COMPOUND WORDS IN MOVIE CONVERSATION "THE SILVER LININGS PLAYBOOK" BY DAVID O' RUSSELL

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Fithriyani, L. N. I. (2019). Compound Words in Movie Conversation "The Silver Linings Playbook" by David O'Russell. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: Types of compound words, Functions of compound words, Meaning of compound words.

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that produce a new meaning. Remember to think that the importance of word in a sentence. Talk about words, the use of compound words are often found in the communication process, therefore researcher is interested in analyzing more about it. In this research, researchers focused more on analyzing compound words found in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O'Russell. Through the movie, many compound words have been found, so the researcher will answer several research problems of this research, including (1) what are types of compound words in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O'Russell (2) what are functions of compound words in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O'Russell and (3) how the meaning of compound word contained in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O'Russell classified.

The method used in this research is qualitative-descriptive, because in the process of data analysis needs a detailed description based on the characteristics of compound words. The theory used as the basis for data analysis is Haspelmath, which is about the types of compound words, the theory by Bauer is about the functions of compound words, and the theory by Ullmann is about the classification of meanings of compound words. Data collected through a transcript process first, then continued to identify and classify data based on the type, function and meaning of compound words.

The results of this research show that 60 compound words were found from all the conversations in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O'Russell. Based on the three research problems, there are 5 types of compound words, they are 22 of endocentric compounds, 36 of exocentric compounds, 1 of affix compound, and 1 of coordinative compound. Then, the researchers found 5 categories of compound words's function, including 37 of compound nouns, 3 of compound verbs, 7 of compound adjectives, 8 of compound adverbs, and 5 of other form classes. In classifying the meaning of compound words, the researcher found two kinds, including 22 of transparent meaning and 38 of opaque meaning.

ABSTRAK

Fithriyani, L. N. I. 2019. *Kata Majemuk dalam Film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata kunci: Jenis kata majemuk, Fungsi kata majemuk, Makna kata majemuk.

Kata majemuk adalah gabungan dari dua kata atau lebih yang menghasilkan sebuah makna yang baru. Mengingat pentingnya sebuah kata dalam suatu kalimat dan penggunaaan dari kata-kata majemuk juga sering ditemukan pada proses komunikasi, maka dari itu peneliti tertarik untuk mengkaji lebih dalam lagi tentang hal tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti lebih fokus untuk menganalisis kata majemuk yang terdapat pada film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell. Melalui film tersebut telah ditemukan banyak kata-kata majemuk, sehingga peneliti akan menjawab beberapa rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini, diantaranya adalah (1) apa sajakah jenis-jenis dari kata majemuk yang terdapat pada film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell (2) apa sajakah fungsi-fungsi dari kata majemuk yang terdapat pada film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell dan (3) bagimanakah makna dari kata majemuk yang terdapat pada film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell di klasifikasikan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-deskriptif, karena dalam proses analisis data membutuhkan deskripsi yang jelas dan detail berdasarkan karakteristik dari kata majemuk. Teori yang dijadikan dasar dalam analisis data adalah dari Haspelmath yaitu tentang jenis-jenis dari kata majemuk, teori dari Bauer yaitu tentang fungsi-fungsi dari kata majemuk, dan teori dari Ullmann yaitu tentang klasifikasi makna dari kata majemuk. Data-data yang dikumpulkan melalui proses transkrip terlebih dahulu, kemudian dilanjutkan mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi data berdasarkan jenis, fungsi dan makna dari kata majemuk.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ditemukan ada 60 kata majemuk dari seluruh percakapan di film "The Silver Linings Playbook" oleh David O'Russell. Berdasarkan ketiga rumusan masalah, ditemukan ada 5 jenis kata majemuk, diantaranya ada 22 kata majemuk eksosentrik, 36 kata majemuk endosentris, 1 kata majemuk imbuhan, dan 1 kata majemuk koordinatif. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan 5 kategori fungsi dari kata majemuk, diantaranya 37 kata benda majemuk, 3 kata kerja majemuk, 7 kata sifat majemuk, 8 kata keterangan majemuk, dan 5 kata majemuk dari bentuk kategori lainya. Dalam mengklasifikasi makna dari kata majemuk, hanya ada dua macam, diantaranya 22 kata majemuk dalam makna buram dan 38 kata majemuk dalam makna transparan.

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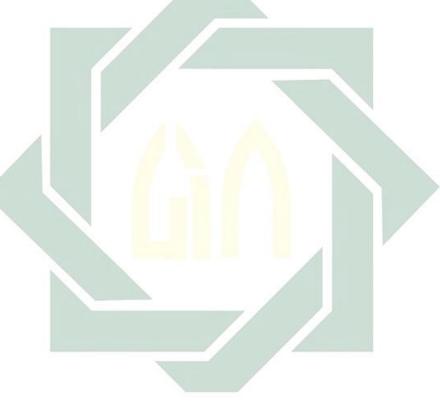
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and operational definitions.

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the aspects of human being that is needed both of them is communication. Communication has a relation between language and human being, and different languages used by every human based on their environment. According to Vause and Amberg (2010), language has a major role in a communication process of the social sphere and it will definitely require an understanding between speakers and listener. For the function of language is to send ideas, feeling, and messages in the process of communication (Cahyanti, 2016). So, a language is an important element for a human to communicate with each other in the world, because without language human cannot interact and express anything.

Actually, language can be used by a human being in a different context, including the written dialogue and the spoken dialogue. In the written dialogue, people are usually less free of composing sentences or their words are limited. So, sometimes the idea or the message cannot be well delivered while, spoken dialogue is very free, spontaneity, and unlimited. A statement from Harmer (2007), in planned and unplanned conversations, there are differences both of them. For planned conversations, such as speeches and conversations which are

conducted spontaneously called unplanned conversations. Moreover, there are many responses from several people as listeners. Composing words of a sentence has an important role in the process of communication. If there is an incorrect word, the meaning of the message will be misunderstood. Harmer (2007) mentions that the most important thing when someone speaks is not only about knowledge and language features, but they must be able to provide information well.

When we are using language for the communication process, it means that we are speaking and understanding a sentence and a word from the language. Certainly, we will definitely find many words at any time, whether it is old words or new words. Therefore, words are one of the most important components in language. The words have an important role in the communication processes to make a good utterance. In a sentence, the speaker usually arranges the words grammatically to be a correct sentence, because it will affect the spelling well. McCarthy (2002) notes that the words are the most basic unit of the sentence in a language, and to create new words in a language we can use techniques in the process of words formation.

In every day, the appearance of a word is more varied in several languages, it comes from old words, slang words, and new words. They do not last long and some also survive, and eventually they join in a language vocabulary. It can be said that the word formation is a new creation of words in a particular language. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) have observed, there are many ways to form new words to be grouped in a particular language. In

linguistics, it is called morphology. Because of that, the discipline of morphology in linguistics is a branch that studies the process of the word formation which varies based on the words group and the meaning.

In the process of word formation, some words can be analyzed again into a smaller unit. In the discipline of morphology, it is called morpheme. Lieber (2009) mentions, morpheme is smaller than a word but it has a minimal meaning and it can be used again in the word formation. A unit of the smallest language also called morpheme and includes the information about the meaning or the function of words (O'Grady, 1997). In morphology, the word formation process of a sentence is called a morphological process. There are several techniques to analyze a word formation of English into groups of words based on the morphological process in morphology. It can be started from the borrowing, conversion, coinage, clipping, multiple processes, acronym, blending, backformation, derivation and compounding (Yule, 2010).

There are many new words are formed through the process of words formation, the one is compounding. Booij (2005) states, compounding is a process of forming a new lexeme to a larger word, and the process is to combine two words into one that has another meaning. Thus, the process of word formation of compound words is combination or mixture process of two new words, and if the words have been put together, it only has one meaning (Booij, 2005). In a compound word, both of the words cannot be separated, because it will create two different meanings. Compound words can be found in daily life through the discourse of the text and speech used by a human being. For the discourse of the

text, such as magazines, articles, journals, meme pictures, books, novels, status via Instagram, Facebook, and more. But for the speech such as talk shows, conversation in movies, songs, speech, and more.

A conversation between speaker and listener in the world, it is called communication process. There are two kinds of communication: the real conversation and manipulate the conversation. The researcher argues the real conversation occurs to daily life, like a dialogue between the mother and the child lat home, a talk show on television, the presentation in the class, and more. Whereas manipulate conversation is the dialogue between two or more humans but it is not real, or their dialogue is based on the script from the playwright, such as the conversation in the plays and the movie. In the movie, there are many conversations that occur in everyday life, including education, cultural, politics, music, economic, and more. Usually, when people watch a movie, they will find many new vocabularies.

There are some studies related to this research. A study by Rahadiyanti (2017) in the Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta entitled *Compound Words in Political Articles of Strategic Review Magazine*. This research aimed to describe the formation of compound words found in the Strategic Review Magazine and to interpret the meaning of the compound words that had been found there. The data used by the researcher was a compound word of the Strategic Review Magazine which discussed the politics of four editions in 2016. In the research, the researcher did not only use morphology theory but also semantic theory to analyze the data. Then, the methodology of the research was descriptive qualitative.

The result showed, the researcher found 106 of compound words in the magazine. The total of 89 of compound nouns, 14 of compound verbs, and only 3 of compound adjectives were found there. For the meaning of the compound words that had been found, there were 58 compound words which were included in the endocentric compound category, and there were only 48 of compound words included in the exocentric compound. So, the result found that the compound noun amount was more than the compound verb and adjective. For the meaning of compound words, the endocentric compound was more likely to appear.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher only focuses on the types of words formation process especially compound words and their meaning. Due to the focus, the researcher combines the theory namely the morphological theory and semantic theory. The morphological theory is chosen to analyze the process of word formation and it is about noun compound, adjective compound, and verb compound. Then, the semantic theory is used to interpret the meaning of compound words, which are endocentric compound and exocentric compound.

The second study is conducted by Noumianty (2016) in the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The research title was *An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in Master Chef U.S. Season 7 (2016)*. The aims of this research were to show the process of compound words in Master Chef U.S. season 7 and to explain the types and the meaning of compound words that were found there. Then, the researcher chose the qualitative descriptive as the method to analyze the process, type, and meaning of compound words. For the

theory, she used the theory by Rochelle Lieber (2009), Ingo Plag (2002), and Stephen Ullman (1972).

In that research, the researcher used 15 of menu names to be analyzed. So, the results were found 12 of attributive compounds, 2 of subordinative compounds, and only 1 of the coordinative compound. While, compound words that found through the types of compound words were 10 of culinary terms of noun compounds, 3 of the adjective compounds, and only 2 of verbs compounds. The last, the researcher also identified the compound word's meaning and found 13 data of transparent meanings and 2 data of opaque meanings. Based on the result, the dominant one of the process of compound words was attributive compound. While, in analyzing the types and meanings, compound words which commonly found were noun compound and transparent meaning.

When the researcher analyzed the data, she used some types of compound words by Rochelle Lieber (2009), such as an attributive compound, subordinative compound, coordinative compound that related to the semantic theory. Next, the theory by Ingo Plag (2002), it was about the types of compound words based on the word stress, such as noun compound, verb compound, adverb compound, and adjective compound. In transparent and opaque meaning used theory by Stephen Ullman (1972) to identify the meaning of compound words.

The third study is the research conducted by Rumiyati (2015) at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The research was about A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel "The Single Girl's To-Do List" by Lindsey Kelk. The aims of Rumiyati's research were to analyses

the novel *The Single Girl's To-do List* by several types of compound words and their meanings used there. In this case, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research type. For data collection, the techniques used were analyzing the document and reading the novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk repeatedly to choose the types of compound words and analyze their meanings. The data was compound words presented in the novel, and the theory that used by Katamba (1993) and Ullmann (1972).

After that, the results of this research were found through three types of compound words in semantic theory. From 798 of compound data, there are about 636 which had been classified as endocentric compounds. The total of 37 data included as a copulative compound, while only 125 of exocentric compound data found there. In addition, the researcher had also classified his research into the meaning of compound words, which consisted of the meaning of transparent and opaque. Transparent meaning had been found 673 data. In a percentage, the amount was 84.34% of the total data and opaque meaning was found 125 data or 15.66%. So, it can be concluded that the endocentric compound and transparent meaning appeared the most.

The fourth is the research conducted by Cahyanti (2016) in the State Islamic Institute Palangka Raya. The journal article was about *Compound Words Used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight*. The aims of this research were describing the types, functions, and meaning of compound words in the novel entitled Twilight by Stephenie Meyer. For the method used in this research was a qualitative method. Later, compound words of the Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight* were used as

objects of this research. The researcher used the theory by Garvey et al. (2010). It was about open, hyphenated, and close form of compound words to analyze the types. While, noun compound, verb compound, adverb compound, adjective compound, and blend compound used to analyze the function of compound words, and the theory used was from O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1987). Last, there were two kinds of meaning, endocentric and exocentric, which was theory by Nigel Fabb's (2001).

The results of Cahyanti's study were 253 of compound words. For the types of compound words, there were 5 of the open forms, 65 of the hyphenated forms and 183 of the closed forms. Furthermore, for the functions of the compound word that had been found were 173 of compound nouns, 13 compound verbs, and 67 of compound adjectives. The last finding was the meaning of compound words found in contextual meaning: 140 words of the endocentric compounds and 113 words of the exocentric compounds. So, it can be concluded that the most commonly found was the close form of compound words. Then, the class perspective or the function was a compound noun, and the endocentric meaning was the most existed.

The last is the research conducted by Rahayu, Sukarno, and Khazanah (2016) at the University of Jember. The journal article is *A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Words in Five Articles of BBC News*. The aims of this study: firstly, to analyze words through types of compound words; secondly, to analyze compound words using orthographic features; and finally, to analyze the meaning contained there. The researcher chose five articles of a BBC news

site and used descriptive qualitative as the methodology to analyze all of them. The theory that the researcher believed was the theory of Bauer (1983), Plag et al. (2009), and McCarthy (2002).

Through the analysis carried out by the researchers, there were 201 compound words found. Then, there were 171 words of compound nouns, 3 words were included in compound adjectives, 6 were compound verbs, 18 words of other word class forms, and 3 of neo-classical compound words only. For the results of the orthographic features, there were 146 words written in compound words were found. For 44 words were written in units, and 11 compound words only were written with dashes. The last result was that endocentric compounds appeared 155 times and exocentric compounds had fewer numbers of 46 only. From the overall results, it can be concluded that compound noun had the highest number, and the average compound words found had characters that were writen in unit. The last, endocentric compound was also the dominant one.

From the previous studies above, the researcher tries to explain what is obtained from those researches. The researcher finds some similarities and only a few differences in their papers. They have analyzed compound words on average by using almost the same theories. They are about the process of word formation especially compound words through the types, functions and then classify the meanings. For the types of compound words, they have used three types only. Then, for the functions of the compound word, they have used three to five kinds of compound words' function. While to classify their meanings, they only used two kinds of meaning in compound words.

Furthermore, on average all previous studies used the written language and only one research from all of them that used spoken language. For written language, they retrieved data from magazines, novels, and articles. While, in spoken language, they took the television program such as talk show. Then, for some of them, they did not focus on morphology only but also compared with semantic theory. On the fifth chapter suggestion, Noumiyati's research states that she hopes for the next researcher to analyze the form of compound words in more detail because it is important in linguistics. Moreover, she also hopes that there will be more researches about the meaning of compound words, or semantic studies, such as componential, metaphor, referential, and non-referential analysis.

Based on several previous studies above, the researcher finds some incompleteness in their research. First, it only uses three types of compound words and it makes the result of the research is less detail and deep. Second, the use of written language is still dominant and so far, the researcher only finds one study that uses spoken language. The last, the previous researchers only use three to five categories of compound word's function.

Because of that, this study is trying to complete and develop those previous studies. This present research analyzes the words that are found in movie conversation using five types of compound words by Haspelmath and Sims (2010), they are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, coordinative compound, affix compound, and appositional compound. Then, the researcher uses the spoken language of the conversation in the movie. To analyze the functions of compound words, the researcher uses the theory by Bauer. The theory

is about seven functions of compound words. They are a compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, other form classes, rhyme-motivated compound, and ablaut-motivated compound. However, in this research, the researcher does not focus on semantic-morphology studies but syntax-morphology. Therefore, the researcher suggests the next researcher does research about it.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the words used in the movie conversation, specifically by categorizing words based on the types of compound words. The aims of this research are to identify the types of compound words, the functions of compound words and the meaning of compound words that are found in the conversation "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell. For the process of data collection, the researcher uses all of the conversations in the movie and uses the entire players through transcripts form. Then, the data are taken starting from 0:16 minutes to 1.18:16 minutes.

The Silver Linings Playbook is a movie that has a romantic comedy genre from the United States. This movie was released in 2012, directed by David O. Russell, and produced by Bruce Cohen, Donna Gigliotti, and Jonathan Gordon. The screenwriter of the movie is David O 'Russell. The Silver Linings Playbook movie receives positive reviews from some critics. Through the screenwriter, the movie discusses psychological disorder in two characters, education, struggle, sadness, hobbies such as dance and football, love, family, and friends. The researcher believes that some components in the movie are quite complete, and those can help the researcher to find some compound words. The reason is that the

compound words can be found in daily conversation, either in the formal or nonformal situation.

Morphological theories by three linguists are used by the researcher to answer the research problems. The first is Haspelmath's theory about the types of compound words, such as endocentric compound, exocentric compound, coordinative compound, and appositional compound. The second is from Bauer about the functions of the compound words, such as compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, other form classes, rhymemotivated compound, and ablaut-motivated compound. The last is from Ullmann about the meaning of compound words, such as transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

The researcher's reason to analyze some problems is that the researcher often finds an English word which is new, unfamiliar, and never heard the truth but is unique. Therefore, the researcher feels curious and interested in the process of word formation because the researcher has found two words which when being interpreted manually it can be different from the meaning intended by the speaker. For the example; "handbook", they have "hand + book". The word "hand" is the part of the body that used to do something and "book" is a set of letters to write something. So, the meaning of *handbook* is a book that is used as a reference or someone's reference, and it does not mean a book that is carried in hand. In addition, when the researcher asks about compound words, there are many students in university still do not understand the examples of a compound word. Eventhough, compound words are already found widely and possible to use often

in everyday conversation, either in English, Indonesian, or other languages. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the problems and hopefully, it can provide more knowledge about word formation process, especially compound words.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher finds some problems:

- 1. What are types of compound words in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell?
- 2. What are functions of compound words in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell?
- 3. How are the meaning of compound words in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell classified?

1.3 Objective of the Study

From the problems of the study, the researcher explains the aims of the study:

- To identify types of compound words in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell.
- To identify functions of compound words in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell.
- To classify the meaning of compound words in "The Silver Linings Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this research, the researcher hopefully can give some advantages for the readers about the words formation process, especially in compound words of conversation in the movie such as some points below:

- 1. The researcher helps the reader to understand the material about compound words in morphology better.
- 2. The readers understand more about the process of word formation in morphology.
- 3. The researcher makes the reader more interested in analyzing words using morphological processes in talk shows, memes, novels, songs, articles, magazines, films, new and others.
- 4. The researcher can know the types, function, and meaning of compound words in English.
- 5. The readers can apply the compound words theory when writing an essay, novels, short stories, poems, speech, and others.
- 6. The readers can use the compound words in English to dialogue with tourist, family, friends, teachers and others every day, either in the formal or non-formal situation.
- 7. This research can provide a new idea for the teacher to use this movie as a medium that can be taught in finding compound words in the class.
- 8. The readers can use this research as a reference for conducting research in the field of morphology, especially about compound words.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

1. Scope

The scope of this research is morphology study, especially on the morphological process to analyze words formation process of compound words in the movie conversation.

2. Limitation

The research limits and focuses on words formation process: compound words of movie conversation of *The Silver Linings Playbook* by David O' Russell.

1.6 Operational Definitions

In this research, the researcher presents several terms related to this research:

1. Word Formation Process

Yule (2010) states, based on the linguistics, a process of forming words into new words and changing the meaning of the words into new meaning is referred to as the word formation process.

2. Compound Words

According to Zapata (2007), compounding words comes from mixing two words or more that produces a new word. For instances: blackboard, heartfelt, and brother-in-law. These words are included in the category of compound words. The words come from the root: black and board, heart and felt, and brother-in-law.

3. Movie Conversation

An activity in communication carried out jointly, consisting of two or more people and they use forms in linguistics and nonverbal signals are called conversations. Conversations can be used in electronic technology, such as in speech or some types of text. This can be referred to as an interdisciplinary approach to describing conversations and their main characteristics (Brennan, 2010).

4. The Silver Linings Playbook

Based on https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_Linings_Playbook, The Silver Linings Playbook is a romantic comedy from America in 2012. The film was also written and directed by a man named David O. Russell. In fact, this film is a form of adaptation of a novel by Matthew Quick in 2008. In 2012, the Playbook Silver Linings aired for the first time at Toronto International Film Festival. The content in this film is about the love story of a couple who has a mental disorder and depression. Therefore, this story is unique because it is full of humor, sadness, family, friendship, love, and deep humanity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature in this research is mainly related to morphology, but more focus in morphological process, especially the word formation process of compound words. In bellow, there are some theories that relate with this research:

2.1 Morphology

Lieber (2009) argues, the study that discuss the words and the process of word formation, it is Morphology. The definition is supported by the following statement, which in the linguistic sub-field which deals with word structures internally and word-building rules is called morphology (Akmajian et al., 2001). There are several morphological terms based on their respective knowledge. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2005), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is a philosopher from Germany in the 19th century. He explained that etymologically in the context of Greek, morph had the meaning of "shape or form". Whereas according to the term, morphology is a study of science that discusses forms. Then, in the study of linguistics, the word morphology is a way or process to form new words and also discuss how the internal structure of the word.

Nida (1949) emphasizes that everything related to the morpheme and its types in the process of forming words is called morphology. So, it can be concluded that the science of morphology is a branch of linguistics, where science has a relationship with the process of forming words, both in the context of use and construction there are different (Matthew, 1974).

Based on the explanation from Aronoff and Fudeman (2005), they divided morphology into two kinds, which are an analytical approach and synthetic approach. For an analytical approach, usually language users use the science of morphology when they hear or read something and find a word that is ambiguous or new that they have never known before. While the synthetic approach, usually they can already know or recognize the word and can replace it into another new word form.

2.2 Morpheme

Akmajian et al. (2001) claims, the basic word to complex word that building unit in a language it is a morpheme. Here, Yule (2010) also explains, morphemes are the smallest units of meaning and words in grammatical functions. Morpheme includes a basic technique in morphology which is usually combined from phonemes simultaneously and regularly in one structure (Gleason: 1955). Furthermore, the definition of morpheme which may be most widely accepted and applicable is a statement claimed by a person named Bloomfield. He claims that morphemes are a form in linguistics and he has no similarities to partial phonetics and others (Bloomfield, 1933). Therefore, it can be concluded that morphemes are a component of words in the smallest language and still have meaning.

There are four types of Morpheme, such as free morpheme, bound morpheme, stem, and root Yule (2006):

1. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that does not need help from other morphemes to stand up, because this type of morpheme can stand alone. Example of morpheme: fresh, happy, dark, sit, etc.

2. Bound Morpheme

Bond morpheme is a morpheme that still needs help from other morphemes, or it can be said this morpheme cannot stand alone. This type is added the prefix or the suffix in the words. There are two kinds of bound morpheme, they are inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. For examples more can be seen in Table 2.1.

3. Root

Root is a morpheme (free morpheme or bound morpheme) or the most basic word. They can be said to be the core of a word. Lieber (2009) states, root can be said that a word can add inflection, such as prefix or suffix and the word can change the meaning and function of grammar. Example: root from the word "work", can be changed to "walks, walked, worker, walking". The words have different meanings after adding the suffix —er, -es, -ed, and -ing. While if example of free morpheme, such as "good" became "better".

4. Stem

Stem is a root or free morpheme that given prefix or suffix but does not change the type of word. It means that if the word or root we use is a noun, then the steam must also be a noun. Example: root "book" becomes "books". There are several examples that explains as follow:

Table 2.1 Table Example of Morpheme

Words	Roots	Stems	Bases	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme	
					Inflectio nal	Derivatio nal
Drive	Drive	Driver	Drive	Drive	-S	-er
Beautiful	Beauty	Beauty	Beauty	Beauty	-ful	-ly
Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Dis-	-ment
ments		ments				

Noumianty, 2016, p.17

2.3 Part of Speech

In English, there are several kinds of words grouped into several sentences based on their functions, it is called part of speech. Among others are; nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and interjection (Aryana, 2008).

1. Noun

In linguistic studies, nouns are things that relate to the objects in the broadest sense. This can relate to the name of animals, humans, objects, feelings and other words that belong groups of nouns. Nouns can be singular or plural. There are several suffixes that can be added to nouns, such as suffix -s, -ness, -er, etc. For the example: cats, mother, worker, flower, etc. There are some example that explained by (Aryana, 2008) as below:

Person = Milka, Nadia, Tono, etc.

Places = Surabaya, Gresik, Solo, etc.

Things = Laptop, Eraser, etc.

Ideas = Believe, Think, etc.

2. Verb

Verb is a word that functions to explain an event, a situation, an existence, and an action of a subject. So, the word can be used as a predicate in a sentence. Example: - I am reading the book. The verb is reading, because it explains the subject or "I".

3. Adjective

Adjective can be called words used to explain a noun or pronoun. Example: - Tono is a clever student. The adjective is clever, because it explains subject or "Tono". Adjective has some kinds (Thomson and Martinet, 1986):

a. Demonstrative : that, these, this, those

b. Distributive : either, every, neither, each

c. Quantitative : any, many, much, some, one, twenty, few

d. Interrogative : what, whose, which

e. Possessive : my, your, her, his, our, its, your, their

f. Of quality : square, good, fat, dry, clever, heavy

4. Adverb

Adverb is a word where the word can change verbs, nouns or certain adjectives. Usually, adverbs are used to describe the name of the place, cause, way, and situation. Then, the adverbs are located at the end of the sentence and sometimes there are also marked with suffix -ly. According to Thomson and Martinet (1986), there are several forms of adverb, they are:

a. Manner : fast, hard, happily, well, bravely, quickly

b. Place and direction : here, far, down, near, up, there, west

c. Time : soon, now, then, still, yet, today

d. Frequency : never, always, often, twice, occasionally

e. Sentence : luckily, certainly, surely, definitely

f. Degree : rather, hardly, fairly, very, too

g. Interrogative : why?, what?, where?,

h. Relative : why, what, where

5. Articles

Articles are a word that has a function as the initial word or beginning. Besides, this type of word also describes the number of words used afterwards. The word includes; "A" and "An". The article "A" is used for vowel words and article "An" is used for consonant words. Example: "A book" and "An ant".

6. **Prepositions**

A preposition is a word that states about time, reason or exclusion, location, and direction. Then, prepositions are also used for words with objects that can explain a noun, verb and adjective. For preposition objects, they can be nouns, pronouns, or gerunds. Example: above, at, by, before, of, off, to, toward, under, behind, below, after, againts, among, around, across, in, like, into, upon, near, between, over, out, on, up, until, among, along, since, down, with, wthin, and without (Azar, 2003).

7. **Pronouns**

Pronoun is a word that relates to a subject, such as a noun, like an animal, human, feeling or other noun. Aryana (2008) explains that there are several kinds of pronoun in English like in Table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2 Table the Kinds of Pronouns.

		Personal pronoun		Possesive	Possesive	Reflexive
		subject	Object	adjective	pronouns	pronoun
Singular	1 st	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
	2 nd	You	You	Your	Your	Yourself
	3th	He/she/it	Him/her/	His/her/its	His/her/its	Him/herself
Plural	1 st	We	Us	Our	Our	Ourselves
	2 nd	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
	3th	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Their selves

Aryana, 2008, p.7

8. Conjunction

Aryana (2008) a word that used to connect other words, phrases, clauses or sentences is called a conjunction. There are several examples of conjunctions, they are; but, because, and, nor, neither, though, if, or, not only, either, both, between, than, after, although, unless, while, as, as if, as long as, since, so that, where, until, in order that, when, until, as soon as, whenever, etc.

9. **Interjection**

According to Aryana (2008), the definition of interjection is a word that shows the emotion expression and the word does not have grammatical between one word and another. This type of part of speech is usually used in conversations in formal circumstances, advertisements, fiction, promotions, short stories, personal letters, novels, and films. For example of that: hey, help, no, never, wow, ugh, alas, congratulations, hurry, great, oh, ouch, no way, yeah, hooray, good grief, outstanding, etc.

2.4 Word Formation Process

Bauer (1983) states there is an expert explaining, that the term of word formation is a production in a complex form. In this case, the word of "complex" has meaning "the produced by derivation". Thus, it can be summarized, that in the process of forming a word there are two processes that must be considered; the derivation and merging of several words. In the connection, he adds another explanation, that one's interest in the process of forming new words may continue to go along with the development of new words that appear, and it depends on the desires of each language user (Bauer, 1983).

According to Yule (2010), in the world of linguistics, the process of word formation is a way to form a new word or word. Furthermore, Yule (2010) also states, in the process of word formation there are 10 ways that can be done by language users, from acronyms, borrowing, blending, clipping, compounding, coinage, back formation, derivation, conversion, and multiple processes. To do

this, language users can do research not only on the English language, but can be applied to several other languages in the world (Grady and Guzman, 1997).

2.5 Compound Words

In the compounding process, most consist of two basic lexemes which are united to form complex lexemes (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010). Then, Booij (2005) also explains this theory, that the compound consists of a new creation of two or more lexemes that are combined. So, it becomes a single entity and it has a new meaning. There is the statement from Zapata (2007), that compounding words comes from mixing two words or more that produce a new word. Instance: blackboard, heartfelt, and brother-in-law. These words are included in the category of compound words. The words come from the root; (black and board, heart and felt, brother-in-law).

Ingo Plag (2003) claims, for example of compound words like "girlfriend", which possible the most people say that the word consists of one word only, but actually the word can be separated into two words, such as "girl and friend". This statement can be called compound words. Because, the compound word is a unit word and if we pronounce it will produce words without pauses or empty space. But, there are also words that have pauses or empty spaces called compound words, such as: brother-in-law, etc.

Many language users in the world, including synthesis languages who do compounding or word formation into new words and meanings, such as compound words. According to Zapata (2007), there are some characteristics of compound words in English. The first, as a single word, compound words can be

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grammatical and semantically words. The second, compound words are unit

words and it has no affixes, unless there are affixes like a suffix; bedrooms, water

resistant and buses. Then, the suffix does not apply to words, such as: sisters-in-

law, courts-martial, and passers.

The third, Compound words cannot interpret individually in each word.

Such as, the word "a redcoat" which if separated, it means "a red mantle" but if

the meaning is put together based on the theory of compound words, it is "a

British soldier". Then, "a hot dog" which is a name of fast food, not a dog that

feels hot, etc. The fourth, In the process of forming compound words, there is a

term recursive. It explains that single compound words can be combined with

other words. So, they can be forming into bigger words. For example: living-room

furniture and lighthouse keepers. According to Quirk et al. (1985), there is a

compound word consisting of bound root and free root. Example: Psychoanalysis,

Sociolinguistics, Socioeconomic, etc.

The following are some categories that can be called compound words:

Noun + Noun = Noun

Example: Dancing Girl, Air-Conditioning, Hand-Shake, Windmill.

Verb + Noun = Noun

Example: Call-Girl, Dance-Hall, Rattlesnake.

Adjective + Noun = Noun

Example: Highbrow, Darkroom.

Noun + Adjective = Adjective

Example: *Bottle-Green*, *Airsick*.

- Pronoun + Noun = Noun

Example: He-Goat, She-Pony.

- Preposition + Verb = Verb

Example: Undergo, Overtake.

- Preposition + Noun = Noun

Example: Off-Day, Onlooker.

- Adjective + Adjective = Adjective

Example: Swedish-American, Gray-Green.

While, there are some categories below specifically for words whose formula does not match the grammar class as above:

- Noun + Verb = Adjective

Example: Ocean-Going, Heartfelt, Man-Eating.

- Adjective/Adverb + Verb = Adjective

Example: Dry-Cleaned, Good-Looking, Hard-Working.

- Noun + Preposition = Noun

Example: Hanger-On, Passer-By.

- Verb + Adverb/Preposition = Noun

Example: *Holdup*, *Show-Off*.

- Verb + Adverb = Noun

Example: *Get-Together*, *Have-Not*.

To distinguish between compound words and phrases, there are several examples below this (McCarthy, 2002):

Black Board	Blackboard
-------------	------------

'Board that is black' 'board for writing on'

- Silk Worm Silkworm

'Worm made of silk (e.g. a soft toy)' 'caterpillar that spins silk'

- Hair Net Hairnet

'Net made of hair' 'net for covering hair'

- White House (the) White House

'House that is white' 'residence of the US

President'

- Toy Factory Toy Factory

'Factory that is a toy '(e.g. in a model city) 'factory where toys are made'

2.5.1 Types of Compound Words

Haspelmath and Sims (2010) explain, in compound words there are several types, such as endocentric compound, exocentric compound, coordinative compound, affix compound, and appositional compound.

1. Endocentric Compound

Endocentric compound is a type of compound words that makes a word center on the right and it can be treated as a standard to category compound words based on the sub-grouping (Rahadiyanti, 2017).

Example (1): Steamboat the underline it is kind of boat

Air<u>plane</u> the underline it is kind of plane

School<u>boy</u> the underline it is kind of boy

Bed<u>room</u> the underline it is kind of room

2. Exocentric Compound

Exocentric compound is the words that has not head or words center. The example of exocentric compound of Ancient Greek can be seen as below.

Example (2): Kaka-bios having a bad life

(kakos 'bad' + bios 'life')

Polu-pharmakos having many medicinal herbs

(polus 'much + pharmakon 'herb')

Heduoinos having sweet wine

(hedus 'sweet' + oinos 'wine')

In the example above, the word "Heduoinos" denotes the meaning of someone who has a "sweet" / "hedu-" and "wine" / "oino-". According to English, exocentric has characteristics such as "A + N". For example: the word "redhead" which means that someone has a red head, others the word like "highbrow and lazybones". Aside from that, the above formula is almost less productive for using in the English. Another example or characteristic of exocentric compound:

Example (3): Lavapiatti dishwasher (Lavare 'wash' +

piatti 'dishes')

Asciugacapelli hair dryer (Asciugare 'dry'+

capelli'hairs')

Portabagagli trunk

(portare'carry'+ bagagli'luggage')

The other characteristic is "V + N" which also refers to someone, like the word "pickpocket, cutthroat and killjoy", but keep in mind that this character is still less productive to use in English.

3. Affix Compound

In morphological models that has basis of morpheme, affix compounds consist of one or more stem and added the affix, and we can see a few examples:

Example (4): Green-eyed having green eyes

Dark-haired having dark hair

Red-roofed having a red roof

After that, the example (4) has same character with compound words from Greek in some examples (2), compound words in English can be characterized by words that have suffix -ed at the end of the word.

4. Coordinative Compound

In coordinative compound, the word can have more than one center word, and in this type of compound words can also have the same place or group. Afterward, compound words can be added to the word "and". Hence, there are some examples:

Example (5): 'adult and child' (adult + child)

'horses and cattle' (horse + cow)

'brother and sister' (brother + sister)

'hand and foot' (hand + foot)

5. Appositional Compounds

In the languages that exist in this world, the types of compound words that appositional / additive are quite widespread, but this type is still rarely used in European and English languages. Examples of these types of compound words are like a few examples (6) that are from Spanish. The example above has the same reference to both members of compound words.

Example (6):	Poeta-pintor	'poet who is also a painter'
	Actor-bailarin	'actor who is also a dancer'
	Compositor-director	'composer who is also a
4		director'

For English, there are several examples of words that show this type of word, such as (Maidservant and Marxism-Leninism). Then, the examples of adjective compound: "bitter-sweet and deaf-mute".

2.5.2 Function of Compounds

The several grouping of the largest compounds and the most productive of compounds is called kinds of compound (Bauer, 2004). Based on the claims, here are the functions of compound words that have seven kinds; they are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, other form classes, rhyme-motivated compound, and ablaut-motivated compound. For more detail is presented in the table as below:

Table 2.3 Table the Function of Compound Words

	2.3 Table the I					T
Compound Noun	Compound Verb	Compound Adj.	Compound Adv.	Other Form Classes	Rhyme Motivated Compound	Ablaut Motivated Compound
N + N (sunrise)	N + V (block bust)	N + Adj (leadfree)	Adj + Adv (double- quick)	Compound prep. (into)	N + N (roly-poly)	Flip-flop, zig-zag
V + N (pick pocket)	V + N (shun pike)	Verb + adjective (fail safe)		Compound pronouns (-self)		Shilly- shally, tip- top,
N + V (sunshine)	V + V (test- market)	Adj + adj (bitter- sweet)		Compound conjunction (whenever)		Mish-mash, tick-tock
V + V (make- believe)	Adj + V (fine-tune)	Adv + adj (uptight)				
Adj + N (deep structure)	Particle + V (over book)	N + N (glassteel)				
Particle + N (afterheat)	Adj + N (brown-bag)	V + N (turn-key)				
Adv + N (now generation)	N + N (breath-test)	Adj + N (grey- collar)				
V + Particle (fallout)		Particle + N (in depth)				
Phrase compound (son-in- law)		N + V				
		V + V (pass-fail) Adj/adv+V				
		(high-rise) V + particle (tow-way)				

Bauer, 2004

1. Compound Nouns

Compound noun is something that consists of one word more or two words. Usually, compound nouns are formed from several mixes of words from different lexical categories (Bauer, 2004). For the formation of compound nouns are; noun is combine noun, verb is combine with noun, noun is combine with verb, verb is combine with verb, adjective is combine with noun, particle is combine with noun, adverb is combine with noun, verb is combine with particle, and phrase compound. For the examples more can be seen in the Table 2.3 as above.

2. Compound Verb

In English, compound verbs can be formed from compound nouns that have been reshaped, and it is not formed by combining two words to a new word (Adams, 1973). Then, the formation of compound verbs are; noun is combine with verb, verb is combine with noun, verb is combine with verb, adjective is combine with verb, particle is combine with verb, adjective is combine with noun, and noun is combine with noun. For the examples more can be seen in Table 2.3 as above.

3. Compound Adjective

According to Bauer (2004), the formation of compound adjective is to use several lexical categories that vary. One of them is a compound adjective can be written in a hyphen or separated by a sign between the two words. As example: "never-ending and well-dressed". There are several other ways that can be used for compound adjective formation, among them are noun combine with adjective,

verb is combine with adjective, adjective is combine with adjective, adverb is combine with adjective, noun is combine with noun, verb is combine with noun, adjective is combine with noun, particle is combine with noun, noun is combine with verb, verb is combine with verb, adjective / adverb is combine with verb, and verb is combine with particle. For the example can be seen in Table 2.3 as above.

4. Compound Adverb

The formation of compound adverb is adjective + adverb. Usually, compound adverb emphasizes at the end of the word, such as "downstream and head-first". Then, the pronunciation of adverb compound is too used end-stressed. The following example of compound adverbs: over-large, furthermore, moreover, otherwise, endlonge, and others (Gavranovic, 2016).

5. Other Form Classes

Bauer (1983) there are three types of lexical grouped categories into one "Other form classes"; they are compound prepositions, compound pronouns, and compound conjunctions. Compound prepositions are compound words that replace a particular place name. Furthermore, compound pronouns are compound words that replace human being and things, such as every, every, when, and some are combined with body, thing but must be written in one word. The last, compound conjunctions are compound words intended to connect a sentence.

6. Rhyme-Motivated Compound

According to Bauer (1983), rhyme-motivated compound is identical to rhyme (vowel and consonant) words, namely by repeating the initial word and only changing the first letter but repetition of the last word is unpredictable. The

formation of rhyme-motivated compound is noun + noun. There are several examples, roly-poly, backpack, teeny-weeny, brain-drain, hobnob, helter-skelter, and others.

7. Ablaut-Motivated Compound

Bauer (1983) ablaut-motivated compound can be called as change vowel. So, in this case the change lies in vowel. For the examples: flip-flop, zig-zag, shilly-shally, tip-top, mish-mash, tick-tock, and others.

2.5.3 Meaning of Compounds

In the language, there are many languages that often bring up new words and new meanings based on the context of the word (Lieber, 2005). As in English, the more new words are found the word; it will join in certain categories of words (Lieber, 2009). According to Ullmann (1962), there are two kinds of compound's meaning; transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

1. Transparent Words

The point is that the meaning of certain compound words can be predicted by language users, because these words are often found in languages that are used every day. For the example: "seaweed". It means, a weed that usually lives and breeds at sea.

2. Opaque Words

The point is that the meaning of certain compound words cannot be predicted by ordinary language users. Then, opaque meaning is exocentric compound, because the meaning of word cannot predictable like idioms. For the

example: "butterfingers". The meaning of the word is not a finger or butter, but it means someone who is believed to be able to hold something and not drop it.

2.6 Conversation

Brennan (2010) states, that a conversation whether spoken in writing, speaking or sign language must contain information that will be interpreted again or accepted by the other person. Real conversation will occur directly and be more spontaneous, not planned or written before, because it will automatically appear by both parties, namely the speaker and the interlocutor. All humans in this world can have conversations based on their language every day. Not only the real conversation, conversations can also be done in other contexts, such as when giving a speech using text or memorization.

Based on the above argument, Brennan (2010) explained again, that the definition of conversation is an activity carried out by two or more people and they use forms in linguistics to achieve a good and interactive communication process. In the conversation, there is a term dialogue which usually consists of two people who take turns exchanging conversations.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains some methods used in this research. They are research design, data and data sources, instruments, the technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher analyzed the words formation process especially the compound words of conversation in the movie "The Silver Linings Playbook" by David O 'Russell. In the research process, the words used in the conversation of the movie became important because it could answer some research problems. Thus, the researcher analyzed several problems: the first is the process of words formation through the types of compound words in the conversation of the movie; the second is functions of compound words in the conversation of the movie; then the last is the meaning of compound words found in the conversation of the movie.

The research method used by the researcher was qualitative descriptive. Sandelowski (2000) descriptive method is a method that requires more explanation and resembles text. Hence, the researcher could describe and explain the process of words formation based on the types of compound words, the functions, the frequency, and the meanings of words in compounding process that were found in the conversation of the movie.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this research were compound words form of the movie conversations in all of the actors and actress. The researcher analyzed it by using the theory of compound words in English. Then, the conversation of the movie was copied in the form of a transcript. For the data source in this research was *The Silver Linings Playbook* movie by David O 'Russell. The movie was downloaded via YouTube on October 22nd, 2017. The duration of the movie was 02:02:06. Yet, the researcher had chosen the starting point from 0:16 minutes to 1.18:16 minutes because some of them did not contain conversation, but full music only.

The researcher chose this movie because it discussed psychological disorder in two characters, education, struggle and sadness, dance, football, love, family, and friends. The researcher thought that the components of the movie were quite complete and could help the researcher found some compound words. There were many compound words could be found in this movie such as in daily conversation, either formal or non-formal situation. The object of the research was worded in the movie named *The Silver Linings Playbook* by David O 'Russell. For the subject of the research were all of the players, such as actors and actress in the movie. After that, the researcher used some references to check and match the compound words; they are offline dictionary by Kamus Inggris-Indonesia and online dictionary by https://www.merriam-webster.com/.

3.2.2 Instrument

In this research, there was one instrument used to answer some research problems. The only one was human research, because the researcher was read, collected and analyzed the compound words in the conversation of the movie through the text transcription. So, the researcher has own ways to analyze and divorce the materials of the research.

3.2.3 The Technique of Data Collection

The researcher explains several techniques for data collection. The researcher used several ways as below:

- 1. The researcher downloaded the movie under the title of *The Silver Linings*Playbook by David O 'Russell in YouTube on October 22nd, 2017, and the researcher use English subtitles.
- 2. The researcher watched the movie by paying attention through the dialogue used by all players.
- 3. The researcher transcribed of the conversation in the movie. The duration of the movie is 02:02:06 minutes.
- 4. The researcher selected and identified the data by giving the underline containing compound words. As an example can be seen below:

7:08
there's gonna be a <u>cheesesteak</u> place how
7:10
you gonna pay for it I'm gonna pay for
7:12
it I don't worry about your <u>bookmaking</u>

Figure 3.1: The example of Compound Words

3.3 The Technique of Data Analysis

In the technique of data analysis, the researcher used several ways such as:

- 1. The researcher identified the compound words which existed in the movie conversation based on the compound word's characteristics.
- 2. Then, the researcher used some links and references to search the data or compound words. So, the data obtained were more accurate and correct. Some references used by the researcher, such as:
 - a. An online dictionary by https://www.merriam-webster.com/ was used to search the word class, the meaning of every word, and also compound words. Because it was very important to look for what words were included in compound words based on their characteristics. The example



Figure 3.2: The Example of Word Class from the Word "Green"

In Figure 3.2, the word "green" is an adjective and it has the meaning of the color green. For the next, Figure 3.3 could be seen below:



Figure 3.3: The Example of Word Class from the Word "House"

In Figure 3.3, the word "house" is a noun and it means a building that used for the residence of one or several families, whether small family or big families who live there or not. Based on both figures, these two words could be combined when they have different class words and meanings, such as in Figure 3.4 below:



Figure 3.4: The Example of Compound Word "Greenhouse" 1

In Figure 3.4, the word "greenhouse" is a noun, and it has the meaning of a structure that is closed like glass. The function is to plant or protect soft plants. So that, the words could be called as compound words, because from the formula "adjective + noun = noun", and the formula was included of the compound word's characteristic like the theory explained by Zapata and Bauer.

b. Then, the researcher used an offline dictionary "English-Indonesian dictionary" to find the meaning of compound words from English to

Indonesian or Indonesian to English. The function was to clarify the meaning of the compound words. For the examples could be seen in Figure 3.5 below:

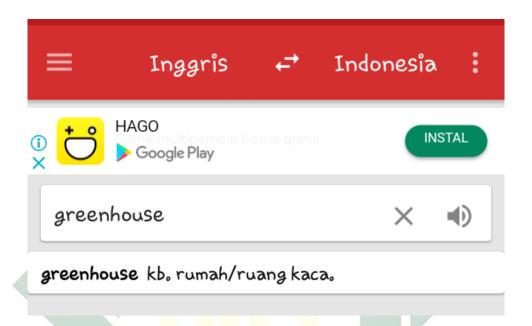


Figure 3.5: The Example of Compound Words "Greenhouse" 2

As in Figure 3.5 above, "greenhouse" is a noun and it means "rumah kaca" or "ruang kaca". After searching the word "greenhouse" in another dictionary, it turned out that it had the same word class and meaning. So, the researcher can ensure that the "greenhouse" was a compound word because it had characteristics like in Figure 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5.

3. From those two references, the researcher sorted again for the words included in compound words or not. The researcher included the data in more detail to

facilitate the analysis process. There are some examples presented by the researcher as below:

→ Greenhouse

(Green + house)

Noun => Rumah kaca

→ Household

(house + hold)

Noun => rumah tangga

4. The researcher identified the compound words which included in several types of compound word. The example below (Table 3.1):

Table 3.1 Table the Example of Types of Compound Words

Types of Compound Words	Occurrences
Endocentric compound	
Exocentric compound	
Affix compound	
Coordinative compound	
Appositional compound	
Total	

5. The researcher identified the functions of the compound words through several kinds of that. The example in Table 3.2:

Table 3.2 Table the Example of Functions of Compound Words

Function of Compounds	Occurrences
Compound nouns	
Compound verbs	
Compound adjective	
Compound adverb	
Other form Classes	
Rhyme-motivated compound	
Ablaut-Motivated compound	
Total	

6. The researcher classified the meaning of compound words found in the the movie. Here, the researcher used two categories, they were; transparent meaning and opaque meaning. For the example in Table 3.3:

Table 3.3 Table the Example of the Meaning of Compound Words

Meaning of compound	Occurrences
Transparent meaning	
Opaque meaning	
Total	

7. As a result, the researcher makes a conclusion based on the data analysis above.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In finding and discussion chapter, the researcher has found compound words in the conversation of *The Silver Lining Playbook* movie by David O 'Russell. In this chapter, the researcher explains it through the types of compound words, the functions of compound words, and the meaning of compound words.

4.1 Research Findings

In this research, the researcher finds several words included compound word category in the conversation between several actors and actresses who played in *The Silver Lining Playbook* movie by David O 'Russell. When analyzing the data, the researcher has answered three questions.

Firstly, the researcher classifies compound words into a table based on the types of compound words, namely endocentric compound, exocentric compound, affix compound, coordinative compound, and appositional compound. Secondly, compound words that have been found are classified again using seven functions of compound words. Thirdly, the researcher classifies each compound word based on the same meaning that uses two kinds of compound meanings; they are transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

4.1.1 Types of Compound Words

The researcher finds compound words in the conversation of the movie. The movie's title is *The Silver Lining Playbook* by David O 'Russell. The total of compound words that have been found there by the researcher is 60 words. Then,

to be more specific, the data are classified based on the types of compound words such as in Table 4.1.

There are five types of compound words used by the researcher, which are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, affix compound, coordinative compound, and appositional compound. All of them are as follows:

Table 4.1 Table Types of Compound Words

Types of Compound Words	Occurrences
Endocentric compound	22
Exocentric compound	36
Affix compound	1
Coordinative compound	1
Appositional compound	0
Total	60

As explained above in Table 4.1, it shows that there are only four types of compound words found in "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell. They are 22 of endocentric compounds, 36 of exocentric compounds, 1 of affix compound, and 1 of coordinative compound.

4.1.1.1 Endocentric Compound

Endocentric compounds have center words at the end of the word or the head. Here, the researcher explains how the compound words process can be classified as an endocentric compound. In this case, the researcher uses four data to analyze.

Datum 1

4:24 I want to read Nikki's entire English <u>high school</u> syllabus...

Lexical meaning :

High school : Sekolah menengah ke atas/SMA

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

High school : a school that has the highest level among students

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

High : adjective School : noun

Based on the datum 1 above, "high school" is an endocentric compound, because the word "school" at the end of the word is a center word. For more details, the word "high school" has the formula "adjective + noun". According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "high" means atop that has the distance farther from before, or a predetermined height or *tinggi*. While, "school" is a place, organization, and forum to learn for group people with certain rules or *sekolah*. From the explanations, "highschool" is a kind of school. In common meaning, "high school" is a school that has the highest level among students. Usually, the compound word "high school" is called SMA.

Datum 2

26:36 I'm happy, you brought us into the *bathroom*

Lexical meaning :

Bathroom : kamar mandi

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Bathroom: a room that has a shower, sink, and toilet

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Bath : noun Room : noun

In datum 2, "bathroom" is included in the endocentric compound type. "Bathroom" also has a center word at the end of the word; it is "room" which means it is a kind of room. For the overall meaning, "bathroom" is a room or place used for bathing. For the formula from "bathroom" is "noun + noun". Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "bath" is *mandi* or the process of washing the body thoroughly or partially and using water. Whereas, "room" is *ruangan* or a spacious place that can be occupied by several people for certain activities. So, "bathroom" is a kind of room for bathing.

Datum 3

54:22 I'm on the scoreboard...

Lexical meaning :

Scoreboard : papan angka

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Scoreboard : the board used to record numbers in a particular

match

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Score : noun Board : noun

After identifying compound words in datum 3, the researcher explains "scoreboard" as the third datum. In this case, the word "scoreboard" can be classified as an endocentric compound because it has a center word at the end of

the word. In terms of meaning in general, "scoreboard" is a board used to record numbers in a particular match. Therefore, a "board" as the center word and it can be included as a type of board. "Scoreboard" has the formula "noun + noun". To reinforce this explanation further, the researcher uses references from the online dictionary by Merriam Webster. The word "score" means *skor* or something related to numbers on a large and unlimited scale. Then, the word "board" means *papan* or like a side of a ship or a piece of thick wood that has been sawed, so that it has a width and length. Therefore, "scoreboard" is a kind of board to write challenge score.

Datum 4

59:07 okay *jailhouse* lawyer come on, let's come back...

Lexical meaning :

Jailhouse : penjara

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Jailhouse : a place used to hold bad people or guilty based on

certain state rules

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Jail : noun House : noun

The datum 4 is "jailhouse" and it includes the type of endocentric compound. "Jailhouse" has a center word that is located at the end of the word, it is "house". "Jailhouse" also has the same meaning as "price", which is a place used to hold bad people or guilty based on certain state rules. The formula for the word "jailhouse" is "noun + noun". While, according to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "jail" is *penjara* or a place for holding someone legally, under the jurisdiction of the local government and subsequently that is a trial for a certain crime. Then, "house" is *rumah* or a place that has a building that is used as

a place to live, both for humans and animals. So, it can be concluded that the word "house" is a type of house to hold bad people.

4.1.1.2 Exocentric Compound

The Exocentric compound type is the opposite of endocentric compound. This type does not have a center word, and for its characteristics is to have words class such as "Adj. + N" and "Verb + Noun" or other word class. More details can be seen in some data analyzed as below:

Datum 5

2:50 ...a household together and not to mention...

Lexical meaning :

Household : Rumah tangga

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Household : A social unit that is a family living in a house

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

House : noun Hold : verb

In the datum 5 above, "household" is included in the exocentric compound type. The reason is that the compound word does not have a head or center word. It can be seen in the last word, which is "hold". The word "hold" cannot include as the center word because the meaning of the word "hold" by Merriam Webster's dictionary is *memegang* or have something, whether in property or position. From this explanation, the word "hold" cannot stand alone and still needs other words to clarify the situation. Then, the word "house" is *rumah* or a place that has a building that is used as a place to live, both for humans and animals.

Based on the reasons above, the word "house" can be used as an explanation or complement to the word "hold" which cannot stand alone, and vice

versa. In this context, the meaning of a word is not conveyed by the center word but in the entire words. So, it can be concluded that "household" in this discussion has the meaning of a social unit that is a family living in a house and it is not kind of hold but kind of status.

Datum 6

19:49 ...the *Redskins* threw a trick play pitch...

Lexical meaning :

Redskin : Orang Indian

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Redskin : Indian people

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Red : adjective Skin : noun

The next is datum 6. The compound word used is "Redskins". This compound word is included in the type of exocentric compound. The reason is that this compound word does not have a head or center word. It can be seen in the final word, which is "skins". The word cannot be included as a center word because in the definition by Merriam Webster's dictionary, the word "skin" means *kulit* or a thin layer that covers the body parts of humans or other living things. From that explanation, the word "skin" cannot stand alone and still needs other words to clarify the meaning. Then, the word "red" is *merah* or part of the color.

Then, the word "red" can be used as an explanation or complement to the word "skins" which cannot stand alone, and vice versa. In this context, the meaning of a word is not conveyed by the center word but in the entire words. So, it can be concluded, the compound word "Redskins" is not a kind of skin, but it is a kind of person, because "Redskins" here are Indians.

Datum 7

40:00 ...*hangout* and reading books nah no not the books

Lexical meaning:

Hangout : berkumpul

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Hangout : a favorite place for spending time with the

comunity or friends

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category:

Hang : verb
Out : adverb

The datum 7 is "hangout". It is included in the exocentric compound type because the compound word does not have a head or center word. It can be seen at the end of the word, namely "out". That word cannot be used as a center word since the meaning by Merriam Webster's dictionary, the word "out" is *keluar* or in a direction away from the inside or center. From the explanation, the word "out" cannot stand alone and still needs other words to clarify the situation. Then, the word "hang" is *menggantung* or to tie something from height to the bottom.

Based on the mentioned reasons, the word "hang" can be used as an explanation or complement to the word "out" which cannot stand alone, and vice versa. In this context, the meaning of a word is not conveyed by the center word but in the entire words. So it can be concluded, "Hangout" in this discussion is a favorite place for spending time with the comunity or friends, and it is not a kind of action to get out of a place or situation, but a kind of place.

Datum 8

22:15 My mom got this gap *outfit*

Lexical meaning :

Outfit : pakaian

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Outfit : the act of fitting out or kinds of clothing

(Merriam's Online Dictionary)

Lexical category :

Out : adverb Fit : adjective

The next datum is "outfit" which included in the exocentric compound type since the compound word does not have a head or center word. It can be seen at the end of the word "fit". The word cannot be used as a center word, because according to Merriam Webster's dictionary, the word "fit" is <code>sesuai/cocok</code> or acceptable from a particular viewpoint. From the explanation, the word cannot stand alone and still needs other words to clarify the definition. Then, the word "out" is <code>keluar</code> or in a direction away from the inside or center.

Due to the above reasons, the word "fit" cannot stand alone and need an explanation or complement from the word "out" and vice versa. In this context, the meaning of a word is not conveyed by the center word but in the entire words. It can be concluded that "outfit" in this discussion is the act of fitting out or kinds of clothing. So, "outfit" is not a kind of conformity to something, but a kind of clothing.

4.1.1.3 Affix Compound

Affix compound consists of one or more stem and added affix. Compound words in English can be characterized by words that have suffix like –ed, at the end of the word. Then, other affixes like -ing, -s, others in the first or last word,

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but the word must have the same class of words and should not be different. The data analysis can be seen below:

Datum 9

93:21...at the one-yard run a *short-acting* defeat...

Lexical meaning :

Short-acting : berperan pendek

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Short-acting : someone has a short time for the acting role

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Short : adjective Acting : verb

The datum 9 is "short-acting". The compound word is included in the type of affixed compound because the end of the word has an -ing suffix, namely the word "acting". In word class, "act" is a noun and "acting" is also a noun. So, even though the word "act" is added -ing at the end of the word, its position in the class of words and their meaning does not change. It is just changing from verb 1 to verb + -ing. According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "acting" is *berperan* or practice of someone who represents how the characters and roles written by the director, presented on stage and using a camera. The word "short" is *pendek* or not long and not high. So, in compound words, "short-acting" means someone has a short time for an acting role.

4.1.1.4 Coordinative Compound

In coordinative compound type, each compound word can have more than one central word, and the set of words has the same word class, place or group. Sometimes, they use the "and" conjunction, but not always it. The researcher

identifies compound words that belong to the group of the coordinative compound as below:

Datum 10

7:08 there does gonna be a *cheesesteak* place how...

Lexical meaning :

Cheesesteak : makanan siap saji/steak keju

(Kamusku Inggris-Indonesia)

Cheesesteak : a kind of sandwich that is usually coated with thin

beef slices topped with paprika and cheese

(Merriam's online dictionary)

Lexical category :

Cheese : noun/term of food Steak : noun/term of food

The datum 10 is "cheesesteak". It is a type of the coordinative compound because, first, the word "cheesesteak" has more than one center word. Second, the word "cheese" is a noun and "steak" is a noun too. So, they have the same class of words. Third, the two words have the same group of words, which is food terms. Of course, both can also be used as food ingredients or ingredients to be cooked. It can be concluded that the "cheesesteak" is a kind of sandwich that is usually coated with thin beef slices topped with paprika and cheese. Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "cheese" is *keju* or a type of food whose composition is from milk curd that has been processed. Then, "steak" is *daging panggang* or a type of food whose composition is from beef. From all of them, it can be concluded that these two words have several things in common.

4.1.2 Function of Compound Words

After identifying the compound words in the first research question, the researcher identifies the function of the compound word found there. Both of the types and the function of compound words have relation because while categorizing the type of compound word, the researcher indirectly searches for the word class of the word. Moreover, to identify the functions through class word, there are several kinds such as compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, other form classes, rhyme-motivated compound, and ablaut-motivated compounds. The result of the compound words functions can be seen in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2 Table Functions of Compound Words

Occurrences
37
3
7
8
5
0
0
60

Based on the Table 4.2 above, the researcher has found five kinds of the function of compound words in "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell. They are 37 of compound nouns, 3 of compound verbs, 7 of compound adjectives, 8 of compound adverbs, and 5 of other form classes.

4.1.2.1 Compound Noun

In identifying compound words as compound nouns, there are several characteristics that are considered by the researcher, such as: noun + noun; verb + noun; noun + verb; verb + verb; adjective + noun; particle + noun; adverb + noun; verb + particle; and phrase compound. Next, there are four data presented by the researcher as an example of a compound noun below:

Datum 11

5:16 what's more American than a cowboy you...

Based on the compound word exposed above, "cowboy" is a compound noun because "cowboy" has the following functions:

Cow + boy

Cow is a noun, boy is a noun So, noun + noun = compound noun

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "cow" is a noun. It means a big animal with a type of cow. Then, the word "boy" is a noun also which means a boy who is not mature. So, it can be concluded that those two words mean someone who has the quality and expertise in raising livestock, such as horses or cows, not a cow boy or calf guy. Therefore, "cowboy" is a compound noun because besides it has the noun + noun function, and "cowboy" also has meaning based on a compound word theory.

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Datum 12

22:02 ...lining *playbook* - strategy okay hey my...

Based on the compound word in datum 12 above, "playbook" is called compound noun because it has the following functions:

Play + book

Play is a verb, book is a noun So, verb + noun = compound noun

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "play" is a behavior or action to perform an action in a game. Then, the word "book" is a set in the form of blank sheets of paper and can be used to write. So, it can be concluded that the definition of "playbook" is a book used as a guideline by someone, and does not mean a book to play. Therefore, "playbook" is a compound noun because in addition to having a verb + noun function, "playbook" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 13

63:09 ... by the deadline of your sentence oh wait...

Based on the bold of the compound word above, "deadline" includes compound nouns. Because "football" has the function like the description below:

Dead + line

Dead is adjective, line is a noun So, adjective + noun = compound noun

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "dead" is a living creature that is lifeless or thought to have died, does not live anymore, does not move, stiff and becomes cold. For the word "line" is a material or tool

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that is long, usually serves to measure an object and has the durability and strength to withstand the load. So, it can be concluded that "deadlines" here has the meaning of a time or grace period in an affair which must be completed before the specified time runs out, not a line that has died. Therefore, "deadline" includes compound nouns because in addition to having adjective + nouns function, "deadline" also has meaning based on the theory of compound word.

Datum 14

30:06 ...because I hate *football* but you couldn't...

Based on the compound word underlined above, "football" is a compound noun. Because "football" has a structure as follows:

Foot is a noun, ball is a noun
So, noun + noun = compound noun

In the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "foot" is a part of the body of a person who can move and form of length that is usually used to stand. Then, "ball" is a round object that is used for several types of games, such as tennis or other sports. So, it can be concluded that "football" has the meaning of a game played by two squads in the field and aims to score a goal on the opponent's goal by using one ball, not a ball of the foot. Therefore, "football" is a compound noun because in addition to having the function of nouns + nouns, "football" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

4.1.2.2 Compound Verb

In compound verb, there are several criteria used by the researcher for the analysis of the datum, they are: noun + verb; verb + noun; verb + verb; adjective + verb; particle + verb; adjective + noun; and noun + noun. For the analysis can be seen in the explanation as below:

Datum 15

2:35 I don't *understand*, I know it'll be fine

The next datum is "understand". This compound word is included in the compound verb because they have the following functions:

Under + stand

Under is a particle, stand is a verb
So, particle + verb = compound verb

Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "under" is that which is below, not above, protected, covered and submissive. While the meaning of the word "stand" is to be not below, try to rise to a higher position, it can be higher and support the leg in an upright state. So, "understand" here does not mean standing below, but has the meaning of grasp something that is difficult to grasp to be included in the mind with definite truth. Therefore, "understand" is a compound verb because besides having particle + verb function, "understand" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

18:16 yeah we'll be *undertake* that at the silver development...

The next datum is "undertake". This compound word is included in the compound verb because it has the following functions:

Under + take

Under is a particle, take is a verb So, particle + verb = compound verb

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of "under" is below, not above, protected, covered and submissive. Then, the meaning of "take" is doing movements such as capturing or acquiring something in the form of inanimate objects or living things. So, "undertake" here does not mean catching or getting something that is under or down but "undertake" is trying to do something. Therefore, "undertake" is a compound verb because it has the adverb + verb function, "undertake" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

4.1.2.3 Compound Adjective

In the compound adjective, the researcher uses several characteristics of compound adjective to analyze the datum. They are: noun + adjective; verb + adjective; adjective + adjective; adverb + adjective; noun + noun; verb + noun; adjective + noun; and noun + noun.

14:56 ...like *white-knuckling* at this whole time...

The first datum used in compound adjective is "white-knuckling". It is included in the compound adjective because it has a function like this:

White + knuckling

White is adjective, knuckling is a noun So, adjective + noun = compound adjective

As the explanation from Merriam Webster online dictionary, the meaning of the word "white" is the part of the color. Then, the meaning of "knuckling" is something that is at the tip of a finger and looks like a book but is located on a finger. So, "white-knuckling" does not mean a white knuckle, but "white-knuckling" here is someone who experiences tension. Therefore, "white-knuckling" is a compound adjective since it has the function of an adjective + noun. "White-knuckling" also has a meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 18

23:31 We don't *all right* man, I can't complain is in the market...

Then, the datum 19 is "all right". It is included in adjective compound word because it has a function as described below:

All + right

All is adjective, right is adjective So, adjective + adjective = compound adjective

In the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "all" is showing a large number or all members, not independent. Then, the

meaning of the word "right" is to show something that is good, true, original or can also be related to the direction, namely the far left. So, "all right" here does not mean that all of being true or that all of the right place, but something that is good, fun and fine. Therefore, "all right" is a compound adjective, because it has an adjective + adjective function. Besides, "all right" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 19

27:15 really yeah *pretty cool* right listen you...

The datum is "pretty cool". It is included in the compound adjective because it has a function as explained below:

Pretty + cool

Pretty is an adjective, cool is adjective
So, adjective + adjective = compound adjective

According to online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "pretty" is included as an adjective and has the meaning of someone who is beautiful and pleasing, but does not have any strength. Furthermore, the word "cool" is adjective and has the meaning of not being warm, can be cold, have tension and be free from tension. So, "pretty cool" here does not have cool meanings but someone who has a pretty cool nature. Therefore, "pretty cool" is a compound adjective because it has an adjective + adjective function. "Pretty cool" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

91:59 they're high end as a *high-end* dance contest

The datum is "high-end" and that compound word is an adjective compound. It has a function as explained below:

High + end

High is adjective, end is a noun So, adjective + noun = compound adjective

Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the definition of the word "high" is that extends above the average or crosses the upper surface. Then, the definition of "end" is located at the last end. So, those two words mean everything that has the best quality, luxury, sophisticated and included in the upper class. It does not mean that something ends with height. Therefore, "highend" is an adjective compound because it has an adjective + noun function. "Highend" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

4.1.2.4 Compound Adverb

In this compound adverb, there are only two characteristics to be analyzed. The compound words which fall into this category, namely adjective + adverb and adverb + noun. Below, there are four data used by the researcher as examples in analyzing:

4:05 ...courts *right now* it's my fault that...

Based on the datum above is "right now". The compound has features that show the adverb compound. More details can be seen in the explanation below:

Right + now

Right is adjective, now is an adverb So, adjective + adverb = compound adverb

From the explanation in the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "right" is something that is true and fact; it can interpret something far from the left and closer to the right. Then, the word "now" is to show the current time. So, from those two words, it can be concluded that "right now" here does not mean that now is the right state or now to the right, but something must be done as soon as possible at the present time. Therefore, "right now" is compound adverb because it has an adjective + adverb function. Moreover, "right now" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 22

39:57 ...philosophy of going outdoors ...

In datum 23, the researcher explains "outdoors" as the adverb compound. The analysis process can be seen below:

Out + doors

Out is an adverb, doors is a noun So, adverb + noun = compound adverb

Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the definition of the word "out" is to go to the direction from the middle or inside. Then, the definition

of the word "door" is part of the furniture attached to the house and is used to open or close a house. So, the meaning of "outdoors" here is not out of the door house, but something related to open nature and whatever is done outside the room and it is not closed. Therefore, "outdoors" is a compound adverb because it has the function adverb + noun. "Outdoors" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 23

64:15 ...without anybody hearing where you sleep *upstairs* it's a garage...

After that, in this datum, there is the word "upstairs". The word is called a compound word in adverb types because it has the following functions:

So, adjective + noun = compound adverb

Up is an adverb, stairs is a noun

Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "up" is in a position upper and far from below. Meanwhile, the word "stairs" is children of the stairs or many staircases that are numerous. So, it can be concluded that "upstairs" is the floor of the house or a room above or at the height, not the children of the stairs are above. Therefore, "upstairs" is a compound adverb because it has an adverb + noun function and "upstairs" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

75:24...into things so we just come *downstairs*

Based on the underlined word above is "downstairs" that can be called a compound adverb, because it has a functional structure as below:

Down + stairs

Down is an adverb, stairs is a noun So, adverb + noun = compound adverb

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the word "down" is low position and not upward or lower heading. Then, the word "stair" is children from the stairs or many staircases that are numerous. So, the meaning of "downstairs" in this context is located or heading to/below the room or floor, not the steps below. Therefore, "downstairs" is compound adverb because it has the function of adverb + nouns, "downstairs" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

4.1.2.5 Other Form Classes

In the other form classes, there are several kinds of that; they are compound preposition, compound pronoun, and compound conjunction. For the examples, the researcher explains more as below:

36:27 ...by my house I like to run by *myself* okay

In the datum 26, "myself" is a compound pronoun and this compound word has the following functions:

My + self

My- is a pronoun, -self is a pronoun
So, pronoun + noun = compound pronoun

"Myself" includes a single or first-person pronoun. According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "myself" is a pronoun used for "me" or myself. "My" is related to someone's ownership, namely yourself. Then, "self" is the behavior of an individual or him/herself. So, it can be concluded that "myself" means something related to himself or himself from an individual. Therefore, "myself" is included in this category which is a compound pronoun since it has a pronoun + noun function. "Myself" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 26

37:36 you say the same about *yourself* fucker

In the datum 27, "yourself" includes in compound pronoun and this compound word has the following functions:

Your + self

Your- is a pronoun, -self is a pronoun So, pronoun + noun = compound pronoun

Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "yourself" is the second person pronoun. The pronoun "your" is an ownership pronoun intended for

the second person, or always related to activities carried out by "you". Then, "self" is the behavior of an individual or him/herself. So, it can be concluded that "yourself" means something that is related to someone, namely "you". Therefore, "yourself" is included in this category, more precisely in a compound pronoun, because it has a pronoun + noun function. "Yourself" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

Datum 27

39:31...that part of *herself* along with all...

In the datum 28 is "herself" and it includes in a compound pronoun because the compound word has the following functions:

Her- is a pronoun, -self is a pronoun
So, pronoun + noun = compound pronoun

Her + self

Based on the explanation from the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "herself" is a pronoun used specifically for the third person but the type of women darkness. "Her" is a proprietary pronoun for a third person and can be placed as an object, whereas for the subject is "she". Then, "self" is the behavior of an individual or himself. So, it can be concluded that "herself" means something that is related to someone who is "she". Therefore, "herself" is included in this category, more precisely in a compound pronoun, because it has a pronoun + noun function. "Herself" also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

38:24 ...yourself *however* you can yeah but that's...

In the datum 29 is "however". This compound word includes in compound conjunction and has the following functions:

How + ever

How is an adverb, ever is an adverb So, adverb + adverb = compound conjunction

According to the explanation by Merriam Webster on the online dictionary, the word "how" has a meaning about a method or method used; the goal is to know the actual situation and can be used as a question word. Then, for the word "ever" is something that ever existed and tries to improve continuously. So, it can be concluded that "however" in this text is not to ask the situation or ask something that was once present or exists, but a word that functions as conjunction and has a meaning that a person can do in any way. Therefore, "however" fits this compound pronoun category since it has adverb + adverb function. "However "also has meaning based on the theory of compound words.

4.1.3 Meaning of Compound Words

In the meaning of compound words, there are transparent meaning and opaque meaning. The following data are the compound words that have been classified by the researcher through the table form:

Table 4.3 Table Kinds of Meaning in Compound Words

Meaning of compound	Occurrences
T	22
Transparent meaning	22
Opaque magning	38
Opaque meaning	36
Total	65
/_	

As the Table 4.3 above, the researcher has found two kinds of compound word's meaning. They are 22 of transparent meanings and 38 of opaque meanings. There are several examples presented by the researcher as follows:

4.1.3.1 Transparent Meaning

The type of compound words which the meaning can be predicted and often used by language users in every day is transparent meaning. There are some examples below:

Datum 29

14:46 I've been dealing with this my whole life and

14:48 and without any *supervision*

For the data presented above, it is "supervision". This compound word has a combination of two words, namely "super" and "vision". Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "super" is the one that has the best quality, high and very large, and "vision" deep seeing of human being is. So, the new meaning produced by the words "super" and "vision" is an action carried out by someone, namely vision. Therefore, "supervision" is "pengawasan" that is transparent

meaning for a number of reasons and its meaning is predictable because "supervision" is often used by language users every day.

Datum 30

17:54 well, you teach me in a *troublemaker*

Based on datum 31, the example presented by the researcher is using a compound word in the form of "troublemaker". This compound word has transparent meaning for the following reason. "Troublemaker" consists of two words, namely "trouble" and "maker". According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "trouble" is an emergency, depressed and problematic condition. Then, "maker" is someone who does and simultaneously makes something. So, the new meaning that can be generated from the two words is "pembuat masalah" and that meaning can be easily predicted by language users through the word.

Datum 31

26:36 I'm happy, you brought us into the *bathroom*

The compound word used by the researcher in this datum is the same as datum 2, yet the explanation is different. In this context, "bathroom" is transparent meaning and it is a combination of two words, namely "bath" and "room" which can form new and predictable meaning because it can be seen from the context. According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "bath" is the process of washing the body and the room, while "Room" is a spacious place that can be occupied by several people for certain activities. So, from the two words

combined, it can produce new meaning; namely "kamar mandi" and the meaning of the compound can be predicted directly from the two words.

Datum 32

54:22 I'm on the *scoreboard*...

The datum 33 and datum 3 have similar data. The researcher uses "scoreboard" as the data but for the explanation of those compound word is different. In this context, "scoreboard" is included in transparent meaning. The reason is that "scoreboard" is a form of two words combined, namely "score" and "board" and both words can produce new meaning which can be predicted directly. Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "score" is something related to numbers on a large and unlimited scale whereas "board" is a side of a ship that is already thick so that it has a width and length. So, the new meaning that has been produced is the "papan angka" and that meaning can be predicted directly from the compound word above.

4.1.3.2 Opaque Meaning

After the explanation above, that is about opaque meaning. For this section, an example of opaque meaning or a meaning that cannot be predicted by the user of the language is explained. Below, there are four examples described by the researcher:

Datum 33

8:23 that's no bullshit, that's no bullshit

8:25 that takes work and that's the truth

In datum 34, the researcher takes "bullshit" as a compound word included in opaque meaning. "Bullshit" consists of two words, namely "bull" and "shit".

According to the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, "bull" is a type of adult male with a large body like a cow; "shit" is dirt or defecation, something that is not valuable, or trivial. After that, the two words combined and they create new meaning, namely "omong kosong" or "an impertinent conversation". Therefore, the meaning contained in "bullshit" includes in opaque meaning because the word "bull" and "shit" have no connection in meaning.

Datum 34

21:40 ... and see if she returns in the *meantime* if

21:42 you listen to that song I don't want you

21:44 to fall apart

The next is datum 35 which uses a "meantime" for the example. It consists of two words, namely "mean" and "time". Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "mean" is a thought that is conveyed to others. Furthermore, "time" is a period or period that is measured using numbers and has a beginning and an end. The meaning of both words if combined is "meanwhile" or "at the same time". Therefore, the meaning of "meantime" is included in opaque meaning since those two words do not have a connective meaning.

Datum 35

34:43 I'm gonna come back and interview you

In datum 36, the data used by the researcher is "interview". The data contains two words that can be separated, namely "inter" and "view". As in the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "inter" is to inter a person's corpse into a grave, while the meaning of the word "view" is a vision to see something. If those two words are combined, the meaning is "wawancara" or

"debriefing". Therefore, the meaning of "interview" is included in opaque meaning because between the two words does not have a meaning that connects each other.

Datum 36

61:25 He's making with his **bookmakers** are gonna come after it

The last is datum 37, it is "bookmakers" that consists of two words; they are "book" and "maker". Based on the online dictionary by Merriam Webster, the meaning of the word "book" is a blank sheet of paper printed on several pages to write something. Then, the meaning of the word "maker" is the person who creates something. Both of them can create a new meaning when combined; it is "bandar taruhan" or "betting man". Therefore, the meaning of the word "bookmakers" is included in opaque meaning because between these two words have no related meaning.

4.2 Discussion

In this occasion, the researcher discusses three research questions used in this research. Among the three research questions are types of compound words, functions of compound words, and the classify meaning of compound words. The researcher used all conversation of the movie entitled "The Silver Lining Playbook" by David O 'Russell in all players. The time of the movie is 02:02:06 minutes, and the data has been found by the researcher are 60 data.

Based on findings of this research, the first research question is about the types of compound words that have been found in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell. In analyzing the problem, the researcher uses the

theory by Haspelmath and Sims (2010). The theory covers five types of compound words; they are endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds, coordinative compounds, affix compound, and appositional compounds. The results, the researcher only found four types of compound words in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell, they are 22 of endocentric compounds, 36 of exocentric compounds, 1 of affix compound, and 1 of coordinative compound.

Meanwhile, the second research question is about the function of compound words. In analyzing the function, the researcher used seven categories of compound word's function by Bauer (1983). For the result, there are five categories of compound word's function that found by the researcher, they are 37 of compound nouns, 3 of compound verbs, 7 of compound adjectives, 8 of compound adverbs, and 5 of other form classes. For other categories, such as rhyme-motivated compound and ablaut-motivated compound is not found in "The Silver Lining Playbook" movie by David O 'Russell.

In the research question number three, the researcher uses Ullmann (1962) theory to answer the problem. The theory is about the kinds of compound word's meaning. They are 22 of transparent meaning and 38 of opaque meaning. Transparent meaning is the meaning of certain compound words can be predicted by language users, while opaque meaning is about the meaning of certain compound words cannot be predicted by ordinary language users. Both of them are found in the movie.

In addition, the researcher correlates the finding of research with several previous studies. The first research is conducted by Rahadiyanti (2017), and the title is *Compound Words In Political Articles Of Strategic Review Magazine*. The second is Rumiyati (2015), and research title is *A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel "The Single Girl's To-Do List" By Lindsey Kelk*. Both of them, the research aimed to analyse types and meaning of compounds only. But this research aimed to analyse types, function, and meaning of compounds. So, this research is more completes, develops and it can be add the knowledge more about compound word study.

Furthermore, the other previous research is conducted by Rahayu, Sukarno, and Khazanah (2016), the research title is *A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Words in Five Articles of BBC News*. The differences between their research and this research is; their research used only five functions of compound words by Bauer (1983). This present research used seven functions of compound words by Bauer (1983). So, the result of this research is more details.

In this research, the researcher adds new result about compound words in the movie that more complete, develop, and details than all previous studies. So, the researcher hopefully by reading this research, the readers can be add the knowledge more about compound word study. Because in finding chapter, there are more examples of compound words that found in the movie conversation for students and language users.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents some conclusion of this research and the suggestion which is intended for language users and the next researchers.

5.1. Conclusion

The researcher has analyzed the three research problems: the types of compound words, the function of compound words, and the meaning of compound words. Then, the researcher analyzes the data that have been found in the "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell on all players, starting at 0:16 minutes to 1:18:16 minutes. The occurances of all the data is 60 data. In the next paragraphs, the researcher explains the conclusion from this research.

Firstly, the researcher identifies compound words based on the theory by Haspelmath and Sims (2010). The theory is about five types of compound words. But the result of this research, the researcher only found four types of compound words in the "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell, they are 22 of endocentric compounds, 36 of exocentric compounds, 1 of affix compound, and 1 of coordinative compound. Based on the explanation above, the types of compound word is more dominated is exocentric compound.

Secondly, the theory that used by the researcher to identifies compound words is Bauer (1983). The theory is about seven functions of compound words. They are compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, rhyme-motivated compounds, and ablaut-motivated compounds. But this

reserach only found five categories functions that found in the "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell, it is consists 37 of compound nouns, 3 of compound verbs, 7 of compound adjectives, 8 of compound adverbs, and 5 of other form classes. The dominated one of function of compound words is compound noun.

Thirdly, the researcher has classified the kinds of meaning in compound words. The researcher used the theory by Ullmann (1962). The result, the meaning of compound words in the "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell consist 22 of transparent meaning and 38 of opaque meaning. But opaque meaning is more dominated.

Based on the overall results of the above findings, it has been shown that many compound words are found in "*The Silver Lining Playbook*" movie by David O 'Russell. It means that compound words are often used by many people to communication process, whether they are aware or not. Through this research, compound word is important to improve the students' language knowledge in morhological study, especially compounding process.

5.2 Suggestion

In this study, the researcher gives several suggestions to the readers as students, English users and the next researchers. For students, the researcher hopes that the results of this discovery can provide many benefits, especially in term of increasing their knowledge of the morphological study. Those are types of compound words, the function of compound words, and the meaning of compound words. For English users, they can find out more examples of

compound words, the process of forming old words into new words, and the process of changing the meaning of words. In addition, for the next researcher, the researcher hopes that they should be more detail in this matter. They can use other objects in spoken languages, such as song, news on television, interview, speech, and others because in this research, the researcher uses conversations in the movie. The last, the next researchers can use another theory about the meaning of the compound word and discuss it more, because this study is still very short in analyzing the meaning of compound words.

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