

**COMPOUNDING PROCESS ON THE *SHOTGUN BOY* WEBTOON**

**THESIS**

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

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**COMPOUNDING PROCESS ON THE *SHOTGUN BOY* WEBTOON**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
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**MALANG**  
**2022**

## STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled **Compounding Process on the *Shotgun Boy* Webtoon** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 8 June 2022

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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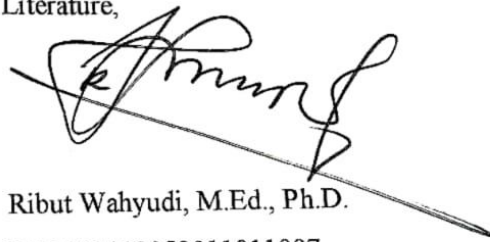
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**MOTTO**

“You do not just wake up and become the butterfly, growth is a process”

*Rupi Kaur*

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to myself who never give up to finish this thesis, to my beloved parents, Salman Santoso and Siti Mundiroh, and all my beloved siblings, Hayatul Mukarromah, Ahmad Firjaun Balya Barlaman, Aghniya Islami Tsaqila, Khusnul Khotimah, and M. Syauqil Muhibbi who never stop praying and supporting me all the time.

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The researcher would like to thank all those who have provided support, prayers, motivation, as well as facilities to the researcher so that the researcher can complete this thesis. The researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude to Mrs. Vita Nur Santi who has always patiently provided guidance and solutions to each difficulty that occurred in the writing of this thesis. The researcher also would like to thank all English literature lecturers who have provided useful knowledge.

The gratitude also goes to friends who have provided support, especially to Shabillah and her family who have given shelter and all other kindness. The researcher also expresses infinite gratitude to her beloved parents Salman Santoso and Siti Mundiroh who always send lots of prayers and provide support both verbally and financially to finance the researcher in completing all of her studies, and to her beloved siblings Hayatul Mukarromah, Ahmad Firjaun Balya Barlaman, Aghniya Islami Tsaqila, Khusnul Khotimah, and M. Syauqil Muhibbi who always support and entertain the researcher in completing this thesis.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect because of the limited experience and knowledge possessed the researcher. Therefore, the researcher needs



suggestions and constructive criticism to this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for readers, especially those who are interested in research on the same topic.

Malang, 8 June 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a final horizontal stroke.

The researcher

## ABSTRACT

**Maulidah, Nurul** (2022) Compounding Process on the *Shotgun Boy* Webtoon. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

*Keywords: Compounding, Shotgun Boy, Webtoon*

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The compounding process appears as one of the processes of word formation that occurs quite often because people are also creative in making new words. This study aims to identify the compounding process in a webtoon entitled *Shotgun Boy*. Researcher formed two questions for this study that aims to identify what types of compounding appear in the *Shotgun Boy* webtoon, and to describe how the compounding process formed in the *Shotgun Boy* webtoon. The descriptive qualitative method is used in the study as the basis for answering the research questions. Other than that, the theory from O'Grady and John (2015) used in this study discusses the types of compounding processes in a meaningful way, namely endocentric compounds and exocentric compounds, and discusses the process of compounding formation. The source of the data on this research is the webtoon can be downloaded through the Google plays store. The results of the study show that there are 20 types of endocentric compounds which are divided into three parts, namely 18 types of nominal compounds with the pattern noun plus noun, adjective plus noun, and adjective plus noun, and one type of adjective compound with the pattern noun plus adjective, and one type of verbal compound with the pattern verb plus verb, and 2 types of exocentric compounds that have a different meaning with the combination word with the pattern adjective plus verb, and noun plus noun. It is suggested that further researchers can use news or article headlines as the object of the study so that they can find differences in the language used between fiction and non-fiction writers.

## ABSTRAK

**Maulidah, Nurul** (2022) Proses penggabungan kata pada webtoon yang berjudul *Shotgun Boy*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

*Kata Kunci: Penggabungan kata, Shotgun Boy, Webtoon*

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Proses penggabungan kata muncul sebagai salah satu proses pembentukan kata yang cukup sering terjadi karena orang-orang kreatif dalam membuat kata-kata baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi proses penggabungan kata dalam webtoon berjudul *Shotgun Boy*. Peneliti membentuk dua pertanyaan untuk penelitian ini yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis compounding yang muncul di webtoon *Shotgun Boy*, dan untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana proses compounding yang terbentuk di webtoon *Shotgun Boy*. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai dasar untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Selain itu, teori dari O'Grady dan John (2015) digunakan dalam penelitian ini yang membahas tentang jenis-jenis proses penggabungan kata secara makna yaitu senyawa endosentrik dan senyawa eksosentrik serta membahas proses pembentukan senyawa. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah webtoon yang dapat diunduh melalui google play store. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 20 jenis senyawa endosentrik yang terbagi menjadi tiga bagian yaitu 18 jenis senyawa nominal dengan pola kata benda dengan kata benda, kata sifat dengan kata benda, kata kerja dengan kata benda, satu jenis senyawa kata sifat dengan pola kata benda dengan kata sifat, dan satu jenis senyawa verbal dengan pola kata kerja dengan kata kerja, dan 2 jenis senyawa eksosentrik yang memiliki perbedaan makna dari kombinasi kata yang digabungkan dengan pola kata sifat dengan kata kerja dan kata benda dengan kata benda. Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk dapat menggunakan headline berita atau artikel sebagai objek penelitian, sehingga dapat menemukan perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan antara penulis fiksi dan nonfiksi.

## مستخلص البحث

مولدة, نور. (2022) عملية دمج الكلمات في ويتون بعنوان ولد البندقية. البحث الجامعي. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي, مالانج.

المشرفة : فيتا نور ساتني, الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية : سلسلة الكلمات, ويتون, ولد البندقية.

تظهر عملية دمج الكلمات كإحدى عمليات تكوين الكلمات التي تحدث غالباً لأن الناس مبدعون في صنع كلمات جديدة. تهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على عملية دمج الكلمات في ويب تون بعنوان ولد البندقية. قام الباحث بتكوين سؤالين لهذا البحث بهدف تحديد نوع المركب الذي ظهر في ويب تون بعنوان ولد البندقية, و وصف كيفية تشكل عملية التركيب في بعنوان ولد البندقية. إستخدمت الباحثة الأساليب الوصفية النوعية كأساس للإجابة على أسئلة البحث. إستخدمت الباحثة نظرية من اوغراي وجون (2015) والتي تناقش أنواع عمليات دمج الكلمات في المعنى ، وهي المركبات الداخلية والمركبات الخارجية وتناقش عملية تكوين الكلمات. و مصدر هذا البحث هو ويب تون الذي يمكن تنزيله عبر متجر جوجل بلاي. أوضحت النتائج أن هناك عشرين نوعاً من المركبات الداخلية التي تم تقسيمها إلى ثلاثة أجزاء ، و هي ثمانية عشرة نوعاً من المركبات الاسمية مع اسم النمط بالإضافة إلى الاسم والصفة بالإضافة إلى الاسم، ونوع واحد من المركبات الصفة مع اسم النمط بالإضافة إلى الصفة ، ونوع واحد من المركبات اللفظية مع نمط الفعل زائد الفعل، ونوعين من المركبات غير المركزية التي لها اختلافات مع صفة النمط بالإضافة إلى الفعل ، والاسم بالإضافة إلى الاسم. معنى الجمع بين الكلمات. تقترح الباحثة لمزيد من الباحثين أن يكونوا قادرين على استخدام عناوين الأخبار أو المقالات كأغراض للبحث، حتى يتمكنوا من العثور على الاختلافات في اللغة المستخدمة بين الكتاب الخيالي وغير الخيالي.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study which contain the phenomena, the focus of the study, previous researchers and the objective of the study. Other than that, it also presents the research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation and the definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Language is constantly evolving because people worldwide are creative in creating new words that can use in communication, both in speaking and writing. Meyer (2002) stated that English is the most widely spoken language that uses the most languages in the world and the history of civilization. Understanding the English language will be easier if the people know the word formation process. Word formation is the process of constructing new words from the existing word. There are various word-formation processes; derivation, inflection, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, back-formation, acronym and initialism, onomatopoeia, and compounding, based on O'Grady and John (2015).

Compounding is a word formation process that often occurs, which is constructed from two morphemes and forms a new word. According to Plag (2003), the compounding process is the type of word formation that most often produces new words. Compounding is usually a single word or

intervention by a hyphen or separated word. According to Lieber (2005), compounding is one of the most important and studied types of adding words to the English lexicon. The researcher focuses to analyse the compounding process. The compounding process can occur in many texts such as articles, textbooks, magazines, novels, dictionaries, newspapers, or online comics called webtoon.

Webtoon is one of the most popular online comic platforms nowadays. People can access webtoon through the official website of webtoon or download the application via the play store or app store. Webtoons have various genres such as romance, sci-fi, drama, horror, and thriller. Webtoon is interesting to research because it has language that is understandable by all ages and has interesting ideas or content based on the art of the images. In this case, the researcher is interested in analyzing the compounding process in the webtoon because usually, the writers in the webtoon use some words taken from other fields such as place names, people's names, or science which are then adapted to the webtoon, other than that the webtoon usually contains a compounding process that can be analyzed based on the theory of O'Grady and John (2015). Thus, the researcher chose a webtoon as an object to study. The researcher chose a webtoon entitled Shotgun Boy, which contains 62 episodes.

The earlier studies have been analyzing word formation in various fields. Previous studies did their research discussed word formation related to covid-19. The first research by Fitri (2021) discussed the word-formation



of covid-19 that appeared during the pandemic by using qualitative research methodology, and the result shows that the researcher found the word-formation process involved compounding, borrowing, blending clipping, acronym, and multiple processes. The second one is Asif, Zhiyong, Iram, and Nisar's (2020) research discussed word formation, borrowing, and lexical derivation using a neologism model by Krishnamurty (2010). Another researcher who discussed word formation in the covid-19 case is Akut (2021). The researcher used descriptive-qualitative research to analyze the morphological process, including word-formation compounding, affixation, and blending.

Other scholars analyzed the word formation in the textbook, such as novels and aviation books. Setiawan, Deliani, & Dewi (2019) analyzed the process of word formation in the novel entitled "*Ghost Fleet*" by using qualitative research methodology. The result shows the most word-formation that appears in the novel is compounding (33%), and other types are conversion (0.66%), derivation (24,66%), inflection (19,3%), back-formation (1.3%), and last is an acronym (10%). Besides that, Riryn and Anggraini (2019) analyze the word formation process in the novel by Alanda Kariza and Kevin Aditya entitled "*Beats Apart.*" In addition, Azis and Rosa (2018) analyzed the English term in the aviation book published by Oxford using qualitative research methods. The research shows that the most frequent word formation in the aviation book is inflection.

An undergraduate thesis discussed the closed compound of word formation in the articles related to Kartini Day in Jakarta post-2016 and 2017 written by Vinney (2017). The researcher focused on the structure and the meaning of the compound. The researcher found there are 17 inflectional compounds and 25 un-inflectional compounds based on the structure of the compound. Moreover, there are 38 endocentric compounds and four exocentric compounds based on the compound's meaning.

A thesis by Andriyani (2018) discussed the process of word formation in several English menus in hotels of Cepu. The researchers used a combination theory from Katamba (1993), Haspelmath (2002), Holmes (2001), and the theory from O'Grady And John (2015). The result shows that several word formations found in the English menu of several hotels in Cepu are derivation, inflection, compounding, initialism, borrowing, and double processes. The researchers found four motivations for the hotels' use of English in the menu.

Those previous researchers show the difference from this research in that the previous researchers analysed the word formation in the menu at hotels or cafés as the object. In addition, other previous researchers analysed a textbook such as a novel, articles, and aviation books. Besides that, the researcher uses an online comic called webtoon as the study's object. Previous research analysed all the types of word-formation. Meanwhile, this research analysed the compounding process only and uses the theory by O'Grady and John (2015) to answer the problem of the study. This research

aims to describe the type of compounding process and analyse the compounding process constructed in the webtoon entitled *Shotgun Boy*.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the research question as follows:

1. What kind of compounding process occurs in the "*Shotgun Boy*" webtoon?
2. How are the compounding processes constructed in the webtoon entitled "*Shotgun Boy*"?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

This study expected to give a contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study expected to understand the reader or the next researcher about word formation, especially that discussing the compounding process of word formation in morphological study. Furthermore, this research gives an explanation of the types of compounding process of word formation, and the result provides the empirical data of the compounding process from the conversation on webtoon based on the theory of O'Grady and John (2015).

Practically, this study gives new insight to the readers about the compounding process of the academic people, such as students, lecturers, and further research in the same field. This research can be used as a reference for lecturers and further research about the compounding process and developing studies about the compounding process. Moreover, the

students can use this research as additional knowledge about the compounding process.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research only focuses on the compounding processes and its types based on the theory proposed by O’Grady and John (2015). The researcher limited the research by analyses from episode 1 to episode 30. The researcher takes the data from a popular webtoon entitled “*Shotgun Boy*,” released on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 2021.

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Word formation: word-formation creates a new word that can be studied in the morphological field.
2. Compounding: compounding is one of the processes of word formation that compound two words or more lexemes.
3. Webtoon: webtoon is a platform to read the online comic that can be accessed through an official website or by downloading the application on the play store.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the theory that potentially conducts this research. This chapter consists of the morphological concepts, word formation, the types of word formation, and the types of compounding.

#### **A. Word Formation Processes**

Word is the minor linguistics unit that appears in writing or speech. Word is a prominent part of the language because language is used to communicate with other people who must use a word. The process of creating new words is called word formation. Based on Aronoff (2011), word formation is a process of creating a new word with a new lexeme from one another lexemes or more. Another expert, Yule (2006), argues that word formation is a process used in language to create new words. Word formation can be as simple as adding -s at the end of the word as a sign that a word is a plural. It can also be made up of words with roots from original words borrowed from other languages. Word formation can be divided into several types, and the following types are the word formation processes. Below are the types of word formation based on O'Grady and John (2015)

##### **1. Derivation**

The derivation is a word formation process made by adding affixes in the form of suffixes and prefixes. According to O'Grady and John (2015), the affixation process that forms words with meanings and

categories can be called derivation. An example of the derivational affixation process is the addition of *-er* to a verb, such as “*teacher*” the addition of *-er* at the end of a word is called a suffix. The addition of this word changes the meaning of the word *teach*, which is a verb, into a noun which means a person who teaches. The addition of *-er* means a person who does something from the previous root word. Another example of derivational affixes can be in the form of a prefix. Derivational can change the linguistic meaning of the primary word and the lexical categories.

## 2. Inflection

Inflection usually occurs in adjectives, nouns, and verbs in English. Katamba (1993) explains in his book entitled *Morphology of Modern Linguistics* that inflection is included in the affixation process, which is determined syntactically. An example of inflection is adding *-ed* to a verb that marks a tense such as “*studied*.” The suffix in the word does not change the word class and meaning.

## 3. Cliticization

Some morphemes can affect their meaning and function in English. However, these morphemes cannot stand alone for phonological reasons. According to O’Grady and John (2015), this process is called word formation cliticization. In English, it is usually in the form of *'m* as *am*, *'s* as *is*, and *'re* as *are*, which cannot stand alone without other words or affixations. For example, *Ivy's creating a new product*.

#### 4. Conversion

Conversion is a word formation process that uses an existing word into a new syntactic type. Conversion can change the position of the function of the word, for example, from a noun to a verb. Conversion is called zero derivation because it can change the meaning and category of words. It can be in the form of the verb that comes from nouns such as *button the shirt* or *ship the package*.

#### 5. Clipping

Clipping is a word formation process by shortening syllable words by cutting one or more syllables. Clipping often appears in casual speech, as in the word *psych*, which comes from the word *psychology*, *prof* for the word that comes from *professor*. Another example is the word *website* that becomes a *web*, *van* created from the word *caravan*, and the word *gas* that comes from *gasoline*.

#### 6. Blending

A combination of two words that cut off a part of the word from another word at the beginning of the end of the word is called blending. It's almost the same as compounding, but one of the combined parts is removed (Fromkin et al., 2011). For example, the word *medicare* created from *medical care*.

#### 7. Back-formation

This type of word formation is similar to clipping but can change parts of speech. Back-formation is forming words by cutting the original

affixation or affixes that are thought to come from other languages. Sometimes back-formation has an assumption error, such as the word “*pea*,” which comes from the word “*pease*,” which interpret as a plural form at the end of the sentence that ends in /z/. An example of a back-formation is the word *regulate* which comes from the word *regulation*, *administrate* from the word *administration*.

#### 8. Acronym and Initialism

Acronyms are usually in the form of the names of organizations, scientific names, and the military. An acronym is a type of word formation formed by taking the first letter at the beginning of a title or phrase and then reading or pronouncing it as a word (O’Grady and John, 2015). An example of an acronym that general is UNICEF, abbreviated from the phrase *United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund*.

The next type of word formation is an initialism. An initialism is different from an acronym. Initialism is taken from the first letter of a word and can be pronounced by letters like a common word, for example, CD comes from *Compact Disc*.

#### 9. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a type of rhetorical word based on the sound of things in life around us. O’Grady (1997) argues that language has a word created to sound like something that is given a name. In short, it can be



concluded that onomatopoeia is a word that can express sound, for example in English, it is hiss, cuckoo. buzz, and so on.

## 10. Compounding

A compound is a collection of lexemes consisting of two or more complex lexemes. The compound consists of two essential words. For example, the word *classroom* is a word constructed from the bare word “*class*” and “*room*”.

### **B. Compounding**

Compounding is a combination of two existing basic words. Compounding has the word head on the right side and the other side is a modifier. In compounding word formation, the right part is the core and determines the category of all words whose position is as the head (O’Grady and John, 2015). An example is *minivan*, *minivan* is a noun because the head or the rightmost component in the word *minivan* is a noun. In addition, compounding can still form an even larger compound when combined with other words such as *election date*, where the first word is the result of derivation (elect + ion) combined with the word date.

Compounding is a combination of lexical categories which can be in the form of verbs, adjectives, and can also be propositions which then become large words. There are ways to distinguish the pronunciation of compound and non-compound adjectives. In the adjective compound and noun compound, the stress of the pronunciation

is on the first word, while in the non-compound the second word needs to be stressed in the pronunciation.

#### **a. Properties of Compounds**

Some compounds are present inconsistently, there is compounding that is written as one word, separate words, and also by using hyphens. A compound written in a single word is called a closed compound. A close compound defines as the combination of two words and written in a single word such as *classroom*, *copywriter*, or *photocopy*. Moreover, a compound that is written in a separated word called as an open compound. This compound is creating from two word that closely related. the two words are spelled as unrelated words but become a single concept for instance is *roller coaster*, *zip lock*, and so on. The next one is the hyphenated compound that intervening hyphen. It is a combination of two words that joined by a hyphen such as *plug-in*, *long-term* and so on. Based on the Wang (2021) an open compound is created when the modifier element in the form of adjective used to modifying a noun, and the hyphenated compound usually used with a noun and adverb, and closed compound actually different word but look like a single word.

## **b. Meaning of Compound**

The meaning of the compound does not necessarily infer the meaning of each part. For example, the word *egghead* does not mean having an egg-shaped head. The meaning of the compounds must be studied such as the complete individual word and some known words from the head of the compound. The meaning of the compound is divided into two, namely endocentric compounds and exocentric compounds (O'Grady and John, 2015).

### **Endocentric compound**

Endocentric identifies the shape of the compounding component that is most rightfully the core of the subtype denoted. Endocentric can be interpreted as a compound that has a head. Endocentric compound divided into three types. The first is a nominal compound, as stated by Plag (2003) nominal compound is a compound has two words or more roots where the noun in the compound has the position as the head. The modifier of nominal compounding consists of the adjective or preposition that combines with a noun (AN) or (PN), the verb that combines with a noun (VN), and the last is noun combines with noun (NN). For instance, the word *armchair* is the word *arm* (N) that, follows by *chair* (N). It is a kind of chair that has arms that can be used to rest the arms.

The head is a *chair*, and the modifier is *arm*. The next one is adjective compound. It is a compounding process that the adjective as the head. For the example is *nation-wide*, *wide* (A) becomes the head of the noun, and *nation* (N) is the modifier. The adjectival compound consists of adjective that combines with adjective (AA), and noun combines with adjective (NA), and preposition that combines with adjective (PA). The last category is the verbal compound, consist of verb that becomes the head. Such as *proofread*, *read* becomes the head of the word, and *proof* becomes the modifier, thus the word *proofread* is a verb, because the head of compounding can determine the structure of the word. Other than that, the modifier of the verbal compounding is noun that combines with verb (NV), verb combines with verb (VV), and adjective combining with the verb (AV).

### **Exocentric compound**

In contrast to endocentric, exocentric compound does not define the word according to the part or type. The meaning of compound does not match the word combination. An example from exocentric compound is the word *white house* (*white* (A) + *house* (N)), the meaning of *whitehouse* is not the house that is white, yet the official home state owned the president of US. Exocentric compound

is a special kind because it has unusual rules of semantic interpretations.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method that used in this study, consist of research design, data and data source, data collection and the last is data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative design because this research analyzed the compounding process in language, by classifying the types and processes of compounding in the webtoon entitled *Shotgun Boy*. This research was conducted by taking notes and analyzing the data, then making a detailed research presentation.

#### B. Data and Data Source

The data of this research is the conversation on a webtoon with the title *Shotgun Boy*, which so far has reached 62 episodes. In addition, the data are in the form of words. In this study, the researcher only focused on analyzing from episode 1 to episode 30 which was released on 18 March 2021, until 30 September 2021. The data source in this study is taken from a webtoon application that was downloaded via the google play store.

#### C. Data Collection

The documentation technique is used by the researcher to collect the data, because the documentation technique is used to gain the written material data, and the object of this research is an online comic that is a webtoon. The data are collected in several steps. First, the researcher

downloaded the webtoon application through the play store platform. Second, the researcher chose the webtoon that was currently popular. After that, the researcher read the webtoon. The last step to collect the data in this research is to select the word and took notes of the words that contain the compounding process in the conversation on the webtoon.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The researcher analyzed the data by using the following steps: first, the researcher reads the notes that have been taken when collecting data. Secondly, the researcher classified by its types of compounding process of word formation. Third, the researcher described the process of compounding formation that was found based on the research question. The last step is the researcher drawing the conclusion from the data that were found and have been analyzed.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. The finding includes the analysis of the data based on the theory from O'Grady and John (2015), and the discussion discusses the result of the analysis.

#### A. Findings

This study aims to analyze the compounding process found in the webtoon *Shotgun Boy* based on O'Grady and John's (2015) theory. The analysis of this study is based on the research questions that were formulated in Chapter I. To answer the first research question the researcher classify the types of compounding process used in the webtoon *Shotgun Boy*. Moreover, to answer the second research question the researcher explains the process of compounding was constructed in the webtoon *Shotgun Boy*. Other than that, the researcher also describes the meaning of each word compound. The researcher uses the Oxford dictionary and Cambridge dictionary to define the lexical meaning of each compound. Compounding can be divided into two types based on the meaning. They are endocentric compounds and exocentric compounds.

##### 1. Endocentric compound

The endocentric compound is usually called the headed compound because the head of the compound has a semantic relationship with the



modifying element. An endocentric compound can be divided into three types; nominal compound, adjective compound, and verbal compound.

### **1.1 Nominal compound**

The nominal compound is a type of endocentric compound in that the head of a compound is a noun and the modifying element can be in the form of an adjective, verb, noun, or preposition. The nominal compound has several patterns, those are noun + noun, adjective + noun, verb + noun, and preposition + noun.

#### **Datum 1**

Episode 6

“My *grandfather* owns one of the largest construction companies in the country”

The word *grandfather* in the sentence has a function as a subject. This word is categorized as an endocentric compound because it has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier, called as a nominal compound. After all, the head of the compound is a noun, and it has a pattern of an adjective plus noun. The word *father* is the head of the compound, and the word *grand* is the modifier of the compound.

This compound constructed from two classes words, *grand* as adjective and *father* as a noun. After those words were combined,

the two basic words become one word, namely grandfather and are included in the noun class. This word is written as a single word, thus it is called as a closed compound.

The meaning of *grand* is the higher degree, and the meaning of *father* is a male parent. Those words were combined and has a meaning of the father of a person's father or mother.

## **Datum 2**

### Episode 6

*Assemblyman* - "My grandfather owns one of the largest construction companies in the country, and my father is a national *assemblyman*"

In the sentence above, *assemblyman* has a function as the object. This word is categorized as an endocentric compound because it has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier. It has the pattern 'noun plus noun' that can be categorized as the nominal compound because the semantic head of the compound in the form of noun, and the modifying element is also a noun.

The word *assemblyman* is created from the word *assembly* as a noun, and the word *man* that also include in the noun class words. After those word was combined and become one word

*assemblyman*, this word is included in the noun class category. This word is a closed compound because it is written in a single word.

*Assembly* means a group of people who usually meet regularly for a specific purpose, such as government, and *man* means the adult male person. Those word words were combined to create a new word *assemblyman* and has a meaning a man who represents a law-making body in many US states.

### **Datum 3**

Episode 14

***Shotgun*** – “Let’s kill him, and take that *shotgun*.”

The word *shotgun* has a function as an object in the sentence. This word can be categorized as nominal compound because it has a head in the form of a noun, the head modified by the modifier which in the form of noun. Other than that, it is an endocentric compound because it has the semantic relationship between the head and the modifier.

This word produced from of two words, those are shot which is a noun and the word gun which is also a noun. After that, the word shot and gun combined and create a new word shotgun that belongs to a noun. The property of the word shotgun is a closed compound because there is no space between the combination word.

The word shot means an effort in the form of kicks, or punches to score goals or points in a game, and the word gun is a weapon that can be fill with the shells. Then, these words were combined and became a new word that has a meaning a long gun that can fire a large number of small metal bullets in one shot.

#### **Datum 4**

##### Episode 8

***Back door*** - “Here! There’s a *back door*! Let’s go out this way”

The word *back door* has a function as an object in the sentence. It can be categorized as an endocentric compound because the head can be modified by the modifier element and it has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier. The head in the word *back door* is a noun. Thus, it is called a nominal compound, and it has a pattern adjective plus noun.

This word was combined from two basic words, those are *back* which is in the form of adjective, and the basic word *door* which is in the form of noun. After that, those words were combined to create a new *back door* that is a noun. The way to write this word is by give a space between the two combination words and it is called an open compound.

*Back* is an adjective that has meaning a position in the rear, and the word *door* is a noun which has mean a part of a building that is used to enter or exit. Their combination has a meaning the kind of door that has a position in the rear of the building

### **Datum 5**

Episode 16

***Homerooms*** – “*Homerooms* 3 and 4 are coming next week.

You think the weather will be better then?”

The word *homerooms* in the sentence has a function as a subject. It is categorized as nominal compound because the head of compound in the form of a noun and has a pattern noun plus noun. This nominal compound is a part of endocentric compound, because it has a semantic head that has a relation meaning with the modifier element.

The word *homerooms* produce from two combination classes words, these are *home* as a noun and *rooms* which is also a noun. After those words were combined and construct a new word *homerooms*, the word class belongs to a noun. This word is written in a single word, thus it is called as a closed compound.

*Home* is the building where people live especially with the family. *Room* is a part of building that separated by the ceiling, walls, and floor. After the words *home* and *room* combined to form

a new word, it has a meaning a room in a school building where the students going at the first of each school day and checked by the teacher so teachers can know who is in school.

### **Datum 6**

Episode 18

***Rooftop*** – “That day, when you were humiliated on the *rooftop*. After what happened that day, Mira ran to your side. Mira stayed beside you and tried to comfort you, but on the inside she was laughing hysterically.”

This word has a function as an object of preposition in the sentence above. The word *rooftop* is categorized as an endocentric compound, because the head of compound modified by the modifier element and have a semantic relationship. Other than that, this word is a part of nominal compound because the head of the compound is in the form of noun.

The word rooftop was constructed from two combination words, these are the word *roof* and the word *top*. The word *roof* is a noun, and *top* also known as a noun. After those words were combined then create a new word *rooftop* which is known as a noun. The new word written in a single word that called as a closed compound.

*Top* means the highest part in a place, and the word *roof* means the top cover in the form of the top of the building. After those words constructed it has one meaning an outdoor area on the roof of a building.

### **Datum 7**

Episode 17

*Lifetime* - “I’m giving you the chance of a *lifetime*, Gyuhwan.”

The word *life* has a function as object of proposition. On the other hand, this word is an endocentric compound because there is a head of compound that has a semantic relationship with the modifying element. The head of the compound is noun. Thus, it is called as a nominal compound with the pattern noun plus noun.

. The word *lifetime* constructed from the combination two class words, these are *life* which is known as a noun, and also the word *time* which is also a noun. Then, the word *lifetime* belongs to a noun. It can be categorized as a closed compound because the writing of the word is not separated by a space.

*Life* is a noun which means the state of being alive which has an ability to grow, breath, and etc. While, the meaning of *time* is a part of existence which is measured in seconds, minutes, days, months, years, etc. Then, it produces a new word and has a meaning

the length of time a person survives or a person or other creature lives.

### **Datum 8**

Episode 15

***Minivan*** - “Now, what kind of teacher drives into a student with a *minivan*?”

In the sentence above, the word *minivan* has a function as an object. This word categorized as endocentric compound because it has a semantic relation between the head and the modifier. This word belongs to the nominal compound because the head of compound is a noun, and following with the modifying element in the form of adjective.

The word *minivan* consists of two classes words, those are *mini* which is an adjective, and *van* which is a noun. After the two classes words combined and create a new word that is *minivan*, this word belongs to a noun. *Minivan* is specified as a closed compound because the combination word not separated by a space.

The word *van* has a function as a head and has a meaning medium-sized road vehicles that smaller than a truck and usually used to transport goods or people and often do not have windows on the rear side, and the modifying element *mini* is the modifier element, means a anything with a small size. Therefore, the meaning



of *minivan* is a high car that usually designed to carry up more people than a normal car.

### **Datum 9**

Episode 3

*Middle school* – “Name, Mira Han attended yeongchan *middle school*, the youngest child, has two older brothers”

The word *middle school* in the sentence has a function as an object in the sentence above. This word is categorized as an endocentric compound because the head of the compound modified the other element and it has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier. *Middle school* can be discovered as a nominal compound because the head of the compound is a noun and can be modified by the other element with the pattern adjective plus noun.

The word middle school constructed from the basic word *middle* as an adjective and the basic word *school* as a noun. Then those words are combined and create a new word *middle school* that belongs to a noun. This word is an open compound, because it has a space between the combination word.

The word *middle* means part of something that has the same distance from all sides or edges, can also be interpreted as the point of the period between the beginning and the end of something. At the same time, the word *school* means a place or building which has

the function of educating children. After those words were joined together and constructed a new word, it has a meaning a building to educate children aged nine to fourteen in the UK.

### **Datum 10**

Episode 16

*Swordsman* - “Jin, the big-talking *swordsman*, is surrounded by demons.”

The word *swordsman* in the sentence has a function as a subject. *Swordsman* belongs to endocentric compound because it has the semantic relationship between the head and the modifier element. *Man* is the head of the compound, and *swords* modify the head, and it can be categorized as a nominal compound because the head is a noun and the pattern is a noun plus noun.

The word *swordsman* consists of two classes words; *swords* and *man*. *Sword* is a noun, and *man* is also known as a noun. Then the word *Swordsman* belongs to a noun. This word is a closed compound because there is no space between the combination words.

The lexical meaning of *swords* is a long weapon with a sharp metal blade on the cutting side and has a handle, and this weapon usually used in the past. In contrast, *man* means an adult male human being. After the words *swords* and *man* combined become one word,

it has one meaning and can identify the meaning of each part. Thus, swordsman means a man who has the skill to fight using a sword.

### **Datum 11**

Episode 19

*Foreheads* – “Did they have the word ‘monster’ written across their *foreheads*?!”

The word *Forehead* in the sentence above has a function as an object. It is categorized an endocentric compound because it has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier. The word *foreheads* included in the nominal compound type due to the head of this compound word is a noun that can be modify by the modifier element with the pattern adjective plus noun.

*Forehead* constructed from two basic words; *fore* and *head*. The word *fore* is an adjective, and the word *heads* is a noun. Then, those words were combined to create a new word, *foreheads* which is a noun. This word is written in a single word without a space so it is called a closed compound.

*Fore* means a position at the front. In addition, the word *heads* mean the part of the body that is above the neck. After that, the word *fore* and *head* were combined and has a meaning the part of a head in the front above the eyes.

**Datum 12**

Episode 18

*Headshots* – “Monster or no, *headshots* always kill. Dead. Let’s bet on it.”

In the sentence, the word *headshot* has a function as a subject. It is categorized as an endocentric compound based on the meaning because it has a semantic head that can be modified by the modifier element. other than that, it is also categorized as a nominal compound because the head of the compound is in the form of noun, and it has a pattern noun plus noun.

The word *headshot* is created from two classes words. The word *shot* is head of compound which is a noun, and the word *head* is the modifier and has a function as a noun. After those word were combined to create a new word *headshots*, this word belong to the class of nouns. This word used closed compound property it is marked with no space between the combination word.

The lexical meaning of *head* is the part of human body that has a position above the neck, and the meaning of *shot* is an attempt to score a goal in a game. After the two words were combined and form a new word that is *headshots*, it has a meaning a bullet aimed at the head.

**Datum 13**

## Episode 16

***Heart-pounding*** – “Now, that’s what I call *heart-pounding* action!”

The function of the word *heart-pounding* in the sentence is as the object. This word categorized as a nominal compound because the head of the compound word as known *pounding* is noun, and the pattern of the nominal compound here is noun plus noun. The word *heart-pounding* is classified as an endocentric compound since the nominal compound is the part of endocentric compound and it has a semantic head which modified by the other elements.

*Heart-pounding* constructed from the word hear which is in the form of a noun, and the word pounding which also a noun. Then, after those word combined to create a new word, the word *heart-pounding* is a noun. This word is a hyphenated compound because the word is formed by using a hyphen (-) between two words combinations.

The meaning of *heart* is part of a human body which has a position in a chest in the left side which has a function to sends blood around the body. *Pounding* means the sound that seemed like something was hitting hard and the loud noise repeated. Then the words combine to form a new word which has the meaning of a beating heart.

**Datum 14**

## Episode 23

***Gunshots*** – “You heard those *gunshots*, right? That loser from class 1.”

The word *gunshots* has a function as an object in the sentence. It is classified as the endocentric compound, because it has a semantic head which relate with the modifier element. The word *gunshots* is a nominal compound because the semantic head is a noun, and has a pattern noun plus noun.

The word *gunshots* is created from two classes words, semantic head in the word gunshot is shot which in the form of a noun, and the modifier element is gun also known as a noun. Then, those words combined and become one word which belongs to a noun. This word is a closed compound because the combination word has no space.

The word *gun* means a weapon that can be filled with shells or bullets, and *shot* means an effort in the form of kicks or punches to score goals or points in a game. Then, after the combination word was constructed and become *gunshots* it has a meaning of a bullet fired from a gun.

**Datum 15**

## Episode 27

***Heavy rain*** – “I was able to escape. Barely collapsed in the *heavy rain*, and the truck fell into the woods!”

The word *heavy rain* in the sentence has a function as object of the preposition. This word is categorized as a nominal compound because it has a semantic head which is classified into a noun, and it has a pattern adjective plus noun. The semantic head has a relationship with the modifier element, so it is called an endocentric compound.

This word was constructed from the word *heavy* as an adjective and *rain* as a noun. After those words were combined, the word *heavy rain* belongs to the noun. The word *heavy rain* is classified as an open compound because there is a space between the combination word *heavy* and *rain*.

*Heavy* means weighing a lot that it is hard to move, and the word *rain* means a drop of water that fell from the sky separately. After the words combined it has a one meaning that the head semantically modified by the modifier element. The word *heavy rain* means a type of rain that is heavy; water droplets from the sky fall separately and are a strong and great weight.

**Datum 16**

## Episode 10

***Bad temper*** – “Fine, fine. Has anyone told you have a *bad temper*?”

*Bad temper* in the sentence has a function as an object. It is classified into endocentric compound considering this word has a semantic relationship between the head and the modifier of the compound. The head of the compound word is *temper* which known as noun. Therefore, it is categorized as a nominal compound because the head is a noun.

The word *bad temper* constructed from the word *bad* which known as an adjective, and the word *temper* which is a noun. Those words were combined to create a new word and the new word belongs to noun. This word; *bad temper*; was combined using open compound property because there is space between the combination word.

The meaning of *bad* is something that morally not acceptable, and the meaning of *temper* is feelings that are felt at a certain time. After those words were combined, it has a meaning a trait that is easily angered.

## **Datum 17**

Episode 24

***Shut-eye*** – “As for me, I’m gonna chill here for a bit, catch some shut-eye.”



In the sentence, the word *shut-eye* has a function as an object. The word *shut-eye* is classified as an endocentric compound because it has a semantic head which can be modifying by the modifier element. It also categorized as a nominal compound by reason of the semantic head is a noun, and modified by a verb.

This word constructed from the word *shut* as a verb and the word *eye* as a noun, then after those words were combined this word belongs to the noun which has a pattern verb plus noun. These words were combined by using a hyphenated compound that was marked with the hyphen symbol.

The meaning of the word *shut* is close something or make something close. Other than that, the *eye* means the part of the body which has a position in the face under the eyebrows. Then, after those words were combined and created into a new word it has a new meaning that *shut-eye* is a sleep; rest with the eyes closed.

## **Datum 18**

Episode 23

**Key card** – “Open the emergency box in the guard post, and acquire the level 1 *key card* and personal weapon.”

The word *key card* in the sentence has a function as an object. It is categorized as an endocentric compound because it has a semantic relationship between the head of a compound and the

modifier. It is also categorized as a nominal compound because the head of the compound is in the form of a noun.

This word was constructed from the word *key* as a noun and the word *card* which also a noun. In addition, this word belongs to a noun that has a pattern noun plus noun. The word *key card* belongs to the open compound because there is a space between the combination word.

The lexical meaning of the word *key* is a piece of metal with a special shape that is used as a tool to lock doors, start motorbikes, cars, and so on. On the other hand, the meaning of the word *card* is a rigid piece of paper or plastic, sometimes containing a congratulatory note and sometimes in the form of something containing information for identification. After the new word was constructed, it has one meaning a substitute for a special plastic door lock that contains information that has been recorded and can be read by an electronic system.

## **1.2. Adjectival compound**

An adjective compound means the head of the compound word is an adjective. This build from several patterns; noun + adjective, adjective + adjective, and preposition + adjective.

### **Datum 19**

Episode 2

***Heartbroken*** – “He’s heartbroken enough as it is because I have to be home alone right now.”

*Heartbroken* in the sentence has a function as a predicate. It is categorized as the endocentric compound because the head of the word compound has semantic relation with the modifier. *Heartbroken* categorized as an adjectival compound since the head of the compound in the form of adjective.

*Heartbroken* constructed by combining two morphemes; *heart* as a noun and *broken* as an adjective. After that, the new word has a function as an adjective, and it is formed with the pattern noun plus adjective. This word written in one word and it is called a closed compound.

Literally, the meaning of *heart* is the part of the body in a chest and it has a position in the left side in a human, and *broken* means something has been damaged or injured. After that, the two morphemes were combined based on the adjectival pattern, and create new word *heartbroken* which means the feeling that excessively sad because of something that has happened before.

### **1.3. Verbal compound**

Verbal compound is marked by the head of compound has a function as a verb, and the modifier element can be in the form of noun, adjective and also verb. Thus, it has a pattern noun + verb,

adjective + verb and verb + verb. The following analysis explains the verbal compound that have been found in the *shotgun boy* webtoon and it also describe the meaning of the compound lexically.

### **Datum 20**

Episode 3

*Sleep talking* – “That is some seriously creepy sleep talking.”

In the sentence above, the word *sleep talking* has a function as object. The word *sleep talking* is categorized an endocentric compound because the meaning of the compound head has a relationship with the modifier element. This word also categorized as a verbal compound because the head of the compound is a verb.

This word was constructed from two basic words; *sleep* which known as a verb, and the word *talking* which also as a verb. After those words were combined and create a new word *sleep talking* this word belongs to a verb. Therefore, this word was constructed with the pattern verb plus verb. This word has a property open compound because there is a space between the combination word.

*Sleep* means an activity to rest the body with the closed eyes and the mind and the body is not active. *Talking* is brought from the word *talk* which means saying words in a language. Then, the word *sleep* and *talking* were combined and formed a new word *sleep*

*talking* which means talk in one's sleep, and usually, the people who did *sleep talking* doesn't remember what they said in their sleep.

## 2. Exocentric compound

The compounding processes below are categorized as the exocentric compound which has no related meaning to the word combination. An exocentric compound is a headless compound where each part of the word combination does not contain an element that has a function as a semantic head, and cannot be modified by other elements or word combinations.

### Datum 21

Episode 14

***Far-fetched*** – “A truck in the middle of the woods? It just sounds *so far-fetched*.”

The word *far-fetched* is categorized as an exocentric compound because this word did not have a semantic relationship with the combination word. No head can be modified by the modifier element. This word is constructed from the word *far* as an adjective and *fetched* as a verb. After those words were combined and produce a new word *far-fetched* it belongs to an adjective. This word is written by using the hyphen symbol (-) which can be categorized as a hyphenated compound.

The meaning of *far* is a great distance to the main position, and the meaning of *fetched* is something that brings it back. After those words were combined and created a new word *far-fetched* has a different meaning from

the actual meaning based on the combination of words. Then, the word *far-fetched* has the meaning of something that illogical.

## **Datum 22**

### Episode 22

**Landline** – “We have to communicate with the outside world somehow. We need to find a phone. I mean a *landline*. We haven’t tried that yet.”

The word *landline* has a function as a noun. This word is categorized as an exocentric compound because no head can be modified by the modifier element. Thus, it has no semantic relationship between the two combination words. The word *landline* is constructed from the basic word *land* which is known as a noun and the basic word *line* which is also known as a noun. Then, after those words were combined the word *landline* belongs to a noun. This word is classified as a closed compound because there is no space between the combination word.

The lexical meaning of the word *land* is a surface of the earth, and the word *line* means a long straight sign usually used as the boundary of something, such as in a sport or play area. After those words were combined into a new word it has one different meaning with the lexical meaning of each compound word, *landline* means a telephone connection which is different from a cell phone because this telephone connection uses a cable.

## **B. Discussion**

This section describes the results of the data that have been found and analysed in the findings section by the researcher. The discussion in this chapter is carried out based on the research question that has been formulated by the researcher in chapter 1. There are two research questions put forward by the researcher, the first is “what kind of compounding process occurs in the *Shotgun Boy* webtoon?” To answer the first research question based on the findings above, the researcher found the types of compounding processes based on the meaning are endocentric compound and exocentric compound. A word can be categorized as an endocentric type because in the process of the constructed word the semantic head can be modified by an element that is a modifier. In the endocentric type, the researcher found the nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. In contrast, a word is classified as an exocentric compound because it has a headless compound, which means it has no semantic compound that can be modified by another element. Each type of compounding process has a different process of the word constructed. A more detailed explanation is as follows.

Then, to answer the second research question “how are the compounding processes constructed in the webtoon entitled *Shotgun Boy*?”. The researcher analyses based on the theory of O’Grady and John (2015) the first is the endocentric type, which has three types, namely nominal compound, adjective compound, and verbal compound. New words are formed using a compounding process based on a nominal compound, the nominal compound is

the semantic head of the compound word that has a position as a noun, and the modifier element can be in the form of a noun, or adjective, preposition, and also verb. Thus, it has a pattern of noun plus noun, adjective plus noun, preposition plus noun, and the last is a verb plus noun. The findings with a noun plus noun patterns such as *swordsman*, *grandfather*, *key card*, *homeroom*, and several other examples. In addition, in the nominal compound type, new words can also be formed using adjective plus noun components such as *foreheads*, *middle school*, *minivan*, *back door*, *heavy rain*, and also *bad temper*. The last component to form new words with the nominal compound process is the verb plus noun, which is found in the word *shut-eye*. In the second type, namely adjective compound, the researcher found a compounding process with a noun plus an adjective component in the word *heartbroken*. Moreover, the researcher found a new word-forming component in the form of verb plus verb in the word *sleep talking* which can be categorized as a type of verbal compound belonging to the endocentric type.

The researcher also found two types of exocentric compounds using adjective plus verb components in *far-fetched* words, and noun plus noun components in a word *landline*. Researchers found differences in previous studies with this research, research by Vinney (2017) that discusses the closed compound in the Jakarta Post 2016 – 2017 and found the type of adjective compound with a preposition plus adjective pattern, and the type of verbal compound using the adjective plus verb and noun plus verb patterns. This explains that in different contexts the results of the findings will also make



differences in the findings, especially in the article context that uses the language more formal than the language used in fiction such as webtoon.

The most dominant type was the nominal compound type which stood using 11 types of noun plus noun patterns, then 6 types of adjectives plus nouns, and also on the verb plus noun pattern the researchers only found one type. The researcher did not find the type of nominal compound that uses the prepositional plus noun pattern. Moreover, the researcher also found that there are fewer exocentric types than the number of endocentric compounds, because the meaning of each compound word is used more often in a webtoon than the new meaning that appears and has no semantic relationship between the head and the modifier element. Endocentric compound words most often appear because more words are interpreted based on the literal meaning or head of the compound word. In addition, there are three properties in the writing of the compounding process, namely closed compound, where there is no space or symbol between the two combined basic words, then there is an open compound, where the writing method is given space after the modifier element or there is a space between the two combined base words, and the last one is a hyphenated compound where the way of writing is given a hyphen symbol between the two basic word combinations. The most often open compound that appeared is in the form adjective as the modifier element and the noun as the head. The closed compound looked like a single word because when two words that are often used together are then finally written into one word. In addition, hyphenated compounds are written using a hyphen written before a noun such

as the word shut-eye. In addition, usually hyphenated compounds also consist of nouns added with a gerund.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion of the findings on the webtoon *shotgun boy*. Other than that, this chapter also provides suggestions for further research interested in the compounding process.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there are twenty-two data found in the webtoon *shotgun boy* and it is included an endocentric and exocentric compound. The type that most often appears in the webtoon is the endocentric compound because most of the words in the webtoon can be interpreted based on the root word. Then the exocentric type that appears describes an object name that has a meaning that is not following the root word and also indicates an action.

The researcher found all types of compounding processes, but in the process of forming words that consist of components, there are several components that the researchers could not find, such as adjective plus an adjective, adjective plus verb, preposition plus verb, preposition plus adjective and also noun plus a verb. Meanwhile, the components in the compounding process found by researchers include noun plus noun, adjective plus noun, verb plus noun, noun plus an adjective, and adjective plus a verb. In writing new words that are formed through the compounding process, the researchers found all the properties, namely: a closed

compound that does not show any spaces between the combinations of the basic words formed, an open compound has a space between two basic words that form a new word and also hyphenated compound which uses symbols hyphens to form new words.

## **B. Suggestion**

After the researcher analysed the compounding process in the webtoon, the researcher realized that this research was far from perfect because it had shortcomings that needed criticism and suggestions from readers to improve the quality of this research. Thus, the researcher hopes for future researchers to be able to develop this research better.

In addition, the researcher provides suggestions for further researchers to be able to examine the compounding process on other objects, such as in a movie script so that they can examine other types that are more dominant. In addition, further researchers can use news or article headlines so that they can find differences in the language used between fiction and non-fiction writers. Further researchers are also encouraged to use other theories which have other types of compounds.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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## APPENDIX

### 1. Table of endocentric compound

No	Word	Kind of endocentric compound	Component	The pattern	Properties
1	Grandfather	Nominal compound	Grand + father	Adjective + Noun	Closed compound
2	Assemblyman	Nominal compound	Assembly + man	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
3	Shotgun	Nominal compound	Shot + gun	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
4	Back door	Nominal compound	Back + door	Adjective + Noun	Open compound
5	Homeroom	Nominal compound	Home + room	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
6	Rooftop	Nominal compound	Roof + top	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
7	Lifetime	Nominal compound	Life + time	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
8	Minivan	Nominal compound	Mini + van	Adjective + Noun	Closed compound
9	Middle School	Nominal compound	Middle + school	Adjective + Noun	Open compound

10	Swordsman	Nominal compound	Swords + man	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
11	Headshot	Nominal compound	Heads + shot	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
12	Heavy rain	Nominal compound	Heavy + rain	Adjective + Noun	Open compound
13	Gunshot	Nominal compound	Gun + shot	Noun + Noun	Closed compound
14	Key card	Nominal compound	Key + card	Noun + Noun	Open compound
15	Heart-pounding	Nominal compound	Heart + Pounding	Noun + Noun	Hyphenated compound
16	Foreheads	Nominal compound	Fore + heads	Adjective + Noun	Closed compound
17	Bad temper	Nominal compound	Bad + temper	Adjective + noun	Open compound
18	Shut-eye	Nominal compound	Shut + eye	Verb + Noun	Hyphenated compound
19	Heartbroken	Adjectival compound	Heart + broken	Noun + Adjective	Closed compound
20	Sleep talking	Verbal compound	Sleep + talking	Verb + Verb	Open compound

## 2. Table of exocentric compound

No	Word	Component	Pattern	Properties
1	Far-fetched	Far + fetched	Adjective + Verb	Hyphenated compound
2	Landline	Land + line	Noun + Noun	Closed compound