

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN TOLSTOY'S *GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS*

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Abstract

Compounding is a process of word formation in a language (O'Grady, 1996). Compounding can be categorized into endocentric or exocentric. Endocentric is said to be more productive than exocentric (Katamba, 1994:320). Good Sees the Truth, but Waits is a short story employing a lot of compounding in its narration. Endocentric compounding found in the story is 60 comprising of compound verb (46), compound adjective (4) and compound noun (10). Each has its own elements which are: verb, noun, and preposition, adjective.

Key words: *compounding, constituent, short story, noun, verb, adjective, preposition, endocentric, exocentric*

Introduction

All languages, on scientifically linguistic point of view, are equal. There are components of languages that are interrelated, such as: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Morphology is a branch of linguistic which investigates the word formation of a language. Mathew (1991: 3) states that morphology is a simple term for that branch of linguistic which concerns with formation of word in different uses and constructions. It is in line with O'Grady who also mentions that morphology refers to system of categories and rules that are involved in word formation and interpretation (1996:132)

There are various processes of word formation, for instances: conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, compounding, affixation, and reduplication. Compounding is one of word formation processes which is very interesting since it can creates a new word whose meaning, sometimes cannot be traced back from its constituent. Moreover, compounding can create a larger word. O'Grady notes that compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition) to create a larger word (1996:43).

Compounding word can be found both in spoken and written. Written material is a source of word formation in which compounding is easily found. Writers tend to use compounding to create a new word which fulfils their desires. This sentence is taken from Tolstoy' *God Sees The Truth, But Waits*:

'Where did you spend last night? Were you alone, or with a fellow-merchant?'

The above sentence has a compound word. That is compound noun. The construction *fellow-merchant* is a noun since it is preceded by an article *a*. *Fellow merchant* is a compound noun and it consists of noun and noun. *Fellow* is a noun and *merchant* is also a noun. *Fellow merchant* is an endocentric compound due to the fact that its meaning can be traced back from its constituents.

This research focuses on English compounding, precisely, endocentric compounding. This is due to the fact that endocentric construction is more productive than exocentric in creating new words. Baueur as quoted by Katamba (1993: 69) states that word formation process is productive if it is very general that affects a vast number of forms and creates many words. Furthermore, Bloomfield as quoted by Benczes states that the vast majority of English compound words are endocentric compounds since linguistic literature has tendency to mention exocentric construction only peripherally and views this construction as semantically non-transparent (2004:3). Moreover, exocentric compound tends to be used less frequently than endocentric compound in the creation of new word (Katamba, 1994:320).

The research is aimed to find out the types of endocentric constructions and the elements found in a short story since those constructions are commonly used by writers in their compositions. One of the short stories that uses endocentric construction is *God Sees The Truth, But Waits*. *God Sees The Truth, But Waits* is a short story from Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), he was a Russian author, essayist and philosopher.

English Compounding

There are two types of compound words as stated by Katamba (1993:304). From the point of view of its 'head', compound word is classified into endocentric and exocentric compound. Endocentric compound is a construction of compound that is hyponym of the head element, for example: schoolboy. The word schoolboy is made up of school (noun) and boy (noun). Schoolboy is a kind of boy (Katamba, 1993:305). In addition, endocentric compound has certain characteristics as follows:

- a. They contain a constituent which function as the syntactic head.
- b. The syntactic properties of the head categories percolate to the entire compound word.
- c. The head is on the right hand (phrasal verb form clear and large class of exception to this generalization)
- d. There is a tendency for the semantic relation between the head and non head to be one modification.

Exocentric compound is a construction of compound that the compound is not hyponym of the head element. This construction often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent part. Exocentric compound has characteristics as follows:

- a. There is no element in compound that functions as the semantic head of the compound which is modified by the non head element.
- b. The meaning of this construction is opaque. It is impossible to work out what an exocentric compound means from the sum of the meanings of its constituent.

Hence, the construction of sugar daddy is not a type of sugar-coated father but a woman's lover who is deemed to be both overgenerous and much too old for her (O'Grady,1996:155) Since the meaning of this construction cannot be traced back from its constituent, this construction is said to be exocentric. Due to the fact above, exocentric compound tends to be used less frequently than endocentric compound in the creation of new word (Katamba, 1994:320).

The components of English Compound Words

The components of English compound words are lexical categories, such as: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. Compound in English belong to word-class noun, verb and adjective and made up of at least two constituent bases which are members of the categories noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition (Katamba, 1993:304). Normally, compounds are classified using two criteria:

- (i) whether they have a head
- (ii) if they have a head,
 - a. The word-class of a head
 - b. Whether the head appears at the left or the right of the compound.

Based on its components, English compound word belongs to compound noun, compound adjective, compound verb.

A compound noun may contain a noun followed by another noun, an adjective followed by a noun or a preposition followed by a noun. Compound noun is generated by the rule as follows:

$$N \rightarrow \{ N, A, \text{Prep} \} + N$$

There are some examples as follows:

a. N N	b. A N	c. Prep N
water-lily	hothouse	undergraduate
bookcase	sour-dough	near-sightedness
motor-car	greenfly	outskirt
skyline	high-court	underdog
India-rubber	wet suit	oversight
		(Katamba, 1993:305)

The second type is compound adjective. A compound adjective contains a noun followed by an adjective, an adjective followed by an adjective (derived from the past participle form of verb), and preposition followed by an adjective (derived from the present or past participle form of verb). The structure rule of compound adjective is as follows:

$A \rightarrow \{ N, A, \text{Prep} \} + \text{Adjective}$

There are some examples as follows:

a. N A	b. A A	c. Prep A
world-wide	short-lived	overwhelming
user-friendly	hard-hearted	under-mentioned
seaworthy	good-natured	outspoken
foolproof	long-winded	near-sighted
		(Katamba, 1993: 306)

The last type is compound verb. By far, the commonest type of compound verb in English is the phrasal verb, which contains a verb plus prepositional or adverbial particles. Compound verb is generated by the rule as follows:

$V \rightarrow \{ \text{Prep}, \text{Verb} \} \text{ or } \{ \text{Verb} + \text{Prep} \}$

There are some examples as follows:

a. P V	a. V P
undersell	turn off
outstay	look trough
overrate	hand out
offload	kick off
upstage	put away
	(Katamba, 1993:307)

Findings

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 60 endocentric compounds consisted of 46 (76.7%) compound verb, 4 (6.7%) compound adjective, and 10 (16.6%) compound noun. The result of endocentric compounds can be found in the table 1.

Tabel 1

Endocentric Compounds	Number	Percentage
Compound Verb	46	76.7
Compound Adjective	4	6.7
Compound Noun	10	16.6
Total	60	100

Taking the elements into account, the researcher found that there were various elements for each construction. The first, compound verb has two main elements, namely: preposition and verb. However the most occurred combination is verb and preposition (46) instead of preposition and verb. From the data, the researcher did not find any combination of preposition-verb. The second, compound adjective has three main elements, those are: noun, adjective and preposition. The combination of noun-adjective (2) has the similar frequency to adjective-adjective (2). The combination of preposition-adjective is not found in this short story. The third, compound noun has four main elements, these are: noun, verb, adjective, and preposition. The most frequently used combination is noun-noun (7), and then, it is followed by adjective-noun (2), and the last is verb-noun (1). The combination of preposition-noun is not found in the data. The elements of each endocentric construction can be traced from table 2.

Table 2

Compound Verb		Compound Adjective		Compound Noun	
Elements	Number	Elements	Number	Elements	Number
P V	-	N A	2	N N	7
VP	46	A A	2	V N	1
		P A	-	A N	2
				P N	-

Discussion

Compound Verb

Verb is a group of words which has functions as predicate. In other word, verb is a word or phrase that expresses an action or state of being (Thomson, 1986:105). Compound verb is a compound which functions as a verb. It consists of preposition and verb or verb and preposition. From

the short story, it is only found a verb-preposition combination. Below is an example taken from the data:

- a. I dreamt you returned from the town, and when you *took off* your cap I saw that your hair was quite grey.

The sentence above has a compound verb *took off*. From the example above, the construction of *took off* consists of verb and preposition. The word *took* is a verb which means remove or use (Manser, 1995:421). It is a past tense verb that is derived from the present word *take*. In this data, *take* is combined with a preposition, that is *off*. *Off* means “down” or “away from” (Ibid.285). The combination of *took* and *off* results a compound verb since its functions is as a verb in the sentence above. The meaning of *took off* is to remove something away from. This meaning can be traced back from its constituents, in a simple way, it can be said that this construction is classified as an endocentric construction. Here is another example taken from the data.

- b. Aksionov rested a while in the passage of the inn, then he *stepped out* into the porch and ordering a samovar to be heated, *got out* his guitar and began to play.

The sentence above has two compound verbs: *stepped out* and *got out*. Both of those compound words are verb since their function are as verb. *Stepped out* consists of *stepped* and *out*. *Got out* consists of *got* and *out*. Both of these constructions consist of verb and preposition. *Got* is derived from the word *get* which means obtain or receive (Ibid. 174). Meanwhile, the word *stepped* comes from the word *step* which means move the foot as in walking (Ibid.407). Both of them use the preposition *out*. The word “*Out*” means “away from” or “not inside a place” (Ibid. 291). The meaning of *stepped out* is moving the foot from one place to another and the meaning of *got out* is obtain one thing from one place to another. From the resulted meaning of these compound words, it can be seen that both of these meanings still can be traced back from the constituents. Since the meaning can be traced back from the constituents, these constructions are said to be endocentric.

From the example above, it can be concluded that endocentric construction is a construction in which one of the constituent becomes the head of the construction. The heads of these three constructions (*took off*, *stepped out*, and *got out*) are *took*, *stepped*, and *got*. The lexical category of these three words is verb. It means that the head of a verb compound is a verb.

Compound Adjective

Adjective is a group of words which has grammatical functions as a noun or noun phrase modifier and gives more information about noun or pronoun. It can come before noun or after verb (Swan, 1999:8). It can be said that if there is a construction before noun and the function of this construction is to modify noun, then it can be said that this construction is an adjective. A compound adjective is a construction of compound word which functions as an adjective. In the short story, the adjective compounds are found. Those adjective compounds consist of noun-adjective and adjective-adjective.

Below is the explanation of adjective compound consisted of noun-adjective as it is found in the short story.

- a. Here is this *blood-stained* knife in your bag and your face and manner betray you.

The sentence above has a compound adjective, i.e. *blood stained*. *Blood stained* is a compound adjective since its function in the construction is to modify knife (noun). This compound adjective consists of blood (noun) and stained (adjective). It is said to be endocentric since the meaning of this construction can be referred back to its constituents. Blood is a noun which means red liquid flowing through the body (Manser, 1995:39). In the mean time, stain means make colored patches or dirty marks on (Ibid. 1995: 403). The meaning of *blood stained* knife is a knife which has many stains that is caused by blood. In a simple way, it can be summarized that the meaning of *blood stained* can be inferred from the constituents. Since the meaning of the construction can be inferred from the meaning of its constituent, this construction is an endocentric construction.

Besides the construction above, other adjective construction is also found in the short story as it can be seen from below sentence:

- a. Aksionov was a handsome, *fair-haired*, *curly-headed* fellow, full of fun and very fond of singing.

The sentence above has two compound adjectives, *fair-haired* and *curly-headed*. These are said to be compound adjective because their function is to modify noun (fellow). *Fair-haired* and *curly-headed* are endocentric construction because the meaning of these constructions can be traced back from their constituents. Fair means light in color of skin or hair (Manser, 1995: 148). Hair means fine thread-like growth from the skin (Ibid. 188). Meanwhile curly means something with a spiral shape (Ibid. 103) and head means part of the body that contains nose, brain, eyes, etc (Ibid. 193). Hence the construction *fair-haired* means hair with

light color and curly headed means the shape of the hair is curly. Since the meaning of this construction can be traced back from the constituent, these are said to be endocentric constructions.

Compound Noun

Noun is one of the most important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. Noun is a group of word which can function as a subject or an object of a clause (Frank, 1972:6). From this definition it can be concluded that noun can be a subject or an object of a sentence. In this research, some compounds nouns are found. These compound nouns have some constituents with various lexical categories. They have noun-noun combination, verb-noun combination, adjective-noun combination. However, preposition-noun combination is not found. Below is the explanation for each combination.

Noun-noun combination which forms a compound noun can be seen in the sentence as follows:

- a. "Where are you last night? Were you alone, or with a *fellow-merchant*?"

The compound word *fellow merchant* is a compound noun. It can be seen from the article preceded this construction. This article indicates that the construction is a noun. Here, the function of this construction in this sentence is as an object. It is said to be endocentric since the meaning can be referred back from its parts. *Fellow* is a noun which means a companion (Manser, 1995: 153) and *merchant* is also a noun which means person who buys and sells good in large quantities (Ibid. 261). The meaning of *fellow-merchant* is a companion who also buys and sells goods in large quantities. This meaning is traced back from the elements of the construction. Hence it is an endocentric construction.

The similar thing also occurs in the data below.

- b. He read his book when there was light enough in the prison; and on Sundays in the *prison-church* he read the lesson and sang in choir; for his voice was still good.

The compound word *prison-church* is a compound noun due to the fact that it appears after a determiner. 'The' as a determiner indicates that the construction which comes after it is a noun. In a simple way, it can be said that *prison-church* is a compound noun. Considering the type of this construction, the constituents' meanings must be taken into account. *Prison* is a noun which means building in which criminals are kept as a punishment (Manser, 1995:328) and *church* is a building for public

Christian worship (Ibid. 68). Hence the meaning of prison-church is a building for Christian worship which is located in a prison. Since the meaning of this construction can be referred back from its constituent, this construction belongs to endocentric construction.

The construction of fellow-merchant and prison-church are examples of compound noun which are made up of noun-noun because *prisons*, *church*, *fellow* and *merchant* are all nouns. There are some compound noun which are formed from other category, namely verb-noun combination as it can be seen in the sentence below.

- a. When they wanted to petition the prison authorities about anything, they always made Aksionov their *spokesman*, and when there were quarrels among the prisoners, they came to him to put things right, and to judge the matter.

The construction *spokesman* is a compound noun because there is a possessive pronoun before it. This compound noun consists of *spokes* and *man*. *Spokes* means say things (Manser, 1995:398) and *man* means adult male human being (Ibid. 252). *Spokesman* is an adult male human being who is appointed to say something. The meaning of *spokesman* can be inferred from its constituent, so that it can be concluded that this construction is an endocentric construction. *Spoke* comes from the verb *speak*, so its lexical category is a verb and *man* is a noun. It can be summed up that *spokesman* is an endocentric construction which is made up from a verb and a noun.

There is another endocentric construction which can function as a noun but it has different constituent. It is an endocentric construction which is made up from adjective-noun as it can be seen from the sentence below.

- a. Aksionov tried to pass without looking at him, but Makar sized his hand and told him that he dug a hole under the wall, getting rid of the earth by putting it into his *high-boots*, and emptying it out every day on the road when the prisoners were driven to their work.

High boots is a compound noun because it follows a possessive adjective *his*. The meaning of *high boots* can be referred back from *high* and *boots*. *High* means reaching far upwards (Manser, 1995: 197) and *boots* means shoes for the foot and ankle and sometimes also the leg (Ibid. 42). *High boot* means boots that also cover the leg. From this fact, it can be inferred that *high boot* is an endocentric construction. This construction consists of *high* (adjective) and *boots* (noun). The

combination of preposition-noun in compound noun is not found in the short story.

Conclusion

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that endocentric construction is more productive than exocentric. It is proven that from the data (60 compounds), researcher finds most of the constructions are endocentric. In this research, it is found that: compound verb is formed from verb-preposition (46 compounds); compound noun is derived from noun-noun (7 compounds), verb-noun (1 compound), adjective-noun (2 compounds); and compound adjective is made up from noun-adjective (2 compounds) and adjective-adjective (2 compounds).

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