CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATIVE LITERATURE

This chapter explained aboutPrevious Studies, Compound Words, Lexical Meaning, Contextual Meaning, Syntax, Semantic, Compound Words vs*Kata Majemuk*, Twilight Novel, Stephenie Meyer and Frame of Thinking

A. Previous Studies

Before doing this study, there are few thesis that being the references for choosing this title. These few thesis:

This study is analyzed by Andrevian Ari Wibowo. His research about compound words that are found in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* subject at 7th semester. This study is aimed to describe what theforms of compound word are and what the meanings of compound word are in *Handbook of Psycholinguistics* subject at 7th semester by using O'Grady's theoryand Palmer's theory.This is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is compound words. The technique of collecting data is documentation method. There are several procedures of collecting data such as reading the handbook, selecting compound words, and retyping. The data is analyzed by using tree diagram (O'Grady's theory) and identifying meaning using Palmer's theory.The results of this study are 226 of compound words. Based on the forms of compound word, there are 158 (69,9%) 0f noun compound, 1 (0,4%) of verb compound and 67 (29,7%) of adjective compound. The total is 226 (100%) of compound words. Based on the meanings of compound, there

are 184 (81,4%) of transparent meaning and 42 (18,6%) of opaque meaning. The total is 226 (100%) of compound words.[1]

The similarities of Wibowo research with this study is found out the forms of compound word and the meanings of compound word. And this research also used O'grady theory in findings the form of compound words. The differences are this study used novel as the object of the research whereas his study used Handbook of Psycholinguistic subject at 7th semester, this study found about the written perspective of the compound words using Delahuntly, Garvey, JD. Murty and Katamba's theory, and in identify the meaning using Nigel Fabb's theory. This study used content analysis method.

This study is analyzed by SitiFauziaentitled "Hyphenated Compounds Sebagai Modifier, Head, Dan Object Of Preposition Pada Novel The Hired Gun Karta Matthew Branton: KajianMorfosintaksis". She highlighted hyphenated compound at the syntactic function, the position of hyphen in compound words and its meaning. The analysis is from the stand points of scientific fields of morphosyntax. The method of the study is descriptive analysis. The data obtained from a novel by Matthew Branton "The Hired Gun". The result showed that the elements of hyphenated compound word are the combination of noun with noun, adjective and noun, adjective with adjective, noun with verb, and preposition with verb. Hyphenated compound forms a unity of meaning and act as modifiers, the head; verb and noun, and

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[1]Wibowo, Andrevian, Ari. *A Morphological Study on English Compound Words Found in Handbook of Psycholinguistics Subject At 7th Semester at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.* Article, Muhammadyah University of Surakarta.
(eprints.ums.ac.id>ARTIKEL_PUBLIKASI) (access in March 22nd, 2015 02.22 p.m)

also object of preposition. The result also indicated that position of hyphen in a phrase can affect the context of meaning. Misused of hyphen in a phrase will make the meaning ambiguous or ungrammatical meaning.[2]

The similarities of SitiFauzia's study with this study are found about the hyphenated compound words and also used novel as the object of this study. And the differences of this study with her study are this study found about the closed compound words and open compound words; found about the compound noun, verb, and adjective; and found about the exocentric compound, endocentric compound and the co-ordinate compound. This study used content analysis method which also different with Fauzia's study that used descriptive analysis method.

This thesis is analyzed by LeonitaWahyuAryana entitled *Analisis Hyphenated Compound Word dalam Novel the Trumpet-Major karya Thomas Hardy: SatuKajianMorfologis.* Her objective of writing is to examine the structure of hyphenated compound words which are existed in novel the Trumpet-Major and also to examine their meanings. The method of this research is the descriptive method in which the first process is collecting the data by making a list of every data card. The second step is analyzing them base on the group of the hyphenated compound word. The result of this research showed that a lot of rules regulate the forming of hyphenated

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[2]SitiFauzia, *Hyphenated Compound sebagai Modifier, Head, dan Object of Preposition pada Novel The Hired Gun Karya Matthew Branton :KajianMorfosintasis*, Thesisi, Bandung, Widyatama University. (http://repository.widyatama.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/3993) (access on March 22nd, 2015 02.40 p.m)

compound words and these influence the part of speech of the hyphenated compound word.[3]

The similarity of Aryana's study between this study is has same way to determine the hyphenated compound words and use novel as an object. And the difference is this study determine whole word in the novel with all written perspective, such as Words Perspective, Written Perspective and meaning perspective, whereas Aryana has researched the rules regulate the forming of hyphenated compounds words and those influence the part of speech of the hyphenated compound word.

B. Compound Word

Compounding, according to Plag (2003: 132), is "the most productive type of word-formation process in English." Historically, it has a long tradition in English: two-thirds of the words in the Old English poem *Beowulf*, for instance, are compounds. Compounding involves combining two base morphemes to create a word with a new meaning that is not necessarily a sum of the meanings of the individual words. For instance, *hot* and *house* have individual meanings, and a *hothouse* is certainly a building kept at a high temperature. But it is not simply any kind of "overheated" building but one in which plants requiring very high temperatures are grown.[4]

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[3]LeonitaWahyuAryana, *Analisi Hyphenated Compound Word dalam Novel The Trumpet-Major Karya Thomas Hardy : SatuKajianMorfologis,* Thesis, Bandung, Widyatama University (http://repository.widyatama.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/4017) (access on March 22nd, 2015 03.00 p.m)

[4]Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistic*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2009, p. 179

And more explanation from Nigel Fabb in Spencer and Zwicky (2001 : 66), he said that compounds are subject to phonological and morphological processes, which may be specific to compounds or may be shared with other structures, whether derived words or phrases, and their implications.[5]

The meaning of a compound is usually to some extent compositional, though it is often not predictable. For example, *popcorn* is a kind of corn which pops; once you know the meaning, it is possible to see how the parts contribute to the whole – but if you do not know the meaning of the whole, you are not certain to guess it by looking at the meaning of the parts. This lack of predictability arises mainly from two characteristics of compounds: (a) compounds are subject to processes of semantic drift, which can include metonymy, so that a *redhead* is a person who has red hair; (b) there are many possible semantic relations between the parts in a compound, as between the parts in a sentence, but unlike a sentence, in a compound, case, prepositions and structural position are not available to clarify the semantic relation.Nigel Fabbdivided compound into 2 classes:

a. Exocentric Compound Words

Exocentric compound are compounds without a head. The distinction between endocentric and exocentric compounds is sometimes a matter of interpretation, and is often of little relevance, for

[5]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

example: whether you think *greenhouse* is an endocentric or exocentric compound depends on whether you think it is a kind of house.

b. Endocentric Compound Words

Endocentric compounds are compounds which have a head. A head in compound of compound has similar characteristics to the head of a phrase: it represents the core meaning of the constituent, and it is of the same word class. For example: in *sneak-thief*, thief is the head (a sneak-thief is a kind of thief; thief and *sneak-thief* are both nouns).[6]

Delahuntly, Garvey, JD. Murty and Katamba said that compound word has 3 forms: the closed form, compounds written as single words (*newspaper, goldfish, highway*); the hyphenated form, compounds that are hyphenated (*mother-in-law, second-rate, court-martial*); the open form, compounds written as separated words (*end zone, high school, health care*)[7]

In applying the rules in this chapter and in using the list of examples in the following chapter, "Compounding Examples," The fluid nature of our language should be kept in mind. Word forms constantly undergo modification. Although it is often the case that hyphenated compound words eventually lose their hyphen, many of them start out unhyphenated.[8]

a. Open Compound Word

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[6]Spencer, Andrew and Arnold M. Zwicky. 2001. *The Handbook of Morphology*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Syafa 1/13

[7]LeonitaWahyuAryana, *Analisis Hyphenated Compound Word Dalam Novel The Trumpet-Major Karya Thomas Hardy :SatuKajianMorfologis, Thesis, Bandung UniversitasWidyatama, 2008.* p. 21 (access on March 22nd, 2015 03.00 p.m)

[8] Authenticated U.S Government Information, Compound Example (Access in Saturday, February 22, 2014 07.15 p.m)

An open compound word refers to cases when the modifying adjective generally used *with* its noun to create a new noun. (This is not the same as a noun with a modifying adjective). We just use a space between the adjective and the noun, so sometimes it can be hard to identify; however, if the two words are commonly used together, it is considered to be a compound word.

1) Living room

2) Full moon

3) Real estate

4) Dinner table

5) Coffee mug

Open compound words are the only ones where the second word can be capitalized

1) African American

2) North America[9]

b. Hyphenated compound words

Hyphenated compound words are the ones – obviously – with the hyphen in between the words. These words are still evolving into full-fledged compound words. In some places, they may already be written as a closed compound word, so you should check the dictionary if you are not sure (although it is better to use a hyphen than the leave it out).

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[9]http://www.grammarly.com/handbook/mechanics/compound-words/3/open-compound-words/
(access on June 12th, 2015 02.20 p.m)

Hyphenated compound words are the ones which give creative writers the freedom to create a new English word from two or three old ones.[10]

1) Mother-in-law

2) Master-at-arms

3) Editor-in-chief

4) Ten-years-old

5) Twelve-pack

c. Closed Compound Word

Closed compound words are the ones that look like one word. At one point, these words were not used together, but they are now accepted as a "real word" in the English language. Closed compound words are usually made up of only two words.[11]

1) Notebook

2) Superman

3) Waistcoat

4) Bookstore

5) Fireman

Words (that is, lexemes, not word forms) formed from other words, mainly by means of affixes. **Compounds** that are words formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of **phrasal words**, that is items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words. Some types of

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[10]http://www.grammarly.com/handbook/mechanics/compound-words/2/hyphenated-compound-words/ (access on June 12th, 2015 02.40 p.m)
[11]http://www.grammarly.com/handbook/mechanics/compound-words/1/closed-compound-words/(access on June 12th, 2015 02.50 p.m)

compound are much commoner than others. There are also some styles of writing (for example, newspaper headlines) in which compounds are especially frequent. But first that must deal with an issue that has not arisen so far, because until now all the complex words that we have looked at have contained at least one bound morpheme.[12] According to O'grady and Dobrovolsky compounding differs from language to language, while the practice in English deals with the combination of some lexical categories, such as nouns, adjective, verbs or preposition in which the right most morpheme is called as the head that determiners the category of a compounding. Four types of compound words into which all lexical categories can combine are noun and noun such as in street light, camp side, and bookcase, adjective and noun such as in bluebird, happy hour, and high chair, verb and noun such as in swearword, washcloth, and scrub lady, and preposition and noun such as in overlord, outhouse and in group O'grady and Dobrovolsky. Folk mentions no combination of verb and noun, and preposition and noun, while O'grady and Dobrovolsky mention no combination of preposition and preposition, verb and preposition, and noun and preposition.[13]

Roots in English are mostly free rather than bound. A definite answer is not always possible, but there are enough clear cases to show that the distinction between compounds and phrases is valid. Consider the expressions *a green house*, with its literal meaning, and *a greenhouse*, meaning a glass

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[12]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59
[13]Siahaan, Sanggam, Issues in Linguistics, GrahaIlmu : Yogyakarta, 2008, p.45

structure (not usually green in color!) where delicate plants are reared. There is a difference in sound corresponding to the difference in meaning: in the first expression the main stress is on *house*, while in the second the main stress is on *green*. This pattern of semantic contrast between expressions stressed in different places is quite common, as in the following examples[14]:

(1) *black board*   *blackboard*

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

(2) *silk worm*   *silkworm*

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

(3) *hair net*   *hairnet*

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

(4) *white house*   *(the) White House*

    'house that is white'   residence of the US President'

(5) *toy factory*   *toy factory*

    'factory that is a toy'   factory where toys are made'

                                      (e.g. in a model city)'

The items on the left in (1)–(5), like *green house*, are phrases, because it is characteristic of phrases in English to be stressed on the last word, unless some contrast is being stated or implied (e.g. *They live in a* white *house, nota yellow one!* '). The items on the right, stressed on the first element like *greenhouse*, are generally classified as compounds – though this stress pattern

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[14]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

applies consistently only to compound nouns, not to compounds in other word classes.

Apart from stress, a second criterion traditionally used for distinguishing compounds from phrases is semantic: a compound tends to have a meaning that is more or less idiosyncratic or unpredictable. This is true of most of the compounds in (1)–(5). This criterion must be treated with caution, being semantically unpredictable does not correlate exactly with being a word. All the same, it is true that words are more likely to be lexical items than phrases are, so treating semantic idiosyncrasy as an indicator of compound status will not often be misleading.

All the compounds in (1)–(5) are nouns, and compound nouns are indeed the commonest type of compound in English.[15]

a. Compound verbs

Verbs formed by compounding are much less usual than verbs derived by affixation. Nevertheless, a variety of types exist which may be distinguished according to their structure:

1. verb–verb (VV): stir-fry, freeze-dry

2. noun–verb (NV): hand-wash, air-condition, steam-clean

3. adjective–verb (AV): dry-clean, whitewash

4. preposition–verb (PV): underestimate, outrun, overcook

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[15]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

Only the PV type is really common, however, and some compounds with *under-*, *over-* and *out-* do not need to be classed as lexical items. For example, *out-* can create a transitive verb meaning 'outdo in Xing' from any verb denoting a competitive or potentially competitive activity (e.g. *outsail*, *outsing*, *outswim*), while new words with *over-* can also be created freely (e.g. *overpolish*, *overcriticise*, *overbleach*).

You will notice that all these compounds have a verb as the rightmost element, and also that, with most of them, the activity denoted by the compound as whole is a variety of the activity denoted by that rightmost element. Let us call these compounds right-headed, the rightmost element being the head.[16]

b. Compound adjectives

Here are some examples of right-headed compound adjectives:

1. Noun–adjective (NA): sky-high, coal-black, oil-rich

2. adjective–adjective (AA): grey-green, squeaky-clean, red-hot

3. preposition–adjective (PA): underfull, overactive

As with verbs, it is the type with the preposition *over* as its first element that seems most productive, in that new adjectives of this type, with the meaning 'too X', are readily acceptable: for example, *overindignant*, *oversmooth*. In *overactive* at (3), the head of the

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[16]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure, Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

compound is the adjective *active* derived from the verb *act* in the fashion. In structure, therefore, this adjective is not a mere string of morphemes (*over + act + -ive*), but rather a nested structure: [over[act-ive]].

Adjectives with a VA structure, corresponding to the VV verbs at (1), would resemble a hypothetical *'float-light'* 'light enough to float' or *'sing-happy'* 'happy enough to sing'. One actual example is *fail-safe* 'designed to return to a safe condition if it fails or goes wrong'. However, other such compounds scarcely exist, even though it is easy enough to find plausible meanings for them. This reflects the relative reluctance of verbs to participate in compounding generally in English.

All the compounds in 1–3 are right-headed. There are also a few compound adjectives that are not right-headed.[17]

c. Compound nouns

It is with nouns that compounding really comes into its own as a word forming process in English. That is not surprising. Cultural and technical change produces more novel artifacts than novel activities or novel properties. These changes therefore generate new vocabulary needs that are more readily answered by new nouns than by new verbs or adjectives. Examples can be found with each of the other main word classes supplying the left-hand element:

1. verb–noun (VN): swearword, drophammer, playtime

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[17]Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy*, An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

2. noun–noun (NN): hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer

3. adjective–noun (AN): blackboard, greenstone, faintheart

4. preposition–noun (PN): in-group, outpost, overcoat

All of these have the main stress on the left – a characteristic identified in Section 1 as important for distinguishing compound nouns from noun phrases. (The fact that *hair restorer*, *butterfly net* and *mosquito net* are spelled with a space does not affect the fact that, from the grammatical point of view, they each constitute one complex word.) Most of these are also right-headed.

If you try to think of more examples for the four types at 1–4, you will probably find the task easiest for the NN type at 2. In fact, almost any pair of nouns can be place side by side in English so as to form a compound or a phrase – provided that there is something that this compound or phrase could plausibly mean. The issue of meaning turns out to play an important part in distinguishing two kinds of NN compound. Consider the four examples at 2. Does each one have a precise interpretation that is clearly the most natural, on the basis of the meanings of their two components? For *hair restorer*, the answer is surely yes: it most naturally denotes a substance for restoring hair growth. On the other hand, for *hairnet*, *butterfly net* and *mosquito net* the answer is less clear. What tells us that a hairnet is for keeping one's hair in place, while a butterfly net is for catching butterflies and a mosquito net is for keeping mosquitoes away? This information does

not reside in the meaning of *net*, nor in the meanings of *hair*, *butterfly* and *mosquito*. The most that one can conclude from these individual meanings is that each is a net that has something to do with hair, butterflies and mosquitoes respectively. Arriving at the precise meanings of these compounds depends on our knowledge of the world (that some people collect butterflies, and that mosquitoes can carry disease) rather than on purely linguistic knowledge.

The difference in precision with which we can interpret *hair restorer* on the one hand and *hairnet* etc. on the other hinges on the fact that *restorer* in *hair restorer* is derived from a verb (*restore*). Verbs, unlike most nouns and adjectives, impose expectations and requirements on the noun phrases that accompany them in the sentence. For example, with the verb *sleep* we expect to find one noun phrase as subject; with *eat* we expect to find also a noun phrase as object; and with *give* we expect to find, or at least to be able to identify from the context, a third 'indirect object' noun phrase denoting the recipient of the gift. These expected or required nominal concomitants to a verb are called its arguments. For present purposes, what matters is that, when the head of a NN compound is derived from a verb, as *restorer* is, the most natural way to interpret the whole compound is quite precise: the first element expresses the object argument of the verb (that is, the person or thing that undergoes the action). For

example, an X-restorer, whatever X is, something or someone that restores X.

Here are some more compounds whose second element is derived from a verb:

5. sign-writer, slum clearance, crime prevention, wish-fulfilment

For all of these, the most natural interpretation is clear. To interpret any of them some other way – for example, to interpret *crime prevention* as meaning not 'prevention of crime' but 'use of crime for preventive purposes' – seems contrived and unnatural.

It is time to introduce some terminology, for convenience. Let us call a NN compound like *hairnet* or *mosquito net*, in which the right-hand noun is not derived from a verb and whose interpretation is therefore not precisely predictable on a purely linguistic basis, a primary or root compound. Let us call a NN compound like *hairrestorer* or *slum clearance*, in which the first element is interpreted as the object of the verb contained within the second, a secondary or verbal compound**.** (Yet another term sometime used is synthetic compound.)

Paradoxically, then, although verbs are relatively rare as elements in compounds in English (the *swearword* pattern is unusual), verbal compounds, in the sense just defined, are common.

Secondary compounds are certainly right-headed, in that (for example) *crime prevention* denotes a kind of prevention and *wish-*

fulfillment denotes a kind of fulfillment. In this respect they are like most NN compounds and most compounds generally – but not all, as we shall see in the next section.[18]

C. Lexical Meaning

Lexical is a linguistic item in dictionary. Lexical meaning is a meaning defined in the dictionary. This meaning, usually occurs when the word is used in isolation or not in context or without any correlation to other words. For example, the lexical meaning of the word "hand" which is described in Longman's dictionary. "hand" the moveable parts at the end of arms, including the fingers. However, the translator must be careful in choosing or considering the equivalence for a word before he translates a word. A translator must concern with the context if he wants to get an appropriate equivalence in receptor language. A translation does not always change the language with the receptor language. Therefore, a translator should be smart to choose the appropriate equivalent. There are some lexical problems which need attention.

One source language equivalences in receptor language. For example, source language (SL): they surely needed rice. In Indonesia, the word "rice" has a lot of equivalences such as "padi", "gabah" , "beras" , or "nasi". A translator should reach and see the context besides the word or the sentence. If there is another sentence, he would not find any difficulties.[19]

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[18] Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*: Words and Their Structure,Edinburgh University Press, 2002, p. 59-66

[19]Budianto, Langgeng, FardhaniAan E. *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill,* Malang : UIN-Maliki Press, 2010, P.37-38

D. **Contextual Meaning**

According to Suryawinata (1989:23), contextual meaning or situational meaning is a meaning that is appeared from a situation or context where the phrase sentence or utterance is used. In pragmatic knowledge, the element of the context or situation is participant, setting, purpose, topic and communication's element. An expression of "good morning: can have different meaning although it is the same to be pronounced by an employer to his employee. "Good morning" means a warning if the employee comes late. Therefore, a translator must be smart to translate this two expressions of good morning, because one of them means "selamatpagi" in Indonesia and the other means "kamuterlambatlagu", which shows the situational meaning. "Good morning" is not always equivalent with "selamatpagi" if we concern with the setting when the dialogue happens. At 01.00 a.m. greeting is "selamatmalam"' in Indonesia and "good morning" in English. This, the proper meaning of the utterance mainly depends on the context at the time it is spoken.

Suryawinata (1985) gives another example: the phrase "good morning" is usually used as a greeting when someone meets others in the morning and it brings a message of friendliness or warmness. But in different situation the greetings "good morning" changes its meaning quite extreme as that shown in the new situation below.

"A staff, which always comes late and is lazy, is being questioned by his manager but he is arguing and sure with his own reasons. This makes the manager irritates. At last he shouts: '**That is enough. Good morning!'** **(**Suryawinata, 1985**)**

The utterance *Good morning* which is spoken in high tone and rising intonation is completely not a greeting, but it is a sign of commanding the staff to go out of the room as quickly as possible. There isn't any friendliness message anymore in the greeting, but an anger or insult. Therefore, the result of the idiomatic translation in Indonesian is as follows **"Cukup. Keluar!"**[20]

In translation the meaning of compound words that was used in Twilight novel in this study used lexical meaning which has a real meaning from the dictionary that used Oxford Dictionary by Oxford University, and also used contextual meaning that has different meaning from the dictionary but sometimes had unique meaning depend on the text that is used in Twilight Novel.

E. Syntax

Syntax is one of the core domains of linguistic. Other core domains are morphology, semantics, pragmatic, phonetic and phonology. While morphology investigates the internal structure of words, syntax concentrates on how words are arranged in a sentence. It is concerned with the structure of sentences and the smaller parts which make up sentences.[21] Compounding word is part of the concentration of syntax that how words are arranged in a sentence. Syntax arranged free word into the new word that has new meaning on it.

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[20]Budianto, Langgeng, FardhaniAan E. *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill,* Malang : UIN-Maliki Press, 2010, P.40-41

[21]Schonenberger, Manuela. *Introduction to Syntax.* University of Oldenburg.(www.uni-oldenburg.de>cornelia.hamann)

In Ardiyanto's thesis Miller said "Syntax has to do with how word are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences." Miller's theory said about syntax is make the original word together to build clauses or phrases and also sentences. Whereas Robert said "Syntax is the area of grammar that is concerned with the relations of words in sentences, the way in which they are put together to form sentences."[22] According to the Robert's theory said about syntax is about the concerned of the relations of words in sentences which is also concern on the combining words.

F. Semantic

According to Lyons in Leonita's thesis semantic is traditionally defined as the study of meaning; and this is the definition which we shall initially adopts. Lyons explains that there are six theories about the meaning, such as :

a. The **referential** (or **denotational**) theory ("the meaning of an expression is what it refers to (or denotes), or stands for"; e.g., 'Fido means Fido, 'dog' means either the general class of dogs at the essential property which they all share);

b. The **ideational,** or **mentalistic,** theory ("the meaning of an expression is the idea, or concept, associated with it in the mind of anyone who knows and understand the expression");

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[22]Ardiyanto.*AnalisisSintaksisdanSemantisFrasaVerbaBerpartikel Out atauOffdalam Novel If Tomorrow Comes Karya Sidney Sheldon danTerjemahannya.*Thesis, Bandung, Widyatama University. P.5 (access on April 4th, 2015 02.10 p.m)

c. The **behaviorist** theory ("the meaning of an expression is either the stimulus that evokes it or the response that it evokes, or a combination of both, on particular occasions or utterance");

d. The **meaning-is-use** theory ("the meaning of an expression is determined by, if not identical with, its use in the language");

e. The **verificationist** theory ("the meaning of an expression, if it has one, is determined by the verifiability of the sentences, or prepositions, containing it");

f. The **truth-conditional** theory ("the meaning of an expression is its contribution to the truth-conditions of the sentences containing it")[23]

Lyons theory about semantic has six theories about meaning. The referential theory, the ideational theory, the behaviorist theory, the meaning-is-use theory, the verificationist theory and the truth-conditional theory are easy to get the meaning of the compound words which are found in the novel. It depend on each words would used one of each theory of semantic.

For make it simpler, this study determined the meaning of compound word used connotation and connotation. Connotation and Denotation are two principal methods of describing the meanings of words. Connotation refers to the wide array of positive and negative that most words naturally carry with

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[23]LeonitaWahyuAryana, *Analisi Hyphenated Compound Word dalam Novel The Trumpet-Major Karya Thomas Hardy : SatuKajianMorfologis,* Thesis, Bandung, Widyatama University (http://repository.widyatama.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/4017) (access on March 22nd, 2015 03.00 p.m)

them, whereas denotation is the precise, literal definition of a word that might be found in a dictionary.

G. Compound words versus *Kata Majemuk*

According to Ramlan in ZaenalArifin's thesis, "*Kata majemukialah kata yang terdiridaridua kata sebagaikomponenunsurnya*" and Rahardjo said about kata majemuk "*Kata majemukadalahgabungandaridua kata ataulebih yang eratsekali, sehinggamembentuksuatukesatuandansuatuartibaru.*"[24] In the meaning of the compound words, Indonesian version and English version is not made any difference. According to Marcella Frank theory in Eka's thesis said that the term of compound means consisting of two or more independent element that have been joined together to form a large unit.[25] Between three theories above, there are no differences in the meaning of compound words.

These are the example of compound words :

1. Mind-numbing

2. Bathroom

3. Gray-green

4. Blow-dry

These are the example of kata majemuk :

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[24]ZaenalArifin, *A Morphological Study On English Compound Words Found In Kangguru Radio English Magazine*, Thesis, Malang, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Of Malang. P.22 (http://lib.uin-malang.ac.id/?mod=th_viewer&id=fullchapter/04320061.pdf) (access on November 13th,2015 02.00 p.m)

[25]EkaPutriGinting, *AnalisisPsikologisTokohUtama Masako Dalam Novel "Princess Masako" karya Benn Hills*, Sumatera Utara, UniversitasSumeatera Utara, 2011. p 17 (http://repository.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/29537) (access on July 18th, 2015 02.00 p.m)

1. Kapaludara

2. Naikturun

3. Keraskepala

4. Tuamuda

Based on the example above there is no differences between them, it has new meaning when it combined to be one word. The difference is when the new word in the context, it has own meaning that did not mean in real meaning, and when the English words translated into Indonesian it was not all have the same function as a compound in Indonesian.

H. "Twilight" Novel

Twilight is a young-adult vampire-romance novel by author Stephenie Meyer. It is the first book of the *Twilight* series, and introduces seventeen-year-old Isabella "Bella" Swan, who moves from Phoenix, Arizona to Forks, Washington and finds her life in danger when she falls in love with a vampire, Edward Cullen. The novel is followed by *New Moon*, *Eclipse*, and *Breaking Dawn*.

When first published in hardback in 2005, it reached No. 5 on the New York Times Best Seller list within a month of its release and eventually reached No. 1. That same year, Twilight was named one of Publishers Weekly's Best Children's Books of 2005. The novel was also the biggest selling book of 2008 and the second biggest selling of 2009, only behind its sequel New Moon. It has been translated into 37 different languages.

When first published, Twilight gained mostly positive reactions. Critics often described it as a "dark romance that seeps into the soul" and praised it for capturing "perfectly the teenage feeling of sexual tension and alienation". On the other hand, in more recent reviews, some critics thought that Bella's appeal to Edward was "based on magic rather than characters" and that Bella is a weak female character.

A film adaption of Twilight was released in 2008. It was a commercial success, grossing more than 392 million dollars worldwide and an additional 157 million dollars from North American DVD sales, as of July 2009.[26]

Twilight was released in 2005 to rave reviews, quickly becoming a best-seller. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Meyer had eschewed strong sexuality in her writing, supplanting it with florid sensuality-a draw for her numerous (and primarily female) reader.

Twilight was honored as a *New York Times* "Editor's Choice and Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year." The following year, Meter published her sophomore effort, the sequel *New Moon,* and sold the film rights to *Twilight.* With the third and fourth installments, *Eclipse* (2007) and *Breaking Dawn* (2008), Meyer's series has sold more 250 million copies, and has been translated into 37 languages. The books were also adapted for a film series amassing five installments, including *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn- Part 2,* released in November 2012. Grossing nearly $200 million

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[26]*Twilight.*In wikipedia.org (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twilight_2008)) (Access in April 06th , 2014 02.00 p.m)

domestically, the *Twilight* film series stars Kristen Stewart (Bella Swan), Robert Pattinson (Edward Cullen) and Taylor Lautner (Jacob Black).[27]

I. Stepehie Meyer

Stepehie Meyer, born on December 24, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut, is the best-selling author of the Twilight book series. Inspired by a dream, she wrote the first book and attracted the attention of agent Jodi Reamer, who secured her a three-book publishing deal. The books have sold more than 250 million copies, been translated into 37 languages, and adapted for a hit film series that includes five installments.

On June 2, 2003, Meyer became an author in earnest. Following a compelling dream-the inspiration for the *Twilight* book series, and the basis for Chapter 13 of its first book- Meyer began a frenzied writing spree. The series' early chapters explored the romance between Edward Cullen, a vampire, and Bella Swan, a human girl. Influenced by authors like William Goldman, Orson Scott and Douglas Adam, Meyer worked diligently to flesh out the story, often writing while her children slept.

Within three months, Meyer had created a 500 pages manuscript and begun searching for a publishing contact. Using advice taken from author Janet Evanovich's website, she was eventually contacted by Jodi Reamer, a literary agent at Writer's House. Reamer and Meyer worked together to polish the manuscript- among other things, Reamer insisted that Meyer change her first title, *Forks*, to the current title- and the book was soon presented to

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[27]www.biogrphy.com (http://www.biography.com/people/stephenie-meyer-456668#commercial-success) (Access in April 06th, 2014 02.00 p.m)

publishing houses. Not long after, Reamer secured a three-book deal from Little, Brown and Company, which included a $750.000 advance-the highest sum the publishing house had ever paid a new writer at the time.

Like J.K Rowling's *Harry Potter* franchise, Meyer's book bridged the gap between teen and adult fiction. She also increased her popularity through her online accessibility, and frequently made herself available to her fan base. In 2008, Meyer released her first non-*Twilight* work. *The Host,* a grittier novel targeted at an adult audience, features an alien romance instead. Meyer's Twilight books, as well as the film franchise, continue to garner media and fan attention.[28]

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[28]www.biography.com (http://www.biography.com/people/stephenie-meyer-456668#commercial-success) (Access in April 06th, 2014 02.00 p.m)

Figure 1.1 Frame of Thinking

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Compound Words Used in Twilight    │
│   Novel Written by Stephenie Meyer   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
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The form of compound word	The function of compound word	The Meaning of compound word

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        ┌──────────────┐
        │  Discussion  │
        └──────────────┘

        ┌──────────────┐
        │  Conclusion  │
        └──────────────┘
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