

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Rationale

Language means a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbol. In this case, people who always need to communicate each other cannot deny that language is as one of important aspect in this life. Every race has its own language. Nevertheless, people have different languages to each other they will make effort to use a language that enables them to share their ideas or feeling to others. Allah the Almighty also explains about that in the Holy Qur'an sura Ar-rum verse 22 as follow:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَاللُّغَمَاتِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

On the verse Allah created sky and earth, many languages even many variations in every language, and also variety of societies. The writer supposes that it aims to be learned, thought, and researched by human.

Although there are differences of languages in the world, it is still a language that enables to integrate people understanding like English. It can be proved by much English Speaking Persons in the world. They use this language because of many reasons based on their needs.

Language such English also has the components like other languages. The components of language include three fields. The first field is Phonology. It is study of sound of language. The second field is Morphology. It describes about how words are put together. Word is neither sound nor meaning but a relationship between the two. The third field is Syntax. In the Study of Syntax, it discusses about sentence structure. Sentences can be defined as ordered strings of words. Those words can be classified as part of speech in terms of the function they fulfill in a sentence.¹

From those statements, the writer concludes that the three aspects have to be concerned in a language. When language is spoken, it needs words that pronounced in grammatical correct in order to be better understood.

In its process, language refuses to stay the same from year to year or even from moment to moment. It is constantly in the process of becoming something different. If we think about language, we think about word first. Words have a life cycle. They come into existence and change in sound and meaning and then disappear.²

From time to time people feel the need for a new word, either because they have something new to talk about or because they have grown dissatisfied with the words they already have. When the word-lust comes upon people, for whatever reason, they may satisfy it by making a new word.

¹ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University of Press, 2006), p. 50.

² Thomas Pyles and John Algeo, *English-An Introduction to Language*, (USA: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1970), p. 201.

A way of making words more common and more typical than arbitrary coinage is to join two or more words which are called as compound. Compounds, which are usually idioms with unpredictable meaning, are the favorite kind of new word in English and have been so throughout the long history of this language. Even during the Old English period before 1100, compounding was a much used way of making new words. For example *leorning-hūs* ‘learning-house means school,’ *stæf-cræft* ‘letter-craft means grammar.’ They were Old English compounds that have been lost. Most of the compound words were replaced by borrowed words at the time.³

In Modern English, it has quite a few fused compounds-words that began life as compounds, but whose parts have been so thoroughly fused that nowadays almost no one thinks of the words as compounds, for example, *ampersand* (the name for a symbol) which was often printed at the end of alphabet. It was read off as ‘**and per se and**’ that is to be read as ‘*and*’.⁴ Thus, people who used the term forgot and might ignore that it was originally composed of several parts.

In present-day English that are on their way to becoming fused compounds: brimstone (earlier brin- that is ‘burning,’ stone) and tadpole (literally, ‘toad poll or head’).⁵ As the pronunciation of these words becomes less and less like the original parts, English speakers will stop thinking of them as compounds. Meanwhile, people usually go on making new compound.

³*Ibid.*, p. 20.

⁴ Keith Allan, *Linguistics Meaning*, (USA: Routledge and Kegan Paul Inc, 1986), Vol 1, p. 224.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 225.

Compound words are not only found in daily spoken but also in written forms such as books, short stories, poems, newspapers, novels and others. When people read such novels, they have to comprehend them in order to get the ideas of the stories. The misunderstanding of many compound words is not pretty interesting things in comprehending novels. Allah also describes it in The Holy Qur'an sura Al-Alaq verse 1 to 5 as follow:

إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ، خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ، إِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ، الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ، عَلَّمَ

الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

On these verses Allah explains that people can earn knowledge by reading. From the activity, they can find meaning or purpose of contents. However, people will understand what they read if they truly do it. The writer means it is not only for fun.

Compound words sometimes are complicated wherever they place. Even they have their own rules in relating to sentences so that they need more analysis. Compound words cannot be analyzed word by word but by whole part, for instance the compound word *anightmare*, the function is as noun. If people look at it word by word, they will get wrong conclusion of the meaning. It is not “a mare is at night” but *a bad dream*. Another example like *pigheaded*, it is not a noun but an adjective. It is not a real head of pig but a person character, *stubborn*. Thus, two of them have special meanings.

Besides, compound word also has core meaning such as earthquake, classroom, bedroom, etc. However, it must be careful to analyze. The whole parts are always concerning to understand compound words.

Therefore, the writer is interested in doing the research that is entitled **AN ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF COMPOUND WORDS IN *THE WRIGHT 3 OF BLUE BALLIETT'S NOVEL***.

B. Clarification of the Title

1. Analysis is study of something by examining its part.⁶
2. Use is way or purpose for which something is used.⁷
3. Compound words are words for two or more individual concept can sometimes put together to form a new single concept.⁸

In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (less precisely, a word) that consists of more than one stem. Compound word is the words-formation that creates compound lexemes. The meaning of the words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is very different from the meaning of the words in isolation.⁹

In summary, compound words are formed from two or more words and they can be meant both denotatively and connotatively. In other word, their meaning can show main meaning and additional ideas in main meaning.

⁶ A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), Ed. 5, p. 234.

⁷ A. S. Hornby, *op., cit.*, p. 1315.

⁸ Graeme Kennedy, *Structure and Meaning in English*, (Longman: Pearson, 2003), p. 79.

⁹ _ _ _ _ . "CompoundWord", <http://dictionary.sensaget.com/compound+%28linguistics%29en-en/>, Retrieved on December 13rd at 10.00 am

C. Problem Statements

According to the background above, the writer gives limitation in this research as follow:

1. What are the types of compound words found in *The Wright 3 of Blue Balliett's Novel*?
2. What is the type of compound word found most in *The Wright 3 of Blue Balliett's Novel*?
3. What are the meanings of compound words in *The Wright 3 of Blue Balliett's Novel*? Are they denotative or connotative meaning?

D. Reasons for Choosing the Title

There are some reasons for choosing the title, including:

1. Compound words need complex explanation. They have their own internal grammatical relationship between words so that they should be analyzed more.
2. Novel is helpful and interesting material to be analyzed especially in Morphology aspect like compound words.
3. The writer chooses *The Wright 3* because of many kinds of compound words can be found and analyzed in it.

E. Purposes of the Research

Purposes of the research, including:

1. Finding the types of compound words in *The Wright 3 of Blue Balliett's Novel*.

2. Finding the most types of compound words in *The Wright 3* of Blue Balliett's Novel.
3. Knowing the meaning of compound words either denotatively or connotatively.

F. Significances of the Research

Significances of the research, including:

1. Enlarging readers' vocabulary.
2. Increasing readers' knowledge in compound words.
3. Using for teaching reading and writing skill.
4. Using for additional materials or references for the next researchers.

G. Method of Research

1. Subject and Object of the Research

a. Subject of the Research

The Subject of this research is the novel *The Wright 3* by Blue Balliett that was published in April 2006. The novel consists of 314 pages and 34 chapters.

b. Object of the Research

The Object of this research is Compound Words in the novel *The Wright 3* by Blue Balliett.

2. Data

a. Primary Data

The primary data is compound words.

3. Techniques of Data Collecting

In these techniques, the writer tries to collect some literatures which are related to the research. The data for this research is taken by following procedures:

- a. The writer reads and comprehends the novel and then chooses the data dealing with the problem of the research.
- b. The writer takes evidences related to the questions from selected data. In answering the questions, the writer adds some information in theories form to support the data.

4. Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

a. Editing

The writer edits the data that are needed to complete.

b. Classifying

The writer classifies all of those data to make them easier within preparing.

c. Analyzing

After classifying and editing the data properly, the writer analyzes them. In analyzing, she uses objective approach. It means to describe about compound words in *The Wright 3*.

One of example of the compound words in *The Wright 3* can be analyzed and interpreted as follow:

Table 1. 1. Compound Nouns that Found in the Novel *The Wright 3* by Blue Balliett

No	Word	Pattern	Meaning		Page
			Denotative	Connotative	
1	Blackboard	Adj. + N		Board use in schools for writing on, it may be green or blue, etc.	8
2	Bedroom	N + N	√		26
3	Nightmare	N + N		Bad dream.	106

N= Noun; Adj.= Adjective

From the table above, the writer concludes that the compound nouns are not only formed by noun and noun but also by other word class like adjective and noun. Other forms will be explained in the next chapter. Looking at the table, the meanings of compound nouns are not always the sum of the meanings of the parts so the meanings can be denotative and connotative.

5. Library Research

The writer uses library research for doing the research, which describes compound words using the objective approach. In this library research there are three main steps, namely:

a. Consulting Library Catalogues

The writer collects references by consulting the catalogues in this step. They will guide her get assumed information contained in the available references.

b. Selecting the Related References

The writer must be selected in choosing related references to the needs information so that she can find the right results. This is the most important step.

c. Note-Taking from the Available References

This is also crucial. What and which to take into notes will be a case of trial and error to mention adequacy of the notes.

6. Research Procedures

There are four steps of the research procedures, including:

a. Preliminary Step

- a. Having a prior study from the novel.
- b. Consulting the proposal design of the research to academic advisors.
- c. Asking for approval of the proposal design to the bureau of thesis of Islamic Education Faculty.

b. Preparatory Step

- a. Holding the seminar of the research proposal design.
- b. Asking for a writing mandate to consult to the dean of Islamic Education Faculty.
- c. Making the instrument of the research to collect the data.

c. Research Step

- a. Gathering all needed data from many sources.
- b. Processing the data in procedural way and analyzing them properly.

d. Final Step

- a. Writing the drafts in systematic form.
- b. Consulting the drafts to advisors to have correction and contribution.
- c. Writing the final drafts of thesis to be presented.
- d. Multiplying the final form of thesis to be examined by team of examiners.

H. Organization of the Contents

The writer divides organization of the contents into five chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction that includes rationale, clarification of the title, problem statements, reasons for choosing the title, purposes of the research, significances of the research, method of research, and organization of the contents.

The second chapter consists of theoretical review that includes description of word, definition of lexicon, compound word, and novel.

The third chapter consists of research report that includes an analysis on the use of compound words in the novel *The Wright 3* by Blue Balliett and an analysis on the use of compound words Based on their category by word classes and semantic relationships (meanings) in the novel *The Wright 3* by Blue Balliett.

The fourth chapter consists of closure that includes conclusion and suggestion.