



Compound words implementations in novel “flowers in the attic” by V.C Andrews

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ABSTRACT

Background: Compound word is a word that include of two elements (a root/a word/a phrase and a root/a word) formed a new word and new meaning. Compounding is very important word formation process to know, especially in learning morphology in linguistics where students are required to learn the origin of the word formed.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the meanings of compound words refers to theory of Plag, then to know the types of compound words mostly found in articles.

Design and methods: Method of this study used descriptive qualitative research. To collect the data, the writer used documentation technique. From four types of compound, nominal compound is often appearing, because nominal compound is compound words that indicate and refer to the single noun (person, thing, animals, etc.).

Results: This result also shows that the compound words not only create new word but also create new meaning. It can use to study about word formation especially in compounding.

Keywords: compound words, words meaning, types of compounds

Introduction

Morphology is the study of words. Morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. There are two main types which are free and bound. Free morphemes can occur alone and bound morphemes must occur with another morpheme. An example of a free morpheme is "bad", and an example of a bound morpheme is "ly." It is bound because although it has meaning, it cannot stand alone. It must be attached to another morpheme to produce a word.

Language is a tool of communication to send ideas, feeling, and messages (Nurkilah, 2021). In transferring of them, it cannot be denied the function of the language, the main function of the language is to share information among each other. It has been known that English is an international language. In English, there are many aspects that can be learnt every time and there is no limit. For example, it may be related to linguistic aspects and linguistic skills. Linguistic aspect can be related to grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Meanwhile linguistic skills refer to listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

Compounds, which is words 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 (Cheng & Liu, 2020). In many cases, compounds are easy to tell apart from phrases with two contents words. For instance, compounds may consist of two or more lexeme stems that are aligned in a single word-form, and, when a language does not allow phrases consisting of two aligned lexemes of those same word-classes, the combination must

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be a compound. There are also a great many cases in which compounds are quite similar to phrases with a similar meaning, and then researchers or readers have to take a closer look in order to distinguish the two patterns. Compound word is a little bit difficult to know the exactly compound word in the texts, articles.

A compound will be called “endocentric” if it contains a “head” morpheme that determines its morphosyntactic features and general semantic type. In flower book, for example, the head is book. Hence the compound is a noun (like book), and names a type of book. Alternatively, a compound will be “exocentric” if there is an understood head that is not pronounced. For example, in the English exocentric compound pick-pocket, which means a person who picks pockets, the understood head would be person. Still another possibility is that a compound is “doubly headed,” as in Spanish *hombre lobo*, literally ‘man wolf,’ meaning something that is simultaneously a man and a wolf (i.e. a werewolf). In this particular example the plural form is *hombres lobos* ‘men wolves,’ which makes it especially clear that the two nouns are both functioning as heads. (The word *hombre lobo* is also an example of an “appositional” compound, because it is composed of two Ns that are both possible descriptions of the individuals named by the compound.)

Media is one of proponent of students learning (Nirwana, 2021). There are many media that can be used for this study, but novel is chosen as media of this study. Limitation of second language learning media is described by a number of views of experts and relevant literature sources. According to Gagne, media is seen as any kind of a component within the student or students who can provide the motivation to learn (Ratnaningsih & Nastiti, 2018). Briggs state that media is all the physical tools that can make the messages to communicate and stimulate children to learn (Ngadwan & Adijaya, 2020). Of these limits is concluded that the media are all forms of communication tools that can be used to convey the message or information from a source or sources to students in order to stimulate the mind, feelings, interests and concerns in implementing learning activities.

The study of compound words makes longer words more accessible and helps bridge the gap between single and polysyllabic word study. Through leaning how the meaning of each morpheme contributes to the meaning of the compound word, students develop an important word-attack strategy, increase their word-building skills, build vocabulary, reinforce spelling skills, and develop reading fluency.

It is an example of compound words in the sentences in *Flowers In The Attics*.

“He has a headstone.”

- stone(noun) + head(adjective) => Headstone (noun)

Flowers In The Attics novels was released in 1979 to rave reviews, quickly becoming a best seller, The American writer Virginia C. Andrews was born Cleo Virginia Andrews, in Portsmouth, Virginia. Known popularly as V.C. Andrews, she became a novelist late in life, having previously worked as a commercial artist, illustrator, and portrait painter. *Flowers in the Attic* (1979), which she wrote an early draft of in 1975, became a bestseller, although *The Washington Post* declared the book “deranged swill” and Andrews possibly the “worst writer I have ever read.” However, for leagues of teenage girls, Andrews became in the words of *The Encyclopedia of Pulp Fiction Writers*, the “Emily Brontë of the MTV generation.” Gillian Flynn, author of the 2012 cime bestseller *Gone Girl*, said that the mother and grandmother characters in *Flowers in the Attic* spawned her fascination with “wicked women It felt so new to me—these witches who seemed quite real.” Andrews, who wrote her novel in two weeks, claimed that it was not autobiographical. However, as a sufferer of arthritis who had to spend much of her life in isolation with chronic back pain, Andrews admitted that many of Cathy’s feelings about her confinement arose from her own real-life feelings.

Andrews defended her sensationalist plots in a 1985 *Faces of Fear* interview, saying “I think I tell a whopping good story. When I read, if a book doesn’t hold my interest in what’s going to happen next, I put it down and don’t finish it. So I’m not going to let anybody put one of my books down and not finish it. My stuff is a very fast read.” Certainly, *Flowers in the Attic*, with its multiple intrigues and loose ends, extends its plot over into the sequels *Petals on the Wind* (1980), *If There Be Thorns* (1981), as well as into the prequel *Garden of Shadows*, (1987). *Flowers in the Attic*, which captivated so many readers, became movies in 1987 and 2014, and a play in 2014, written by Andrews’s ghostwriter, Andrew Neiderman. Further, Neiderman created two books entitled *Christopher’s Diary: Secrets of Foxworth* (2014) and *Christopher’s Diary: Echoes of Dollanganger* (2015), which show the brother’s side of the *Flowers in the Attic* story, as the book continues to live on in the cultural imagination.

Methods

In doing this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to describe the variation forms and the meaning of data (Ali, 2018). The data are sentences containing compound words in English Novel “*Flowers in the Attics*”. The writers use this technique in analyzing the data they are describing the variation forms of compound words; the writers employ tree diagram of the compound words refers to the theory of O’Grady and describing the meaning of compound words by using the theory of Palmer.

Findings & Discussion

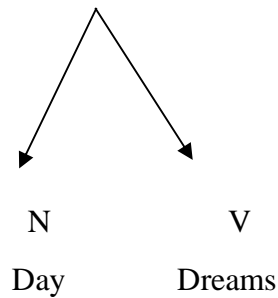
This section consists of research findings and discussion. The finding designed to answer the research problems, there were the type of compound word used in the “*Flowers in the Attics*” novel, the function of compound word used in that novel and the meaning of compound word used in that novel, and the last is discussion.

Findings

There are many data of compound words found in the English Novel *Flowers in the Attics*. Which are divided into three forms, they are Noun compound, Verb compound and Adjective compound.

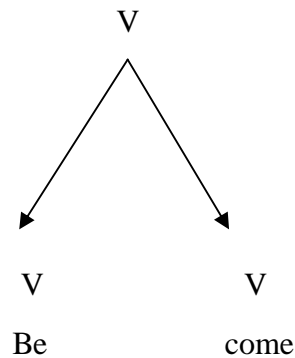
1. overhead	11. seventeen	21. offhand	31. funny-looking
2. headstone	12. half-uncle	22. bathroom	32. outgrown
3. homemade	13. ruthless	23. backward	33. touchstone
4. windblown	14. reasonable	24. old-fashioned	34. self-conciously
5. become	15. lifetime	25. nightgown	35. northern-wing
6. homework	16. blocking-out	26. mid-sky	36. grandparents
7. put-away	17. country side	27. lady fair	37. grandfather
8. leatherbound	18. outdoor	28. stone-cold	38. bedroom
9. hopeless	19. daydreams	29. eye-level	39. stairways
10. butterfly	20. very house	30. handprints	40. knee-high

a. Noun + Verb Compound



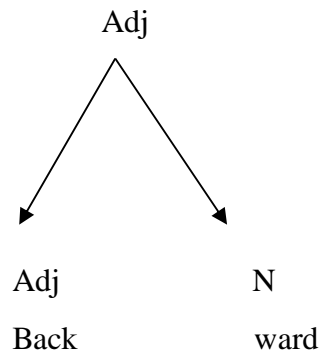
The word daydreams is a noun and verb compound which is formed from two words elements. Those two-word elements are the categories day (N) + dreams (V). The word day means each of the twenty-four-hour periods, reckoned from one midnight to the next, into which a week, month, or year is divided, and corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis: "they only met a few days ago". The word dreams means series of thoughts, images, and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep: "I had a recurrent dream about falling from great heights", and the word Daydreams means a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present.

b. Verb Compound



The word become is a verb compound which is formed from two-word elements. Those two-word elements are the same categories be (V) + come (V). The word be means to exist. The word come means to move from far away to nearer to, and the word become (V) means begin to be.

c. Adjective Compound



The word backward is adjective compound which is formed from two-word elements. Those two-word elements are the different categories back (Adj) + ward (N). The word back means located at the back or in the rear. The word ward means a protected place such as a suite of room in hospital for patients who need a specified care, and the word backward (Adj) means undeveloped or unable to advance.

Discussion

Linguists distinguish at least three types of compound words based on the different semantic relations between the head and modifier(s), there are endocentric compound, copulative compound, and exocentric compound. According to (Katamba & Stonham, 2006) the types of compound are:

1) Endocentric compounds, Katamba & Stonham (2006) said that, most compound in English are endocentric, they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-handmost constituent of the word. Semantically an endocentric compound indicates a sub-grouping within the class of entities that the head denotes.

2) Exocentric compounds 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 nonhead element. The constituents in exocentric compounds do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship.

3) Copulative compounds 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: - seven (N) + teen (N) = seventeen (N) -back (A) + ward (N) = backward (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.

Conclusion

Compounding is the process of bringing together two or more words into a single entity that has one meaning of the word. According to Matthews (1974: 82) compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexeme. It is a combination from form lexemes to not simply form and then The researcher analyzed the types and the meanings of compound words. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to describe the variation forms and the meaning of data. The data are sentences containing compound words in English Novel “Flowers in the Attics”. The writers use this techniques in analyzing the data they are describing the variation forms of compound words, the writers employ tree diagram of the compound words refers to the theory of O’Grady and describing the meaning of compound words by using the theory of Palmer and The writers discuss the research finding. The author of the novel "Flowers in the Attics" used many compound words, by that the writers can easily found compound words almost in every page of the novel. This finding based on the problem statements which cover the variation forms of compound words and the meaning of compound words. Based on the data analysis, the writers found data of compound words but we only make it briefly and these are 40 compounds. In morphology, a compound word is made up of two or more words that express a single idea and function as a single word.

Based on the result of this study, the writers like to give suggestion dealing with compound words as follows. The writers hope that there will be other researcher who will complete or criticize this study to make it better. The results of this research are useful for the readers to increase their understanding about compound words especially about the type and the meaning. The researchers expect that the next researcher will analyze the compound

word more specific to enrich the study of compound words. Finally, the researchers expect that this study can enrich the reader's knowledge about compound words.

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