

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS

USED IN NOVEL `WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING`

BY JASON MIRANDA

By:

INDAH SRI HANDAYANI

Student Number : 1601070019



Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

English Education Department

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1441 H/ 2020 M

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**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS
USED IN NOVEL `WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING`
BY JASON MIRANDA**

Presented as a partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

In English Education Department

By:

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING' BY JASON MIRANDA, written by Indah Sri Handayani, student number 1601070019, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on Monday, 20th July 2020 at 09.00 – 11.00 am.

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

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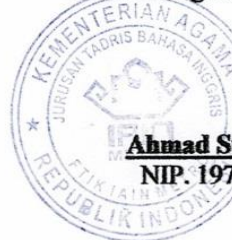
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USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF
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Sudah kami setuju dan dapat dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

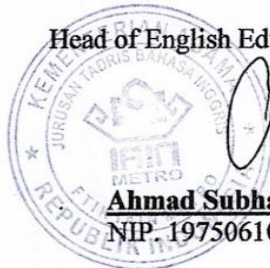
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**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS
USED IN NOVEL `WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING`
BY JASON MIRANDA**

ABSTRACT

**BY:
INDAH SRI HANDAYANI**

This research examines types and the meaning of the compound words used in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* By Jason Miranda. Therefore, the researcher identified all of the words in the novel to find out the types and meaning of compound words.

In this research, the researcher utilises a qualitative method with the content analysis to identify the types and the meaning of compound words in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* By Jason Miranda. The object of this research was compound words. In collection the data, the researcher used documentation technique and the steps are reading the novel, underlining the words, selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the types and the meaning of compound words.

The research results showed that there are 101 compound words. Based on the type of compound words, there are 51 words categorized as compound nouns, 31 words categorized as compound verbs, and 19 words categorized as compound adjectives. Based on the contextual meaning of compound words, there are 56 words categorized as endocentric compound and 45 words categorized as exocentric compound.

Keywords: *compound words, with Eyes closed novel, qualitative method*

**ANALISIS MORFOLOGI KATA MAJEMUK
DI NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING'
KARYA JASON MIRANDA**

ABSTRAK

**Oleh:
INDAH SRI HANDAYANI**

Penelitian ini meneliti jenis dan makna dari kata majemuk yang digunakan dalam novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* Oleh Jason Miranda. Oleh karena itu, peneliti mengidentifikasi semua kata dalam novel tersebut untuk mengetahui jenis dan makna kata majemuk.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik analisis untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan makna kata majemuk dalam novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* oleh Jason Miranda. Objek penelitian ini adalah kata majemuk. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan langkah-langkahnya adalah membaca novel, menggarisbawahi kata-kata, memilih dan mengumpulkan data secara sistematis sesuai dengan jenis dan makna kata majemuk.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 101 kata majemuk. Berdasarkan jenis kata majemuk, ada 51 kata yang dikategorikan sebagai kata benda majemuk, 31 kata yang dikategorikan sebagai kata kerja majemuk, dan 19 kata yang dikategorikan sebagai kata sifat majemuk. Berdasarkan makna kontekstual kata majemuk, ada 56 kata yang dikategorikan endosentrik dan 45 kata yang dikategorikan eksosentrik.

Kata Kunci: *kata majemuk, novel With Eyes Closed, metode kualitatif.*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

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States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, 20 July 2020
The Researcher



Indah Sri Handayani
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ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

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Nama : INDAH SRI HANDAYANI
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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 20 Juli 2020
Yang Menyatakan,



Indah Sri Handayani
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MOTTOS

مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَتَمَسَّ فِيهِ عِلْمًا،
سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ

*Anyone who goes out to seek knowledge,
then he is in the way of Allah until he returns*

(HR. Muslim , number 2699)

Success is not a final and failure is not an initial

(Wise Word)

DEDICATION PAGE

I highly dedicated this undergraduated thesis to:

My beloved parents, Mr. Sugiman and Mrs. Sukarti who always support me with their endless love and do everything for me.

My lovely sisters Siti Romlah, Titik Purwaningsih and brothers Khoirul Anwar, Ngadino, Yusmiadi who always support me with their moral values and good advice.

My beloved almamater State Institute For Islamic Studies of Metro

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Praise to be Allah SWT the Almighty and the most merciful who has given his blessings and guidance so that the researcher can complete this undergraduated thesis. Peace and Salutation may always be upon the holy world leader, Prophet Muhammad S.A.W, the man of any good deeds who never think hard for the shake of better and better way of islamic life.

This undergraduated thesis entitled “*A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used In Novel `With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning` By Jason Miranda`*”. This undergraduated thesis is arranged as a fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in English Education Department os IAIN Metro.

In the second place, the researcher would like to give thank to:

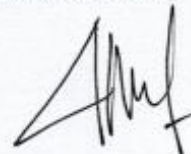
1. Prof. Dr. Enizar, M.Ag as the Rektor of IAIN Metro, who have been willing to give the opportunity to the researcher, so the researcher could complete the study to take a Bachelor degree.
2. Dr. Akla, M.Pd as the dean of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, who gives permission to write an undergraduated thesis as a form of final assignment.
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The researcher realizes that this undergraduated thesis is far from perfect, but the researcher hopes that this research be of some benefits for all the readers in general and for all the knowledge seekers in particular.

Metro, 20 Juli 2020

The researcher,



Indah Sri Handayani

NPM. 1601070019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
TITLE	ii
RATIFICATION LETTER	iii
NOTIFICATION LETTER	iv
NOTA DINAS	v
APPROVAL PAGE	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY	ix
ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN	x
MOTTO	xi
DEDICATION PAGE	xii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xiii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xv
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
LIST OF APPENDICS	xix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Statement of Problem	5
C. Objective and Benefit of Study	6
D. Prior Research	7
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW	9
A. The Concept of Morphology	9
1. Definition of Morphology	9
2. Types of Word Formations	10

3. Types of Compound Word	14
4. The Compound Word Meanings.	16
B. The Concept of Novel.	18
1. Definition of Novel	18
2. Elements of Novel	20
3. Genre of Novel.	24
C. Synopsis of Novel “With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning”	27
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
A. Characteristics and Types of the Research	29
B. Data Source	30
C. Data Collection Technique	30
D. Data Analysis Technique.	31
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION	33
A. Research Result	33
B. Discussion	36
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	54
A. Conclusion	54
B. Suggestion	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	
CURRICULUM VITAE	

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Table 4.1 The Distribution of Compound Words	33
2. Tables 4.2 The Distribution of Compound Word Meanings	35
3. Tables 4.3 The Distribution of Compound Nouns Formations	37
4. Tables 4.4 The Distribution of Compound Verbs Formations	42
5. Tables 4.5 The Distribution of Compound Adjectives Formations.	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. The Distribution of Compound Words	34
2. The Distribution of Compound Word Meanings	35
3. The Distribution of Compound Nouns Formations	37
4. The Distribution of Compound Verbs Formations	43
5. The Distribution of Compound Adjectives Formations.....	48

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. List types of compound words
2. List of compound word meanings
3. Instrument of data collection
4. Surat keterangan tidak memakai pra-survei
5. SK bimbingan skripsi
6. Surat keterangan bebas pustaka
7. Surat keterangan bebas jurusan
8. Surat izin research
9. Surat balasan research
10. Surat tugas

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Communication is the activity that human always do in daily life. Language is the thing that inseparable from human life. Language is a tool that human need as a medium to communicate with each other in human beings' interaction and it is a tool of communication among the nations in all over the world. Every nation has different language to other nations, so they need same language to communicate with each other. Instead, English has become international communication in education, transportation, tourism, technology, diplomacy, commerce, scientific research, and so forth.

In English, there are many subdivision of linguistics refer to morphology, syntactic, semantic, phonology, and sociolinguistic. Morphology deals with the study of how word is formed in language. Morphology is the study of internal structure of word, how it is formed by the smaller pieces. Booij argues that morphology is a subdivision of linguistic that deals with such patterns.¹ Therefore, morphology is about the internal constituent structure of words as well.

Meanwhile, the term 'word' is a part of everyone's vocabulary. Word is the most basic unit of a language.² A word itself has a meaning, but word can be grammatically simple and complex word. Complex word is word that has

¹ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words* (New York: Oxford University, 2005), 4.

² Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2002), 1.

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 one single meaning. A new word can be formed naturally because of the habits, changing times and environments. The process of word formation is compounding.

Therefore, compounding is the process of joining two or more words into an entity that has a single meaning. According to Matthews, compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexeme. In other hand, it is a combination from form lexemes to not simply form.³ Compounding is divided into compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verb, and compound adverb.

Furthermore, O'Grady and Dobrovolsky state that English orthography is not consistent in explaining compounds since they are sometimes written as single words, sometimes with an intervening hyphen, and sometimes as separate words.⁴ On the other hand, Booij agrees that compounds are combination of two or more lexeme. It can conclude that compound word is a new word that formed from two or more morphemes.⁵ O'Grady and Dobrovolsky, said that a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carriage information about meaning or function.

In relation to the classification compound from the contextual meaning, Lieber, notes that there are two types of compound; 1) endocentric

³ P.H. Matthews, *Morphology. Second Edition* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 82.

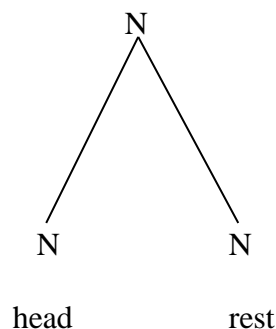
⁴ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis*, (Toronto: A Longman Company, 1987), 101.

⁵ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words.*, 93.

compounds, that is compounds with a head. 2) Exocentric compound, headless compound.⁶

Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to examine compound words used in a literary work. For the purpose of research, the researcher selects some examples of compound words found in a novel authored by Jason Miranda that bears the title *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*. The researcher's preliminary identification find the variation in the ways in which the author created forms, types, and meanings of the compound found in this work. For example:

I lay my head back against the headrest and try to seem indifferent.(page 2)

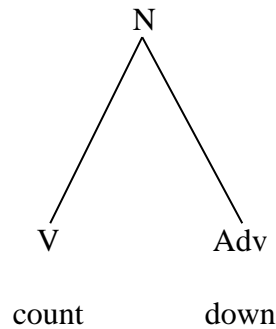


Based on the tree diagram above, the compound *headrest* is formed from two elements with the same categories *head* (N) and *rest* (N). Semantically, the compound *headrest* contains constituents which function as the head (head) and modifier (rest), the meaning of *headrest* is a padded part extending from or fixed to the back of a chair, designed to support the head to relax. It can be understood that the type of the word *headrest* is an endocentric compound.

⁶ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009) 48.

Then, the second example is:

“Okay. Light it.” You say, and the countdown starts. (page 4)



Based on the tree diagram, it can be understood that the word *countdown* is a noun compound which is formed from two elements. Those two elements are from different categories count (V) and down (Adv). Semantically, the compound *countdown* contains constituents which function as the head (count) and modifier (down), the meaning of *countdown* is an act of counting numerals in reverse order to zero, especially to time the last seconds before the launching of something.

Thus, the two examples above show that in the novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* there are variation of compound word. The form of the first example is the same as the second example, there are the noun compounds, but the first example is formed by constituent (N) head + N (rest), even though the second example is formed by (V) count + (Adv) down.

Furthermore, the focus of researcher in this research is compound words in a novel of *With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning*. *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* Novel is written by Jason Miranda. This novel was published in www.bookrix.com on November 9, 2009. This novel tells a variety

of things ranging from murder to someone who is addicted to drugs. The storyline used in this novel is the flow back and forth.

Based on the explanation above, to prove whether it is true that the compound words contained in the novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* is varied or not, the researcher is interested to analyze the compound words used in that novel. For this reason, the researcher focuses on the research of compound words in order to understand the types and the meaning of compound words in the novel, especially in *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*, entitle “ ***A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used In Novel `With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning` By Jason Miranda***”

B. Problem Formulation

In line with the background of the research, the researcher formulates the research question as follows:

1. What are the types of compound words in the novel “*With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*”?
2. What are the meanings of compound words found in the novel “*With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*”?

C. Objective and Benefit of Study

1. Objective

Based on the problem formulation mentioned above, the researcher has the following objectives as follows:

- a. To identify the types of compound words in the novel “*With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*”?
- b. To identify the meaning of the compound words in the novel “*With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*”?

2. Benefit of Study

Generally, the result of research about compound word in novel theoretically will increase our knowledge about compound word itself. This research will also contribute to studies and we can also understand the compound words in the novel “*With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning*”. Specially, it is expected that the result of this research have the benefit as follows:

- a. For the English students

The result of this research can be additional knowledge of compound word.

- b. Other writer

For those who learn about second language especially English and for other writer who concern in compound words, this research can be used as a reference.

D. Prior Research

Compound word has been paid attention by many researchers. Therefore there are many research conducted previously related to compound word.

Firstly, the same previous research by L.D.A. Paramastiti Rahadiyanti from English Letters Study program, Department of English Letters Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma university Yogyakarta entitled “*An Analysis of Compound Word in Political Articles of Strategic Review Magazine*” in 2017. The result of this research shows that (1) There are 3 formations which are formed by several lexical categories as follows noun + noun, verb + noun, and adjective + noun, meanwhile, there are 1 formation in compound adjective which is adverb + adjective and 1 formation in compound verb which is particle + verb, (2) The classification of meaning is divided into two parts, endocentric compound has the percentage about 55% , meanwhile exocentric compound only has 45%.⁷

Secondly, on the research about undergraduate thesis by Arum Rumiayati from School of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel ‘The Single Girls’s To-Do List’ By Linsey Kelk” in 2015. The result of this research show that there are 636 data of endocentric compound or 79,70% ,

⁷ L.D.A Paramastiti Rahadiyanti, Undergraduate Thesis: *An Analysis of Compound Words in Political Articles of Strategic Review Magazine*, (Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University,2017), 41.

those are the dominant data , meanwhile the copulative compounds are 37 data or 4,64% , then the exocentric compounds are 125 data or 15,66%.⁸

The last prior research conducted by Ririn Dwi Cahyanti from English Education Department, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya entitled “ *An Analysis of Compound words Used in Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight*” in 2016. The result of this research show that (1) there are 253 compound words as follows 1,9% or 5 open compound words, 25,8% or 65 hyphenated compound words and 72,3% or 183 closed compound words. (2) Based on the word class perspective, there are 68,5% or 173 words about compound noun, 5,2% or 13 words of compound verb, and 26,3 or 67 words about compound adjective. (3) Based on the meaning perspective, there are 55,3% or 140 words in exocentric compound words meaning and 44,7% or 113 words in endocentric compound meaning. The compound words have found 253 (100%) in total.⁹

Based on the prior researches above, here the researcher take up the title *A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used In Novel `With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning` By Jason Miranda*. The distinction between this research and three prior researches above is this research focuses to analyze the types and the meaning of compound words used in novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* by Jason Miranda.

⁸ Arum Rumiati, Undergraduate Thesis: *A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel ‘The Single Girls’s To-Do List’ By Linsey Kelk*, (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2015), 39.

⁹ Ririn Dwi Cahyanti, Undergraduate Thesis: *An Analysis of Compound words Used in Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight*, (Palangka Raya: IAIN Palangka Raya, 2016), 68.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Morphology

1. Definition of Morphology

Morphology is one branches of linguistic theory which is defined as the study of word formation. According to Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistic that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.¹⁰ In another definition, morphology is concerned with the study of how word is formed in language. Meanwhile, Booij explained that morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistic that deals with such patterns.¹¹

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are joined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.¹² Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well. In morphology, one of the discussion is about morphemes.

Morpheme is the basic unit of analysis recognized in morphology. Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about

¹⁰ Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?* (United Kingdom: John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 2010) 1-2.

¹¹ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), 4.

¹² Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009) 2.

meaning or function.¹³ There are two kinds of morphemes, free morpheme and bound morpheme. A morpheme is categorized as a free morpheme if it can be a word by itself or can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase. For example, *in*, *but*, *do*, *stay*, and *blend*. Those morphemes can stand alone independently. Those morphemes do not need to be attached with other morphemes. The second classification is bound morpheme. Bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another element.¹⁴ This kind of morpheme is usually the affixes. For instance, *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, and *-s*. Those kinds of morphemes cannot stand alone. They need another morphemes to be attached.

Those morphemes are combined each other to make a new word. The process of combining the elements to make a new word is usually termed as word formation process. The most important word formation processes are compounding and derivation, although other types, including blending, backformation, clipping, and acronyms can play a significant role.¹⁵

2. Types of Word Formation

a. Derivation

O'Grady states derivation uses an affix to build a word with a meaning or category distinct that of its base. Sometime, derivation

¹³ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis*, (Toronto: A Longman Company, 1987), 101.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 102.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 274.

is called affixation.¹⁶ Wardhaugh defines affixation as a process of attaching an affix to the root either to the left side or right side of the root. When an affix is attached to the end of the root or to the right side of the root, it is called a suffix.¹⁷ For example, *beauty* + {*ful*} = *beautiful*. Whereas, when affix is attached to the front of the root or the left side of the root, it is called prefix. For example, {*dis*} + *agree* = *disagree*.

In word formation, suffixes can change the category of word, while prefixes do not. However, there is a prefix which can change the meaning of word.

b. Blending

Blending is one of the word formation process which use the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consist of both original meanings.¹⁸ For example:

- Motor + hotel = motel
- Smoke + fog = smog
- Breakfast + lunch = brunch

The word *motel* is used to mean a hotel for motorists, further, the word *smog* is used to mean smoke and fog, and the word *brunch* is used to mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch.

¹⁶ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis.*, 107.

¹⁷ Ronald Wardhaugh, *Introduction to Linguistics Second Edition* (New York: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1987) 84.

¹⁸ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis.*, 124.

c. Clipping

Another word formation process is called clipping. Clipping is the process of shortening a longer word by deleting one or more syllables.¹⁹ It occurs when the long word has a very common use and the shorter form result because it is simple and more easily understood. These clipped forms are usually appropriate in informal conversation but some of them are also used in standard English.

In the clipping process, there is no exact rule of how to clip longer words. For example, the word *pub* is clipped from the word *public*, the word *mag* is clipped from the word *magazine*, and another example is the word *pro* is clipped from the word *professional*.

d. Acronym

An acronym is the result of forming a word by taking the initial or the first letter of the word in a phrase or title.²⁰ This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say, moreover the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase.

Acronym is especially common in names of organizations, military and scientific terminology. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made into an acronym and formed into a word. For example, the phrase *Canadian International Development*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 123.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 126.

Agency can make acronym *CIDA*, the phrase *Compact Disc* can make acronym *CD*.

e. Backformation

Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language.²¹ In another definition, backformation is a shortened word from a longer word. For example, the word *Edit* is backformation from the word *Editor*. Other backformation in English include *donate* from *donation*, *orientate* from *orientation* and *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*.

f. Compounding

In many languages, compounding is also called composition. Matthews stated that compounding is the process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simple lexemes.²² Compounding is the process of bringing together two or more words into a single entity that has one meaning of the word. Compounding is the process of combining some lexical categories such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions.

²¹ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis*, 124.

²² P.H. Matthews, *Morphology. Second Edition* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 82.

Compounds 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.²³

According to Boij, compound words consist of the combination of lexemes into larger words. In other words, compounds word consist of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other, the head.²⁴ This means that such compound words have binary structure. Compound words is a word that is formed by combination of two or more words which create the new meaning of its word.

3. Types of Compound Words

McCarthy divided compound words into three types, there are compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

a. Compound Noun

McCarthy stated that compound noun is also defined as a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a noun.²⁵ Compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by other categories such as noun, adjective, and preposition.

There are four formations of how is compound noun formed.

The first formation is noun + noun, for instance *foot* (N) is combined

²³ Andrew Carstairs -McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology.*, 59.

²⁴ Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words.*, 75.

²⁵ Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology.*, 61.

with *ball* (N), and then it becomes *football* as a noun. The second formation is verb + noun, for example *play* (Verb) is combined with *time* (noun). Then it becomes *playtime* as noun. The third formation is Adjective + noun, for instance *black* (adjective) is combined with *board* (noun), and then it becomes *blackboard* as noun. The last formation is preposition + noun. For example, *in* (preposition) is combined with *group* (noun). It becomes *in-group* as noun.

b. Compound Verb

Adams explained that compound verb in English is not formed by putting two or more lexemes together to form a new verb, but by back-formation from noun or adjective and conversion or zero derivation from compound noun.²⁶ For the back formation, the example is *trickle-irrigate* is from the back formation of *trickle-irrigation*.

As compound noun, compound verb is also formed by several of categories. The first form of compound verb is verb + verb, for instance *freeze-day* (verb). *Freeze-dry* is formed by *freeze* (verb) and *dry* (verb). The second form is noun + verb, for example *air-condition* (verb), which is formed by *air* (noun) and *condition* (verb). The third form is adjective + verb. For instance, *whitewash* (verb) is formed by *white* (adjective) and *wash* (verb). The last form is

²⁶ Valerie Adams, *An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation* (London: Longman, 1973), 105.

preposition + verb , and then the example is *overcook* (verb) , which is formed by *over* (preposition) and *cook* (verb).

c. Compound Adjective

Compound adjectives are formed by several different patterns. According to Bauer, compound adjective is formed by several lexical categories and a large number of different patterns. Compound adjectives are usually written in a hyphen.²⁷ For example, *never-ending*, *overactive*, and *well-dressed*.

As with compound noun and compound verb, compound adjective has some example of formation. Firstly, noun + adjective formation, the example is *sky-high* (adjective), which is formed by *sky* (noun) and *high* (adjective). Secondly, adjective + adjective formation, for instance is *grey-green* (adjective). It is formed by *grey* (adjective) and *green* (adjective). The last formation is preposition + adjective. For instance, *overactive* (adjective) which is formed by *over* (preposition) and *active* (adjective).

4. The Compound Word Meanings

Compound words are used to express a wide range of meaning relationship. Compound word meaning does not always be predicted from its parts. For example, the word *White House* and *white house*. Actually, the meaning of *White House* is the official residence of the US

²⁷ Laurie Bauer, *English Word-Formation* .,209.

president in Washington DC. Meanwhile, the meaning of *white house* is a house which is painted with white color.

Compound words have the meanings that are not entirely consistent because several of them are idiomatic. For example, the word *sugar daddy*. The meaning of *Sugar daddy* is not a father who brings or sells sugar. *Sugar daddy* actually is a rich older man who lavishes gift on a young woman in return for her company. In this study, the writer focuses on identifying the meaning of compound words by its parts. There are several types of compound words meanings. Those are:

a. Endocentric Compound

Encocentric compound is a compound with the meaning can be denoted by its head. The head of compounds is usually termed as the rightmost morpheme which is placed in right-hand.²⁸ Katamba said that the most compound in English are endocentric, then they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-handmost constituent of the word.²⁹ For example, the word *airplane*. *Airplane* has a meaning of a kind of plane which travels through the air. Another example is *bath towel*. *Bath towel* is a towel to be used after bathing.

Based on the previous examples of endocentric compound, the meaning can be identified from the rightmost morpheme or the head

²⁸ O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis*, 114.

²⁹ Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993) 311.

of its compound. The meaning of compound word is indicated by the head of compound.

b. Exocentric Compound

Katamba argues that exocentric compounds are headless compound which do not contain an element that function as the semantic head which is modified by the nonhead element.³⁰ O'Grady explains that in exocentric compound, the meaning of the compound does not follow from its parts.³¹ For example, the word *red head*. *Red head* actually is not a type of head. It is a person who has red hair. Another example is the word *white-collar*. *White-collar* does not a kind of a collar or a white thing, but the meaning is something which is related with a worker. Based on the previous examples, the meaning of compound word cannot be identified from its parts.

B. The Concept of Novel

1. Definition of Novel

A novel generally covers a much longer period than a short story or play. Novels of epic proportions may chronicle the life of main character and the lives of descendant over several generations.³² Moreover, Kennedy says

³⁰ Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993) 319.

³¹ Williamand Videia P. De Guzman O'Grady, *Contemporary Linguistics an Introduction*, 114

³² Betty M Dietsch, *Reasoning and Writing Well: A Rhetoric, Research Guide, Reader, and Handbook* McGraw-Hill, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, 2003, 429.

that the novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.³³

Novel is a narrative that imagining situation and characters in plot. Novel represents life and life in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objectives of literature imitation.³⁴ As stated by Wellek and Weren, It may include the real place, people and events. Besides, novel is a work of art whose materials are taken from the contemporary life. As a literary work, it represents a story about human life experiences. Novel is a mirror of the social life.³⁵

Novel is one of kinds of literature. Novel is fiction in the form of written or oral which has two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. In the novel describe the characters and phenomena from the real of human life. novel is reflection of human life. In Wellek and Warren, Reeve says that novel is a picture of real manner and of the time in which it was written. It shows that novel deals with the real life of society. Novel is like mirror that reflects the condition and situation of human in real life then illustrated by author of the novel in a written form.³⁶

Novel is narrative, it differentiates the novel from drama. drama is meant to be seen and heard. In the novel, we cannot see the expression of

³³ J. Kennedy X., *An Introduction to Fiction* , Simultaneously in Canada by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited, 1983, 182.

³⁴ Rene Wellek & Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature* (New York: Harcourt Brace Radanovich, 1970), 4.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 95.

³⁶ Rene Wellek & Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature.*, 216.

the characters or hear the intonation on their voice. Novel has a narrator who usually drops hint or explains from time to time, but in drama there is no narrator.

Novel as one of the literary works certainly contains many aspect that depicted based on the human real life. this aspect commonly concern with emotion, feeling, problems, conflicts, etc. Nowadays, a novel is often read for entertainment, although many can also be informative.

Moreover, there are many elements in novel that writer explained generally. In the next discussion the writer states those terms and any other parts that build the novel clearly and detail.

2. Elements of Novel

a. Theme

Menrath states that theme is message or central idea of a literary piece of art. It is found out indirectly by the reader. A number of different motives may move around the central theme of the story.³⁷ Furthermore, Tomlison says that the term theme should not be confused with topic. Although we sometimes think of the term theme as the message or moral value of the story.³⁸

Theme is the underlying or central idea that author is presenting. It is the controlling idea dominating the story. Most stories have a theme, sometime we might call “The Message” or “The Moral

³⁷ J. Menrath, *Glossar Englischer Fachbegriffe*, Retrieve from: <http://www.menrath-online.de/glossaryengl.html>. Accessed 17nd, March 2020.

³⁸ Tomlison, Carl M. And etc., *Essential of Children's Literature* (Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited, 2014) 39.

Value” of the story. Examples of literary themes are love, peace and war, loneliness in the modern world, communication problems, man and woman, nature and industry, and so on. The theme make the story more focused, united, conical, and influential, so we can know what the theme raised by the author.

b. Character

A character or the “actor” in the story, are another element of fiction vital to enjoyment of a story. Meanwhile, characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader know a character. We can see the characterization of the actor by seeing their action and dialogue.³⁹ In Husna, Abrams defines character as an actor or actrees who has role in story or presentednin dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the readers as being edowed with moral and disponsitional qualities that are expressed in what they say (dialogue) what they do (action).⁴⁰ While Luken states that character as the term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional, and social qualities that distinguish a person. In novel, however, the term of character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object.⁴¹

³⁹ Tomlison, Carl M. And etc., *Essential of Children's Literature* (Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited, 2014) 37.

⁴⁰ Binti Ma'rifatul Husna, Undergraduate Thesis: *An Analysis on the Main Character's Conflict in Richard Prescott's Novel "Official Dead"* (Tulungagung: STAIN Tulungagung, 2011) 8.

⁴¹ J. Rebecca Luken, *A Critical Handbook of Children's Literature.*, 76.

In fiction, character can be conveniently as major and minor. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Whereas, a minor character is people whose function to illuminate and support the major character.

c. Setting

Besides theme and character, there is another elements in novel called setting. Tomlison states that the time and place of the story occurs constitute the setting of a story.⁴² Furthermore, Hudson defines setting as time , place of action and a whole environment of the story, including the custom and tradition, habits and the characters way of life.⁴³

Setting has an important role in a story. It is what gives background to the story. It gives the reader information where the story is taking place. Setting will be able to answer the question about where and when of the events happen in story. It explain place and time of the story.

⁴² Tomlison, Carl M. And etc., *Essential of Children's Literature* (Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited, 2014) 38.

⁴³ William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction the Study of the Literature* (London: George G. Harrap, 1960) 209.

d. Plot

Plot is also known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. Tomlison states that plot is the event and the sequence of the story. In other word, the plot is what happen in the story.⁴⁴ Moreover, Hudson says that the novel deals with event and actions, with things which are suffered an and these constitute what we commonly call the plot.⁴⁵

Generally, a plot can be divided into three categories. Those are forward plot, flashback plot and jumping plot. A forward plot is a plot which incidents are arranged in order and the story goes from time by time, past to the present. Flashback plot is a story told from the end back to the event that happened previously. Furthermore, a jumping plot is a plot that retold a story that in quite some time is cut and revealed back to the situation just happened.⁴⁶

e. Conflict

Conflict is one universal case that usually happens in the world and it much aspect that should be to influence , for example in environment as human interaction in society. A conflict is a struggle

⁴⁴ Tomlison, Carl M. And etc., *Essential of Children's Literature* (Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited, 2014) 33.

⁴⁵ William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*, (London: George G. Harrap, 1960) 170.

⁴⁶ Tomlison, Carl M. And etc., *Essential of Children's Literature.*, 34-35.

against opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist or main character against an antagonist, or opposing force.⁴⁷

Conflict is happened because of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, custom, belief, etc. Conflict does not always have negative impact. Sometimes with the conflict, people can get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

3. Genre of Novel

a. Mysteries

A mystery genre is about a crime, it is usually a murder, and the process of discovering who committed it. The hero or the main character is usually a detective or an amateur doing detective work. The main character is normally the person trying to solve the crimes. On the other hand, the plot of mystery genre is centered around a crime, normally murder. The central conflict in the novel is between someone trying to solve the crime versus the criminal's efforts to cover his tracks. At the same time, a mystery genre is often set up as a kind of puzzle or game for readers, who analyze clues and try to solve the mystery themselves.

b. Science fiction

Science fiction is a fiction genre which imagines possible alternatives to reality. Science fiction as the branch of literature

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 33

which is concerned with the impact of scientific advance upon being. Adam Robert defines science fiction as technology fiction. As a genre, science fictions textually are not only about science and technology, but also tradition.⁴⁸ For example is What if the world ended? What if there were life on the other planets? The imaginary part of science fiction is based on known scientific facts or technology. The plot creates situations different from those of both the present day and known past.

c. Fantasy

Fantasy is a genre or category of fiction that is about things that are generally considered to be impossible. Like science fiction, fantasy is a genre of novel which is about imaginary world. Frank Weinreich defines fantasy is a story, movie, game or piece of art which incorporates supernatural phenomena as an important part of its content which can assume different roles.⁴⁹

In the imaginary part of science fiction involves science or technology. Whereas, the imaginary part of fantasy novels usually involves magic, and magical creatures such as dragon and unicorn. Fantasy is usually based on myths, legends, and folklore and frequently includes elements from the middle ages. It tends to be

⁴⁸ Adam Roberts, *The History of Science fiction* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006) 18.

⁴⁹ Frank Weinreich, *Fantasy-Definition, History, characteristics and Meaning* (Lord Dunsany: The King of Elflands Daughter, 2011) 4.

action-packed, including quest or adventures. In fantasy, a usually conflict between good and evil is a common subject.

d. Horror

Horror fiction is a genre of a novel which is focused on creating emotions of terror and dread in the reader. Horror fiction often accomplish through the use of scary supernatural elements. Dominic Strinati in Prohaszkova defined horror as a genre that represents the need for suppression if the horror shown is interpreted as expressing uncomfortable and disturbing desires which need to be contained.⁵⁰

Horror fiction contains elements of supranatural, events that seem to be unreal, impossible or irrational, or events that follow the laws of rational but are incredible, shocking, unexpected or unique.

e. Thrillers

Thriller is a genre of novel which gets its name because of the feeling it creates in the reader. Thriller are usually designed to make the reader's pulse race, to keep the reader turning pages. Often, thrillers are about a crime that is going to be committed or a disaster that is going happen, if the hero does not prevent it. Everything in a thriller is designed to create this frilling of herat-pounding, white-knuckle suspense.

⁵⁰ Mgr. Viktoria Prohaszkova, "American International Journal of Contemporary Research: The Genre of Horror" Vol. 2 No. 4 (2012): 132.

f. Romance

Romance fiction is about love and passion. Normally, romance fiction is focus on two characters who fall in love but have problems or obstacles keeping them apart, and there is a happy ending. Meanwhile, Goris says the romance novel is a work of prose fiction that tells the story of courtship or dating and betrotal or engagement of one or more figure.⁵¹ Plot in romance genre must revolve about the two people as they develop romantic love for each other and work to build a relationship. The conflict and climax of the romantic genre should be directly related to that core theme of developing a romantic relationship. Furthermore, a romance genre must have an emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending.

4. Synopsis of Novel “With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning”

That night, it was raining heavily, the night where the woman killed the girl who was none other than Houston's lover. In the middle of the forest, cold air and dark sky, the woman killed the girl with a knife in her hand. Without mercy, she brutally killed the girl. She shouted berating the girl. She buried it in the ground which was dug as deep as six feet in the middle of the forest.

Houston was very sorry and cursed himself for not being able to save his girlfriend from her brutality. Houston had no choice but to see the murder from afar. He cursed himself for nothing. The woman killed her lover because

⁵¹ An Goris, “*Journal of Popular Romance Studies: A Natural History of the Romance Novel’s Enduring Romance with Popular Romance studies*” Vol.3 No. 2 (2013) 1.

of jealousy on him. The effect of narcotics left the woman without any mercy on the blue-eyed girl with cream colored skin. Houston cursed himself, this should not have happened, his lover was innocent and did nothing to you, he thought.

After the death of his lover, now Houston has completely belonged to that damned woman. Every day Houston must serve the woman with her body. Not only that, Houston must be familiar with the morphine and heroin he always consumes. Narcotics that will make both of them not feel hungry even though days are not eating. narcotics that make them even more excited to have sex. In his heart, Houston really hated her but he had absolutely no ability to leave her side.

In his heart, Houston really missed his lover. A lover who has been cruelly killed, buried improperly. The girl who he loved was dead at the hands of that woman. Houston had no choice but to give satisfaction to her. Women whose breath smells like ginger and vinegar due to the effects of morphine and a little fentanyl. Now, Houston had truly surrendered his body and life to that damned woman. Women who have black hair, black lipstick and black hearts.⁵²

⁵² Jason Miranda, *With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning*. In www.bookrix.com/_ebook-jason-miranda-with-eyes-closed/. Download at July 19th 2019.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Characteristics and Types of the Research

There are two types of research method, they are qualitative and quantitative method. The characteristic of this research is chosen based on its purpose. It has been cited that according to Creswell, Qualitative research is one of the research types that can be used in education scope beside quantitative and class room research. In qualitative research, the researcher made interpretation of the data. This included developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data from themes or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing conclusion about its meaning personally and theoretically.⁵³

In qualitative research, several analysis method can be used , for example phenomenology, theory, erthnography and content analysis. Krippendorff defines content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.⁵⁴ Therefore, in this research, the researcher used content analysis technique to analyze the variation forms and the meaning of compound words in novel *With Eyes Closed: the Color of Drowning*.

⁵³ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*, (London: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2014), 4

⁵⁴ Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, (London: SAGE Publications, 2004) 18.

B. Data source

For gathering accurate information, the researcher needed accurate data from qualified source. Basically, data source divided into two types, there are primary and secondary source. As it is explained by Donal Ary that primary source are original documents, relics, remian, or artifact . Then, secondary source is secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others but did not directly experience.⁵⁵

In this research, the primary source is the form of sentence containing compound words, and the source of data is novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* By Jason Miranda. Then, the researcher used the secondary data is other sources outside the novel that are closed with the subject and it can support the primary data, such as text book, other undergraduate thesis and internet source.

C. Data Collecting Technique

Creswell stated that “In many qualitative studies, inquiries collect multiple forms of data and send a considerable time in the natural setting gathering information”.⁵⁶

In collecting the data , the researcher needed the instrument. The instrument that used by the researcher is documentation. Meanwhile, Zina argues, “The term ‘document’ can refer to more than just paper and can

⁵⁵ Donal Ary and etc, *Introduction to Research in Education* (Wadsworth: Nelson Education, Ltd, 2010) 443.

⁵⁶ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*, 189-190.

include photographs, works of art and even television program.”⁵⁷

Documentation is a method used to obtain information from written sources, whether in the form of books, magazines, regulations, daily notes and so forth.

In getting the data, the researcher used the documentation method to get the detail data about compound words used in novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* By Jason Miranda. In collecting the data, there are some steps done by the researcher. Those are (1) Deciding the novel, (2) Reading, the researcher read the novel *With Eyes Closed the Color of Drowning* By Jason Miranda, (3) Underlining the words in novel that contained compound word, (4) Selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the types and the meaning of compound words.

D. Data Analysis Technique

Analysis data in qualitative research is used when the data collecting is going on. Data analysis is the review process, sorting, and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifted it into conclusion or theories in the research findings. Meanwhile , Bogdan defines data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, Fieldnotes, and other materials in order to increas your own understanding of term and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ Zina O’leary, *The Essential Guide to Doing Research*, (London: Sage Publication, 2004), 177.

⁵⁸ Robert Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc, 1982) 159.

In this research, the data are analyzed by using the some steps as follows:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher identified the lexical categories contained in the data. The data itself is the compound words found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*.

2. Classifying the data

After identifying the data, the researcher classified the data depending on their types, formation and meaning.

3. Counting the data

The data is calculated to find out which type of compound words are more dominant in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*.

4. Displaying and drawing conclusion

The researcher displayed the result of counting the data by using table and graphic. Furthermore, the researcher draws a conclusion as the final step.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Result

1. The Types of Compound Words

First of all, the researcher presents the distributions of compound words found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* by Jason Miranda. There are three types of compound words which are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. Those are as follows:

Table 4.1 The Distribution of Compound Words

No.	Types of Compound Words	Occurrences
1.	Compound Noun	51
2.	Compound Verb	31
3.	Compound Adjective	19
	Total	101

From the table above, the researcher got the frequency of the ditribution of compound words found in novel *With eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. in addition, the researcher described the result of the research in a chart as followed:

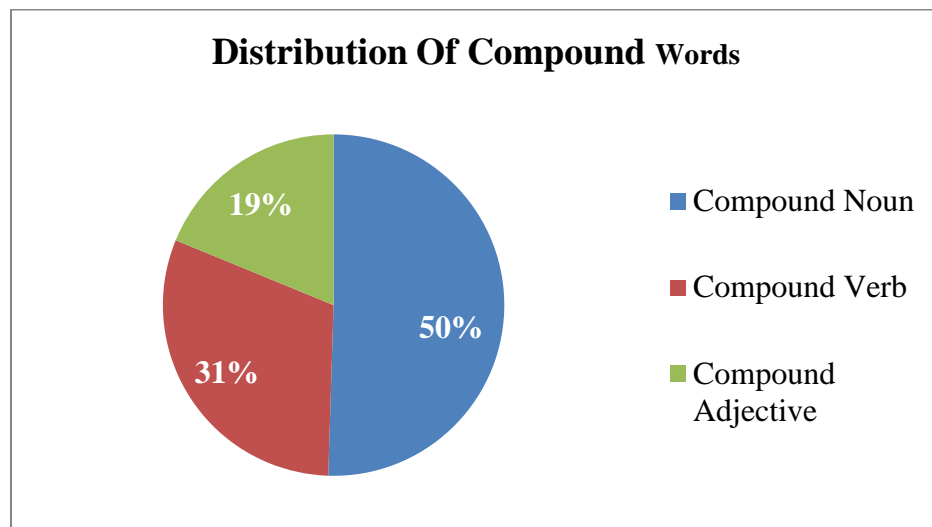


Figure 1: Distribution Of Compound Words found in Novel With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning

From the result, it shows that compound noun is the most dominant compound. There are 51 compound nouns which are distributed in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning* and it has the percentage about 50,5%. Then, it is followed by compound verb. There are 31 compound verbs and it has percentage about 30,7%. The last is compound adjective which is the least compound words in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. There are only 19 compound adjectives and it has the percentage about 18,8%.

2. The Meanings of Compound Words

In this part, the researcher would like to discuss the meaning of compound words found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. The analysis of meaning is divided into two classifications. Those are based on endocentric compound and exocentric compound.

Here, the researcher would present the distributions of meaning of compound words. Those are as follows:

Table 4.2 The Distribution of Compound Words Meaning

Endocentric Compound	Occurrences	Exocentric Compound	Occurrences
Endocentric Noun	31	Exocentric Noun	20
Endocentric Verb	14	Exocentric Verb	17
Endocentric adjective	11	Exocentric Adjective	8
Total	56	Total	45

From the table above, the researcher got the frequency of the distribution of compound word meanings found in novel *With eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. in addition, the researcher described the result of the research in a chart as followed:

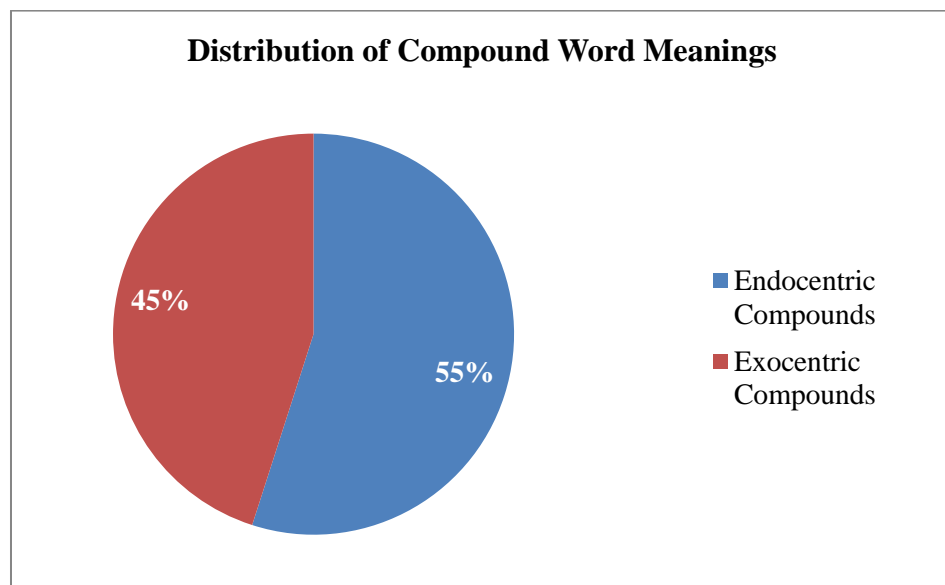


Figure 2: Distribution Of Compound Word Meanings found in Novel With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning

Based on the result, encocentric compound is more dominant than exocentric compound. There are 56 endocentric compounds which are found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. It has the percentage about 55,5%. Meanwhile, there are only 45 exocentric compound that are found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. It has the percentage about 45,5%

B. Discussion

1. Types of Compound Words

a. Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are fixed expression which are made up more than one word and function as a noun. For example, the word *window* (noun) is formed by *win* (noun) and *dow* (verb). Compound noun can be formed by several lexical categories which are combined into one word. There are four formations of compound word that the researcher found in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. Those are noun + noun, verb + noun, adjective + noun, and preposition + noun. Here, the researcher would present the distribution of compound noun formation of lexical categories. Those are as follows:

Table 4.3 The Distribution of Compound Noun Formations

No.	The Lexical Categories	Occurances
1.	Noun + Noun	19
2.	Verb + Noun	9
3.	Adjective + Noun	18
4.	Preposition + Noun	5
Total		51

From the table above, the researcher got the frequency of the ditribution of compound noun formations found in novel *With eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. in addition, the researcher described the result of the research in a chart as followed:

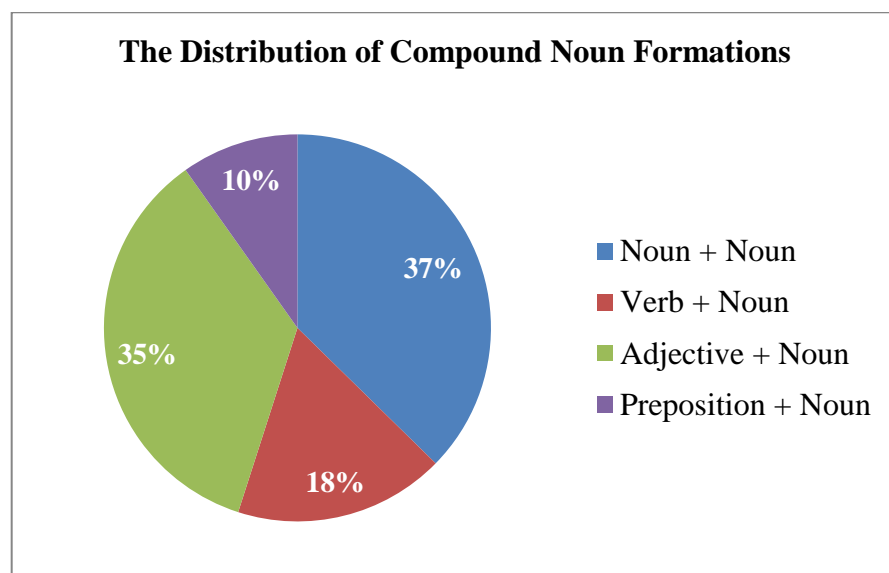
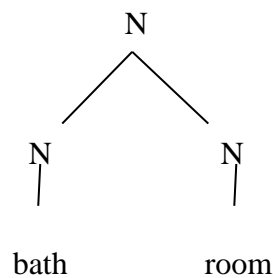


Figure 3: Distribution Of Compound Noun Formations found in Novel With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning

1) Noun and Noun

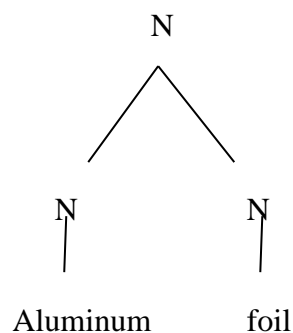
- a) “Run to the *bathroom* to throw up our stomach pains, and maybe take a shit while were there.”

The morphological process of *bathroom* (N) is *bath* (N), and then it is combined with *room* (N). The first lexeme is *room*. The word *room* is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *bath*. The word *bath* is also a free morpheme.



- b) “We quickly start ... by five piece of material- *aluminum foil*, not glass ...”

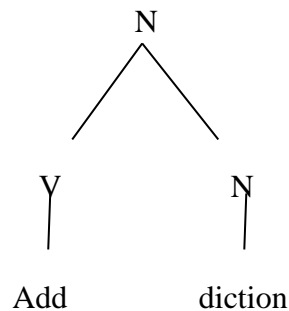
The morphological process of *aluminum foil* (N) is *aluminum* (N) , and then it is combined with *foil* (N). The word *aluminum* is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the word *foil* is also a free morpheme.



2) Verb and Noun

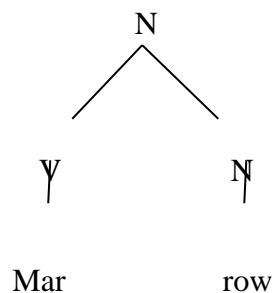
a) “Before the *addiction* consumed her, and so consumed me.”

The morphological process of *addiction* (N) is *add* (V), then combined with *diction* (N). The first lexeme is *add*. The word *add* is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *diction*. The word *diction* is also a free morpheme.



b) “All a dul blue with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very *marrow* in my bones ...”

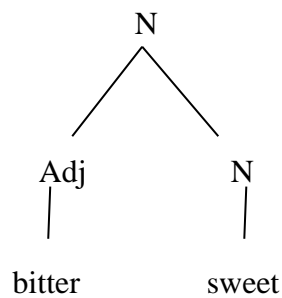
The morphological process of *marrow* (N) is *mar* (V), then combined with *row* (N). The first lexeme is *stand*. The word *stand* is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *row*. The word *row* is also categorized as a free morpheme.



3) Adjective and Noun

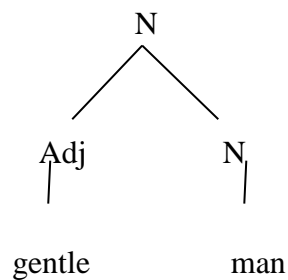
- a) “Oh the *bittersweet* smell of morphine and a slight dash of fentanyl”.

The morphological process of *bittersweet* (N) is *bitter* (Adjective), and then it is combined with *sweet* (N). The first lexeme is *bitter*. The word *bitter* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *sweet*. The word *sweet* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “I smile, for what had I to fear? I bad the *gentleman* welcome”.

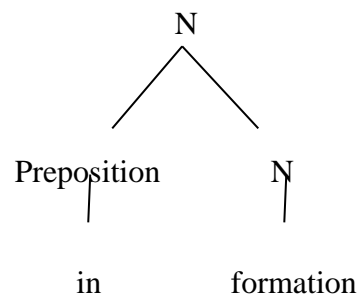
The morphological process of *gentleman* is *gentle* (Adjective), and then it is combined with man (N). The first lexeme is *gentle*. The word *gentle* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *man*. The word *man* is also categorized as free morpheme.



4) Preposition and Noun

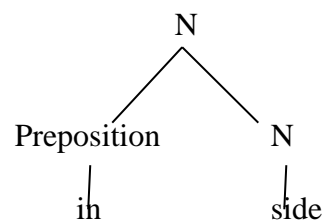
- a) “A shriek had benn heard ... *information* had been lodged at the police office...”

The morphological process of *information* is *in* (Preposition), and then it is combined with *formation* (N). The first lexeme is *in*. The word *in* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *formation*. The word *formation* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “Not the *inside*. Physically I’m numb, sure, but here in my mind is a deep...”

The morphological process of *inside* (N) is *in* (Preposition), and then it is combined with *side* (N). The first lexeme is *in*. The word *in* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *side*. The word *side* is also categorized as free morpheme.



b. Compound Verbs

Compound verbs is a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a verb. Compound verb can be formed by several lexical categories which are combined into one word. The researcher found four formations of compound verb. There are verb + verb, noun + verb, adjective + verb, and preposition + verb. Here, the researcher would present the distributions of compound verb formations of lexical categories. Those are as follows:

Table 4.4 The Distribution of Compound Verb Formations

No.	The Lexical Categories	Occurances	Percentage %
1.	Verb + Verb	3	9,6 %
2.	Noun + Verb	13	41,9 %
3.	Adjective + Verb	6	19,4 %
4.	Preposition + Verb	9	29,1 %
Total		31	100%

From the table above, the researcher got the frequency of the ditribution of compound verb formations found in novel *With eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. in addition, the researcher described the result of the research in a chart as followed:

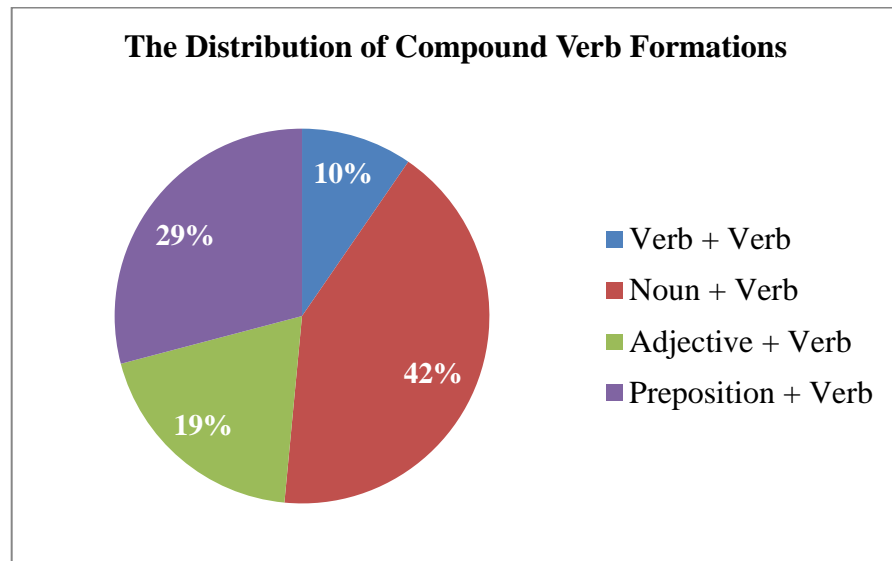
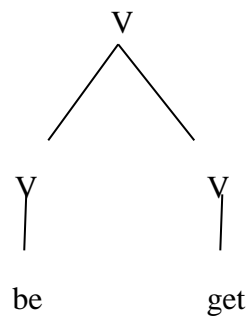


Figure 4: Distribution Of Compound Verb Formations found in Novel With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning

1) Verb and Verb

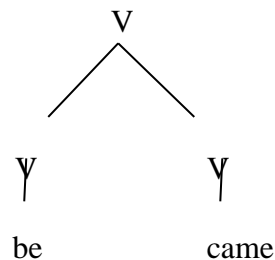
- a) “I know as well as anyone that the prohibition of anything only *beget* more desire for it.

The morphological process of *beget* (Verb) is *be* (Verb), and then it is combined with *get* (Verb). The first lexeme is *be*. The word *be* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *get*. The word *get* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “I held my own, and you just *became* worse and worse, falling deeper and deeper into your precious little hole”.

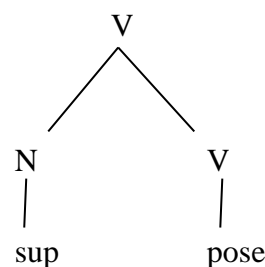
The morphological process of *became* (Verb) is *be* (Verb), and then it is combined with *came* (Verb). The first lexeme is *be*. The word *be* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *came*. The word *came* is also categorized as free morpheme.



2) Noun and Verb

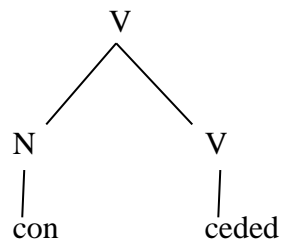
- a) “You would have left me behind long ago if I had not held on so tight. I *suppose* I should be grateful”

The morphological process of *suppose* (Verb) is *sup* (N), and then it is combined with *pose* (Verb). The first lexeme is *sup*. The word *sup* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *pose*. The word *pose* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “That somehow it would bring you joy if I *conceded* and left, leaving you...”.

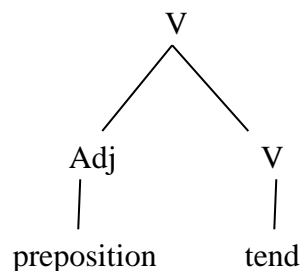
The morphological process of *conceded* (Verb) is *con* (N), and then it is combined with *ceded* (Verb). The first lexeme is *con*. The word *con* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *ceded*. The word *ceded* is also categorized as free morpheme.



3) Adjective and Verb

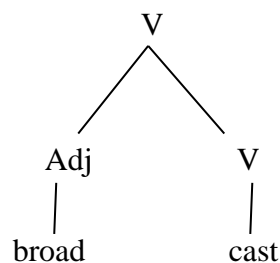
- a) “So many promises, empty. But I suppose I can *pretend*, for now. It is not hard.”

The morphological process of *pretend* (Verb) is *pre* (Adj), and then it is combined with *tend* (Verb). The first lexeme is *pre*. The word *pre* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *tend*. The word *tend* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “I just could not believe it was so casually *broadcast* over the web, and no one seemed to care”.

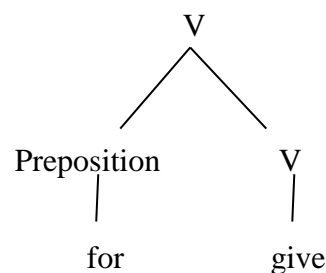
The morphological process of *broadcast* (Verb) is *broad* (Adj), and then it is combined with *cast* (Verb). The first lexeme is *broad*. The word *broad* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *cast*. The word *cast* is also categorized as free morpheme.



4) Preposition and Verb

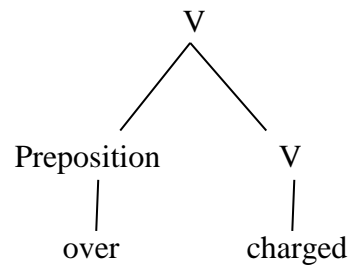
- a) “I’m trapped and I can never *forgive* you for keeping me here”.

The morphological process of *forgive* (Verb) is *for* (Adj), and then it is combined with *give* (Verb). The first lexeme is *for*. The word *for* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *give*. The word *give* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “It was the low stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when *overcharged* with awe.”

The morphological process of *overcharged* (Verb) is *over* (Adj), and then it is combined with *charged* (Verb). The first lexeme is *over*. The word *over* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *charged*. The word *charged* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- c. Compound Adjectives

Compound adjective is a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function an adjective. Compound word can be formed by several lexical categories which are combined into one word. The researcher found two formations of compound adjectives in novel *With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. Those are noun + adjective and preposition + adjective. Here, the researcher would present the distributions of compound adjectives formation of lexical categories. Those are as follows:

Table 4.5 The Distribution of Compound Adjective Formations

No.	The Lexical Categories	Occurances	Percentage %
1.	Noun + Adjective	13	68,7 %
2.	Preposition + adjective	6	31,3 %
Total		19	100 %

From the table above, the researcher got the frequency of the ditribution of compound Adjective formations found in novel *With eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning*. in addition, the researcher described the result of the research in a chart as followed:

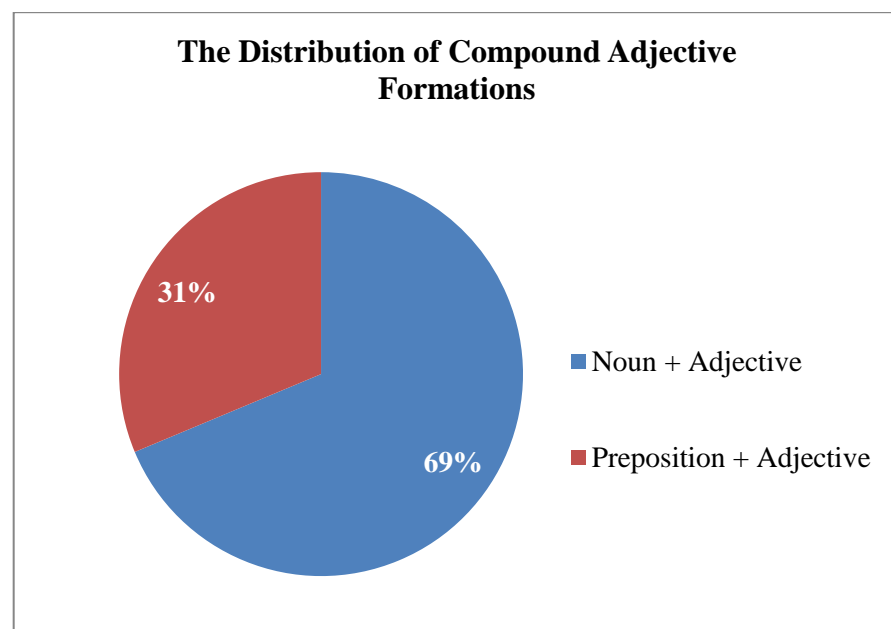
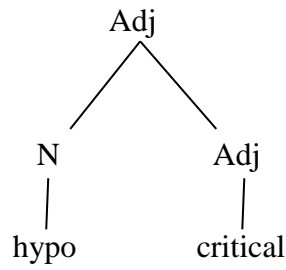


Figure 5: Distribution Of Compound Adjective Formations found in Novel With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning

1) Noun and Adjective

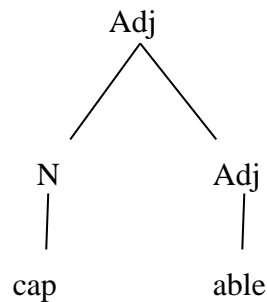
- a) "I could bear those
- hypocritical*
- smiles no longer!"

The morphological process of *hypocritical* (Adj) is *hypo* (N), and then it is combined with *critical* (Adj). The first lexeme is *hypo*. The word *hypo* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *critical*. The word *critical* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) I should have seen it in your eyes the day I met you and that horrible lie you told me what you were
- capable*
- of.

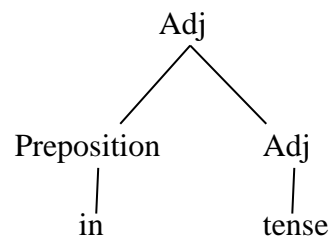
The morphological process of *capable* (Adj) is *cap* (N), and then it is combined with *able* (Adj). The first lexeme is *cap*. The word *cap* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *able*. The word *able* is also categorized as free morpheme.



2) Preposition and adjective

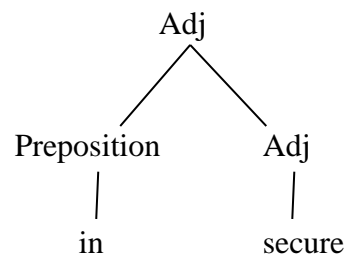
- a) “Suddenly, a jolt of *intense* fear and pain and indescribable in words, runs through me”.

The morphological process of *intense* (Adj) is *in* (Prepositio), and then it is combined with *tense* (Adj). The first lexeme is *in*. The word *in* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *tense*. The word *tense* is also categorized as free morpheme.



- b) “I remember she hardly ever left the house without straightening her hair because she was so *insecure* about it”.

The morphological process of *insecure* (Adj) is *in* (Prepositio), and then it is combined with *secure* (Adj). The first lexeme is *in*. The word *in* is free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is *secure*. The word *secure* is also categorized as free morpheme.



2. The Meaning of compound Words

a. Endocentric Compound

Endocentric compound is a compound which the meaning can be denoted by its head. The examples and formation of endocentric compounds are presented as follows:

1) *Paintbrush*

The compound word *paintbrush* (N) consist of two lexemes, *paint* (V) and *brush* (N). Based on Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of *paint* is an act to cover the surface of something with paint. Then, the word *brush* means an implement with a handle and hair used especially applying a liquid to a surface. The meaning of *paintbrush* can be identified from the head which is *brush*. This compound word is considered as an endocentric compound because the meaning can be identified from the head.

2) *Countdown*

The compound word *countdown* (N) consist of two lexemes, *count* (V) and *down* (Adv). Based on Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of *count* (V) is an act of determining the total number of something. Then, the meaning of *down* (Adv) is a lower place or position. The meaning of *countdown* can be identified from the head which is *count*. This compound word is considered as an endocentric compound because the meaning can be identified from the head.

3) *Bathroom*

The compound word *bathroom* (N) consist of two lexemes, *bath* (N) and *room* (N). Based on Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of *bath* (N) is an act or process of immersing and washing one's body in the water held by a bath. Then, the meaning of *room* (N) is a part of a building enclosed by walls, floor, and ceiling. The meaning of *bathroom* can be identified from the head which is *room*. This compound word is considered as an endocentric compound because the meaning can be identified from the head.

b. Exocentric Compound

Exocentric compound is a compound which the meaning does not follow from its parts' meaning. The examples of exocentric compound are presented as follows:

1) *Supposition*

The compound word *supposition* (N) consist of two lexemes, *sup* (N) and *position* (N). The meaning of *sup* (N) is a sip of liquid. Then. The meaning of *position* (N) is a place where someone or something is located. The meaning of compound word *supposition* cannot be identified from its parts. Therefore, this compound word is categorized as an exocentric compound.

2) *Hypocritical*

The compound word *Hypocritical* (Adj) consist of two lexemes, *hypo* (N) and *critical* (Adj). The meaning of *hypo* (N) is

an attack of hypoglycaemia. Then, the meaning of *critical* (Adj) is expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements. The meaning of compound word *hypocritical* is behaving in a way that suggests one has higher standards than is the case. The head of this compound word is not in the word *critical*. The meaning of this compound word cannot be identified from its parts. Therefore, *hypocritical* is categorized as an exocentric compound.

3) *Pleasure*

The compound word *pleasure* (N) consists of two lexemes, *plea* (N) and *sure* (Adj). The meaning of *plea* (N) is a request made in an urgent and emotional manner. Then, the meaning of *sure* (Adj) is certain to receive, get or do something. The meaning of compound word *pleasure* is a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment. The meaning of this compound word cannot be identified from its parts. Therefore, *pleasure* is categorized as an exocentric compound.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher discusses about conclusion of this research entitled *A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used in Novel `With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning` By Jason Miranda*. The conclusion is concluded from the research result and discussion that had been analyzed by the researcher.

Firstly is the types of compound words. The researcher analyzed three types of compound word. Those are compound nouns, compound verbs and compound adjectives. Compound nouns become the most dominant and the most productive compound in novel *With Eyes Close: The Color Of Drowning*. There are 51 compound nouns and it has the highest percentage about 50,5%. It is followed by compound verbs. There are 31 compound verbs and it has percentage about 30,7%. Meanwhile, compound adjectives as the least compound which are only 19 compound adjectives and it has percentage about 18,8%. The compound words have found 101 (100%) in total.

In novel *With Eyes Close: The Color Of Drowning*, the compound words have several formations. In compound noun, there are four formations which are formed by several lexical categories. There are noun + noun, verb + noun, adjective + noun, and preposition + noun. In compound verb there are four

formations which are verb + verb, noun + verb, adjective + verb, and preposition + verb. Meanwhile, there are two formations in compound adjective which are noun + adjective and preposition + adjective.

Secondly is the meaning of compound word. The classification of meaning is divided into two parts. Those are endocentric compound and exocentric compound. Endocentric compound is a compound which meaning can be denote by its head. Meanwhile, exocentric is a compound which meaning cannot be identified from its parts. In novel *With Eyes Close: The Color Of Drowning*, there are 56 words or 55,5% in endocentric compound words meaning and 45 words or 45,5% in exocentric compound meaning. The compound words have found 101 (100%) in total.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher recommends some suggestions. The following suggestion are as follows:

1. For the students

The students especially for English Students Department should learn more about compounding because it can help the student to understand the word formation process.

2. For the teacher

The teacher and educator should give the student experience and material about compounding especially of novel in learning literary work. So, the student can more understand how word is formed.

3. For further researcher

The researcher hopes that the result of this research can be used as a reference for other researcher who want to know about word formation and literary work especially in a novel. However, there are many thing that can be analyzed in word formation such as derivation, blending, clipping, acronym, etc. Meanwhile, in novel such as theme, setting, character, point of view, etc. Hence, for the next researcher has many those matters, and explore more deeply.

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LIST TYPES OF COMPOUND WORDS

No.	Compound Nouns
1	Addiction
2	Aluminum foil
3	Anything
4	Bathroom
5	Bittersweet
6	Black shadow
7	Blood spot
8	Children
9	Countdown
10	Desire
11	Foresight
12	Gentleman
13	Goodbye
14	Gravestone
15	Headrest
16	Hearty tone
17	Hellish tattoo
18	Helperone
19	Himself
20	Increase
21	Influence
22	Information
23	Inside
24	Interest
25	Madmen

26	Marrow
27	Massage
28	Masterpiece
29	Meantime
30	Midnight
31	Moonlight
32	Myself
33	Nothing
34	Outside
35	Paintbrush
36	Pleasure
37	Pollice office
38	Precaution
39	Repose
40	Sagacity
41	Seccret
42	Snapping
43	Someone
44	Something
45	Stomach pain
46	Sundown
47	Supposition
48	Themselves
49	Underbrush
50	Window
51	yourself

No.	Compound Verbs
1	Became
2	Because
3	Beget
5	Broadcast
4	Cannot
6	Concede
7	Decompose
8	Forgive
9	Give up
10	Grow old
11	Hearken
12	Indeed
13	Inhale

14	Inquire
15	Overchange
16	Present
17	Pretend
18	Recall
19	Refuse
20	Release
21	Remember
22	Remove
23	Replace
24	Reply
25	Resolve
26	Shoneout
26	Stabbed

28	Starlet
29	Suppose

30	Take over
31	Wash out

No.	Compound Adjectives
1	Capable
2	Cold-blooded
3	Definitive
4	Forever
5	Hyphocritical
6	Indescribable
7	Insecure
8	Intense
9	Long after
10	Nearby
11	Never-ending
12	Onetime
13	Passionate
14	Profound
15	Sometimes
16	Sprang up
17	Stand-alone
18	Underage
19	Whatever

LIST OF COMPOUND WORD MEANINGS

No.	Endocentric Compounds
1	Aluminum foil
2	Bathroom
3	Bittersweet
4	Black shadow
5	Blood spot
6	Broadcast
7	Cannot
8	Children
9	Cold-blooded
10	Concede
11	Countdown
12	Foreshight
13	Forever
14	Forgive
15	Gentleman
16	Gravestone
17	Headrest
18	Hearken
19	Heartytone
20	Hellish tattoo
21	Helperone
22	Himself
23	Indescribable
24	Inside
25	Madmen
26	Midnight
27	Moonlight
28	Myself

29	Never-ending
30	Nothing
31	Onetime
32	Outside
33	Overchange
34	Paintbrush
35	Passionate
36	Police office
37	Precautions
38	Present
39	Pretend
40	Recall
41	Remove
42	Replace
43	Secret
44	Shone out
45	Someone
46	Something
47	Stand-alone
48	Sundown
49	Themselve
50	Together
51	Underage
52	Underbrush
53	Wash out
54	Whatever
55	Whenever
56	Yourself

No.	Exocentric Compounds
1	Addiction
2	Anything
3	Approach
4	Became
6	Because
5	Become
7	Beget
8	Capable
9	Decompose
10	Desire

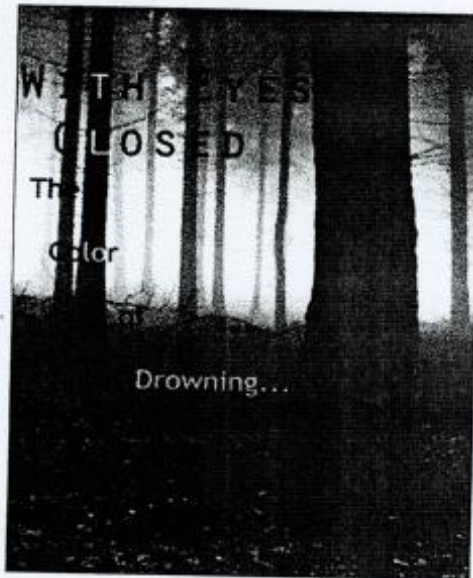
11	Goodbye
12	Hyphocritical
13	Increase
14	Indeed
15	Influence
16	Information
17	Inhale
18	Inquire
19	Insecure
20	Intense
21	Long after

22	Marrow
23	Massage
24	Masterpiece
25	Meantime
26	Nearby
27	Pickpocket
28	Pleasure
29	Profound
30	Redhead
31	Refuse
32	Release
33	Remember

34	Reply
35	Repose
36	Resolve
37	Sagacity
38	Snapping
39	Sprang up
40	Stabbed
41	Starled
42	Suppose
43	Supposition
44	Take over
45	Window

INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

A. Data Source



Title : With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning
Author : Jason Miranda
Genre : Fiction
Page : 220
Chapter : 12
Publication Date : 22 September 2009

B. Instrument of Compound Word Formations

1. Compound Noun

Table 1. The Formation of Compound Noun

No.	The Lexical Categories	Number
1.	Noun + Noun	
2.	Verb + Noun	
3.	Adjective + Noun	
4.	Preposition + Noun	
Total		

Table 2. The Formation of Compound Verb

No.	The Lexical Categories	Number
1.	Verb + Verb	3
2.	Noun + Verb	13
3.	Adjective + Verb	6
4.	Preposition + Verb	9
Total		31

3. Compound Adjective

Table 3. The Formation of Compound Adjective

No.	The Lexical Categories	Number
1.	Noun + Adjective	13
2.	Adjective + Adjective	-
3.	Preposition + Adjective	6
Total		19

C. Instrument of Compound Word Meanings

1. Endocentric Compound

Table 1. The Number of Endocentric Compound

No.	Compound Words	Number
1.	Compound Noun	31
2.	Compound Verb	14
3.	Compound Adjective	11
Total		56

2. Exocentric Compound

Table 2. The Number of Exocentric Compound

No.	Compound Words	Number
1.	Compound Noun	20
2.	Compound Verb	17
3.	Compound Adjective	8
Total		45

D. The Formula

The formula to figure out the percentage of compound word formations and compound word meanings are as follows:

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Data}}{\Sigma \text{ All the Data}} \times 100 \%$$

No.	Compound Word Formations	Σ Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Compound Noun	51	50%
2.	Compound Verb	31	31%
3.	Compound Adjective	19	19%
Σ All the Data		101	100%

No.	Compound Word Meanings	Σ Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Endocentric Compound	56	55%
2.	Exocentric Compound	45	45%
Σ All the Data		101	100%

LIST OF COMPOUND WORD FOUND IN THE NOVEL

About	
Above	
Acute	
Acuteness	
Addiction	Add (V) + diction (N) = compound noun
Againts	
Alive	
Almost	
Alone	
Along	
Already	
Although	
Alumunium foil	Aluminum (N) + foil (N) = compound noun
Always	
Another	
Anything	Any (Adj) + thing (noun) = compound noun
Anyway	
Approach	App (N) + touch (noun) = compound noun
Arise	
Around	
Auburn hair	
Awake	
Away	
Bathroom	Bath (n) + room (N) = compound noun
Beautiful gray	
Became	Be (V) + came (V) = compound verb
Because	Be (V) + cause (N) = compound verb
Become	Be (V) + come (V) = compound verb
Before	Be (V) + fore (

- Begets..... Be (V) + get (V) = compound verb
- Behind.....
- Better than.....
- Bitterness.....
- Bittersweet..... Bitter (Adj) + sweet (noun) = compound noun
- Black shadow..... Black (Adj) + shadow (N) = compound noun
- Blood spot..... Blood (N) + spot (N) = compound noun
- Blue eyes.....
- Breathless..... Breath (N) + less (Adj) = compound Adjective
- Broadcast..... Broad (Adj) + cast (Verb) = compound Verb
- Capable..... Cap (N) + able (Adj) = compound Adjective
- Carefully..... care (N) + full (Adj) = compound Adjective
- Causeless..... cause (N) + less (Adj) = compound Adjective
- Children..... child (N) + ren (N) = compound noun
- Close fastened.....
- Conceded..... con (N) + cede (V) = compound verb
- Consumed.....
- Countdown..... count (N) + down (Adj) = compound noun
- Crimson.....
- Dark lantern.....
- Darkness.....
- Decomposed..... De (Adj) + compose (V) = compound Verb
- Definitiveness.....
- Desire..... De (Adj) + sire (N) = compound noun
- Distinctness.....
- Dreadfully..... Dread (N) + full (Adj) = compound Adje
- Each time..... Each (Adj) + time (N) = compound noun
- Eighth night.....
- Every instant.....
- Every moment.....
- Every morning.....

Every night.....	
Every time.....	
Examined.....	
Example.....	
Excited.....	
Extent.....	
Farther.....	
Foresight.....	fore (N) + sight (N) = compound noun
Forever.....	for (pre) + ever () = compound Adjective
Forgive.....	for (pre) + give (V) = compound verb
Gentlement.....	gentle (Adj) + man (N) = compound noun
Goodbye.....	good (Adj) + bye (N)
Grave pile.....	
Gravestone.....	grave (Adj) + stone (N) = compound noun
Grew quicker.....	
Happen.....	
Headrest.....	head (N) + rest (N) = compound noun
Hearken.....	
Heart.....	
Heartless.....	
Hearty tone.....	hearty (Adj) + tone (N) = compound noun
Hellish tattoo.....	hellish (Adj) + tattoo (N) = compound noun
Helperone.....	helper (N) + one (Adj) = compound noun
Hidden.....	hid (V) + den (N) = compound noun
Himself.....	him (N) + self (N) = compound noun
However.....	
Hypocritical.....	hypo (N) + critical (Adj) = compound Adj
Increase.....	in (pre) + crease (N) = compound noun
Indeed.....	in (pre) + deed (V) = compound verb
Indescribable.....	in (pre) + describ () = compound Adj
Influence.....	in (pre) + fluence (N) = compound noun

Information.....	in (pre) + formation (N) : compound noun
Inhale.....	in (pre) + hale (V) : compound verb
Inquiring.....	in (pre) + quire (N) : compound verb
Insecure.....	in (pre) + secure (Adj) : compound Adj
Inside.....	in (pre) + side (N) : compound noun
Intense.....	in (pre) + tense (Adj) : compound Adj
Interesting.....	Inter (pre) + terest (N) : compound noun
Into.....	
Last time.....	last (Adj) + time : compound noun
Less waste.....	
Light heart.....	
Lighter tight.....	
Long fingers.....	
Long nights.....	
Long time.....	
Madmen.....	mad (Adj) + men (N) : compound noun
Madness.....	
Marrow.....	mar (V) + row (N) : compound noun
Massage.....	mas (N) + sage (N) : compound noun
Masterpiece.....	master (N) + piece (N) : compound noun
Maybe.....	
Meant.....	me (N) + ant (N) : compound verb
Meantime.....	mean (V) + time (N) : compound noun
Midnight.....	mid (Adj) + night (N) : compound noun
Mistake.....	
Mortal terror.....	
Motionless.....	
Muffled sound.....	
Multicolored.....	
Myself.....	my (N) + self (N) : compound noun
Needles.....	

Nothing	No (N) + thing (N); compound noun
Old house	
Outside	out (pre) + side (N); compound noun
Overcharged	over (pre) + charge (V); compound verb
Paintbrush	paint (V) + brush (N); compound noun
Painted	
Pale blue eye	
Passionate	passion (N) + ate (V); compound Adj
Perfect triumph	
Person	
Pleasure	plea (N) + sure (Adj); compound noun
Police office	police (N) + office (N); compound noun
Precautions	pre (Adj) + caution (N); compound noun
Presently	pre (Adj) + sent (V); compound verb
Pretend	pre (Adj) + tend (V); compound verb
Profound	pro (N) + found (V); compound Adj
Punishment	
Quick sound	
Reached	
Recall	Re (N) + call (V); compound verb
Refrained	Re (N)
Refuse	Re (N) + fuse (V); compound verb
Regardless	
Release	Re (N) + lease (V); compound verb
Remember	Re (N) + member (N); compound verb
Remove	Re (N) + move (N); compound verb
Replace	Re (N) + place (N); compound verb
Reply	Re (N) + ply (V); compound verb
Reposed	Re (N) + pose (N); compound noun
Resolved	Re (N) + solve (V); compound verb
Sadistic	

Sagacity.....	saga (N) + city (N) ; compound noun
Secret deeds.....	
Secretly.....	sec (N) + ret (V) ; compound noun
Shone out.....	shone (V) + out (Adj) ; compound verb
Shot out.....	shot (N) + out (Adj) ; compound Adj
Slight groan.....	
Smooth skin.....	
Snappig.....	snap (V) + ping (N) ; compound noun
So far.....	
Soft patter.....	
Somehow.....	some (Adj) + how ; compound Adverb
Someone.....	some (Adj) + one ; compound noun
Something.....	some (Adj) + thing (N) ; compound noun
Sometimes.....	some + time (N) ; compound Adj
Somewhere.....	some + where ; compound noun
Sprang up.....	sprang (V) + up ; compound Adj
Stabbed.....	stab (V) + bed (N) ; compound Verb
Startled.....	star (N) + let (V) ; compound verb
Stomach	
pain.....	stomach (N) + pain (N) ; compound noun
Stone dead.....	
Street door.....	
Suppose.....	sup (N) + pose (V) ; compound Verb
Supposition.....	sup (N) + position (N) ; compound noun
Take over.....	take (V) + over (pre) ; compound Verb
Themselves.....	them + self ; compound noun
There.....	
Thinking.....	
Together.....	
Took up.....	
Unaffected.....	

Uncontrollable.....

Uncontrollably.....

Unwanting.....

Useful.....

Wash out..... wash (V) + out (pre) : compound verb

Whatever..... what (N) + ever : compound Adj

Whenever..... when + ever : compound Adj

White skin.....

Window..... win (N) + dow (V) : compound noun

Within..... with (pre) + in (Adj) : compound Adj

Without..... with (pre) + out (Adj) : compound Adj

Yellow hair.....

Yourself..... your + self : compound noun

A. Compound words types

1. Compound Nouns

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

$$= \frac{51}{101} \times 100\%$$

$$= 50,5\% \rightarrow 50\%$$

2. Compound Verbs

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

$$= \frac{31}{101} \times 100\%$$

$$= 30,7\% \rightarrow 31\%$$

3. Compound Adjective

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

$$= \frac{19}{101} \times 100\%$$

$$= 18,8\% \rightarrow 19\%$$

B. Compound Word Meanings

1. Endocentric Compound

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

$$= \frac{56}{101} \times 100\%$$

$$= 55.5\% \rightarrow 55\%$$

2. Exocentric Compound

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

$$= \frac{45}{101} \times 100\%$$

$$= 44.5\% \rightarrow 44\%$$

C. Distribution of Compound word Formation

I. Compound Nouns Formation

a. Noun + noun

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

$$= \frac{19}{51} \times 100\%$$

$$= 37,3\% \rightarrow 37\%$$

b. Verb + noun

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

$$= \frac{9}{51} \times 100\%$$

$$= 17,7\% \rightarrow 18\%$$

c. Adjective + noun

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

$$= \frac{18}{51} \times 100\%$$

$$= 35,2\% \rightarrow 35\%$$

d. Preposition + noun

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

$$= \frac{5}{51} \times 100\%$$

$$= 9,8\% \rightarrow 10\%$$

2. Compound Verb Formations

a. Verb + Verb

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3}{31} \times 100\%$$

$$= 9,6\% \rightarrow 10\%$$

b. Noun + verb

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{13}{31} \times 100\%$$

$$= 41,9\% \rightarrow 42\%$$

c. Adjective + verb

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{6}{31} \times 100\%$$

$$= 19,4\% \rightarrow 19\%$$

d. Preposition + verb

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{31} \times 100\%$$

$$= 29,1\% \rightarrow 29\%$$

3. Compound Adjective Formations

a. Noun + Adjective

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{13}{19} \times 100\%$$

$$= 68,7\% \rightarrow 69\%$$

b. Preposition + adjective

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ data}}{\Sigma \text{ all data}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{6}{19} \times 100\%$$

$$= 31,3\% \rightarrow 31\%$$

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamualaikum wr.wb.

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd

NIP : 197506102008011014

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama mahasiswa : Indah Sri Handayani

NPM : 1601070019

Semester : 8

Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

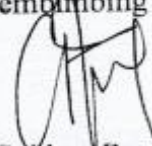
Judul skripsi : A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel 'With Eyes Closed The Color of Drowning' By Jason Miranda

Melalui surat pernyataan ini, Saya sebagai Pembimbing 2 mengizinkan mahasiswa bimbingan saya tersebut untuk melakukan Seminar Proposal tanpa menggunakan surat balasan Pra Survey dikarenakan sifat penelitiannya yang tidak membutuhkan surat pra-survey. Oleh karena itu, mahasiswa bimbingan saya tersebut tidak dapat melampirkan surat balasan pra-survey pada pendaftaran online ini.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya, semoga bapak/ibu dosen di FTIK dapat memakluminya.

Wassalamualaikum wr.wb.

Metro, 27 April 2020
Dosen Pembimbing 2



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
NIP. 197506102008011014

Maaf Bapak/Ibu dosen di FTIK, penelitian saya tidak menggunakan pra-survey. Karena penelitian saya tidak berhubungan dengan instansi maupun sekolah. Penelitian saya berjudul "A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used In Novel 'With Eyes Closed The Color Of Drowning' By Jason Miranda". Hal ini juga di dukung oleh dosen pembimbing 1 dan dosen pembimbing 2 saya untuk tidak menggunakan pra-survey pada penelitian ini. Berikut merupakan lampiran chat saya dengan dosen pembimbing 1 saya yaitu Bapak Ervan nurtawab, M.A., Ph.D serta surat pernyataan dari pembimbing 2 saya yaitu Bapak Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd yang mengizinkan untuk tidak menggunakan pra-survey.



Assalamualaikum Mr. Ervan,
Maaf sebelumnya jika saya mengganggu waktunya. Izin bertanya Mr., Terkait dengan judul proposal saya yang mengenai analisis novel, apakah perlu menyertakan surat pra survey ya mr.? Terimakasih banyak Mr. Sblumnya Wassalamu'alaikum.

Wa'alaikumsalam. Indah tahn masaknya jadi kajian Sastra. Sy kurang paham apa fungsi surat pra survey utk model kajian ini. Tanyakan ke pembimbing 2 ya, saya ikut.

Maaf sebelumnya mr, indah sudah bertanya kepada pembimbing 2, dan pembimbing 2 mengatakan bahwa tidak harus melampirkan surat pra survey karna proposal indah termasuk kedalam kajian sastra dan perpustakaan juga sedang tutup mr.

Ya ikuti



bertanya kepada pembimbing 2, dan pembimbing 2 mengatakan bahwa tidak harus melampirkan surat pra survey karna proposal indah termasuk kedalam kajian sastra dan perpustakaan juga sedang tutup mr.

Ya ikuti

Baik mr. Terimakasih

Maaf Mr., Jdi apakah indah boleh tidak melampirkan surat pra survey ya Mr.? Sesuai dengan izin mr. selama pembimbing 1 dan pembimbing 2, karna perpustakaan juga sedang dalam kondisi tutup mr. untuk meminta surat balasan pra survey.

Anda

Maaf sebelumnya mr, indah sudah bertanya kepada pembimbing 2, dan pembimbing 2 mengatakan bahwa tidak harus melampirkan surat pra survey karna proposal

ini kan sdh dijawab pembimbing 2.

Baik mr.

Saya memohon bapak/ibu dosen di FTIK dapat memakluminya. Karena sifat penelitian saya yang tidak membutuhkan surat pra-survey sehingga saya tidak dapat melampirkan surat balasan pra-survey pada pendaftaran online ini. Sebelumnya saya mohon maaf yang sebesar-besarnya dan saya harap bapak/ibu dosen di FTIK dapat memakluminya.

Wassalamu'alakum wr.wb.

Hormat saya,
Indah Sri Handayani



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO 80
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

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Nomor : B-1327/In.28.1/J/TL.00/6/2020
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Metro, 17 Juni 2020

Kepada Yth.,

1. Ervan Nurtawab, MA, Ph.D (Pembimbing I)
2. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd. (Pembimbing II)

Di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan studinya, maka kami mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu untuk membimbing mahasiswa dibawah ini:

Nama : Indah Sri Handayani
NPM : 1601070019
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : TBI
Judul : A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING' BY JASON MIRANDA

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Dosen Pembimbing, membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal sampai dengan penulisan skripsi, dengan ketentuan sbb:
 - a. Dosen pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan mengoreksi skripsi Bab I s.d Bab IV setelah dikoreksi pembimbing II.
 - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan mengoreksi skripsi Bab I s.d Bab IV sebelum dikoreksi pembimbing I.
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 4 (empat) semester sejak SK Pembimbing Skripsi ditetapkan oleh Fakultas
3. Diwajibkan mengikuti pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah/skripsi yang ditetapkan oleh IAIN Metro
4. Banyaknya halaman skripsi antara 60 s.d 120 halaman dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
 - a. Pendahuluan \pm 1/6 bagian
 - b. Isi \pm 2/3 bagian
 - c. Penutup \pm 1/6 bagian

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Ketua Jurusan TBI

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd
Telp. 41506102008011014



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
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**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-543/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/06/2020**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : INDAH SRI HANDAYANI
NPM : 1601070019
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2019 / 2020 dengan nomor anggota 1601070019.

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas dari pinjaman buku Perpustakaan dan telah memberi sumbangan kepada Perpustakaan dalam rangka penambahan koleksi buku-buku Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 25 Juni 2020
Kepala Perpustakaan



Drs. Mokhtaridi Sudin, M.Pd
NIP. 1958083119810301001

SURAT KETERANGAN

82

Ketua JURUSAN Tadris Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Indah sri Handayani

NPM : 1601070019

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Angkatan : 2016

Telah menyerahkan buku berjudul : Teaching Literature A Companion

Metro,

Ketua Jurusan TBI



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd

NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua JURUSAN Tadris Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Indah sri Handayani

NPM : 1601070019

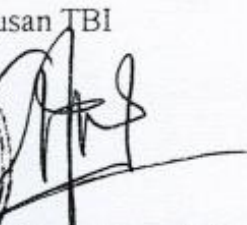
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Angkatan : 2016

Telah menyerahkan buku berjudul : Teaching Literature A Companion

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Ketua Jurusan TBI



Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

83

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-1466/In.28/D.1/TL.00/06/2020
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN
METRO
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-1465/In.28/D.1/TL.01/06/2020,
tanggal 23 Juni 2020 atas nama saudara:

Nama : **INDAH SRI HANDAYANI**
NPM : 1601070019
Semester : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING' BY JASON MIRANDA".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

23 Juni 2020
Wakil Dekan I,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
19670531 199303 2 003



SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.16/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/07/2020

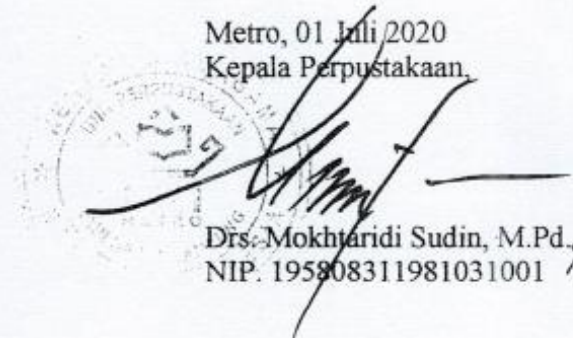
Berdasarkan Surat Tugas Nomor : B-1465/In.28/D.1/TL.01/06/2020 tanggal 23 Juni 2020 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama : INDAH SRI HANDAYANI
NPM : 1601070019
Semester : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING' BY JASON MIRANDA." di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 01 Juli 2020
Kepala Perpustakaan.



Drs. Mokhtaridi Sudin, M.Pd.
NIP. 195808311981031001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: B-1465/In.28/D.1/TL.01/06/2020

Wakil Dekan I Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro,
menugaskan kepada saudara:

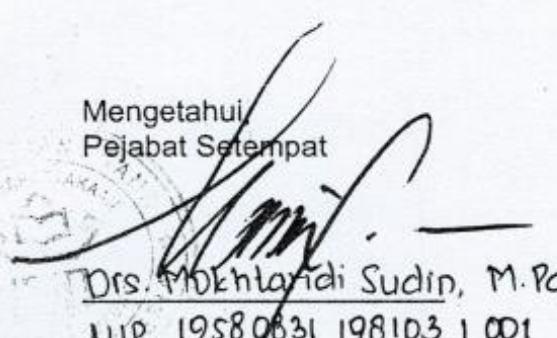
Nama : **INDAH SRI HANDAYANI**
NPM : 1601070019
Semester : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN NOVEL 'WITH EYES CLOSED: THE COLOR OF DROWNING' BY JASON MIRANDA".
 2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 23 Juni 2020

Mengetahui
Pejabat Setempat


Drs. Moekhtardi Sudin, M.Pd.
NIP. 19580631 198103 1 001



CURRICULUM VITAE



INDAH SRI HANDAYANI was born in Tambah Dadi, on September 9th 1997. She is the youngest daughter of happy couple namely Mr. Sugiman and Mrs. Sukarti. She was graduated her primary school of Bustanul Athfal on 2004. She took her elementary school for 6 years at SD Negeri 1 Tambah Dadi from 2004-2010. She continued her study in SMP Negeri 1 Purbolinggo then graduated on 2013. After she graduated from junior high school, she decided to continue her study in vocational high school at SMK Negeri 1 Sukadana. She took Computer and Network Engineering major then graduated on 2016. Then, she was registered as an S1 student of English Educational in state Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Metro on 2016-2020. Many things that she has gotten during his study at IAIN Metro and she hopes get job soon after graduated from the institute.