AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS
IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

By:

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
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AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS
IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

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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1444 H / 2022

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The Honorable the Head of Tarbiyah Department

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

We have given guidance and enough improvement to undergraduate thesis script which

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in

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Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb.

      Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka Skripsi yang disusun oleh:

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Judul Skripsi   : AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

Sudah kami dapat setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqosyahkan, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL. Written by: Dela Silviana Putri, Student Number 1801070016, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Friday, December 23rd 2022 at 08.00 - 10.00 AM.

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AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS
IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

ABSTRACT

By:
DELA SILVIANA PUTRI

The purpose of this research is to find out the types and the meaning of the compound words found in novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel, and also the application in teaching and learning English. This research used the compound word theory proposed by Plag (2003).

This research is a qualitative research. The data of this research are compound words that obtained from the novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel. To collect the data, the researcher read the novel in order to find out the compound words, then marked by underlining each compound word found.

The study found 153 data of compound word in the novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel. Specifically, based on the type of compound words, there were 104 data of nominal compound, 34 data of adjectival compound, and 11 data of verbal compound. Meanwhile, based on the contextual meaning of compound word, there were 76 data of exocentric compound, 75 data of endocentric compound, and 2 data of copulative compound.

Keywords: *compound words, morphology, novel,*

ANALISIS KATA MAJEMUK BAHASA INGGRIS PADA NOVEL BERJUDUL "THE DUCHESS" KARYA DANIELLE STEEL

ABSTRAK

Oleh:
DELA SILVIANA PUTRI

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan arti dari kata majemuk yang terdapat dalam novel *The Duchess* karya Danielle Steel, serta penerapannya dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kata majemuk yang dikemukakan oleh Plag (2003).

Penelitian ini merupakan kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah kata majemuk yang diperoleh dari novel *The Duchess* karya Danielle Steel. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti membaca keseluruhan isi novel untuk menemukan kata majemuk, kemudian ditandai dengan menggarisbawahi setiap kata majemuk yang ditemukan.

Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 153 data kata majemuk dalam novel *The Duchess* karya Danielle Steel. Secara khusus, berdasarkan jenis kata majemuk, terdapat 104 data kata majemuk nominal, 34 data kata majemuk sifat, dan 11 data kata majemuk verbal. Sedangkan berdasarkan makna kontekstual kata majemuk, terdapat 76 data kata majemuk eksosentrik, 75 data kata majemuk endosentrik, dan 2 data kata majemuk kopulatif.

Kata kunci: *kata majemuk, morfologi, novel,*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

Name   : Dela Silviana Putri

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

Metro, December 5th, 2022

The Researcher,

DELA SILVIANA PUTRI
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Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

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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, 5 Desember 2022

Penulis,

DELA SILVIANA PUTRI
St. Number 1801070016

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MOTTO

يَرۡفَعِ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ مِنكُمۡ وَٱلَّذِينَ أُوتُوا۟ ٱلۡعِلۡمَ دَرَجَٰتٍۚ

Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who

were given knowledge, by degrees,

(Q.S Al-Mujadalah: 11).

Allah akan meninggikan orang-orang yang beriman di antaramu

dan orang-orang yang diberi ilmu pengetahuan beberapa derajat,

(Q.S Al-Mujadalah: 11).

DEDICATION PAGE

I proudly dedicate this undergraduate thesis with sincerity and love to:

Firstly, my beloved parents, Mr. Tri Handoyo and Mrs. Puji Astuti who always support and pray for me with their endless love. My beloved sisters and brothers, Dini Auliana Putri, Diva Firahma Putri, Krisna Wenda Darmawan, M. Nathan Darmawan who always give support and encouragement.

Secondly, all of my dearest friends (Amalia, Anita, Indry, Irfan, Lutfia, Putri, Sylva, Vivi, and Yovi). Thank you so much for always help, support, and give me suggestions in finishing this undergraduate thesis.

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All praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, who never ceases to shower grace and blessings on His creatures. Sholawat and salutations may always be delivered to our prophet, Muhammad SAW, who has guided his people to the right path in life. The researcher is very grateful to Allah SWT for the opportunity to complete this undergraduate thesis entitled, "AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL". This undergraduated thesis is arranged as a fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in English Education Department of IAIN Metro.

In this opportunity, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude especially to:

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2. Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd, as the dean of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of IAIN Metro Lampung.

3. Andianto, M.Pd, as the chief of English Education Department of IAIN Metro Lampung.

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6. All of her friends in English Education Department of IAIN Metro part in support system, thanks for everything in helping the researcher to finish this undergraduate thesis.

The researcher hopes this research will be useful for all the readers. Suggestions and criticism will be accepted in order to improve this undergraduate thesis.

Metro, 5th December 2022
The researcher,

Dela Silviana Putri
NPM. 1801070016

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

A language is a tool used by humans to interact or communicate with others. Language can be in the form of body movements or sounds produced by our mouth. Language is indispensable and can't be separated in human daily life. In everyday life, humans use language to convey their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Each country has its own languages, it can even be further divided into regional languages. So, we need one language that can be used internationally, namely English.

English is the world's most commonly used international communication tool. Therefore, learning English has become a top priority in many countries as a communication tool in the age of globalization. Because the demand for foreign language skills is increasing as science, technology, information, and other fields advance. If a person is fluent in a foreign language, he will be able to communicate more freely with people from other countries. According to the various points of view presented above, learning a foreign language is extremely important for all types of needs and extremely beneficial for understanding between individuals, groups, and nations.

In teaching and learning English, learning media is very important to help students master the language. Many types of media can be used in the teaching and learning process, one of which is literary work. Literature plays an important role in teaching basic language skills such as reading, writing,

listening, and speaking, as well as increasing learners' competence in all of these skills. Furthermore, literature helps students improve their grammar as well as their vocabulary. It introduces students to many of the most common structural and syntactical devices in English. Students learn about various ways of pronouncing sentences, conveying ideas, and expressing emotions. As a result, literature effectively and interestingly develops students' communicative abilities.

Moreover, nowadays, interest in literary work, especially novels, is increasing. This situation can be used in learning English, namely using novel media to improve English skills. In the novel, there are thousands of vocabularies that can certainly improve vocabulary mastery. In addition, novels deal with themes and topics that are intrinsically interesting, because they are part of the human experience designed to attract the reader's attention. Novels can also develop oral and written language skills and present a unique way that encourages students to be involved and interested in the reading process.

However, when reading a novel, there may be some vocabularies that we do not understand. By paying attention to the morphological aspect, namely the formation of words, such as compound words, the reader gains clarity in understanding the meaning of the novel, so that the reader can improve the understanding of the text being read. As Obediat states that literature assists students to be proficient in English like a native speaker, expressing their ideas in proper English, learning the features of modern

English, learning how the English linguistic system is used to communicate, seeing how idiomatic expressions are used, speaking clearly, precisely, and concisely.[1]

Morphology is the study of the word structure, how the smallest unit of language called morpheme formed a larger unit called word. Word is an important part of a language that conveys meaning. It is a language unit that can stand alone, it can be a single morpheme or a combination of several morphemes. This combination process is called a word-formation process. The word-formation process or it is also called a morphological process is important because it deals with how words are formed and the meaning of those words. There are many ways to form a new word in the word-formation process.

Compounding is one of the word-formation processes that result from the joining of two or more words to produce a new word. This word-formation process not only produces new words but also produces a new meaning. The new meaning that is formed can be in the form of a meaning that is similar or can be also very different from the original words that formed it. Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that compounding is important related to the phenomenon of forming a word.

Moreover, compound words are very effective at increasing a language's vocabulary. One word can be paired with another to create a new meaning, whether it is a similar meaning or a completely new one. This can

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[1] Abdollah Keshavarzi, "Use of Literature in Teaching English" (*Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences,* Vol. 46, 2012, 554-559).

explain the role linguistic morphology in teaching and learning English in the classroom. The teacher can use novel as a learning media to create a variety of engaging learning activities, such as finding and analyzing compound words found in novels that can help students improve their English vocabulary mastery. Novels can be utilized as engaging teaching materials for students to learn English compound words. Beside, this research expected to contribute in teaching and learning English as an additional material in teaching Morphology especially the material about Compounding. Furthermore, this research can increase morphological awareness that can help students to familiarize with word formation and with the meaning. The students also tend to have larger vocabulary and better reading comprehension.

Compound words can be found in reading materials such as course books, magazines, newspapers, or novels. In this case, the researcher chooses a novel as the material to be analyzed, it is a novel entitled *The Duchess* written by Danielle Steel. This novel was chosen as the object of the research because this English novel was written by a native speaker, so it can be ascertained that this novel has met the standards of English writing. The vocabulary used in this novel is also very varied so that it can enrich the readers' vocabulary mastery. In addition, the main factor in choosing this novel is that there are many compound words found in this novel. Therefore, this study will be conducted to analyze the types and meanings of compound words because the researcher is interested in knowing more depth about how

a new word is formed, especially through the compounding. Thus, this research is entitled, **AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL.**

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background presented above, the researcher has decided to make formulation of the research question as follows:

1. What are the types of the compound word found in novel The Duchess by Danielle Steel?

2. What is the meaning of the compound word found in novel The Duchess by Danielle Steel?

C. Objective and Benefit of Study

1. Objective

Based on the research question above, the researcher has the objectives of this research as follows:

a) To find out the types of the compound words found in the novel The Duchess by Danielle Steel.

b) To know the meaning of the compound words found in the novel The Duchess by Danielle Steel.

2. Benefit of Study

In general, this research would be expected to enlarge the reader's knowledge and understanding about word formation process, especially compound words in the novel "The Duchess by Danielle Steel". Furthermore, the research also expected this research could provide benefits as follow:

a) For the students

Students will develop a better understanding of the meanings of English compound words and enrich their vocabulary mastery. The result of this research also could give some contributions for the English students who want to learn in more depth about the linguistics in the morphology, especially in compound word.

b) For other researchers

The researcher hopes that this research can be an additional reference for other researchers who will conduct similar research on this topic.

D. Prior Research

There are several previous studies that have been carried out related to morphology, especially to the topic of compound word. The first research conducted by Raflis (2019), entitled *"Analysis of Open Compound Words".*[2] This research conducted to analyze the compound word separated or it is

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[2] Raflis Fadlan Ihsan, "Analysis of the English Open Compound Words" (*Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic (JIPS)*, Vol.3, No.1, 2019).

called open compound word. The object of this research is Jakarta Post Newspaper. Based on the research, the findings show that compound words can be formed in several ways such as the combination of Noun + Noun, Noun + Verb, Noun + Adverb, Verb + Preposition, Adverb + Adverb, and other ways. Second, the findings show that compounding especially in separate word combination creates a different meaning by combining one word with another word.

Moreover, the other research that analyzed compound words proposed by Gina Lora Yusuf (2017) entitled *"Analysis of The English Closed Compound Words"*.[3] This research only focuses on closed compound words, namely compound words that are united or the writing of the words combined found in Jakarta Post. Based on the result, it shows that compound words consist of or combined of Noun + Noun, Noun + Adverb, Noun + Verb, Noun + Preposition, suffix, determiner, pronoun, exclamation, or the other way. Moreover, some compound words have the same meaning as the fundamental term before they are joined, while others have a different meaning after they are combined.

However, there is also the researcher who analyzed the compound word that related to COVID-19 pandemic. This research paper was aimed to describe the formation and the meaning of compound words found in The Jakarta Post's Health Column Article on Third Week of April 2020. The research was conducted by Felix Stefani Sisvinda (2021) entitled "English

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[3] Yusuf G, "Analysis of The English Closed Compound Words" (*Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, Vol.1, No.1, 2017), 14-23.

Compound Words Used in The Jakarta Post Health Column on Third Week of April 2020".[4] The result of this research shows that from 26 total data of compound words, there are 22 data (84.6%) are classified as compound noun, 3 data (11.5%) are classified as compound adjective, and only 1 data (3.90%) classified as compound verb. The most dominant lexical category is from compound nouns which are Noun + Noun and Adjective + Noun.

Based on the previous researches above, the similarity between this research and the three previous researches above is this research will analyze the same object that is compound words. Meanwhile, the distinction of these studies is in the focus of study. The first previous study only focused on analyzing the open compound words, while the second previous study only focused on analyzing the closed compound words and the meaning of compound words, and the third previous study only focused on analyzing the compound words that related to COVID-19 pandemic. Another distinction is that the three previous studies above use news articles as a research media, whereas this study will focus on analyzing all the types and meanings of compound words based on Plag's theory and will use the novel as a research media. It is a novel entitled *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel.

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[4] Felix Stefani Sisvinda. "English Compound Words Used in The Jakarta Post Health Column on Third Week of April 2020" (*Professional Journal of English Education (PROJECT)*. Vol.4, No. 4, July 2021).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Morphology

Morphology is one of the sub-fields in linguistics that studies about word formation. The etymology of Morphology is Greek *morph-* which means shape of form and *–ology* which means a subject of study, so Morphology means the study of form as Yule said in his book. The term of Morphology was originally only used in Biology, namely the study of the structure of organisms. However, over time, around the middle of the nineteenth century, the term Morphology also began to be used in the study of language. This Morphology is used to describe the study and analysis of basic elements in language research. These elements are morpheme.[5] In addition, another definition comes from Lieber, he stated that Morphology is the study of words and word formation.[6] This includes how new words are coined in the languages and how word forms vary depending on how they're used in sentences.[7]

Furthermore, Aronoff and Fudeman define Morphology as a system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.[8] The last definition comes from Haspelmath who defines Morphology as the study of the

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[5] George Yule, *The Study of Language 4th Ed* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 67.

[6] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 8.

[7] *Ibid.,* 2.

[8] Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology? 2nd ed.* (Oxford: Blackwell Publising, 2011), 2.

combination of morphemes to yield words.[9] This is the simplest definition and focuses more on how morphemes combine to form a word. Morphology can't be separated from morpheme, which is the smallest unit of language that has meaning and grammatical function that cannot be divided into smaller units. A morpheme can be a word such as *walk* or a meaningful piece of word, such as *–ed* in walked or *–ing* in walking.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that Morphology is a science that studies words, including the structure of a word and the process of a word formed from elements called morpheme. If the morphemes are combined, there will be affixed word, repeated words, or compound words. For example, the morpheme *cook*. This morpheme can change, which will affect the type and meaning. The c*ook* morpheme can change into *cooks*, *cooking*, *cooked*, *cooker*, or *cookbook*.

B. The Concept of Compounding

1. The Definition of Compounding

Compounding is one of the word formation processes in Morphology. According to Plag states that, compounding or sometimes also called as 'composition' is the combination of two words to form a new word. This definition makes two significant assumptions. First, compounds are made up of two (and no more) elements. Second, these elements are words. However, justification is required for these two

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[9] Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), 3.

assumptions. After further study, it was found that not all compound words only consist of two elements, but there are also those that consist of three, four, five or even more members.[10] In addition, the elements that make up a compound word are not only consist of words. Roots or even larger units such as phrases can also be elements in the compounding process. Therefore, based on these facts, Plag modify the definition of compound above to become, "A compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word, or a phrase, and the second of which is either a root or a word".[11]

A similar definition is also put forward by Katamba and Stonham that a compound word consist of at least two bases which are both words or roots.[12]

Another definition was put forward by Lieber who said that Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. In English, the base used to compose compound words is generally a free base, as in *snowman* which consists of two nouns, namely *snow* and *man*; *greenhouse* which consists of an adjective *green* and a noun *house*.[13]

From the three perspectives, it can be concluded that compounding is a morphological process, namely the formation of new words obtained

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[10] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 133.

[11] *Ibid.* 135.

[12] Francis Katamba and Stonham, *Modern Linguistics Morphology 2ⁿᵈ edition* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006), 55.

[13] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 43.

by combining two or more elements (it can be words, roots, or even phrases) to form a new word with a new meaning.

Here is the example of compound word.

```
              V
             / \
            /   \
           /     \
          V       N
        Break    fast
```
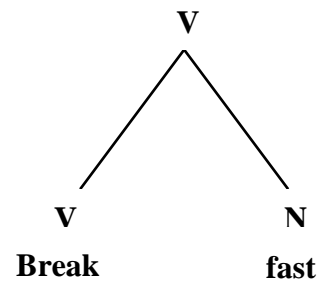
Based on the tree diagram above, the word *break* and *fast* combine to form a compound word, *breakfast.* The word *breakfast* includes **nominal compound**. It consists of the word *break* as a verb and the word *fast* as a noun.

Then, the next example with a more complex analysis is:
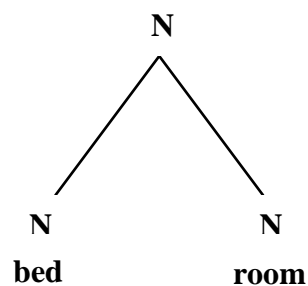
```
              N
             / \
            /   \
           /     \
          N       N
         bed     room
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *bedroom* is formed from a combination of two elements, namely *bed* and *room***.** This compound word is categorized as nominal compound types because the word *bedroom* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed from the noun and noun form, the word *bed* is a

noun and the word *room* is a noun. The word *bed* means a household piece of furniture that is used to lie down while sleeping. The word *room* has the meaning of a place which is a part of the interior of a building that usually separated by walls. These two words, *bed* and *room* combine and form a new word *bedroom* which means a room used to rest or sleep.

2. **The Meaning of Compound Word**

From the point of view of its 'head', compound word is classified into endocentric, exocentric, and copulative to know the meaning of the compound word.

a. Endocentric Compounds

An endocentric compound is a compound that has a head and the compound's actual meaning is always the same as the referent of its head.[14] It means that we can know the core meaning of a compound word by looking at the meaning contained of its head. For example, *goldfish*. *Goldfish* has a head, *fish.* So, we can know that *goldfish* is a kind of fish which has a similar color like gold. Another example is *sailboat* which has a head, *boat.* Thus, *sailboat* is a kind of boat used for sailing.

We may determine from these two examples that this type of compound has its semantic head inside the compound word, which is why these compound are known as endocentric compound.

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[14] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009)*,* 48.

b. Exocentric Compounds

A compound can be called exocentric if the compound has no head and the meaning of the compound cannot be determined from the elements in the compound. The fact that no internal element determines the word class of these headless compounds (i.e., they have no internal 'centre') has caused some grammarians to label them exocentric – that is, having a 'centre' outside themselves, figuratively speaking.[15]

For example *loudmouth* is neither a kind of mouth nor a loud thing, but it is a kind of person who talk a lot in an unpleasant and offensive way. As well as *a killjoy* is neither a kind of joy nor about a kill thing, but it is a kind of person who purposefully ruins the enjoyments of other people.

c. Copulative Compounds

In addition to endocentric and exocentric compounds, there is another type of compound proposed by Plag, namely copulative compounds. This type of compound doesn't have a head since all of the members of the compounds are equally significant, hence no single member can be designated as a head. For example, *bittersweet*. It cannot be said that *bittersweet* is a kind of bitter or a kind of sweet because both members of the compound are equally

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[15] Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd., 2002), 65.

essential. Other examples are *singer-songwriter*, *sleepwalk*, *doctor-patient*, *etc*.

From the examples above, we can see the fact that neither of the two members of the compound word seems to be more important than the other. This can happen because they have two semantic heads and neither of which is subordinate to the other. Since neither member is semantically prominent, but both members contribute equally to the compound's meaning, these compounds have been called copulative compound.[16]

3. The Characteristics of Compound Word

a. The Structure of Compound

Compounds have internal structure in the same way that derived words do, and that structure can be represented in the form of word trees.[17]

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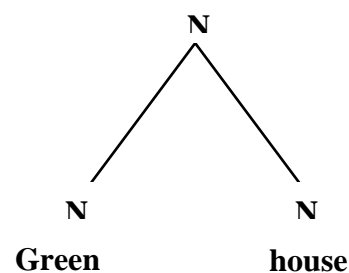
[16] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 146.
[17] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 43.

The structure of English compounds:

[X Y]$_Y$

X = {root, word, phrase}

Y = {root, word}

$_Y$ = grammatical properties inherited from Y

It is a compound template which proves us that compounds are binary and which types of elements can occupy which positions. It also indicates that the right-hand member is the head.

b. The Forms of Compounds

Compound words can be written in three forms, namely open compound, closed compound, and hyphenated compound.

1) Open Compound

The term 'open compound' refers to a compound word that is written as two separate words but spoken as one word with its own meaning.[18] Open compound is possibly the most difficult to identify. Open compound appears to be two independent words, but they aren't because they describe the same thing. Here are some examples of open form compound: *real estate*, *high school*, *middle class*, *post office*, etc.

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[18] *Jimmi, Juniato Sidauruk, "Mastering Compound Word for Teachers and Learners of English" (Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra, Vol. 12, No.1, 2020), 32.*

2) Closed Compound

Closed compound is the two words are joined without the use of a hyphen or a space. *Baseball, sailboat, windfall, extraordinary, wildcat, worldwide, Northwest, Railway,* and *birthday* are some other examples of closed compound words.

3) Hyphenated Compound

Hyphenated compound is the easiest compound word to be identified because it is hyphened, such as: *check-up, check-in, Asian-American, editor-in-chief, mother-in-law, dry-cleaning, well-being, singer-songwriter, one-half, runner-up, sixteen-years old.*

c. **More on the Structure of Compounds: The Notion of Head**

The vast majority of compounds are inferred from the fact that the left- hand member alters the right-hand member in some way, such as *to deep-fry* is a verb designating a kind of frying. Thus, we can say that the compound exhibits the so-called modifier head structure. The term "head" refers to the most important component of a complicated linguistic structure. Compound in English have a very significant systematic property in terms of their head: their head

always appears on the right-hand side, the so-called right-hand head rule. [19]

In addition, the head in compound words mostly inherits its semantic and syntactic components. The head determines the grammatical category, for example, if the head is a noun, then the compound word will have a grammatical category as a noun (e.g. *gentleman*); if the head is a verb, then the compound word will have a grammatical category as a verb (e.g. *sky-dive*).

Another characteristic of the head of a compound word is that when a multiplication occurs, the multiplication occurs in the head, not in the non-head.

d. Stress of Compound

The stress pattern of compounds differs from that of phrases. This is especially true for nominal compound, hence the discussion of compound stress that follows is limited to nominal compound. Compounds are stressed on the first element, whereas phrases are stressed phrase-finally, that is on the last word as Chomsky and Halle capture a systematic difference between phrase and compound stress. They proposed the so-called nuclear stress rule (phrasal stress is on the last word of the phrase) and the so-called compound stress

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[19] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 135.

rule (stress is on the left-hand element of a compound).[20]

Some of pronunciation teachers summarize the entire concept of compound stress in five rules:

1) The stress is on the first element in compounds made up of two nouns, for example, *TYPEwriter, SUNrise, TEA-cup, SUITcase.*

2) Stress is placed on the second word in compounds with an adjectival first element and *–ed* at the end, for example, *bad-TEMpered, heavy-HANDed.*

3) Compounds that contain a number as the first element have a high final stress, for example, *three-WHEELer, second-CLASS, five-FINGer.*

4) Adverbial compounds are typically final-stressed, for example, *head-FIRST, north-EAST, downSTREAM.*

5) Compounds with an adverbial first element that functions as a verb are stressed at the end, for example, *downGRADE, ill-TREAT.*[21]

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[20] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 137.

[21] Metin Yurtbasi, "Stress Placement on Phrases and Compounds in English" (*International Online Journal of Primary Education*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2017), 43.

4. The Types of Compound Word

According to Plag, he mentions in his book *Word-Formation in English*, that there are four types of compound word formed from lexical categories, such as nominal compounds, adjectival compounds, verbal compounds, and neoclassical compounds.[22]

a. Nominal Compounds

Nominal compounds, also known as compound nouns are made up of two or more nouns that combine to form a single unit. A compound noun is made up of two separate words, words joined by a hyphen, or two words combined. Moreover, a compound noun is a fixed expression composed of two or more words that function as nouns.[23]

Compound nouns are the most productive type of compound in English. There are several ways to form nominal compounds. The first process is verb−noun compounds, for example *swimsuit*, *swearword*, and *playboy*. The second process is noun−noun compounds, for example *database*, *suitcase*, and *bar code*. The third process is adjective−noun, for example *blackboard*, *faint heart*, and

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[22] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 144.

[23] Kassow, H. Nasser, *Compound and Complex Words in English* (University of Zakho, 2013), 10.

bigwig. The forth process is preposition−noun, for example *afterbirth*, *underarm*, and *outpost*.[24]

b. Adjectival Compounds

A compound adjective is a single adjective that consists of more than one word. To indicate that a compound adjective is a single adjective, the words in the compound adjective are usually separated by hyphens. In an adjectival compound, the non-heads can be nouns or other adjectives. The non-head element can function as a modifier or, given the appropriate adjective head.

Adjectival compounds can be formed in a variety of ways. First, noun−adjective compound, for example *sky-high*, *sugar-free*, and *oil-rich*. The next process is adjective−adjective compound, for example *red-hot*, *grey-green*, and *well-known*. The other process is preposition−adjective compound, for example *overactive*.

c. Verbal Compounds

Verbal compounds are made up of two or more words that combine to form a single verb. Compounding verbs are much less common than affixation verbs. Nevertheless, there are several types that can be distinguished based on their structure. The first process is verb−verb compound, for example *stir-fry* and *freeze-dry*. The second process is called noun−verb compound, for example *sky-dive*

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and *hand-wash*. The next process is adjective−verb compound, for example *whitewash*, *highlight*, and *broadcast*. The forth process is preposition−verb compound, for example *underline*, *overcook*, and *oversleep*.

d. Neoclassical Compounds

Neoclassical compounds consist of lexemes that are originally borrowed from Latin or Greek, but their combinations are of modern origin. Therefore, the combination of the two elements is called neoclassical. An example of a neoclassical compound is *biography*. In Greek, *bio-* has the meaning of *life*. The following are some forms that can be argued to belong to the class of neoclassical forms:[25]

Table 2.1
The Examples of Neoclassical Compounds

	Form	**Meaning**	**Example**
A	*astro-*	*Space*	*astro-physics, astrology*
	biblio-	*book*	*bibliography, bibliotherapy*
	bio-	*life*	*biodegradable, biocracy*
	electro-	*electricity*	*electro-cardiograph*
	geo-	*earth*	*geographic, geology*
	hydro-	*water*	*hydro-electric, hydrology*

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[25] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 156.

	morpho-	*figure*	*morphology, morpho-genesis*
	philo-	*love*	*philotheist, philo-gastric*
	retro-	*backwards*	*retroflex, retro-design*
	tele-	*distant*	*television, telepathy*
	theo-	*god*	*theocratic, theology*
B	*-cide*	*Murder*	*suicide, genocide*
	-cracy	*rule*	*bureaucracy, democracy*
	-graphy	*write*	*sonography, bibliography*
	-it is	*disease*	*laryngitis, lazyitis*
	-logy	*science of*	*astrology, neurology*
	-morph	*figure*	*anthropomorph, polymorph*
	-phile	*love*	*anglophile, bibliophile*
	-phobe	*fear*	*anglophobe, bibliophobe*
	-scope	*look at*	*laryngoscope, telescope*

C. The Concept of Novel

1. The Definition of Novel

Novel is a literary subgenre which became prominent in the nineteenth century. The term novel refers to a long narrative that is usually an imaginative work of art in the form of prose.[26] It is characterized by the action and reaction between the characters, especially between the antagonist and the protagonist.

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[26] Uche Nnyagu, Adunchezor, Ngozi, "The Novel: Genres, Concepts Introduction and Appreciation" (*SSRG International Journal of Humanities and Social Science (SSRG - IJHSS)* Vol. 4, No. 5, 2017), 78.

The novel contains stories about human life that are fictitious but still rational. The rationale in question is that life events that occur are written in detail and logically so that they make sense for the reader to accept. Novels are popular among literary enthusiasts because, in addition to providing entertainment, they also contain life values that can broaden horizons and be used as a way of life.

2. **The Novel "The Duchess"**

The novel "The Duchess" was written by Danielle Steel. Danielle Steel has been hailed as one of the word's most popular authors, with nearly a billion copies of her novels sold. Her recent international bestsellers include *Blue, Precious Gifts* and *The Apartment.* She is also the author of *His Bright Light,* the story of her son Nick Traina's life and death; *A Gift of Hope,* a memoir of her work with the homeless: and the children's book *Pretty Minnie in Paris* and *Pretty Minnie in Hollywood.*

"The Duchess" was published on 2017 by Delacorte Press in New York. This novel consists of 22 chapter or 352 pages. This novel tells about Angelique Latham who has grown up at magnificent Belgrave Castle under the loving tutelage of her father, the Duke of Westerfield, after the death of her aristocratic French mother. At eighteen, she is her father's closest, most trusted child, schooled in managing their grand estate. But, when her father dies, her half-brothers brutally turn her out, denying her very existence. Angelique has a keen mind, remarkable

beauty, and an envelope of money her father pressed upon her. To survive, she will need all her resources and one bold stroke of fortune.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Type and Characteristics of the Research

The researcher used qualitative methods in this study to identify and analyze the types and meanings of language phenomena, specifically compound words found in a novel. Qualitative research is "interpretive" research, in which you make personal assessment to describe and understand a case using language, words, and sentences. The interpretation you give to a transcript, for example, differs from the interpretation given by someone else. This does not indicate that your perception is better or more accurate; rather, it simply indicates that you bring your own point of view to your interpretation.[27]

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive research approach in this research, with the aim of making a description of the phenomenon being investigated. According to Nassaji, the goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened.[28] Basically, descriptive research is research that seeks to describe and interpret something, for example situations and conditions with existing relationships, developing opinions, consequences or effects that occur, etc. The data

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[27] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research.* (Boston: Pearson. 2012), 238.
[28] Hossein Nassaji, "Qualitative and descriptive research: Data type versus data analysis (*Language Teaching Research*, Vol. 19(2), 2015), 129.

obtained in descriptive research is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers, as in quantitative research.

B. Data Source

The source of the data is the origin of the information, and it must be obtained from the appropriate source, because otherwise, the data collected will be irrelevant to the problem under study. Qualitative data is data in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. There are two sources of data used in this study, primary data and secondary data. Primary data is a data source that directly provides data to the researcher. Moreover, secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to the researcher.[29] Secondary data sources are used to support information provided by primary data sources, namely in the form of library materials, literature, books, articles, journals and previous research and internet sites.

In this case, the primary data of this research is a novel entitled "The Duchess" by Danielle Steel which was published by Delacorte Press in 2017. The data are compound words found in the novel. For the purpose of this research, the researcher had analyzed the data from the novel which consists of 22 chapters or 352 pages. In addition, the researcher also used books, dictionaries, and websites on the internet that are related to this case and can help carry out this research as the secondary data.

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[29] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2013), 225.

C. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection is an important step in qualitative research. Data collection technique is the best step determined by the researcher to be used in collecting data in a research. These data were obtained from data sources (subjects and research samples). Qualitative data is obtained through various data collection techniques, such as interviews, document analysis, or observation.

To collect the data in this research, the researcher had used documentation. A valuable source of information in qualitative research can be documents. Documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone. Documents in the form of writing such as diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies. Documents in the form of images, for example photos, live images, sketches and others. Documents in the form of works such as works of art, which can be in the form of pictures, sculptures, films, and others.[30]

The data of this research are compound words that obtained from the novel. To collect the data, the researcher had used two steps. The first step is the researcher read the novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel in order to find out the compound words. The second step is the compound words found in the novel are then marked by underlining each compound word found.

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[30] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2013), 240.

D. **Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis is the process of finding data collected through interviews, field notes, and documentation. The data is then organized systematically by organizing into categories, splitting into units, compiling it into patterns, deciding which ones are important data and what will be studied, and the last, drawing conclusions that are easily understood by ourselves and others.[31] The data collected during the research is meaningless if they are not processed, analyzed, and presented carefully and systematically. The ultimate goal of qualitative data analysis is to obtain meaning, generate understandings, concepts and develop new hypotheses or theories.

In conducting this research, the researcher will use the concept given by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana to analyze the data.

1. Data Collection

   The first step in conducting this research is data collecting. In this phase, the researcher obtained the data in the form of compound words from a novel entitled "The Duchess" by Danielle Steel as the data source.

2. Data Reduction

   Data reduction is defined as the process of determining whether or not a set of data is relevant to the research objectives. At this stage, the data from the field as raw materials is sorted, focused, summarized, simplified, and condensed to make it easier to control so that the data that

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[31] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2013), 244.

has been collected can be presented and concluded in the next stage.[32] In this phase, the researcher analyzed the data to reduce data that is irrelevant with the compound word theory proposed by Plag.

3. Data Display

Display data is the third phase in this data analysis technique. A display, in general, is an organized, compressed collection of information that allows for conclusion drawing and action. Data display is a collection of information gathered in the field that is sorted and entered into a matrix. Data representations can include various types of matrixes, graphs, networks, and charts.[33] In this phase, the researcher displays the data which are the compound words according to the types and compound words according to the meaning in the form of tables and charts.

4. Conclusions

The final phase of the data analysis process is drawing conclusions or verification, which is interpreted as drawing the meaning of the data that has been displayed as far as the researcher's understanding and interpretation. In this section the researcher expresses the conclusions from the data that has been obtained during the research.[34]

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[32] Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, Johnny Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook 3rd Edition* (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Inc., 2014) 12.
[33] Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, Johnny Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook 3rd Edition* (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Inc., 2014) 13.
[34] *Ibid.*

Furthermore, to understand the types of compound words that is most commonly found in the article. The data is calculated and displayed in a table of percentages using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency or Number of data

N = Number of total data

CHAPTER IV
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results of the Research

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the results from the research that has been conducted. The results of the data collected from the novel entitled "The Duchess" by Danielle Steel.

1. The Types of English Compound Words in Novel *The Duchess*

Based on the first objective of the research, namely to find out the types of compound words, the researcher found the types of compound words in the novel "The Duchess" by Danielle Steel that are appropriate with the compound word theory of Plag. The types of compound words found are as follows:

a. Nominal Compound

1) Noun + Noun

a) She knew each of their **footmen** and housemaids by name, …. (p. 10)

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\diagdown\diagup \\
\text{N} \quad \text{N} \\
| \quad | \\
\textbf{foot} \quad \textbf{men}
\end{array}
$$
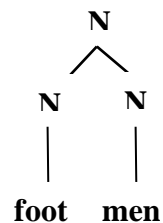
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *footmen* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *foot* and *men*. This compound word is

categorized as nominal compound types because the word *footmen* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Noun + Noun, the word *foot* is a noun (N) and the word *men* is a noun (N).

b) …, he turned back toward his **bedroom**, leaning on Angelique and exhausted from the effort. (p. 13)
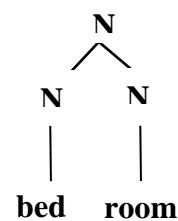
```
          N
         / \
        N   N
        |   |
       bed room
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *bedroom* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *bed* and *room.* This compound word is categorized as nominal compound types because the word *bedroom* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Noun + Noun, the word *bed* is a noun (N) and the word *room* is a noun (N).

2) Adjective + Noun
   a) …, due to arrive shortly, and a **wet nurse**, since Eugenia thought nursing babies was repulsive. (p. 82)
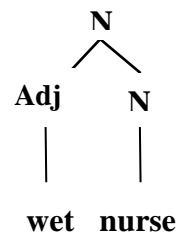
```
        N
       / \
     Adj   N
      |    |
     wet  nurse
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *wet nurse* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *wet* and *nurse*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *wet nurse* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adjective + Noun, the word *wet* is an Adjective (Adj.) and the word *nurse* is a noun (N).

b) … trays off the **dumbwaiter** then and set the table ….

(p. 145)
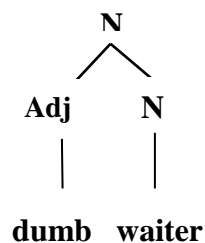
```
        N
       / \
     Adj   N
      |    |
    dumb  waiter
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *dumbwaiter* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *dumb* and *waiter*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *dumbwaiter* occupies a word class as a noun in the

sentence. It is formed through the process Adjective + Noun, the word *dumb* is an Adjective (Adj.) and the word *waiter* is a noun (N).

3) Preposition + Noun

   a) It seemed like a vast **fortune** to her and was a very handsome sum. (p. 15)

```
              N
             /\
          Prep   N
           |     |
          for   tune
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *fortune* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *for* and *tune*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *fortune* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Preposition + Noun, the word *for* is a Preposition (P) and the word *tune* is a noun (N).

   b) Willfred said in an **undertone**, looking embarrassed. (p.42)

```
              N
             /\
          Prep   N
           |     |
         under  tone
```
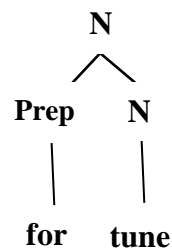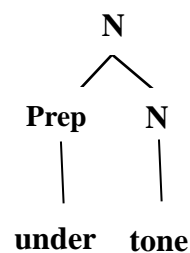
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *undertone* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *under* and *tone*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *undertone* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Preposition + Noun, the word *under* is a Preposition (P) and the word *tone* is a noun (N).

4) Adverb + Noun

  a) She could add a bit of lace at the neck for Fabienne for her **outfits** as lady's maid…. (p.183)

```
           N
          /\
       Adv    N
        |     |
       out   fits
```
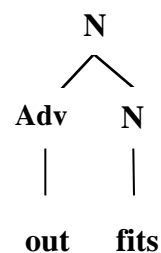
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *outfits* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *out* and *fits*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *outfits* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adverb + Noun, the word *out* is an Adverb (Adv.) and the word *fits* is a noun (N).

b) She watched Paris and the **outskirts** slip away as they traveled into the countryside toward the port. (p.260)

```
              N
             /\
          Adv    N
           |     |
          out  skirts
```
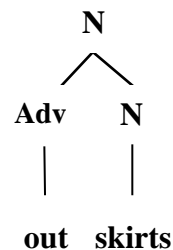
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *outskirt* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *out* and *skirts*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *outskirts* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adverb + Noun, the word *out* is an Adverb (Adv.) and the word *skirts* is a noun (N).

5) Verb + Noun

a. Angelique said as they sat down for a minute and sipped their tea, before Bridget made their **breakfast** in the nursery pantry. (p. 51)

```
             N
            /\
          V    N
          |    |
        break fast
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *breakfast* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *break* and *fast*. This compound word is categorized as nominal compound type because the word *breakfast* occupies a word class as a noun in the sentence. It is formed through the process Verb + Noun, the word *break* is a Verb (V) and the word *fast* is a noun (N).

b. Adjectival Compound
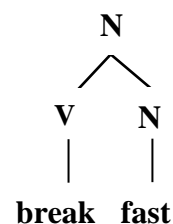
   1) Adjective + Adjective

      a) She wondered for a moment if he was delirious, but he seemed entirely lucid, and **wide awake**. (p.13)

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *wide awake* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *wide* and *awake*. This compound word is categorized as adjectival compound type because the word *wide awake* occupies a word class as an adjective in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adjective +

Adjective, the word *wide* is an Adjective (Adj.) and the word *awake* is an Adjective (Adj.)

2) Adverb + Adjective

a) He had been **well aware** too that there were several who would have liked to do so on the ship, …. (p.274)

```
         Adj
        ╱    ╲
     Adv     Adj
      │       │
     well   aware
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *well aware* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *well* and *aware***.** This compound word is categorized as adjectival compound type because the word *well aware* occupies a word class as an adjective in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adverb + Adjective, the word *well* is an Adverb (Adv.) and the word *aware* is an Adjective (Adj.)

3) Noun + Adjective

   a) …, and **sky-blue** eyes as her mother. (p.6)

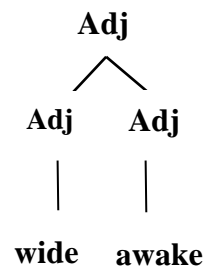<div align="center">

Adj

N   **Adj**

sky   **blue**

</div>
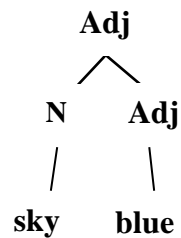
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *sky-blue* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *sky* and *blue*. This compound word is categorized as adjectival compound type because the word *sky-blue* occupies a word class as an adjective in the sentence. It is formed through the process Noun + Adjective, the word *sky* is a Noun (N) and the word *blue* is an Adjective (Adj.).

   b) It made her **homesick**, thinking about them, …. (p.66)

<div align="center">

Adj

N   **Adj**

home   **sick**

</div>

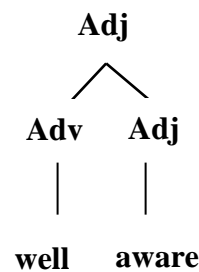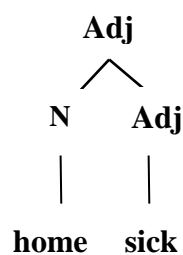From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *homesick* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *home* and *sick*. This compound word is

categorized as adjectival compound type because the word *homesick* occupies a word class as an adjective in the sentence. It is formed through the process Noun + Adjective, the word *home* is a Noun (N) and the word *sick* is an Adjective (Adj.).

c. Verbal Compound

  1) Verb + Verb

    a) I **daresay** every man of means and power turns up here at some point, …. (p.234)

```
           V
          / \
        V     V
        |      \
      dare    say
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *daresay* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *dare* and *say*. This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word *daresay* occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Verb + Verb, the word *dare* is a Verb (V) and the word *say* is a Verb (V).

2) Preposition + Verb

    a) She woke with a start several times that night, afraid she'd **oversleep** in the morning. (p.48)

```
            V
           /\
        Prep   V
         |     |
        over  sleep
```
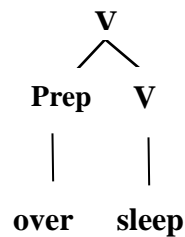
        From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *oversleep* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *over* and *sleep***.** This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word *oversleep* occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Preposition + Verb, the word *over* is a Preposition (P) and the word *sleep* is a Verb (V).

    b) …, dismissing the nanny, who **withdrew** quietly with a knot of panic in her stomach, …. (p.121)

```
            V
           /\
        Prep   V
         |     |
        with  drew
```
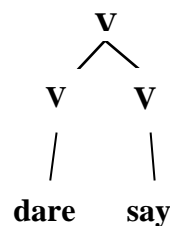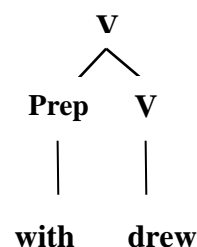
        From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *withdrew* is formed from a combination of

two lexemes, namely *with* and *drew*. This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word *withdrew* occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Preposition + Verb, the word *with* is a Preposition (P) and the word *drew* is a Verb (V).

3) Adjective + Verb

   a) She fell into a **deep sleep** , (p.16)

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\textbf{V} \\
\diagup\diagdown \\
\textbf{Adj}\quad\textbf{V} \\
|\qquad| \\
\textbf{deep}\quad\textbf{sleep}
\end{array}
$$
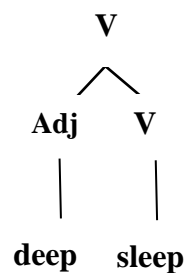
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *deep sleep* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *deep* and *sleep*. This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word *deep sleep* occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adjective + Verb, the word *deep* is an Adjective (A) and the word *sleep* is a Verb (V).

b) "Let's not **whitewash** this, Andrew." (p.269)
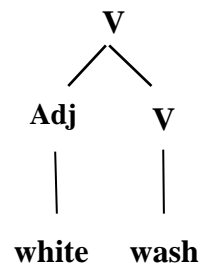
```
            V
           / \
        Adj    V
         |     |
       white  wash
```

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *whitewash* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *white* and *wash***.** This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word *whitewash* occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adjective + Verb, the word *white* is an Adjective (Adj.) and the word *wash* is a Verb (V).

4) Adverb + Verb

a) "…, He was so **outraged**. I'll speak to him tomorrow". (p.295)

```
            V
           / \
        Adv    V
         |     |
        out   rage
```
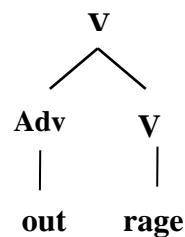
From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the compound word *outrage* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *out* and *rage***.** This compound word is categorized as verbal compound type because the word

outrage occupies a word class as a verb in the sentence. It is formed through the process Adverb + Verb, the word *out* is an Adverb (Adv.) and the word *rage* is a Verb (V).

2. The Meaning of English Compound Words in Novel *The Duchess*

In this section, the researcher analyzes the meaning of compound words based on the second objective of the research. The meaning of compound words that the researcher discovered in the novel *The Duchess* can be determined in three different ways, which are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound.

a. Endocentric Compound

1) Bedroom

The compound word *bedroom* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *bed* and *room*. The meaning of *bed* is a household piece of furniture that is used to lie down while sleeping. Meanwhile, the meaning of *room* is a place which is a part of the interior of a building that usually separated by walls. These two words combine and form a new word *bedroom* which means a room used to rest or sleep. The meaning of *bedroom* can be identified from the head *room* and considered as an endocentric compound.

2) Fireplace

The compound word *fireplace* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *fire* and *place.* The meaning of *fire* is the flames, light and heat, and often smoke produced by things that are burning. Meanwhile, the meaning of *place* is any particular position, point, building, area, town, or country. These two words combine and form a new word *fireplace* which means a place where a fire can be lit in the area on the wall and floor surrounding the room. The meaning of *fireplace* can be identified from the head *place* and considered as an endocentric compound.

3) Nightshirt

The compound word *nightshirt* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *night* and *shirt*. The meaning of *night* is the part of each day when the sun has set and it is dark outside, it is the time when people usually sleep. Meanwhile, the meaning of *shirt* is a piece of clothing that wear on the upper part of the body. These two words combine and form a new word *nightshirt* which means a long, loose shirt worn in bed when someone is sleeping. The meaning of *nightshirt* can be identified from the head *shirt* and considered as an endocentric compound.

4) Teatime

The compound word *teatime* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *tea* and *time*. The meaning of *tea* is a drink made by pouring boiling water to tea leaves. Meanwhile, the meaning of *time* is what we measure in minutes, hours, days, and years. These two words combine and form a new word *teatime* which means a time during afternoon or early evening when people have the meal called tea or/and sandwiches or cake. The meaning of *teatime* can be identified from the head *time* and considered as an endocentric compound.

5) Moonlight

The compound word *moonlight* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *moon* and *light*. The meaning of *moon* is a round object in the sky at night that moves around the earth. Meanwhile, the meaning of *light* is an energy that emits a brightness which comes from sources such as the sun, moon, and lamps. These two words combine and form a new word *moonlight* which means the light that comes from the moon at night. The meaning of *moonlight* can be identified from the head *light* and considered as an endocentric compound.

b. Exocentric Compound

1) Handsome

The compound word *handsome* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *hand* and *some*. The meaning of *hand* is the part of the body at the end of the arm, including the fingers and the thumb. Meanwhile, the meaning of *some* is the word that used with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns to mean 'an amount of' or 'a number of'. These two words combine and form a new word *handsome* which means a boy/man who have an attractive appearance or good-looking. The meaning of *handsome* can't be identified from the particular part of the compound word because the head is outside the compound word. Thus, this word considered as an exocentric compound.

2) Breakfast

The compound word *breakfast* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *break* and *fast*. The meaning of *break* is to be damaged and separated into two or more parts, as a result of force. Meanwhile, the meaning of *fast* is happening, moving, or doing something quickly or in a short time. These two words combine and form a new word *breakfast* which means the first meal of the day which usually eaten in the morning. The meaning of *breakfast* can't be identified from the particular part

of the compound word because the head is outside the compound word. Thus, this word considered as an exocentric compound.

3) Dumbwaiter

The compound word *dumbwaiter* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *dumb* and *waiter*. The meaning of *dumb* is someone who slows to learn or understand; lacking intellectual acuity. Meanwhile, the meaning of *waiter* is a man who works in a restaurant to serve customers at their table. These two words combine and form a new word *dumbwaiter* which means a small lift used to carrying food and plates from one floor of a building to another. The meaning of *dumbwaiter* can't be identified from the particular part of the compound word because the head is outside the compound word. Thus, this word considered as an exocentric compound.

4) Breathtaking

The compound word *breathtaking* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *breath* and *taking*. The meaning of *breath* is the process when the air that you take into your lungs and send out again. Meanwhile, the meaning of *taking* is the act of someone who picks up, carry, or move something from one place to another. These two words combine and form a new word *breathtaking* which means extremely beautiful, very exciting or impressive. The meaning of *breathtaking* can't be

identified from the particular part of the compound word because the head is outside the compound word. Thus, this word considered as an exocentric compound.

5) Whitewash

The compound word *whitewash* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *white* and *wash*. The meaning of *white* is kind of color that is having the color of fresh snow or milk. Meanwhile, the meaning of *wash* is to make something/somebody clean using water and usually a substance such as soap or detergent. These two words combine and form a new word *whitewash* which means an attempt to hide or cover up unpleasant facts or truth about something. The meaning of *whitewash* can't be identified from the particular part of the compound word because the head is outside the compound word. Thus, this word considered as an exocentric compound.

c. Copulative Compound

1) Freezing-cold

The compound word *freezing-cold* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *freezing* and *cold*. The meaning of *freezing* is the temperature where it is extremely or uncomfortably cold. Meanwhile, the meaning of *cold* is having a lower than usual temperature. These two words combine and form

a new word *freezing-cold* which means the weather, the temperature in a place that is extremely and unpleasantly freezing and cold. The meaning of *freezing-cold* can be identified from the both part of the compound word because both elements of the compound word can equally contribute to the meaning. Thus, this word considered as a copulative compound.

2) White-blonde

The compound word *white-blonde* is formed from a combination of two lexemes, namely *white* and *blonde*. The meaning of *white* is kind of color that is having the color of fresh snow or milk. Meanwhile, the meaning of *blonde* is the color of hair that is pale gold. These two words combine and form a new word *white-blonde* which means shade of blonde that is have kind of white tones. The meaning of *white-blonde* can be identified from the both part of the compound word because both elements of the compound word can equally contribute to the meaning. Thus, this word considered as a copulative compound.

The researcher found many compound words in this novel which were then classified into the types of compound word based on the first problem formulation and analyzes the meaning of compound words based on the second problem formulation of the research. From the data collected, the researcher find out three types of compound words, which

are nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound.

Furthermore, the researcher will present the data on the table as follow.

Table 4.1
The Data of Compound Words Found in Novel *The Duchess*

No.	Types of Compound	Compound words
1	Nominal Compound	Groundsmen, heirloom, fairytale, horseback, grandmother, outside, bedside, afternoon, housekeeper, footmen, housemaid, groundskeeper, doorway, downstairs, upstairs, bedroom, bookcase, candlelight, lifetime, fortune, breakfast, fireplace, cupboard, coachmen, girlhood, newspaper, hatbox, outline, armbands, lineage, undertone, tonight, half-day, weekend, head butler, under butler, headmistress, dining hall, nightshirt, nurserymaid, farmhand, motherhood, teatime, dinnertime, oatmeal, goodbye, dumbwaiter, ballroom, showplace, snowman, undernanny, half-sister, grandchildren, baby nurse, wet nurse, bedtime, eyebrow, countryside, nightgowns, heartbeat, daybed, childhood, forehead, gingerbread, grandson, suppertime, houseguest, evening gowns, moonlight, stableboy, groundwork, outfit, underclothes, background, borderline, sunlight, underworld, dressmaker, housewives, underwear, underthings, grandparents, seaside, granddaughter, half-brother, midday, henchmen, hallway, headache, nickname, self-defense, aftermath, farewell, outskirts, well-wisher, stateroom, congressman, dockworkers, landmark, whorehouse, honeymoon, landslide, policemen, grandfather.
2	Adjectival	Handsome, self-centered, white-blonde, sky-blue, good-hearted, stone-faced, book-lined,

	Compound	leather-bound, high-necked, self-important, well-born, hard-hearted, mean-spirited, well-tended, stern-faced, severe-looking, red-headed, lowborn, homesick, freezing-cold, tiresome, viselike, bloodshot, newborn, lifelong, good-looking, well-suited, fearsome, straightforward, coffee-colored, spectacular-looking, light-hearted, highborn, breathtaking, ill-fated, bloodstained, well-aware, old-fashioned.
3	Verbal Compound	Overseen, deep sleep, overlooked, foreclose, oversleep, whitewash, withdrew, daresay, overthrow, settled down, outrage.

Table 4.2
Distribution of Compound Words Found in Novel *The Duchess*

No	Types of Compound Words	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nominal Compound	104	68%
2	Adjectival Compound	38	25%
3	Verbal Compound	11	7%
	Total	**153**	**100%**

Based on the table above, it shows that there were three types of compound word found in the novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel, namely nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. Additionally, the researcher describes the data in the following chart.
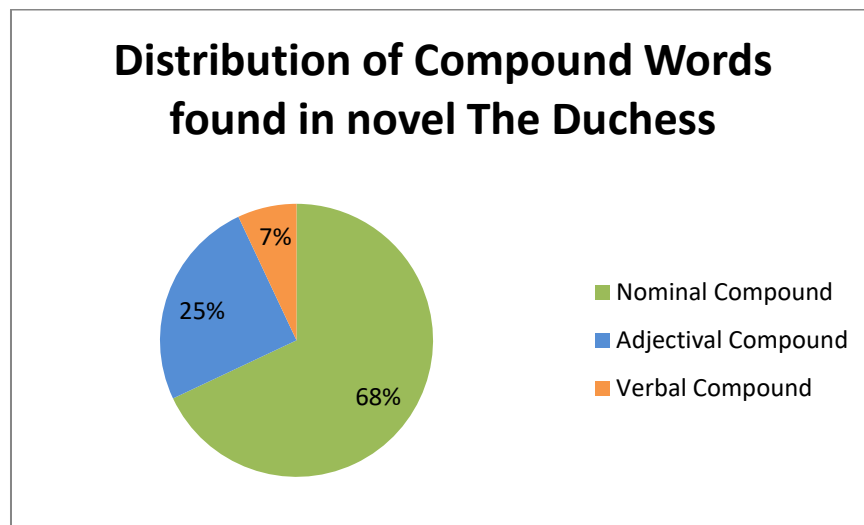
Figure 1
Distribution of Compound Words found in novel The Duchess

From the table and the chart above, it shows that there are three types of compound word found in the novel *The Duchess* with the number of compound words found as many as 153 data, which nominal compound is the most dominant type of compound words. It has percentage about 68% with the number of data are 104 compound words. Then, adjectival compound which has percentage about 25% with the number of data are 38 compound words. The last, verbal compound which is the least type of compound word found in this novel. It has percentage of 7% with data as many as 11 compound words.

Meanwhile, to recognize the second problems of this study, the researcher analyzed the meaning of compound words found in novel *The Duchess.* According to Plag, there are three kinds of meaning based on

its head, which are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound.

Table 4.3
The Data of Compound Words Meaning in Novel *The Duchess*

No.	Types of meaning	Compound words
1	Endocentric	Groundsmen, fairytale, horseback, sky-blue, outside, bedside, housekeeper, footmen, housemaid, groundskeeper, policemen, doorway, downstairs, upstairs, bedroom, underwear, whorehouse, candlelight, deep sleep, fireplace, coachmen, dockworkers, well aware, congressman, stateroom, hatbox, outline, armbands, dressmaker, bloodstained, nickname, daresay, undertone, tonight, half-day, settled-down, headache, groundwork, head butler, under butler, dining hall, over sleep, nightshirt, nurserymaid, teatime, dinnertime, oatmeal, ballroom, showplace, undernanny, half-sister, half-brother, henchmen, baby nurse, wet nurse, tiresome, bedtime, nightgown, heartbeat, newborns, gingerbread, suppertime, houseguest, evening gown, seaside, lifetime, moonlight, stableboys, underclothes, borderline, sunlight, midday, daybed, newspaper, coffee-colored.
2	Exocentric	Heirloom, afternoon, bookcase, landmark, hallway, housewives, overseen, handsome, foreclose, fortune, breakfast, cupboard, overlooked, girlhood, fearsome, background, lineage, headmistress, red-headed, farmhand, motherhood, goodbye, dumbwaiter, homesick, snowman, eyebrow, countryside, vise-like, childhood, forehead, withdrew, outfit, landslide, straightforward, underworld, breathtaking, honeymoon, hard-hearted,

		overthrow, whitewash, aftermath, outrage, outskirt, light-hearted, stone-faced, farewell, grandmother, grandchildren, granddaughter, grandparent, grandfather, grandson, well-wisher, weekend, ill-fated, lifelong, underthings, bloodshot, old-fashioned, well-born, lowborn, highborn, self-centered, self-important, mean-spirited, self-defense, high-necked, good-hearted, well-tended, stern-faced, severe-looking, book-lined, leather-bound, good-looking, well-suited, spectacular-looking.
3	Copulative	Freezing-cold, white-blonde.

The distribution of compound word meaning in the data can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.4
Distribution of Compound Words Meaning in Novel *The Duchess*

No	Compound Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
1	Endocentric Compounds	75	50%
2	Exocentric Compounds	76	49%
3	Copulative Compounds	2	1%
	Total	**153**	**100%**

The table above represents the frequency of the compound word meaning found in the novel *The Duchess.* As the table show, the researcher found three kinds of meaning based on its head, which are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound. Additionally, the researcher describes the data in a chart. It can be seen on the below.
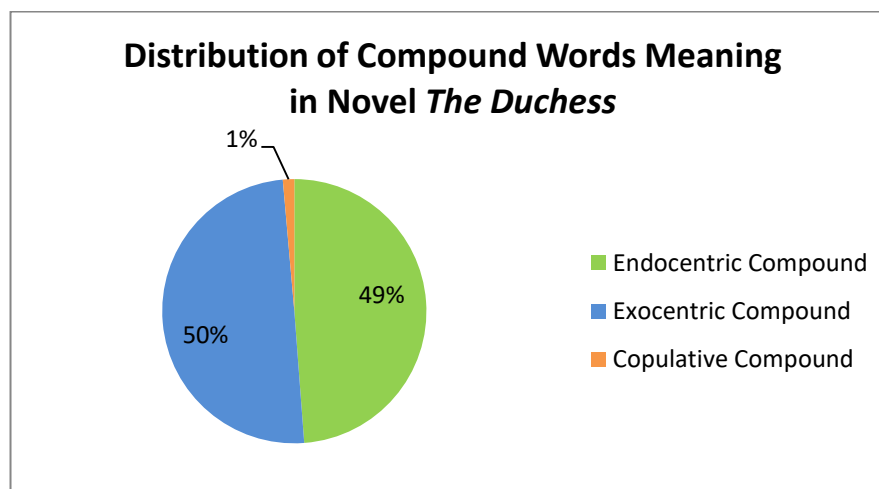
Figure 2
Distribution of Compound Words Meaning found in novel The Duchess

There are 76 data of exocentric compound which are distributed in novel *The Duchess* and it has percentage about 50%. Moreover, it is followed by endocentric compound. There are 75 data of endocentric compound which has percentage about 49%. The last is copulative compound with the number of data is 2 and has percentage about 1%.

B. Discussion

1. The Types of English Compound Words in Novel *The Duchess*

Based on the result of the research above, it shows that there were 153 data found in the novel *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel, it shows that only three of the four types proposed by Plag were found in the novel. The researcher did not find one type of compound word, namely neoclassical compound. Neoclassical compound tend to be rare because they are borrowed the elements from Latin or Greek. Neoclassical

compound are usually found in non-fiction such as science. Besides that, the neoclassical compound was formed in the modern time while this novel has a time setting in the kingdom era in the 18ᵗʰ century.

Meanwhile, three types of compound words are found in this novel, namely nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. Nominal compound is a fixed expression composed of two or more words that function as a noun. This compound is the most dominant type of compound word found in the novel entitled *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel. There are five ways to form nominal compounds found in this novel which are Noun + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Preposition + Noun, Adverb + Noun, Verb + Noun.

The second type of compound word is adjectival compound. An adjectival compound is an adjective that consists of more than one word and it is usually separated by hyphen. The researcher found three ways to form adjectival compound in the novel *The Duchess,* which are Adjective + Adjective, Noun + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective.

The last type of compound word is verbal compound. A verbal compound is made up of two or more elements that function as a verb. There are four different ways to form the verbal compound that the researcher found in the novel *The Duchess*, which are Verb + Verb, Preposition + Verb, Adjective + Verb, Adverb + Verb.

2. The Meaning of English Compound Words in Novel *The Duchess*

The meaning of compound words that the researcher discovered in the novel *The Duchess* can be determined in three different ways. First off, the meaning can be related to the word's origin and has the inside head known as an endocentric compound. Second, the meaning is different from the original word and there is no head inside the word known as exocentric compound. Third, both elements of the compound word can equally contribute to the meaning known as copulative compound. As much as 76 data or 50% of compound word has no head inside the word or exocentric compound, 75 data or 49% of compound word has the head inside the word or endocentric compound, and 2 data or 1% of compound word has a meaning derived from the two elements of the word of copulative compound. It shows that the exocentric compound is the most dominant compound. It is also explains how compound words not only produce a new word but also produce a new meaning.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The researcher found and analyzed three of the four types of compound word proposed by Plag, which are nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. The most dominant type of compound word found in the novel entitled *The Duchess* by Danielle Steel is nominal compound. From a total of 153 compound words found, there are nominal compound (104 data or 68%), adjectival compound (38 data or 25%), and verbal compound (11 data or 7%). In nominal compound, it was found five formations, which are Noun + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Preposition + Noun, Adverb + Noun, and Verb + Noun. In adjectival compound, it was only found three formations, which are Adjective + Adjective, Noun + Adjective, Adverb + Adjective and Adverb + Verb. Meanwhile, in verbal compound, it was found four formations, which are Verb + Verb, Preposition + Verb, Adjective + Verb, and Adverb + Verb.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the meaning of compound word. There are three classifications. First, exocentric compound (76 data or 50%) is a compound that the meaning is different from the original word and there is no head inside the word. Second, endocentric compound (75 data or 49%) is a compound word that the meaning can be related to the word's origin and has the inside head known. Third, copulative compound (2 data or 1%) is a

compound which both elements of the compound word can equally contribute to the meaning.

B. Suggestion

After conducting the research and according the result, the researcher would like to recommend some suggestions, as follow:

1. For the students

   This study can be used as resource to learn more about Morphology, particularly compound words. The students should study more about compounding since it can help to understand how words are formed or the word formation process, especially in the English Department. Novels can be utilized as a media for students to learn English compound words. So, the student can more easily understand how words are formed through the compounding process.

2. For further researchers

   The researcher hopes that the findings of this study will serve as a useful guide for other researchers who are interested in learning more about word formation, especially compound words in novels. However, there are various aspects of word formation that can be studied, such as many things that can be analyzed in word formation such as derivation, back formation, blending, conversion, clipping, acronym, etc. The researcher would also like to suggest the next researchers to analyze

things other than novel. The researchers can utilize a movie, song, newspaper, or article as a media or object to be analyzed.

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APPENDICES

Data Source
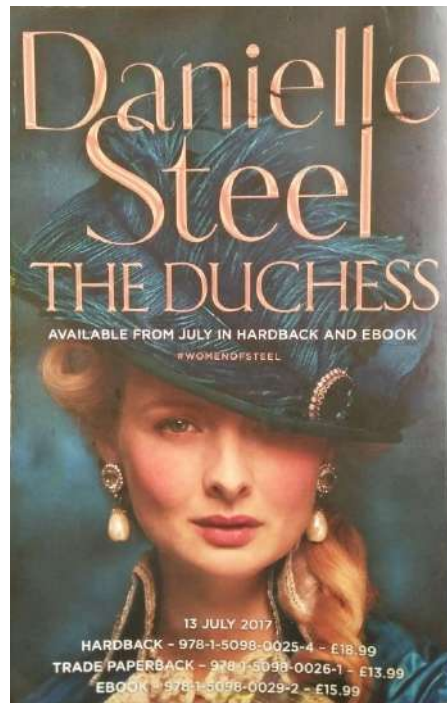
Title   : The Duchess

Author   : Danielle Steel

Genre   : Fiction

Chapter   : 22

Page   : 352

Publisher   : Delacorte Press

Published Year : 2017

List of Compound Word Found in Novel "The Duchess" by Danielle Steel

No	Words	Page	The Lexical Category	Types of Compound
1	Groundsmen	3	N + N	Nominal Compound
2	Overseen	3	Prep. + V	Verbal Compound
3	Handsome	4	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
4	Self-centered	4	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
5	Heirloom	5	N + N	Nominal Compound
6	Fairytale	6	N + N	Nominal Compound
7	White-blonde	6	Adj.+ Adj.	Adjective Compound
8	Sky-blue	6	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
9	Horseback	6	N + N	Nominal Compound
10	Grandmother	8	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
11	Outside	9	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
12	Bedside	9	N + N	Nominal Compound
13	Afternoon	9	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
14	Housekeeper	9	N + N	Nominal Compound
15	Footmen	10	N + N	Nominal Compound
16	Housemaids	10	N + N	Nominal Compound
17	Groundskeepers	10	N + N	Nominal Compound
18	Good-hearted	10	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
19	Doorway	11	N + N	Nominal compound
20	Downstairs	11	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
21	Upstairs	12	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
22	Bedroom	13	N + N	Nominal Compound
23	Book-lined	13	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
24	Bookcase	13	N + N	Nominal Compound
25	Leather-bound	13	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
26	Candlelight	13	N + N	Nominal Compound
27	Lifetime	15	N + N	Nominal Compound
28	Fortune	15	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
29	Deep sleep	16	Adj. + V	Verbal Compound
30	Breakfast	17	V + N	Nominal Compound
31	High-necked	20	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
32	Fireplace	22	N + N	Nominal Compound
33	Cupboards	23	N + N	Nominal Compound

34	Overlooked	23	Prep. + V	Verbal Compound
35	Self-important	23	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
36	Coachmen	24	N + N	Nominal Compound
37	Girlhood	25	N + N	Nominal Compound
38	Newspaper	29	N + N	Nominal Compound
39	Well-born	33	Adv. + V	Adjectival Compound
40	Hard-hearted	37	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
41	Hatbox	38	N + N	Nominal Compound
42	Outline	38	Adv. + N	Nominal Compound
43	Armbands	39	N + N	Nominal Compound
44	Lineage	41	N + N	Nominal Compound
45	Mean-spirited	42	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
46	Well-tended	42	Adv. + V	Adjectival Compound
47	Stern-faced	42	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
48	Undertone	42	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
49	Tonight	44	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
50	Half-day	44	N + N	Nominal Compound
51	Severe-looking	45	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
52	Weekend	45	N + N	Nominal Compound
53	Head butler	45	N + N	Nominal Compound
54	Underbutler	45	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
55	Headmistress	45	N + N	Nominal Compound
56	Dining hall	46	N + N	Nominal Compound
57	Oversleep	48	Prep. + V	Verbal Compound
58	Red-headed	49	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
59	Nightshirt	50	N + N	Nominal Compound
60	Nurserymaid	51	N + N	Nominal Compound
61	Farmhand	52	N + N	Nominal Compound
62	Motherhood	52	N + N	Nominal Compound
63	Teatime	52	N + N	Nominal Compound
64	Dinnertime	53	N + N	Nominal Compound
65	Oatmeal	53	N + N	Nominal Compound
66	Goodbye	56	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
67	Dumbwaiter	57	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
68	Ballroom	61	N + N	Nominal Compound
69	Showplace	61	V + N	Nominal Compound

70	Lowborn	63	Adj. + V	Adjectival Compound
71	Homesick	66	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
72	Snowman	72	N + N	Nominal Compound
73	Freezing-cold	73	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
74	Undernanny	78	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
75	Half-sister	79	N + N	Nominal Compound
76	Grandchildren	80	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
77	Baby nurse	82	N + N	Nominal Compound
78	Wet nurse	82	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
79	Bedtime	85	N + N	Nominal Compound
80	Countryside	87	N + N	Nominal Compound
81	Nightgowns	93	N + N	Nominal Compound
82	Heartbeat	96	N + N	Nominal Compound
83	Viselike	97	N + V	Adjectival Compound
84	Bloodshot	100	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
85	Daybed	107	N + N	Nominal Compound
86	Newborn	109	Adj. + V	Adjectival Compound
87	Lifelong	111	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
88	Childhood	117	N + N	Nominal Compound
89	Gingerbread	117	N + N	Nominal Compound
90	Forehead	118	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
91	Withdrew	121	Prep. + V	Verbal Compound
92	Houseguests	135	N + N	Nominal Compound
93	Good-looking	135	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
94	Evening gowns	140	N + N	Nominal Compound
95	Well-suited	141	Adv. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
96	Moonlight	142	N + N	Nominal Compound
97	Stableboy	150	N + N	Nominal Compound
98	Suppertime	150	N + N	Nominal Compound
99	Policemen	171	N + N	Nominal Compound
100	Groundwork	182	N + N	Nominal Compound
101	Outfit	183	Adv. + N	Nominal CompoundS
102	Underclothes	186	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
103	Background	187	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
104	Fearsome	188	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
105	Borderline	188	N + N	Nominal Compound

106	Sunlight	189	N + N	Nominal Compound
107	Straightforward	198	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
108	Coffee-colored	198	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
109	Underworld	200	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
110	Dressmaker	203	N + N	Nominal Compound
111	Housewives	203	N + N	Nominal Compound
112	Underwear	203	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
113	Underthings	203	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
114	Spectacular-looking	204	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
115	Light-hearted	209	Adj. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
116	Seaside	210	N + N	Nominal Compound
117	Grand daughter	211	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
118	Highborn	213	Adj. + V	Adjectival Compound
119	Eyebrow	214	N + N	Nominal Compound
120	Half-brother	215	N + N	Nominal Compound
121	Midday	217	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
122	Breathtaking	218	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
123	Henchmen	220	N + N	Nominal Compound
124	Hallway	227	N + N	Nominal Compound
125	Headache	228	N + N	Nominal Compound
126	Daresay	234	V + V	Verbal Compound
127	Ill-fated	235	Adj + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
128	Overthrow	239	Prep. + V	Verbal Compound
129	Settled down	246	V + V	Verbal Compound
130	Nickname	252	N + N	Nominal Compound
131	Self-defense	253	N + N	Nominal Compound
132	Bloodstained	253	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
133	Aftermath	257	Prep. + N	Nominal Compound
134	Farewell	257	N + N	Nominal Compound
135	Outskirt	260	Adv. + N	Nominal Compound
136	Well-wisher	261	Adv. + N	Nominal Compound
137	Stateroom	267	N + N	Nominal Compound
138	Congressman	268	N + N	Nominal Compound
139	Well aware	274	Adv. + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
140	Dockworkers	274	N + N	Nominal Compound
141	Landmark	277	N + N	Nominal Compound

142	Old-fashioned	281	Adj. + V	Adjectival Compound
143	Stone-faced	289	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
144	Outrage	295	Adj. + V	Verbal Compound
145	Whitewash	296	Adj. + V	Verbal Compound
146	Whorehouse	296	N + N	Nominal Compound
147	Honeymoon	298	N + N	Nominal Compound
148	Tiresome	302	N + Adj.	Adjectival Compound
149	Landslide	308	N + N	Nominal Compound
150	Grandson	308	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
151	Grandfather	312	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
152	Grandparent	323	Adj. + N	Nominal Compound
153	Foreclose	325	N + V	Verbal Compound

List of Compound Words Meaning Found in Novel "The Duchess" by

Danielle Steel

	Endocentric Compounds	
1.	Groundsmen	Plural of 'groundsman', a people/man whose job is to take care of a sports ground or large garden.
2	Fairytale	Typical of something in a story (tale) about magic for children.
3	Horseback	The back of a horse.
4	Sky-blue	Kind of bright blue in color, like the sky on a clear day.
5	Outside	The outer side or surface of something/building.
6	Bedside	The area beside/next to a bed.
7	Housekeeper	A person, usually woman, whose job is to keep or manage a house (the shopping, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
8	Footmen	Plural of 'footman', a man or male servant in a house who opened the door to visitor, served food at table, etc.
9	Housemaid	A female maid in a large house who cleans the room, etc. and often lives there.
10	Groundskeeper	A person whose job is to keep and take care of a sports field or a park.
11	Policemen	Plural of 'policeman', a male police officer.
12	Doorway	An opening into a building or a room, where the door is.
13	Downstairs	The lower floor/stairs of a house or building especially the one at ground level.
14	Upstairs	The floor/stairs in a building that are above the ground floor.
15	Bedroom	A room for sleeping in.
16	Underwear	Clothes that you wear under other clothes and next to the skin.
17	Whorehouse	A place or house where the people pay to have sex.
18	Candlelight	The light that a candle produces.
19	Deep sleep	A sleep that will take a while to wake up from.
20	Fireplace	An open space (place) for a fire in the wall of a room

21	Coachmen	A man who drove a coach pulled by horses.
22	Dockworkers	A person whose job is putting goods on and taking goods off ships in a port
23	Well aware	Having full knowledge or awareness of a situation or fact.
24	Congressman	A man who is a member of Congress in the US especially the House of Representatives.
25	Stateroom	A private room on a large ship.
26	Hatbox	A round box used for keeping a hat in, to stop it from being crushed or damage.
27	Outline	The line that goes around the edge of something, showing its main shape but not the details.
28	Armbands	A cloth band worn around the arm as sign of something.
29	Dressmaker	A person who makes women's clothes especially as a job.
30	Bloodstained	Covered or marked with blood.
31	Nickname	An informal name for someone or something, especially a name that you are called by your friends or family, usually based on your real name or your character.
32	Daresay	Used to say that you are agree or think that something is true.
33	Undertone	A quiet or hushed tone of voice.
34	Tonight	On or during the evening or night of today.
35	Half-day	A day on which people work only in the morning or in the afternoon.
36	Settled down	To start living in a place where you intend to stay for a long time, usually with your partner.
37	Headache	A continuous pain in the head.
38	Groundwork	Work that is done as a preparation for work that will be done later.
39	Head butler	The head servant of a household.
40	Under butler	A subordinate or assistant butler.
41	Dining hall	A large room/hall in a building, where many people cat eat at the same time.
42	Over sleep	To sleep longer than you intended.
43	Nightshirt	A long loose shirt worn in a bed.

44	Nurserymaid	A woman or girl whose job was to take care of babies or small children in their own home.
45	Teatime	The time during the afternoon or early evening when people have the meal called tea.
46	Dinnertime	The time at which dinner is normally eaten.
47	Oatmeal	A type of flour made from oats.
48	Ballroom	A very large room used for dancing on formal occasions.
49	Showplace	A place of great beauty, historical interest, etc. that is open to the public.
50	Undernanny	Under the supervision or care of a nanny.
51	Half-sister	A girl or woman (sister) who has either the same mother or the same father as them.
52	Half-brother	A boy or man (brother) with either the same mother or the same father as they have.
53	Henchmen	Someone who does unpleasant or illegal things for a powerful person.
54	Baby nurse	Are specialists in the care of newborn and typically stay with a family.
55	Wet nurse	A woman employed to feed another woman's baby with her own breast milk.
56	Tiresome	Annoying and making you lose patience.
57	Bedtime	The time when somebody usually goes to bed.
58	Nightgown	A long loose piece of clothing like a thin dress, worn in bed.
59	Heartbeat	The movement or sound or beat of the heart as it sends blood around the body.
60	Newborns	A recently born child or animal.
61	Gingerbread	A sweet cake or biscuit that is made with ginger.
62	Suppertime	The period of the day when people have their supper.
63	Houseguests	A person who is staying with you in your house for a short time.
64	Evening gown	A woman's long formal dress.
65	Seaside	An area or side of the sea, especially one where people go for a day or a holiday.
66	Lifetime	The length of time that somebody lives or that something lasts.
67	Moonlight	The light of the moon.

68	Stableboys	A boy or a man who works in a stable.
69	Underclothes	Clothes that you wear under other clothes and next to the skin.
70	Borderline	A line that indicates a boundary.
71	Sunlight	The light from the sun.
72	Midday	12 o'clock in the middle of the day, the period around this time.
73	Daybed	A bed or sofa for resting on during the day.
74	Newspaper	A set of large printed sheets of paper, or a website, containing news, articles, advertisement, etc.
75	Coffee-colored	Having the color of coffee.

Exocentric Compounds		
1	Heirloom	A valuable object that has belonged to the same family many years.
2	Afternoon	The part of the day from 12 midday until about 6 o'clock.
3	Bookcase	A piece of furniture with shelves for keeping books on.
4	Landmark	A building or place that is easily recognized, especially one that you can use to judge where you are.
5	Hallway	A space or passage inside the entrance or front door of a building.
6	Housewives	Plural of 'housewife', a woman whose work is inside the home, doing the cleaning, cooking, etc., and who usually does not have any other job.
7	Overseen	To watch somebody/something and make sure that a job or an activity is done correctly.
8	Handsome	Physically attractive
9	Foreclose	To take control of somebody's property because they have not paid back money that they borrowed to buy it.
10	Fortune	Chance or luck, especially in the way it affects people's lives.
11	Breakfast	The first meal of the day.
12	Cupboard	A piece of furniture with doors and shelves used

		for storing dishes, food, clothes, etc.
13	Overlooked	To have or give a view of something from above.
14	Girlhood	The period when a person is a girl, and not yet a woman, or the fact of being a girl.
15	Fearsome	Making people feel very frightened.
16	Background	The details of a person's family, education, experience, etc.
17	Lineage	The series of families that somebody comes from.
18	Headmistress	A female head teacher, especially of a private school.
19	Red-headed	Having red hair.
20	Farmhand	A person who works for a farmer.
21	Motherhood	The state of being a mother.
22	Goodbye	Used when you are leaving somebody or when somebody else is leaving.
23	Dumbwaiter	A small lift for carrying food and plates from one floor to another in a restaurant.
24	Homesick	Sad because you are away from home and you miss your family and friends.
25	Snowman	A figure like a person that people, especially children, make out of snow for fun.
26	Eyebrow	The line of hair above the eye.
27	Countryside	Land outside towns and cities, with fields, woods, etc.
28	Vise-like	Very tight and strong.
29	Childhood	The period of somebody's life when they are a child.
30	Forehead	The part of the face above the eyes and below the hair.
31	Withdrew	To take money out of a bank.
32	Outfit	A set of clothes that you wear together, especially for a particular occasion or purpose.
33	Landslide	A mass of earth, rock, etc. that falls down the slope of a mountain or a cliff.
34	Straightforward	Honest and open; not trying to trick somebody or hide something.
35	Underworld	The people and activities involved in the crime in a particular.

36	Breathtaking	Extremely good, beautiful, or exciting.
37	Honeymoon	A holiday taken by a couple who have just got married.
38	Hard-hearted	Giving no importance to the feeling or problems of the other people.
39	Overthrow	To remove a leader or a government from a position of power by force.
40	Whitewash	An attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something.
41	Aftermath	The situation that exists as a result of an important (and usually unpleasant) event, especially a war, an accident, etc.
42	Outrage	A strong feeling of shock and anger.
43	Outskirt	The parts of a town or city that are further from the center.
44	Light-hearted	Intended to be fun rather than too serious.
45	Stone-faced	Not showing any friendly feelings.
46	Farewell	The act of saying goodbye to somebody.
47	Grandmother	The mother of your father or mother.
48	Grandchildren	A child of your son or daughter.
49	Granddaughter	A daughter of your son or daughter.
50	Grandparent	The father or mother of your father or mother.
51	Grandfather	The father of your father or mother.
52	Grandson	A son of your son or daughter.
53	Well-wishers	A person who wants to show that they support somebody and want them to be happy, successful, etc.
54	Weekend	Saturday and Sunday, or a slightly longer period, as a holiday.
55	Ill-fated	Not lucky and ending sadly, especially in death or failure.
56	Lifelong	Lasting or existing all through your life.
57	Underthings	Girls' or women's underwear.
58	Bloodshot	(of eyes) with the part that is usually white full of red lines because of lack of sleep, etc.
59	Old-fashioned	Not modern; belonging to or typical of a time in

		the past.
60	Well-born	From a rich family or a family from a high social class.
61	Lowborn	Having parents who are members of a low social class.
62	Highborn	Having parents who are members of the highest social class.
63	Self-centered	Tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feeling of other people.
64	Self-important	Thinking that you are more important than other people.
65	Mean-spirited	Feeling or showing a cruel desire to cause harm or pain.
66	Self-defense	Something you say or do in order to protect yourself when you are being attacked, criticized, etc.
67	High-necked	(of a shirt, blouse, dress, etc.) Having a high neck of greater than average height.
68	Good-hearted	Kind, willing to help other people.
69	Well-tended	A well-kept, tidy, good-looking place such as a garden or house.
70	Stern-faced	Someone's face that does not show any feeling.
71	Severe-looking	Someone with a serious expression, not smiling, and a little scary.
72	Book-lined	Lined with books.
73	Leather-bound	Having leather cover
74	Good-looking	Physically attractive
75	Well-suited	A good match for each other
76	Spectacular-looking	Someone who has a spectacular, beautiful, attractive appearance.

Copulative Compounds		
1	Freezing-cold	Extremely and unpleasantly cold (of the weather, the temperature in a place.)
2	White-blonde	The coolest shade of blonde defined by its icy tones.

The Frequency and Percentage of Compound Word

No	Types of Compound Words	Frequency
1	Adjectival	38
2	Nominal	104
3	Verbal	11
	Total	**153**

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency or Number of data

N = Number of total data

Adjectival Compound

$$P = \frac{38}{153} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

Nominal Compound

$$P = \frac{104}{153} \times 100\% = 68\%$$

Verbal Compound

$$P = \frac{11}{153} \times 100\% = 7\%$$

No	Compound Meaning	Frequency
1	Endocentric Compounds	75
2	Exocentric Compounds	76
3	Copulative Compounds	2
	Total	**153**

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency or Number of data

N = Number of total data

Endocentric Compounds

$$P = \frac{75}{153} \times 100\% = 49\%$$

Exocentric Compounds

$$P = \frac{76}{153} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

Copulative Compounds

$$P = \frac{2}{153} \times 100\% = 1\%$$

SURAT KETERANGAN

Kepada Yth,
Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris,
Di Tempat,

Assalamualaikum wr. wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini menyatakan bahwa :

Nama	:	Dela Silviana Putri
NPM	:	1801070016
Jurusan	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul I	:	AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED THE DUCHESS BY DANIELLE STEEL

Berdasarkan judul skripsi atas nama mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, yang bersifat pustaka. Maka mahasiswa tersebut tidak melakukan pra-survey.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat, atas bantuan dan kerja samanya di ucapkan terima kasih.

Metro, 14 Februari 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum
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Nomor : B-2474/In.28.1/J/TL.00/06/2022
Lampiran : -
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Kepada Yth.,
Syahreni Siregar (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-
 Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama	:	**DELA SILVIANA PUTRI**
NPM	:	1801070016
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED ``THE DUCHESS`` BY DANIELLE STEEL

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
   b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

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

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 13 Juni 2022
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd
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Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik. Untuk memastikan keasliannya,silahkan scan QRCode.

Nomor   : B-4601/In.28/D.1/TL.00/10/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,
REKTOR IAIN METRO
di-
    Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-4600/In.28/D.1/TL.01/10/2022, tanggal 25 Oktober 2022 atas nama saudara:

Nama	:	**DELA SILVIANA PUTRI**
NPM	:	1801070016
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED `THE DUCHESS` BY DANIELLE STEEL".

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

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 25 Oktober 2022
Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
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SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: B-5411/In.28.1/J/TL.00/12/2021

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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NIP	:	19871102 201503 1 004
Jabatan	:	Ketua Jurusan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

Menerangkan bahwa:
Nama	:	DELA SILVIANA PUTRI
NPM	:	1801070016
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Fakultas	:	Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Instansi	:	IAIN Metro

Mahasiswa di atas telah melaksanakan penelitian dengan judul *"AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL "* yang bertempat di jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan dengan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Metro, 08 Desember 2022
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.19871102 201503 1 004

SURAT TUGAS
Nomor: B-4600/In.28/D.1/TL.01/10/2022

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

Nama	:	**DELA SILVIANA PUTRI**
NPM	:	1801070016
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk :

1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED `THE DUCHESS` BY DANIELLE STEEL".

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 : 25 Oktober 2022

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
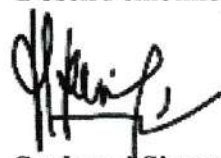## IAIN METRO

Nama : Dela Silviana Putri   Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 1801070016   Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1.	Senin, 14 Februari 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum	- Revisi Background of Study dan Problem Formulation. - Memperbaiki penulisan kutipan dan referensi.	
2.	Senin, 21 Maret 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum	- Revisi kembali Background of Study.	
3.	Senin, 28 Maret 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum	- Acc Seminar Proposal	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum
NIP.19760814 200912 2 004

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Dela Silviana Putri   Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 1801070016   Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1.	Senin, 23 Mei 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum	APD	
2.	Senin, 30 Mei 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum	Acc APD	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M. Hum
NIP.19760814 200912 2 004

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
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IAIN METRO
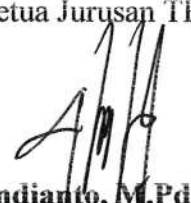
Nama   : Dela Silviana Putri   NPM   : 1801070016
Jurusan : TBI   Semester   : IX

No	Hari/Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	TandaTangan Dosen
1	Monday 14/11 2022	1	- Revise chapter 4 (you anlyze first then you make conclusion in chart, table etc.) - tidy up your typing - Revise the conclusion (have to answer the Question)	
2	Monday 21/11 2022	1	- Show the data clearly (Chapter IV) - elaborat the Contribution of your research in teaching and learning (Chapter L)	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.198711022015031004

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum
NIP. 197608142009122004

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama   : Dela Silviana Putri NPM   : 1801070016
Jurusan : TBI Semester : IX

No	Hari/Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1	Monday 05/12 2022	1	Acc	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.198711022015031004

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum
NIP. 197608142009122004

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-1423/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/11/2022

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

Nama	: Dela Silviana Putri
NPM	: 1801070016
Fakultas / Jurusan	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2022 / 2023 dengan nomor anggota 1801070016

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 23 November 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H., C.Me.
NIP. 19750505 200112 1 002

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama   : Dela Silviana Putri

NPM   : 1801070016

Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah melakukan administrasi perpinjaman buku pada Jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 8 Desember 2022

Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 198711022015031004

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

by Dela Silviana Putri 1801070016

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN NOVEL ENTITLED "THE DUCHESS" BY DANIELLE STEEL

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CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Dela Silviana Putri. She was born in Bekasi, on September 5th 2000. She is the second of five children of the couple Mr. Tri Handoyo and Mrs. Puji Astuti. She lives in Adipuro, Trimurjo. She was graduated her primary school of TK Satu Atap on 2006. She continued her study at SD N 3 Adipuro and graduated on 2012. Then, she took her junior high school at SMP N 2 Trimurjo and graduated on 2015. Having graduated from junior high school, she continued her study at SMA N 1 Trimurjo and graduated on 2018. In the same year of 2018, she was registered as S-1 student of English Education Department of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Metro.