CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1   Review of literature

The definition of morphology according to the linguistic dictionary in the book Psycholinguistics (Theory and Analysis) is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or part of the structure of language which includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. This understanding suggests that morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the complexities of words, including their formation and modification, which encompass words and word parts or morphemes. Many experts explain and describe morphology. According to According to Mark Aronoff in his book "Morphology By Itself: Stems and Inflectional Classes" (1994), morphology is the study of how language uses basic components to form words.

Compound words and morphology are closely related because compound words are a prime example of morphological structures in English. A compound word is formed when two or more words are combined to create a new unit of meaning. In the process of forming a compound word, morphology is used to form and combine basic morphemes that make up the words that form the compound word. For example, the word "blackboard" is a compound word that consists of two words, "black" and "board," that are combined into one word with a different meaning. The process of forming a compound word involves

combining two basic morphemes, "black" as an adjective and "board" as a noun. Through this combination, the compound word "blackboard" is formed which means "a board that is black in color, used for writing or drawing."In this case, morphology is used to understand the internal structure of compound words, how the basic morphemes that form the word are combined to create a new unit of meaning. Therefore, compound words and morphology are interrelated and play an important role in understanding the structure of English language.

In this study the research will focus on the concept of compound words and give a complete explanation of compound words and the technique of translation on the subtitles. Compound words are words that are formed by combining two or more root words to create a new meaning. In English, compound words can be formed using two types of patterns, namely endocentric and exocentric. Endocentric compound words consist of two or more words combined and the overall meaning consists of one of the words in the pattern. Examples of endocentric compound words include "toothbrush" which is a type of toothbrush, "breakfast" which refers to eating breakfast, and "football" which refers to the sport of soccer. Meanwhile, exocentric compound words consist of two or more words combined and their overall meaning cannot be explained by any one word in the pattern. Examples of exocentric compound words include "blackboard" which is a type of blackboard, "butterfly" which refers to a type of flying insect, and "pickpocket" which refers to a pickpocket.Furthermore, the study of compound words also involves analyzing the pronunciation and translation of compound words in English and other languages.

The ability to understand compound words and morphology is essential to understanding the structure of the English language and developing effective English skills.

In addition, to understand a foreign language, it is necessary to know translation techniques. The purpose of understanding translation techniques is to be able to perform the translation process between two languages accurately and efficiently. Here are some important goals for understanding translation techniques:

Meaning transfer: Translation aims to transfer meaning from one language to another with high fidelity. The ultimate goal is to ensure that the message, idea or information contained in the original text is correctly understood during the translation process. Consistency: A good translation should be consistent in the use of terminology, the style of language, and the use of certain phrases or expressions. This goal helps to maintain the consistency and coherence of the translation.

Accuracy: The main goal of translation is to produce an accurate and error-free translation. The translator must fully understand the source text, including context and nuance, and translate it appropriately into the target language.

Readability and Continuity: A good translation should be easy to read and understand for its target audience. Rigidity or lack of fluency in the translation can hinder understanding and reduce the quality of the translation.

Pay attention to the cultural aspect: Translators should also pay attention to cultural aspects in the translation process. This includes understanding the cultural norms, values and practices in the target language to produce a culturally appropriate translation.

Adapting the text type: The purpose of understanding translation techniques is to be able to adapt the type of text being translated. Translators should be well-versed in various genres of texts, such as academic texts, literary texts, business texts or legal texts, and apply appropriate techniques to each of them.

Efficiency and speed: While translation quality remains a priority, translators also need to consider time efficiency and speed. This goal is important in situations where there are tight time constraints or requests for quick translations.

2.2 Types of Compound Words

Based on Bauer's theory (1983:202-216), compound words are divided into eight types of compounds namely compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verbs, compound words, and compound words. adverbs, rhyming compound, compounded compound, neo-classical compound, ablaut compound, ablaut compound, and classical compound. ablaut compound, and other word classes

2.2.1 Compound Noun

A compound noun is a type of word that consists of two or more root words combined into one new word with a different meaning from the root words.

Compound nouns are one of the unique features of the English language that enriches vocabulary and makes it easier for speakers to express complex ideas. Michael Halliday views compound noun as a type of nominal group that has an overall meaning that is different from the meaning of the basic word separately. According to him, compound nouns have unique syntactic and semantic functions in sentences. In his book entitled "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" (1985), Halliday explains that compound nouns are formed by combining two or more words that are related in meaning, thus forming a unit with a new, more specific meaning. He also emphasized that compound nouns can function as subject, object, or complement in sentences.

- There is some compound formation that is included in compound noun below:
- Noun + noun: coffee table, laptop bag, basketball court
- Noun + verb: time travel, ice skating, sunbathing
- Noun + adjective: snow white, rose red, brick red
- Noun + noun: bath towel, World Cups, Islamic State, toothpaste
- Verb + noun: pickpocket, breakfast
- Verb + verb: cross-walk
- Adjective + verb: dry-cleaning, highlight

2.2.2 Compound Verb

Compound verbs can be defined as a combination of two or more verbs that form a more specific meaning. Examples are "will help", "should have gone",

or "might be sleeping". In these examples, the first verb is the modal verb and the second verb is the base verb that gives the specific meaning.

In English, compound verbs are sometimes also referred to as phrasal verbs or prepositional verbs. Examples are "put off", "look after", "give up", or "get along". The base verb in these phrasal verbs is accompanied by a preposition or adverb that forms a more specific meaning than the base verb.

A compound verb is a combination of two or more verbs that form a new verb with a different meaning from the original verb. Examples of compound verbs include "breakdown" (break + down) which means "to break down", "outrun" (out + run) which means "to go beyond", "understand" (under + stand) which means "to understand", and so on.

According to A. C. Baugh and T. Cable in their book "A History of the English Language" 6th edition 2013, compound verb is a compound verb consisting of two or more verbs that combine to express a meaning that cannot be expressed by a single verb.

Example

- Noun + verb: brainwash
- VVerb-verb: come up, set off
- Adjective + verb: deep-fry
- Particle + verb: break up, set up, take over
- Verb + preposition: cut off, put on, give up
- Noun + noun: breath-test, self-harm

2.2.3   Compound Adjective

Compound adjectives are a combination of two or more adjectives that work together to modify or describe a noun. They are used to convey specific and nuanced meanings that cannot be expressed by a single adjective. Compound adjectives are formed by joining the adjectives together with a hyphen (-) or without a hyphen, depending on the context and the rules of English grammar. Compound adjectives can be formed in several ways. Some common types of compound adjectives include: Adjective + adjective: This is the most common type of compound adjective. Two or more adjectives are joined together with a hyphen to create a new, compound adjective. For example, "blue-eyed," "heavy-handed," "good-looking," "hard-working," and "long-term" are all compound adjectives. Adjective + noun: In this type of compound adjective, an adjective is used to modify a noun. The adjective and noun are joined together with a hyphen. For example, "high-tech," "low-fat," "red-hot," and "fast-paced" are all compound adjectives. In summary, compound adjectives are a useful tool for expressing complex ideas and nuanced meanings in English. By combining two or more adjectives, writers and speakers can create descriptive phrases that convey specific information about the things they are describing.

Compound adjectives are combinations of two or more adjectives which function as a single adjective. According to Bauer (1983) also said : Compound adjectives are created by combining two or more adjectives, which are typically hyphenated, to create a new meaning that cannot be expressed by the individual adjectives.

Example :

- Adjective + noun: time-saving

- Noun + adjective: labor-intensive

- Adjective + adjective: fast-paced, open- ended

- Adverb + past participle: well-known

- Noun + participle: air-conditioned

- Noun + adjective: self-confident

- Adjective + preposition: easy-going

- Verb + past participle: long-lasting

- Adverb + adjective: light-hearted, over-qualified

- Noun + adjective: childproof, crashworthy

2.2.4 Compound Adverb

Compound adverbs are adverbs that are formed by combining two or more words. These words can be either adjectives or adverbs. When combined, they create a new adverb that provides a more specific meaning to the sentence.Compound adverbs can help express a range of different nuances and add emphasis to the sentence. For example, consider the compound adverb "extremely carefully".The most frequent method of creating compound adverbs is by adding the suffix –ly to a compound adjective. An adverb is combined with a noun, verb, or adjective to form a compound adverb. Compound adverbs are utilized exclusively to modify an adjective, verb, or even another adverb. For

instance, off-the-cuff, overnight, early on, and subsequently. This compound adverb conveys a greater sense of caution or attention to detail than the simple adverb carefully would Other examples of compound adverbs include somewhat reluctantly, very happily ,quite frankly. off-hand, overnight, early on, thereafter. In each case, the combination of words creates a more precise and nuanced meaning than either word would convey on its own. It's important to note that compound adverbs can be formed using a variety of different word combinations, and that their meanings may vary depending on the specific words used. As such, it's important to carefully consider the meaning and connotations of each component word when using compound adverbs in your writing or speech Here are the definitions of compound adverb according to some experts, along with the years of publication:

Bauer (1983): Compound adverb is formed through reduplication (repetition) of syllables from an adverb or an adjective. Bauer also suggests that compound adverbs are often used in English to express emotions or sounds, such as "tick-tock", "ding-dong", or "knick-knack".

2.2.5 Hyme-Motivated Compounds

A rhyming compound word is made up of two or more words with an accompaniment or similar sound at the end. Examples are "sing-song", "ping-pong", or "ding-dong". Rhythm-promoting compounds are also commonly used to represent repetitive or regular sounds or movements. Rhyme-promoting compound words are a type of compound adverb formed from the combination of two or more words that sound similar at the end of a word. Examples are "sing-

song", "ping-pong", or "ding-dong". According to some experts such as Adams (1973) and Bauer (1983), such compound adverbs are often used in English to express certain sounds or movements. Adams also says that these compound adverbs can create interesting sound effects and bring variety in English.

2.2.6 Ablaut Motivated Compound

Ablaut-motivated compounds are a type of compound adverb that are formed by changing the vowel or consonant within a word combination to create a new form with a different meaning. Examples include "footprint," "toothbrush," and "singalong." Ablaut-motivated compounds are formed by changing the sound or letter within the base word, such as changing "foot" to "feat" in "footprint" or changing "tooth" to "teeth" in "toothbrush."

According to Plag (2003), ablaut-motivated compounds are a type of compound adverb that are formed by changing the sound or letter within the base word. Ablaut refers to the change in vowels within related words, such as in the case of Germanic strong verbs, "sing, sang, sung." This type of compound adverb is typically used to form new nouns by combining different words.

Other examples of ablaut-motivated compounds include "hodgepodge," which is formed by changing the consonant /f/ to /d/, and "crisscross," which is formed by changing the vowel sound.

2.2.7 Neo-Classical Compounds

Neoclassical compound words are a type of compound words formed by combining elements from different languages, especially Greek and Latin, to

create a new word with a specific meaning. These compound words are often used in scientific and technical language and are often characterized by a formal, academic tone.

The first element of a neoclassical compound word usually comes from Greek, while the second element comes from Latin. For example, the word "television" is a neoclassical compound formed from the Greek word "tele" (meaning "far") and the Latin word "vision" (meaning "to watch") . Other examples of neoclassical compound words include "phone", "photograph", and "biography".

According to Bauer (1983), neo-classical compounds are formed by combining elements from different languages, usually Greek and Latin, to create a new word with a specific meaning. This type of compound word has a formal and academic tone and is often used in scientific and technical language. The rules for word formation in neo-classical compounds are specific and follow patterns of combining prefixes and root words.

2.2.8   Other Form Classes

Other form classes which include, compound preposition Compound prepositions are formed by combining a preposition with one or more words to create a new preposition with a specific meaning. Examples of compound prepositions include "in addition," "into," "onto," and "because of." Compound pronouns are formed by combining a pronoun with a suffix or another word to create a new pronoun with a specific meaning. Examples of compound pronouns

include "somebody," "anyone," and "herself" (which is a self-form compound pronoun).

Compound conjunctions are formed by combining two or more words to create a new conjunction with a specific meaning. Examples of compound conjunctions include "whenever" and "so that." In summary, these types of compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning and function in a sentence

2.3   The Form of Compound words

2.3.1   Open form

According to Bauer (1983), the open form, also known as the spaced form, is a compound word written in two separate words. Examples of open forms are "full moon", or "high school". These words can be found in dictionaries, and the stress is usually the first word.

Plag (2002) mentions that open forms usually consist of two words that have independent meanings and have the same meaning when combined. However, there are also open forms that have different meanings from the words that make them up.

2.3.2   Closed form

According to Bauer (1983), the closed form, also known as the solid form, is the form of a compound word written as a single word without interruption. Examples of closed forms are "bedroom", or "lighthouse". These words can also be found in dictionaries and the stress is usually the first word.

Plag (2002) mentions that closed forms usually consist of two words combined and have different meanings than the words that make them up. These words tend to be more formal and are used more in writing than in everyday conversation.

2.3.3 Hyphenated

According to Bauer (1983), hyphenated form or also called hyphenated compound is a form of compound words written as two words connected by a hyphen (-). Examples of hyphenated forms are "mother-in-law", "jack-of-all-trades", or "self-esteem". These words can be found in dictionaries, and the emphasis is usually given to the first word.

Plag (2002) mentions that hyphenated forms generally consist of two words that have different meanings when combined. These words tend to be more informal and are used more in daily conversation than in formal writing.

2.4 The function of compound words in a sentence

2.4.1 As a Subject

According to Langan J (2003:90), the subject of a sentence is always a noun or a group of words acting as a noun performing the action expressed in the predicate of the sentence or a clause. So each sentence must have a subject, and who the subject is or what the sentence is about. For example:

"Snowboarding is an exciting winter sport."

In the above sentence, "snowboard" is a compound noun that plays the role of the subject. The subject of a sentence is always a noun or a group of words that act as the noun performing the action expressed at the predicate level of the sentence or clause. In the sentence "Grandfather will leave the cats his money", the compound word "grandfather" functions as the subject of the sentence.

2.4.2 As a Predicate

The predicate is the part of the sentence that says something about the subject. As stated by Langan J (2003:91), the predicate can be one or several words, not all of which are verbs. To find a verb, we can ask what the sentence says about the subject. In addition, some verbs do not show action but give information about the subject of the sentence. For example:

"He has a part-time job."

In this sentence, *"part-time"* is a compound adjective that acts as a predicate. The predicate is one of the parts of a sentence that says something about the subject. In the sentence "I breakfast yesterday", the compound word "breakfast" functions as the predicate of the sentence.

2.4.3 As an Object

The object of a sentence can be a pronoun, noun, or word group acting as a noun that receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb. As explained by Langan (2003:224), a transitive verb is a word derived from a verb. For example:

"She bought a birthday cake for her sister."

In this sentence, *"birthday cake"* is a compound noun that acts as the object.

2.4.4 As an Adverb

As an adverb, adverbs describe a verb, adjective, or other adverb. This is stated by Langan J (2003:223). For instance:

"The students worked together on a group project."

In this sentence, "together" is a compound adverb that describes how the students worked.

2.5 Technique of Translation

Newmark (1988:45) categorizes translation methods into two major groups: those that emphasize the source language and those that emphasize the source language. (SL) and those that emphasize on the target language (TL). Translation methods that belonging to the first group include word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. The second group uses translation methods that include adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The following is an explanation of these methods.

2.5.1 Word-for-word Translation

In this type of method, an interlinear translation system is usually used, where the words of the target translation (TL) are directly placed under the source version. (SL). This translation method is bound to the word level, so the word order is strictly maintained. By simply finding the equivalent words of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL)

Example :

SL : "*Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.*"

TL : "*Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*"

2.5.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation is also known as linear translation. It lies between word-for-word translation and free translation. With this system, the translation process is done by first looking for grammatical structures in the source language that are similar in meaning and meaning. In this system, the translation process is done by first looking for grammatical structures in the source language that have meanings and meanings equivalent to or close to those in the target language. Word-by-word translation is done with the first step being to find the meaning of each word to be translated, then to get the correct translation result, free translation is performed to adjust the word's layout to be grammatically correct with the target language.

Example :

Tsu : "*The Sooner or the later the weather will change.*"

Tsa : "*Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*"

2.5.3 Faithful Translation

In this type of method, the process is carried out by attempting to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original text without crossing the boundaries of the grammatical structure grammatical structure of the target text.

Vocabulary that is culturally charged is translated, but deviations in grammatical rules grammatical rules and word choice are left unchecked. This is done because this type of translation adheres to the intent and purpose of the text, so the translation sometimes feels rigid example: 1. Tsu : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

Tsu : "*I have quite a few friends.*"

Tsa : *"Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman."*

2.5.4 Semantic Translation

The semantic translation method is more appropriate for expressive texts, which are more flexible and concerned with aesthetic values Newmark (1988, pp. 46-47) states, "the semantic translation method is interested in the aesthetic value of the TL so that the SL should look beautiful and natural". In semantic translation, the beauty and reasonableness as well as the meaning contained in the BSu are given more attention.

Example:

Tsu : *"He is a book-worm."*

Tsa : *"Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca."*

2.5.5 Adaptation

Newmark (1988:46) mentions that adaptation is the freest method of translation, which contrasts with the word-for-word method. Adaptation emphasizes the message rather than the sentence.

example:

Tsu :

Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

(Hey Jude-The Beatles, 196)

Tsa :

*Kasih, dimanakah*

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa

2.5.6   Free Translation

Free translation only emphasizes the message of the SL. It does not adjust the SL culture to the TL culture. That is what distinguishes it from adaptation. In my opinion, free translation is not suitable for translating fiction works, especially poetry texts, because it only emphasizes on the message of the text without paying attention to the form and beauty of the text

.example : 1.
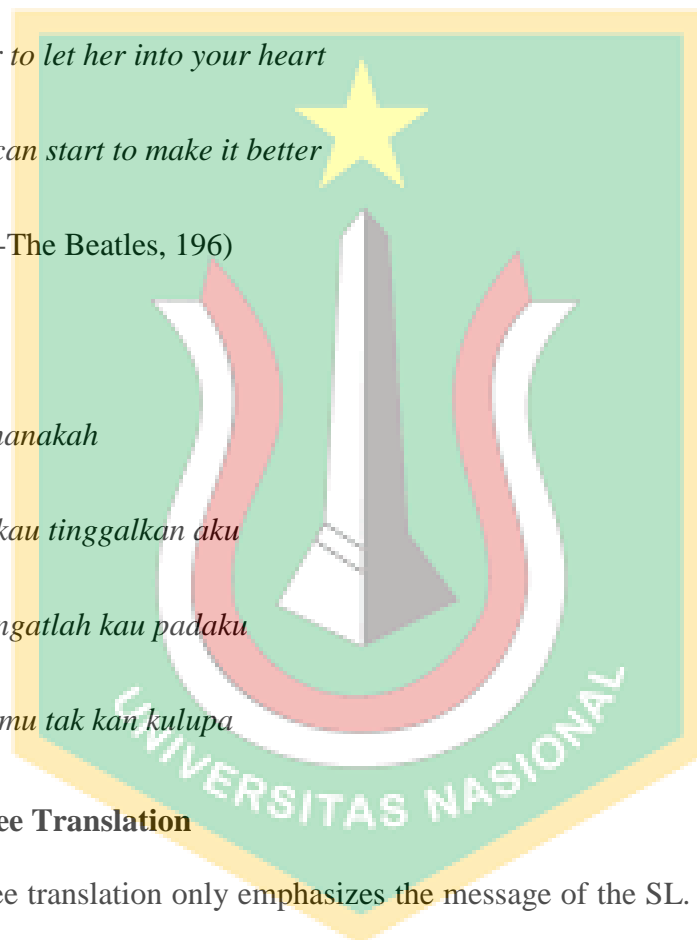
Tsu : *"The flowers in the garden."*

Tsa : *"Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun."*

.example : 2.

Tsu : *"How they live on what he makes?"*

Tsa : *"Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya."*

2.5.7 Idiomatic Translation

Method is suitable for translating fiction works. It seeks to match the idiomatic expressions of the TSu with the idiomatic expressions in the BSa so as to create a TSa that is acceptable in the BSa culture. Newmark (1988) says that all figurative language, including metaphors, similes and idiomatic expressions, are included in figurative language.

Example: 3.

Tsu : *"You're cheery mood."*

Tsa : *"Kamu kelihatan ceria."*

Example: 4.

Tsu : *"Tell me, I am not in a cage now."*

Tsa : *"Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas."*

2.5.8 Communicative Translation

Attaches great importance to the meaning of TSu. It is communicated in such a way that its content and form can be understood and accepted in the BSa

culture. According to Newmark (1988, p. 47), "the communicative translation method seeks to convey the contextual meaning of the TSu as much as possible so that the TSa can be accepted and understood by the target readers".example: . This method also pays great attention to the effectiveness of the translated language. The sentence 'Beware of the vicious dog' can be translated into Beware of the dog! rather than Beware of the vicious dog! Because after all, the first sentence already implies that the dog is vicious.

2.6   Previous study

2.6.1   An Analysis Of Compound Words In Three Articles Of The Jakarta Post Upiah, 2018)

The researcher presents two previous findings that support and contribute to this research as follows:

The first study came from Upiah, Nepi (2018) titled An Analysis Of Compound Words In Three Articles Of The Jakarta Post, Universitas Islam Negeri. The purpose of this research is to explore the types and meanings of compound words. Refer to Plag's theory, then to know the types of compound words commonly encountered in the articles. The tool of this study was the literature (three selected articles from The Jakarta Post published May 4-6, 2018 in the online version). This research method uses descriptive qualitative research. To collect the data, the author used documentary techniques. Then, to analyze the data, the author uses Miles and Huberman models. The results found 71 compound words and 4 types of compound words as follow: 76.1% nominal

compound words, 12.7% adjectival compound words, 5.6% verbal compound words, and 5.6% neoclassical compound words. The meanings of compound words are as follows: 27 or 38% are related to the original word, 38 or 53.5% are different from the original word, and 6 or 8.5% are equally contributed by both words. The semantic heads corresponding to Plag's theory are found as follows: 19 or 26.7% endocentric, 46 or 64.8% exocentric, and 6 or 8.5% copulative compound. These results show that there are compound words and their types in the article. Of the four types of compound words, nominal compound words are the compound words that appear the most, because nominal compound words are compound words that show and refer to single nouns (people, objects, animals, and so on) that are often used widely in both written and spoken forms. These results also show that compound words not only form new words, but also form new meanings. This can be used to study word formation especially in compounding.

2.6.2 "PROCESS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN MARTIN'S NOVEL A GAME OF THRONES Bonifasia (2019)

The second research comes from Karo, Bonifasia from Universitas Sumatera Utara The thesis entitled "PROCESS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN MARTIN'S NOVEL A GAME OF THRONES" is a morphological study that analyzes compound word formation and the most dominant compound words used in Martin's novel A Game of Thrones. Descriptive and qualitative methods were used in this study. McCarthy's theory (2002) is used to analyze the process and types of compound words. Plag (2002) defines compound words (sometimes

called compositions) looser than the combination of two words to form a new word. They are nominal compound words, verb compound words, and adjective compound words. The process of forming nominal compound words includes three formulas. They are "noun + noun", "noun + adjective", and "adjective + noun". The process of forming adjective compound words includes "noun + adjective", "adjective + noun", "adjective + adjective", "adjective + present participle", adjective + verb past tense and "past noun + verb", while the formation of phrasal verbs includes "adjective + adjective". The most widely used compound words in Martin's A Game of Thrones are noun compound words. About 60.7% or 177 of the total 292 compound words in the novel. Adjective compound words are the second most used compound words in fiction with about 39% or 144 out of 292 compound words.

In the previous studies mentioned earlier, researchers found several similarities and differences. The difference lies in the object and theory. The first focuses on Qualitative Reasearch in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post, while in this study the researcher focuses on the black mirror film which this film raises the theme of technological development. The second research uses McCarthy's (2002) theory is used in analyzing the process and types of compound words. Meanwhile, the first study used this research is to find out the types and meanings of compound words that refer to Plag's theory.

Because both previous studies used qualitative methods to analyze compound words. compound words. This research focuses on the types of compound words proposed by Bauer's theory (1983). Bauer's theory (1983:202-216) in his book

English word formation where he argues compound words are divided into eight

types compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verbs, compound words,

and compound words. adverbs, rhyming compound, compounded compound, neo-

classical compound, ablaut compound, ablaut compound, and classical compound.

ablaut compound, and other word classes