



MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN COLLEEN HOOVER'S *IT ENDS WITH US* AND DELIA OWENS' *WHERE THE CRAWDADS SING* NOVELS

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Abstract

This study examined the types, and the patterns of compound words used in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel. This research employed McCarthy's (2002) types and patterns of compound words to determine how the words are formed. This research used a descriptive quantitative methodology. The data were the compound words found in 35 chapters of *It Ends with Us* and 57 chapters of *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels. There were 146 compound words in *It Ends with Us* and 278 compound words in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel. The findings show that a compound noun is the most dominant compound type that occurs in both novels. The compound words found in both novels were formed by more patterns than the ones that were proposed by McCarthy (2002). The authors of both novels write the compound words by adding a hyphen and more words to describe the details of what is being described in the story. It can be concluded that *It Ends with Us* novel focuses more on the occurrence of repeated words, whereas *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel focuses more on variations in patterns.

Key words: Morphology, Morphological Analysis, Compound Words, Novel

A. INTRODUCTION

Words are used by everyone in every contact in order to communicate their thoughts and feelings, to share information with one another, and to exchange information. Words have a significant role in a person's capability to express themselves creatively through language (Akmajian, 2001). A word is an essential component of a language, because every word of a language conveys its own unique meaning. A word is an important part of everyone's vocabulary (McCarthy, 2002).

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Hence, a word plays a crucial function in acquiring a vocabulary in order to communicate.

Words are typically created as a result of requirements, modifications, and standardizations that are needed for a language user to communicate effectively. In other words, people tend to come up with new words. The study of word creation is called as morphology, which is a subfield of linguistic concerned with word structure and word creation. The identification of word parts, or more accurately word formation, is a common component of morphological analysis (Haspelmath, 2010). A morphological analysis is carried out in this study, for the purpose of this analysis is to determine the word constructions.

Words can be created in a variety of ways, and one of them is by use of compounding. Many languages produce new words by combining existing ones. This is consistent with Plag's (2002) claim that compounding is the most productive technique of word formation. The formation of compound words, therefore, is various.

In writing, most words have the same denotation, or literal meaning. However, they can have different connotations, or implied meanings. Compound words are easier to find in written materials. According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2014), compounding is the most common and dominant kind of word construction that contributes to vocabulary development. However, as a language learner, compound words might be difficult to comprehend due to the fact that the combined word classes provide various meaning, relationship, and occupation. It is supported by Rahadiyanti (2017) in Rukiyah (2019) who states that making compound words in English tends to be inconsistent.

Therefore, as how compound words are beneficial to increase vocabularies, this study tries to find and compare the complexity of the compound words used in two novels using McCarthy's (2002) theory. According to McCarthy (2002), compound words are divided into three types: compound verb, compound adjective, and compound noun. The types of compound words are formed by several patterns, such as AV, VV, NV and PV in compound verb; AA, NA, and PA in compound adjective; and NN, AN, VN, and PN in compound noun.

There are several studies of compound words used in a novel that have already been conducted (Cahyanti, 2016; Pratiwi, 2016; Zikri, 2016; Sarina, 2019; Karo, 2019; Handayani, 2020; Dewi, 2020). Cahyanti (2016) analyzed *Twilight* novel by Stephenie Meyer using Delahunty & Garvey's (2010) theory, resulting that open, hyphenated, and closed compound types are found. Pratiwi (2016) focused on compound adjectives in *Heartland* novel by Brooke using Delahunty & Garvey's (2010) theory, resulting that there are 8 patterns of compound adjectives. Zikri (2018) analyzed *Winner Take All* novel using Katamba's (1993) theory, resulting that endocentric, exocentric and copulative compound are found. Sarina (2019) analyzed *Earthfall Retribution* novel by Mark Walden using Bauer's (1983) theory, resulting that compound noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and other form classes are found. Karo (2019) analyzed *A Game of Thrones* novel and Handayani (2020) analyzed *With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning* novel using McCarthy's (2002) theory, resulting that compound noun, verb, and adjective are found. Lastly, Dewi (2020) analyzed *Harry Potter: The Goblet of Fire* novel using Lieber's (2009)

theory, resulting that there are attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds. Generally, the patterns of compound words found in the earlier studies are NN, NV, VN, NA, AN, VV, AV, PN and VP, in which such patterns created the words in every compound type found.

The earlier studies were mainly tried to find the types, meaning, position, and pattern of the compound words used in one novel that had selected as their source of study. The earlier studies also found that only a few patterns of compound words created the words in each type, and this phenomenon has to be investigated further. Therefore, this research attempts to identify the types, compare the patterns of compound words in two novels, and find if there are more kinds of patterns of the compound words used in the novels.

The novels chosen for this study are *It Ends with Us* by Colleen Hoover (2016), and *Where the Crawdads Sing* by Delia Owens (2018). *It Ends with Us* novel consists of 306 pages with 35 chapters. This novel talks about Lily Bloom, tracing her history of growing up in an abusive family, falling into an abusive relationship, and escaping from it. *Where the Crawdads Sing* is a novel that consists of 339 pages with 57 chapters. This novel talks about a girl growing up alone in the marshes of North Carolina, and being accused for a murder. The novels are chosen to be the subject of the study because of several reasons: the word structures written in the novels are valid considering that the authors are native speakers, many compound words occurred in the novels are used to describe the subject, predicate, object, and the setting vividly.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive quantitative research was applied in this study. Descriptive quantitative research supports the researcher to arrange, summarize, and describe observations that require statistics to analyze, interpret, and convey the findings (Ary, 2010). The data of this study were the compound words consisted in the novels, in which the data source of this study was the e-Book of *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels. The instrument used to collect the data in this study was documentation through note taking that needs a table to classify and count the compound types and the pattern of the word. The table is presented as follow:

Table 1. *Types, Indicator and Patterns of Compound Words in Both Novels*

Compound Types	Indicator	Pattern	Occurrences
Compound Verb	A word consisting of two (or more) words, in which one of them acts as a verb	AV	
		VV	
		NV	
		PV	
Compound Adjective	An adjective consisting of two (or more) adjectival terms that are combined	NA	
		AA	
		PA	
Compound Noun	A noun consisting of two (or more) noun-like words.	NN	
		AN	
		VN	
		PN	

In collecting the data, this study used document analysis to review and evaluate documents of both printed and electronic data (Bowen, 2009). To analyze the data, this study used sequential exploratory strategy that interprets the qualitative findings using quantitative data and results. According to Creswell (2010), this strategy tries to facilitate the interpretation of qualitative findings by employing quantitative data and results. Hence, the researcher counted the frequency with the formula below:

$$P = \sum \frac{\text{Data}}{\text{All data}} \times 100\%$$

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Result

According to the indicators stated by McCarthy (2002), the compound words found in *It Ends with Us* novel are 146 words consisting of 11 compound verbs, 25 compound adjectives, and 110 compound nouns. While in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, there are 278 words consisting of 21 compound verbs, 99 compound adjectives, and 158 compound nouns. Each word occurs several times.

Therefore, the frequency of compound words that are found in the novels are presented into the table as follow:

Table 2. *The Types of Compound Words in Both Novels*

Types	Indicator	Occurrences in <i>It Ends with Us</i>	Percentage	Occurrences in <i>Where the Crawdads Sing</i>	Percentage
Compound Verb	A word consisting of two (or more) words, in which one of them acts as a verb	11	8%	21	7%
Compound Adjective	An adjective consisting of two (or more) adjectival terms that are combined	25	17%	99	36%
Compound Noun	A noun consisting of two (or more) noun-like words.	110	75%	158	57%
Total		146	100%	278	100%

There are 3 types of compound words found in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels: compound verb, compound adjective, compound noun. Compound noun is the most dominant type of compound word that occurs in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels, followed with compound adjective and compound verb.

Even though the number compound verbs used in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel are more than in *It Ends with Us* novel, the frequency of compound verbs in *It Ends with Us* novel is higher than in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel. The

authors of *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels use the compound verbs to describe about what the characters do. The words used in the novels are, for instance,

- 1) “*When I reach the side of the building that **overlooks** the street, ...*” (Hoover, 2016: 11)
- 2) ““*Owning your own business isn’t **downgrading**,” he says.*” (Hoover, 2016: 15)
- 3) “*I press my face into the couch and **fake-cry** into a throw pillow.*” (Hoover, 2016: 25)
- 4) “*..., in contrast to the village girls whose mannerisms – **overdoing** their makeup, cussing, and smoking – **outranked** their foothills.*” (Owens, 2018: 98)
- 5) “*... until he followed into a place where gray-blue light beams slanted through the quiet and **highlighted** their forms.*” (Owens, 2018: 121)

Additionally, compound adjectives in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel occur more than in *It Ends with Us* novel. The adjectives in these novels are used to describe about the situation, or to describe about something and someone. For example:

- 1) “*That chair must be made from **marine-grade** polymer.*” (Hoover, 2016: 9)
- 2) “*This guy must realize he’s no match for such a **high-quality** material, ...*” (Hoover, 2016: 9)
- 3) “*..., she stopped scrubbing grits from the pot and lowered it into the basin of **worn-out** suds.*” (Owens, 2018: 15)
- 4) “*The **stubby-nosed** shoes were fake alligator skin.*” (Owens, 2018: 15)
- 5) “*A heaviness, thick as **black-cotton** mud, pushed her chest as she returned to the steps to wait.*” (Owens, 2018: 16)

The table shows that the compound noun is the most dominant type of compound words that is found in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels. The compound nouns in both novels are mostly used by the authors to describe things, or even place. For instance,

- 1) “*Adored mayor of my **hometown** of Plethora, Maine.*” (Hoover, 2016: 7)
- 2) “*..., I expect the **stairwell** to spit a human out onto the **rooftop**.*” (Hoover, 2016: 8)
- 3) “*The door slams shut again and **footsteps** move swiftly across the deck.*” (Hoover, 2016: 8)
- 4) “*The shack sat back from the palmettos, which sprawled across sand flats to **necklace** of green lagoons and, ...*” (Owens, 2018: 16)
- 5) “*Miles of blade-grass so tough it grew in salt water, ...*” (Owens, 2018: 16)

Each word's occurrences in both novels tend to overlap several times. However, the words of compound nouns in *It Ends with Us* overlap more than in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel.

However, among the total amount of occurrences of compound types that have been classified, there are patterns that are not mentioned and included in the compound types' patterns proposed by McCarthy (2002). In fact, the words are appropriate to take part of the types based on the indicator. Such patterns are indicated as verb, adjective, and noun according to the indicator stated by McCarthy (2002).

There are more patterns that formed the compound verbs in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels. PN and VN patterns that are found in *It Ends with Us* novel; however, there is no word with VV pattern found in this novel. VV, VN, VP, PA and AA patterns are found in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, but there is no word with PN pattern in this novel. The patterns and frequency of compound verbs used in both novels are presented onto the table below.

Table 3. *The Patterns of Compound Verbs in Both Novels*

Compound Type	Indicator	Pattern	Number of words found in <i>It Ends with Us</i>	Percentage	Number of words found in <i>Where the Crawdads Sing</i>	Percentage
Compound Verb	A word consisting of two (or more) words, in which one of them acts as a verb	AV	5	45%	1	5%
		VV	-	-	4	19%
		NV	1	9%	3	14%
		PV	2	18%	8	38%
		PN	1	9%	-	-
		VN	2	18%	1	5%
		VP	-	-	2	9%
		PA	-	-	1	5%
		AA	-	-	1	5%
Total			11	100%	21	100%

The table shows that the dominant pattern of compound verbs that occur in *It Ends with Us* novel is AV, followed with PV, VN, NV and PN. While in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, the most dominant pattern of compound verb is PV, followed with VV, AV and NV. Three more patterns (VP, PA, AA) are used in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, but not in *It Ends with Us* novel. Therefore, out of four patterns of compound verbs (AV, VV, NV, PV) that are illustrated by McCarthy (2002), there are 5 more kinds of patterns that create the verbs of both novels in which the patterns of compound verbs in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel are more varied than in *It Ends with Us* novel.

The patterns of compound adjective that occur in both novels are even more varied, such as NPN, AN, AP, VP, PN, VV, NV, NP, and PV in *It Ends with Us* novel; and AN, AP, VP, PN, VV, NV, NP, DetN, AdvN, AV, VA, NN, AAA, AAdv, VAdv, AdvA, ANA, NAdv, and VN in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel. The patterns and frequency of compound adjectives used in both novels are presented onto the table below.

Table 4. *The Patterns of Compound Adjectives in Both Novels*

Compound Type	Indicator	Patterns	Number of words found in <i>It Ends with Us</i>	Percentage	Number of words found in <i>Where the Crawdads Sing</i>	Percentage
Compound Adjective	An adjective consisting of two (or more) adjectival terms that are combined	NA	-	-	9	9%
		AA	3	12%	27	28%
		PA	3	12%	4	4%
		NPN	1	4%	-	-
		AN	6	24%	9	9%
		AP	2	8%	2	2%
		VP	1	4%	1	1%
		PN	2	8%	6	6%
		VV	1	4%	1	1%
		NV	4	16%	10	10%
		NP	1	4%	1	1%
		DetN	-	-	1	1%
		PV	1	4%	-	-
		AdvN	-	-	3	3%
		AV	-	-	13	13%
		VA	-	-	1	1%
		NN	-	-	2	2%
		AAA	-	-	1	1%
		AAAdv	-	-	1	1%
		VAdv	-	-	2	2%
		AdvA	-	-	2	2%
ANA	-	-	1	1%		
NAdv	-	-	1	1%		
VN	-	-	1	1%		
Total			25	100%	99	100%

It can be seen from the table that the dominant pattern of compound adjective that occur in *It Ends with Us* novel is AN, followed with NV, AA and PA. While in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, the most dominant pattern of compound adjective is AA; followed with AV, NV and AN. The AV pattern occurs in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, but not in *It Ends with Us* novel. Therefore, out of three patterns of compound adjectives illustrated by McCarthy (2002), there are 21 more patterns that create the adjectives of both novels. The patterns of compound adjectives in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel are also more varied than in *It Ends with Us* novel, despite of its low numbers of frequency.

The patterns that create the compound nouns in *It Ends with Us* novel are NN, AN, VN, PN, NA, NP, NV, AAN, NPN, VAdv, VP, VA, AdvP, ANN, PV, and VV. There is no word created from AV pattern in this novel. However, in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, there is no word created from AAN, AdvP, ANN, and VV patterns. The patterns and frequency of compound nouns used in both novels are presented onto the table below.

Table 5. *The Patterns of Compound Nouns in Both Novels*

Compound Type	Indicator	Pattern	Number of words found in <i>It Ends with Us</i>	Percentage	Number of words found in <i>Where the Crawdads Sing</i>	Percentage
Compound Noun	A noun consisting of two (or more) noun-like words.	NN	61	55%	89	56%
		AN	11	10%	26	16%
		VN	8	7%	14	9%
		PN	8	7%	4	2.5%
		NA	1	1%	5	3%
		NP	3	3%	1	1%
		NV	10	9%	13	8%
		AAN	1	1%	-	-
		NPN	2	2%	2	1%
		VAdv	1	1%	1	1%
		VP	4	4%	4	2.5%
		VA	1	1%	3	2%
		AdvP	1	1%	-	-
		ANN	1	1%	-	-
		PV	2	2%	1	1%
AV	-	-	2	1%		
VV	1	1%	-	-		
Total:			110	100%	158	100%

Hence, the table shows that among the different number of percentages, the overall patterns of compound nouns found in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels are similar. The NN pattern is the most dominant pattern found in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, followed with AN, VN, PN and NV. Therefore, out of four patterns of compound nouns illustrated by McCarthy (2002), there are 13 more patterns that create the nouns in both novels, in which the patterns that create the words in *It Ends with Us* novel are more varied than in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel.

The authors of *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels form compound words by adding a hyphen and other words to describe the specifics of the story's setting, characters, actions, or even objects.

2. Discussion

In this study, the researcher tries to find and compare the compound words used in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels. Based on the findings, more patterns of compound words can be written in novels, for there were words formed by 'Adv' and even determiner. Only two studies, conducted by Zikri (2018) and Pratiwi et al. (2016), have identified the 'Adv' component in the pattern of compound words, namely P-Adv and Adv-A. However, in this research, there are more patterns that create the compound words with 'Adv', such as: NAdv, VAdv, AAdv, and AdvN.

This research finds the compound types morphologically, considering that the structure of the words determines the types. There are also earlier studies that found the types of compound words morphologically, such as Sarina (2019), Karo (2019) and Handayani's (2020) studies in which the compound types found are generally the same with this study.

The patterns of compound words found in this research are also generally similar with the earlier studies. However, compared to earlier studies, the patterns of each compound types found in this research are specifically more varied. For instance, this research finds 9 patterns of compound verbs, in which PN and AA patterns are not found in earlier studies. Moreover, this research finds 24 patterns of compound adjectives, in which NPN, AP, NV, NP, DetN, PV, AdvN, AAA, AAdv, VAdv, ANA, NAdv patterns are not found in earlier studies. This research also finds 17 patterns of compound nouns, in which NP, AAN, NPN, VAdv, VA, AdvP, ANN, and PV patterns are not found in earlier studies. Furthermore, this research reveals that various word patterns found in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novels can exist in all types of compound words.

Additionally, there are also words that are formed by the combination of 3 words, this finding has not explained and found in previous studies, for example, the word *daughter-in-law* that has NPN pattern. Hence, the compositions of compound words that are found in this study occur more variously and repeatedly, in which the patterns can be considered as part of the compound types based on the indicators of the compound types that have been illustrated by McCarthy (2002).

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

According to the findings and discussions, this research can be concluded that there are 3 types of compound words used in *It Ends with Us* and *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel, namely: compound verb, compound adjective, and compound noun. Compound noun is the most dominant type of compound words that occur in both novels.

In addition, from all compound words that were found, the authors of both novels write the compound words mostly as a single word, followed with using hyphens and separated words to describe something or someone in the story. It is also found that the occurrence of compound words in *It Ends with Us* novel focuses more on the repeated words, whereas the occurrences of compound words in *Where the Crawdads Sing* novel focuses more on the variations in patterns.

Therefore, this study is expected to help the future academicians to understand more about word formation process, especially compounding, considering that it is beneficial to develop vocabulary. The future academicians should also consider about analyzing another kind of word formation processes, such as derivation, blending, and acronym using another kind of subjects, not only literary works, but also another kind of interaction. Moreover, the fact that different genre of novel can influence the diction of the story, the researcher suggests the next researcher to use this as their gap.

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