many the forms of compound words, such as classmates, classroom, thanking, etc. For example the meaning of 'thanking' word is one meaning, these words are example that found on the textbook. It is going to be material discussion in this research. But here the researcher would do this research to verify the theory and to find new phenomena that may appear in newest linguistic especially it is about finding compound words. It means that the students can learn a combining process of two words or two lexical terms are combined to make a new one, which is regarded as a single fixed unit, often with a meaning different from its separate 'parts' e.g. greenhouse v green house. The formations of new lexemes read to joining two or more lexemes. Meanwhile, Noun, Adjective, Verb, and preposition are types and the roots that combined to form compound word. So this is very important to study toward this research, how these words contructed, in order to

become a reference a teacher in teaching about compound. And of course this problems refers to some experts' theories.

Because of the reasons above, this research would take this research entitled "A Morphological Study on English Compound Words Found in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade at Junior High School.

## 1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the focus of the study above, there are three problems statement:

a. What are the forms of compound words found in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade at Junior High School?

b. What is the meanings of compound words found in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade at Junior High School?

## 1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the writer determines the purpose of the study as following:

1. To explain the forms of compound words found in English Textbook of *When English Rings a  Bell's* subject at 7th grade  at Junior High School.    .

2. To explain the meaning of compound words found in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* Subject at 7th grade at Junior High School.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

In morphologycal study, there are many benefits. are theoretically and practically. The writer hopes the result of the research of English compound words found in Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell* at 7th grades at Junior High School will give some benefits for students, teacher, goverment, and writer.

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1. Theoretical benefits

   The result of this research can be useful for additional knowledge on the form and the meaning of compound words.

2. Practically benefits

   a. For students, the writer wishes the result of this study can give more knowledge about the forms and the meaning of compound words.

   b. For teachers, the writer expects the result of this research can be a reference in transferring knowledge to their students specially about forms and meaning of compound words.

   c. For other writers, the writer hopes the result of this study can be meaningful for them especially whose topic is similar with this study.

## 1.5 Keywords

   a. Morphology

   Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1952: 1).

   b. **Compound Word**

   Booij (2005: 93) said the compounds are combinations of two or more lexeme. Compound word is a new word that formed from two or more smallest unit of language that carriage information about meaning or function. From the theories found by experts above, actually the compounding can be said that the most productive type of word formation process in English, it is perhaps also the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis.

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# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this point, the review of literature on theoretical background and conceptual background will be presented. The writer provides some previous studies, theoretical review, and the theoretical framework that used as the basic analysis.

## 2.1 Definition of Morphology

The historical the term of morphology takes its origin from '*morph*',it means form, shape etc, and 'ology' means study of something. German linguist August Schleicher named morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics in 1859 for the first time. Year after year it has evolved as one of the major part of linguistics. It is the study of internal structure of words which are the smallest independent units of language. Yet, what is the morphology actually? The short answer to the question lets try from a simple definition. Refers to Lieber (2009:2) "*morphology* is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms ofwords are varied depending on how they're used in sentences."

In morphological study, the grammar and syntax has influence, those aspects have role each other. Grammar is traditionally split into two subsystems: *morphology* and *syntax*. Besides Lieber's concept, Creutz correlates morphology and syntax. According to Creutz (2006) morphology studies how words are formed from morphemes, whereas syntax studies how utterances are formed from words. Based on the Creutz's definition, this split is based on the view that words are important  units

and that the processes going on within words are different from those going on between words. In any case, it is difficult to draw a clear boundary between morphology and syntax. There have been attempts to construct a grammar based directly on morphemes without a division into morphology and syntax. However, current linguistic theories do generally maintain the division. Derivation and compounding are considered purely morphological phenomena, because their effects are limited to within one word. Then Sihombing (2008) defines generally that the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words called morphology. Morphology is the field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words. Morphology is the study of the form of word, Anderson, (1992: 24) states "morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages".

## 2.2   Compound Word

Compounding refers to the faculty and device of language to form new words by combining or putting together old words. In other words, compound, compounding or word-compounding occurs when a person attaches two or more words together to make them one word. The meanings of the words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is very different from the meanings of the words in isolation, (Kortmann, 2005).

## 2.2.1 Formation of Compound words

Word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. Refers to Crystal (1985: 89) word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, though sometimes words can form from multi-word phrases. The line between word formation and semantic change is sometimes a bit blurry; what one person views as a new use of an old word, another person might view as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form.

There many way to form the words, one of them is derivation. Yet Derivitaionis not the only way of forming new words, of course. Many languages also form words by a process called *compounding*. According to Lieber (2009) the forms of *compound* words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. In English we generally use free bases to compose compounds, as the examples of English Compoundsas follows**:**

1) Compounds of two nouns: windmill, dog bed, book store

2) Compounds of two adjectives: icy cold, blue-green, red hot

3) Compounds of an adjective and a noun: greenhouse, blackboard, hard hat

4) Compounds of a noun and an adjective: sky blue, cherry red, rock hard

Besides the theory above, according to Bauer (1988: 239) compounding is the formation of new lexeme by adjoining two or more lexemes. For example, the lexeme *houseboat* is a lexeme in which people can distinguish two other lexemes *house* and *boat.* The lexeme houseboat is called compound lexeme, or simply a compound.

The same theory proposed by Katamba (1994: 72) that compound is combining two bases, which may be words in their own right to form a new lexical item, form a compound. Then Quirk, et al (1999: 74) defines compound words consist of two or more words that are either used together to form one word, e.g. *goldfish* (which is made from gold and fish), flyover (which is made from fly and over), and father in law (which is made from father, in, and law) or used as a group of separate words that refers to one thing or idea, e.g. *lily of the valley* (a flower), *birds of prey* (category of birds) and *personal computer* (a type of computer).

According to Lyons (1997: 534) compound is one of whose stem is formed by combining two or more items (with or without morphological modification). The grammar of sign languages include morphological component consists of root, derivational, and inflectional sign morphemes, and the rule for their combination. It also includes ways of increasing the vocabulary of adding new words to create compound words.

The definition proposed by experts above, as a part of morphologycal study, this aspect is important become a analysis tool. Compounding combines the process of two or more free morphemes or existing to produce single form of compound word. Compound words very productive source of new terms in English. For instance, the noun 'ape' can combined with the noun 'man' to form the noun 'ape man'.The adjective 'sick' can be combined with the noun 'room' to form noun 'sickroom'. The adjective 'red' can be combined with the adjective 'hot' to form the adjective 'red hot' and so on.

**2.2.2 Elements of Compound Word**

The elements of compound words can give affect on word change process. The elements are usually combined with part of speech such as Noun, Verb, preposition, and Adjective. According to O'grady and Dobrovolsky (1987:138) in English, the roots that are combined to form compound words are usually Noun, Adjective, Verb, and preposition. Some of word formation rules involve in the creation of such compound word such as:

|  | Adjective | Noun | Verb |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adjective** | bittersweet | poorhouse | highborn |
| **Noun** | headstrong | rainbow | spoon-feed |
| **Verb** | carryall | pickpocket | sleepwalk |
| **Preposition** | warmhearted | classroom | outrun |

*Table 1.Elements of Compound Word*

From the drawing above, the detail expalination about the elements of compound words that refers to O'grady and Dobrovolsky (1987) could be seen on formation rules are as follows:

a. Compound Used as Noun

There are some roots that create nouns, such as noun, adjective, verb, and preposition. Those roots will create a noun if they are combined by noun.
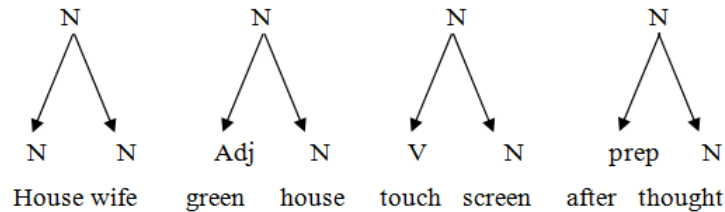
1) Compound used as noun

Noun         +      N =    N

Adjective      +      N =    N

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Verb           +      N =   N

Preposition    +      N =   N

Therefore diagrams of words viewed above are as follows:



*Diagram 1. Schema of compound used as noun.*

A sentence *housewife* is called compound is a noun compound word. This has noun category. *Housewife* is formed from two words in the same grammatical N+N= housewife. The two elements of house (N) and wife (N) will create a new word, as noun *housewife* which means a woman who works at home looking after her family, cleaning, cooking, etc. it is different with the word greenhouse, touch screen, and income. The word *greenhouse* is formed from different grammatical Adj+ N = greenhouse. The two elements green (Adj) and house (N) create a new word *greenhouse* which the meaning of the compound cannot predicted from elements as well as in touch screen and income.

2) Compound Used as Adjective

There are some roots that create nouns, such as noun, adjective, verb, and preposition. Those roots will create a noun if they are combined by adjective.

Noun　　　　　+　Adj = Adj

Adjective　　　+　Adj = Adj

Verb　　　　　+　Adj = Adj

Preposition　　+　Adj = Adj

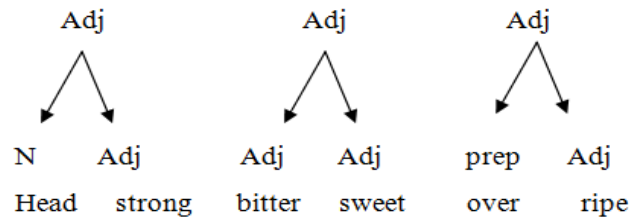Therefore the diagrams of view above are as follows:

| Adj | Adj | Adj |
|---|---|---|
| N　　Adj | Adj　　Adj | prep　　Adj |
| Head　strong | bitter　sweet | over　ripe |

*Diagram 2. Schema of compound used as adjective.*

The words *headstrong, bittersweet*, and *overripe* are the compounds which are adjective categories. The compound *headstrong* in *He is headstrong likes his father* is formed from the word *head* (N) and *strong* (Adj.) creates a new word as an adjective compound *headstrong*. In the sentence he is strong likes his father, the meaning of the compound cannot predict from each element. Headstrong here means a character which is difficult to control, and it does not mean the head that is strong. So, the words *head* and *strong* create a new word with the meaning as a compound. In other cases, the words *bittersweet* and *overripe* are also called as compounds which have adjective categories. *Bittersweet* is formed from two words in the same grammatical category Adj. + Adj. =

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*bittersweet*. Different from the word **overripe**, the reader or **listener** will know the word *bittersweet*, which has the bitter and sweet taste.

3) Compound Used as Verb

**Verbs formed by compounding are much less usual than verbs derived by** affixation**.** There are some roots that create nouns, such as noun, adjective, verb, and preposition. Those roots can create a noun if they are combined by verb.

Noun + V = V

Adjective + V = V

Verb + V = V

Preposition + V = V

From the formula above, the more explanation could be seeen on diagrams are as follows:
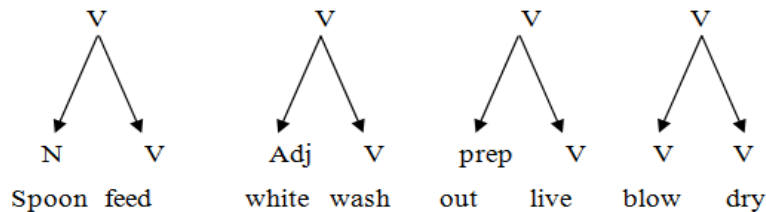


Diagram 3 Schema of compound used as verb.

*Spoon-feed, whitewash, outlive*, and *blow-dry* are examples of verb compound. *Spoon feed* is a compound which is formed from *spoon* (N) and *feed* (V). In the sentence; they have to spoon their baby, the compound *spoon-feed* here as the verb compound that the meaning

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cannot be predicted from the word *spoon* and *feed*. *Spoon-feed* here does not mean the spoon to feed but it means giving to much helps or a lot of affection to someone. It also occurs in the compound *whitewash, outlive*, and *blow-dry*. *Whitewash* consists of two words from different categories: *white* (Adj.) and *wash* (V). Different from the compound *spoon-feed*, *whitewash*, and *outlive*, the compound *blow-dr*y is formed from two words in the same grammatical categories; V + V = *blow-dry*, although it is also called as a verb compound.

**2.2.3 Meaning of Compound Word**

The meaning of compound word is not always the sun of the meaning of its part. For examplea *blackboard*, may be green or white. Everyone who wears a redcoat is not a redcoat, either.

Related to the compound, (Palmer, 1984: 35) made distinction between transparent and opaque words that transparent words are those meaning can be determined from the meaning of their parts. Opaque words are those meaning is not possible from the meaning of their parts (Palmer, 1984: 35). From the theory above, it can be concluded that:

1) Transparent Words

Transparent words are words whose meaning can be determined from the meaning of their parts. For example: *doorman* can be predicted by looking at the word *door* and *man* which mean man who keeps the door.

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2) Opaque Words

Opaque are words whose meaning is not possible to be determined from the meaning of their parts. For example: *highbrow*. It is an opaque word because the meaning cannot be determined by predicting the two words *high* and *brow*. *Highbrow* here does not mean a brow which is high, but it means a person who knows a lot about intellectual matters.

## 2.3 Previous study

The previous relate studies in some thesis or journal articles. Some significant study that becomes basic reference in this study, the research did by some other writers are as following:

The first research was conducted by Arif et al, (2014). Entitled Compound Words in the Kerinci Language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect. This research paper aimed at answering two problems, namely how are the compound words in the Kerinci Language. They used observation, interviews and recording as data collection. Where the result of research is The Kerinci Language Pondok Dialect can grammaticallyy be a subject, predicate, object.

The second research was conducted by Cahyanti (2016) entitled Compound Word Used in Stephenie Mayer's Twilight. The objectives of her research are as follows: describe types, the function and meaning of compound words used in Stephenie Mayer's Twilight.It applied descriptive qualitative method.The results of the research showed that there five compound words categorized as open form, 65 compound words categorized compound verb, and 67 compounds adjective. Then the

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meaning of compound words there are 140 words of the exocentric and 113 words of endocentric compound.

The third research was conducted by Sing (2014). Entitled Kinship Terms in Meiteiron: A Special Reference to Compound Words. This research aimed describing a detail study of Meitei kinship terms more especially on the Meitei compound words. It applied descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that The kinship terms are differentiated by various features, by sex, as father and mother; by generation, as son and daughter; and by lineal relation, as uncle etc. In the present study, the kinship term is analyzed into various groups and sub-groups on the basis of their meaning and structure. The formation of Meitei Kinship term is first started from the clan level, then at lineage and extends at the family level. The components of compound words and its different orders show the different functions of compound in the language.

The fourth research was conducted by Samaae, Arbideen (2015). Entitled an Analysis of Compound Words Found in English Translation of Sahih Bukhari. One of the focuses of the research studied the forms of compound words. It applied descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the research showed that compound word such as Noun compound (66 or 64.8%), Verb compound (22 0r 21.5%), and adjective compound (14 or 13.7%).

Based on the previous studies above the writer will analyze compound word in English Textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School. The objectives of the study are to analyze the form and meaning of

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compound word in English Textbook of *When English Ring a Bell's* subject at 7th grade in order to increase the knowledge about compound word.

# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

In this research method, it is divided into 6 parts such as research type, research object, data and data source, data collection proedures, data analysis proedures, and research procedure. The detail of the explanation is presented as below:

## 3.1 Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1990:3) defines qualitative research is the research to clarify or explain the phenomenon. In research procedure, he also emphasized that the writer collects descriptive data in written or spoken form sourced from people and their behaviors which are being observed. The writer concludes that this research analyzes the phenomena happens in daily life, which is she analysis from a case about morphological study.

Sugiyono (2015: 295) states that the theories for qualitative writers are being a crucial point which functions to understand the social contexts deeply and widely. The statement above also is applied by the writer to investigate the morphologycal study to know compound word in the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7$^{th}$ grade Junior High School.

## 3.2 Research Object

The objects of the research are compound words in the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7$^{th}$ grade Junior High School. Then the compound word found out the forms and meaning compound word.

## 3.3    Data Source

The data is English compound words. The source data takes from the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School, the textbook is second edition that published by the Ministry of Education and Culture and publication year in 2017, the books which include the theory of morphology about compound word consist of form and meaning of compound wordsand, English compound word journals, and articles related the issue of this study.

## 3.4    Data Collection Procedure

In data collection procedure, the writer applies some procedures such as below:

a.  Reading the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School

b.  Collecting and classifying the data which includes into english compound word, and

c.  Coding the data, the example can be seen as below:

 **0001/ WERB/ 2017**

0001        : The datum number of passive voice found

WERB        : The title short of the textbook *When English Rings a Bell*

2017        : Published Year

## 3.5   Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis procedure in this research used interactive model analysis as steps of analysis. This procedure purposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2015: 338) draw the diagram which can be seen as below:
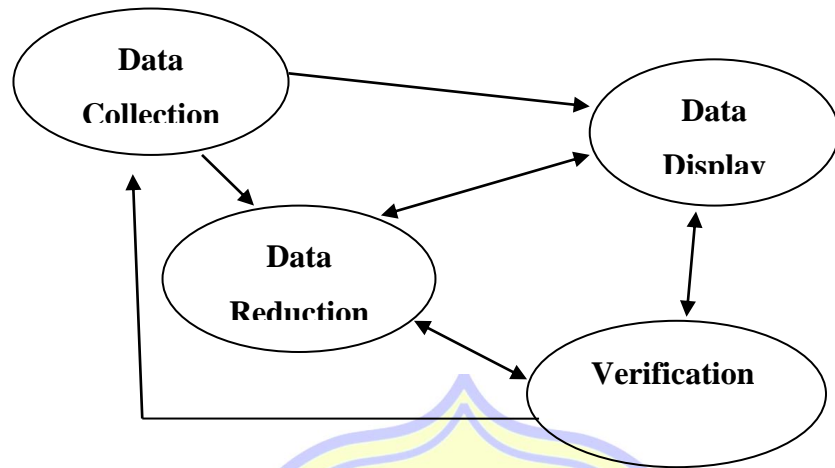
*Diagram 5. Interactive Model Analysis*

a. Data Reduction

Sugiyono (2015: 338) states that data reduction are a process of summarizing, selecting and focusing on important things, then throwing away the useless thing. It means that the writer tries to get the important data which consider to be used in this study. There are the following steps are as below:

1) Coding data

The writer reads textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School. Then she makes it fit by taking only on compound word existed by textbook. Shortly, this study just focuses on English compound data. After that, the writer gave code to each data which can be seen on technique of data collection.

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2) Classifying the data

In this step, the writer tries analyzing and classifying the data based on the category of the compound word refers to the theory that become analysis tool.

3) Analysis of the data

The data in this study is not enough on coding and classifying. After the data collected, the data have analyzed by the writer. Then she tries analyzing one by one that becomes research focus.

b.  Data Display

In this study, the writer provides the explanation into the narrative text as a form of the application of each theory used. After the data summarized or reduction, the next step is data displaying. In qualitative research, presentation of the data did in short description, draft, and flowchart. Refers to Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2015: 341) "the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text." The function of data display helps the writer to understand some issue easily. Other function is made plan based on what is understood.

c.  Verification

In verification, the writer draws the conclusion of his finding, then she compared it with the previous study in order to make the result of this research is able be renewal in morphologycal study.

In the research, to examine the data is valid or not needs a measurement, it's one of data analysis procedure. In order to obtain the validity of the data in this research, the writer used triangulation technique. Refers to, Wiersma (1986) in Sugiyono (2015) Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedure. Then Yeasmin and Rahman (2012) find that triangulation is a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods. In the social sciences, it refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, method, or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct, and can be employed in both qualitative (validation) and quantitative inquiry (studies).

According to Denzim (1970) in Bryman (2003) defines about idea of triangulation beyond its conventional association with research method and design. He distinguished to be four forms of triangulation technique such as Data Tringulation, investigator, theoretical and methodological triangulation.

1. Data triangulation, which entails gathering data through several sampling strategies at different times and social situations, as well as in a variety of people, is gathered.

2. Investigator triangulation, which refers to the use of more than one researcher in field to gather and interpret data.

3. Theoretical triangulation, which refers to the use or more than one theoretical position in interpreting of data.

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4. Methodological triangulation, to obtain the validity of the data in this research. In data triangulation, the researcher uses multiple data collection in this research. So that the data source would be considered in the research of translation.

In this research, to obtain procedure of analysis, the writer uses theoretical triangulation. Where the data collecting and anlyzing refers to theory. The writer uses the origin document. The origin document is the english textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School that containd the data.

## 3.6 Research Procedure

In conducting the research, a procedure is very needed in order to makes the process conducted by the writer is to be organized. There are the following procedures in this research as below:

a. reading the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School,

b. collecting the data which includes into compound word,

c. Taking the data which are the english compound word found in the textbook of *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School,

d. Giving the code such as below :

**0001/ WERB/ 2017**

    0001           : The datum number of compound word

    WERB       : The title short of the textbook *When English Rings a Bell*

    2017           : Published year

e.  Analyzing the compound word of each data used in textbook *When English Rings a Bell's* subject at 7th grade Junior High School,

f.  Classifying them in table based on research statement,

g.  Elaborating of the findings (form and meaning) by relating it to the compound word theory from the expertsa, and

h.  Drawing conclusion of this research and giving suggestion.