



# ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN COMPOUND VERB

A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan  
as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of Education  
Scholar (S. Pd) in English*

Written By :

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TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN

2019



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Graduate (S.Pd) in English Department*

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a.n. Maya Alawiyah Siagian

Padangsidempuan, Juli 2019  
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Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

After Reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to **MAYA ALAWIYAH SIAGIAN**, entitled. "ENGLISH AND **INDONESIAN COMPOUND VERB**". We assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Graduate Education (S.Pd.) in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the Thesis Examiner Team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

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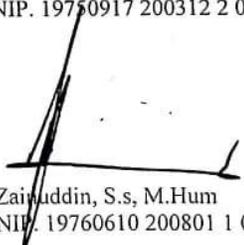
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### **In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful**

Praise is to Allah lord of the word who has bestowed upon me in completing this thesis. Peace and blessing upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his companies, and his followers.

This thesis is presented to the English Education Study Program of the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan (IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN) as partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of strata I (S1).

This thesis can't be completed without a great deal of help from many people, they are:

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3. Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty.
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### **ABSTRACT**

This research discussed about compound verb between English and Indonesian. The purpose of this research were to analyze and find compound verbs between English and Indonesian language, and get the similarities and differences of compound verb between English and Indonesian. The researcher uses library research and this research was the descriptive design. The data taken from the books by reading and quoting the books that discuss about the compound verb.

The theory of compound verb in English and Indonesian, in English compound word it is words or word play which has a write many word in letter small and the combine two words so that have meaning. In Indonesian compound word is construction of two morphemes or two words or more: this construction can be: akar+akar, pokok+pokok(poko+akar). Compound verb in English is a group of relate words that consist of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. Compound verb in Indonesian is base verb to form of process compound two base morpheme or more, or verb in affixation can make meaning.

The researcher find of similarities and differences between English and Indonesian in compound verb. The similarities of compound verb between English and Indonesian are: formulation. Formulation in compound verb are verb + verb and adjective + verb. The differences of compound verb between English and Indonesian are: formulation. Formulation of compound verb in English noun + verb, while in Indonesian is verb + noun. In English verb + noun become compound noun.

***Keyword: English compound word, Indonesian compound word, English compound verb, Indonesian compound verb.***

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**Judul Skripsi** : English and Indonesian Compoound Verb

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini mendiskusikan tentang verba majemuk antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis dan menemukan verba majemuk antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, dan menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan. Peneliti menggunakan penelitian pustaka dan penelitian ini menggunakan design deskripsi. Data diambil dari buku-buku dengan membaca dan mengutip dari buku tentang verba majemuk.

Teori tentang verba majemuk dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, didalam bahasa Inggris kata mejemuk adalah kata atau permainan kata yang mana beberapa kata yang ditulis dalam huruf dan menggabungkan dua kata. Dalam bahasa Indonesia kata majemuk adalah konstruksi dari dua morfem atau dua kata atau lebih: konstruksinya bisa berbentuk akar + akar, pokok + pokok ( pokok + akar ). Verba makjemuk dalam bahasa Inggris adalah kata yang terdiri dari verba dan satu atau lebih kata benda bantu. Verba majemuk dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah kata benda dasar yang terdiri dari proses pemajemukan dua morfem dasar atau lebih, atau kata benda dalam imbuhan yang memiliki arti.

Peneliti menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia dalam verba majemuk. Persamaan dalam verba majemuk antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia adalah: formulasi. Formulasi dalam verba majemuk adalah verb + verb dan adjective + verb. perbedaan dalam verba majemuk antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia adalah formulasi. Formulasi verba majemuk dalam bahasa Inggris adalah noun + verb, sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah verb + noun. Dalam bahasa Inggris verb + noun menjadi nomina majemuk.

***Kata kunci: Pemajemukan dalam bahasa Inggris, pemajemukan dalam bahasa Indonesia, verba mejemuk dalam bahasa Inggris, verba majemuk dalam bahasa Indonesia***

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>LEGALIZATION OF ADVISOR SHEET.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>DECLARATION LETTER OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>PUBLICATION THE LAST OF TASK FOR ACADEMIC .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LEGALIZATION OF DEAN OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRANING FACULTY .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS. ....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. The Background of the Problem .....	1
B. The Focus of the Problem.....	5
C. The Foemulation of the Problem .....	6
D. The Purpose of the Problem.....	6
E. The Significance of the Problem.....	6
F. Review of Related Findings.....	7
G. Defenition of Key Terms .....	8
H. Methodology of Research.....	9
1. Types of Research .....	9
2. Source of Data.....	10
3. Technique of Collecting Data .....	11
4. Technique of Data Analysis .....	12
I. Outline of the Thesis .....	13

**CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORD.. 15**

A. English Compound Word ..... 15

1. Defenition of Compound Word..... 15

2. Kinds of Compound Word..... 17

    a) Noun Compound..... 17

    b) Adjective Compound ..... 18

    c) Verb Compound .....20

3. Type of compound verb..... 24

    a) Endosentric..... 24

    b) Exocentric ..... 25

**CHAPTER III: REVIEW OF INDONESIAN COMPOUND WORD 27**

A. Indonesian Compound Word ..... 27

1. Defenition of Compound Word..... 27

2. Kinds of Compound Word..... 29

    a) Nomina Majemuk ..... 29

    b) AdjektivaMajemuk ..... 30

    c) Verba Majemuk ..... 31

3. Types of Compound Verb..... 36

    a) Endosentric ..... 36

    b) Exocentric..... 37

**CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS..... 38**

A. The Similarities of Compound Verb Between  
English and Indonesian..... 39

1. Verb +verb ..... 39

    Table I Pattern of English Compound verb and  
    Indonesian Compound Verb ..... 39

2. Adjective + verb ..... 41

    Table II Patrren of English Compound Verb and  
    Indonesian Compound Verb ..... 41

B. The Differences of Compound Verb Between  
English and Indonesian..... 43

    Table III Pattern of English Compound Verb .....  
    Indonesian Compound Verb ..... 44

C. DISCUSSION.....	47
<b>CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</b>	<b>50</b>
A. Conclusion .....	50
B. Suggestin.....	51

**REFERENCES**

**APPENDIX**

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **A. The Background of The Problem**

Linguistic is the science of languages, and the object of linguistic is language. Language is a system of communication with other people by using sounds, symbols, and words in expressing meaning, idea or thought. By language people can introduce each other although different in country, culture, skin, language. Because human in this world differences in country, language, culture, skin, people need the international language to talk, to introduce, to share, to expression of idea, to expression of thought with other human that differences with us in language, country, culture, one of them is English language. A natural language has several components. The central ones are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Language has tens of thousand words. Even the speaker of every language is not aware about that. Word are crucial of part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammars but one can learn thousand of words in a language and still not know the language. Anyone who has tried to communicate in a foreign country by merely using dictionary knows this is true. On the other hand, without words people would be unable to convey our thoughts through language or understand the thoughts of other. To convey our mind in spoken written early, people need understand about the component of language such as structure of sentence and word.

In studying language, people have to master the vocabularies of that language. People can learn more things and understand deeper concepts and learn the connections between various bits of knowledge. Vocabulary is an important in this life and education, wherever and whenever the people need vocabulary for communication. In learning about languages, people need to mastery of vocabulary. The more vocabulary is mastered by learners, their performance will be better in all aspects of learning language. So it is very important for people to learn it.

In traditional grammar, words are the basic units of analysis. Grammarians classify words according to their parts of speech and identify and list the forms that words can show up in. Words are potentially complex units, composed of even more basic units, called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning. Vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without word. Every word in English has a basic word. Sometimes the word in English is not basic word because that word had been change.

General linguistic covers a wide range of topics and its boundaries are difficult to define such as a part of linguistic. The branches of linguistic that called “ morphology” is identifying basic units language as grammatical unit. Its mean the word as a units that area analyzed as one morpheme or more can be studied in the morphology.

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. By knowing the changed in the word we will easier to understand what the meaning of the word. Morphology is one component of language. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language you have intuitive knowledge of how form new words. Word is a group of letter that has meaning and word can be combined or joined from one word to another word but still has one meaning and still a word not changed be a sentence, that call as compound word.

In English defenition of compound word is combining two words or more to be one word, one meaning and one form. Compound may be defined as stems consisting of more than one root. There are two types of compound word, they are endoxentric and exocentric. Endocentric is the referent of the compound is always the same as the referent of its head. Exocentric when the referent of the compound as a whole is not the referent of head. There are 3 kinds of compound word, they are noun compound, verb compound, and adjective compound.

Studying or knowing about compound word, is to enrich of vocabulary with studying compound word determines our abality to communicate. For example of compound word, the researcher represent someof the processes as in following the rules:

1. Text ( noun) + book ( noun) = textbook ( noun compound ).

2. Pick ( verb ) + pocket ( noun ) = pickpocket ( noun compound ).
3. House ( verb ) + keep ( verb ) = Housekeep ( verb compound ).
4. Dry ( adjective ) + Clean ( verb ) = dryclean ( verb compound ).
5. Earth ( noun ) + bound ( adjective ) = earthbound ( adjective compound ).
6. South ( adjective ) + west ( adjective ) = southwest ( adjective compound ).

Compound word in Indonesia is “ kata majemuk”. Actually, “ penggabungan kata didalam Bahasa Inggris dan didalam Bahasa Indonesia tidak jauh berbeda. Hanya dibedakan oleh proses pembentukan kata ( is translate as kata majemuk. Actually, the theory of compounding in English and Indonesian Language is not quite different. But the different in the process of formation. )”.The notaion of compounding in Indonesia language is not too different with English compound words.

In Indonesian compound word “ kata majemuk “ is combination of two word base on two structures. They are devided into two types , they are endosentrik and eksosentrik. Endosentrik is the contruction of its distrubution is same with the second (the thrid) or of the component. Eksosentrik is the contruction different with the distribution from one of the components. There are three kinds of compound word in Indonesia, they are “ kata majemuk nomina, kata majemuk verba, dan kata majemuk adjektiva”. For example *pulang pokok, beli minus, berani mati*.

Every language has its own structural form. This is very important to analyzing the grammar. Traditionally, the grammar of most language is discussed

under two head, syntax and morphology. Form the linguistics point of view above, it is can study a language by comparing two or more languages. The researcher used comparing method establishing relationship between related languages by comparing forms cognate words. Its mean language being compared have similiraties and differences of their own.

English and Indonesian language absolutely come form defferent language families. But in English and Indonesian language have two types and kinds of compound word. Types of compound word are endosentric and exosentric, Indonesian language also. Kinds of compound word in English and Indonesia are noun compound, verb compound, adjective compound. Although they have same types and kinds but they have differences. With the similarities and differences of compound word in English and Indonesian language, the researcher interest to examine more in-depth comparison bertween process compound word in both English and Indonesian language. The researcher in particular process of verb compound between English and Indonesian langugae. Concering with this, the researcher of this research takes Indonesian and English compound verb.

## **B. The Focus of the Problem**

After the researcher finished about the background, the researcher focuses or concertrates of the comparative study in compound word between English and Indonesia language. There are so many stduying of morphological. Morphological concerns study of word modification (word and the fuction), lexicon, morphemes, (inflection and derivation), analysis, blundering, and

discourse morphology. So the researcher limited to analyze comparative English and Indonesian in compound verb.

### **C. The Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the explanation above, the problem of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the similarities between English and Indonesian language in compounds verb?
2. What are the differences between English and Indonesian language in compounds verb?

### **D. The Purpose of the Research**

With relevance to the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study will be :

1. To identify the similarities of compounds verb between English and Indonesian.
2. To identify the differences of compounds verb between English and Indonesian.

### **E. The Significance of the Research**

From all discussions in this thesis the researcher hope this research will be usefull to all of peoples for practically. The researcher hopes this research can be useful for teachers, the result will give one material can be used by teachers to get suscesfull learning Indonesian and English in compound verb. The result of this

research will inform Indonesian and English teacher in teach compound easily, and to enrich further in teaching and learning.

The researcher increase knowledge and insight about Indonesian and English compound verb. Researcher also can contribute the of thinking about comparative in compound verb of Indonesian and English.

The other researcher, the result of this research is hoped to help other researcher who will conduct further research in the same topic. This research can give them information about the comparative study to other researchers who have related to the title.

#### **F. Review of Related Findings**

In supporting the idea of analysis, the researcher has read and consulted some journal as the guidance which is relevant to the topic. All these give large contribution to the writer in writing this thesis. Those can be seen in the discussion. The first according to research by Latifah Aini Siregar<sup>1</sup>. This research was designed comparative research with applies the method of library research was conducted by using descriptive analysis. Her conclusion in her research that the process of morphological suffixes in English are noun to verb, noun to adjective, adjective to noun, and adverb to adjective.

---

<sup>1</sup>Latifah Aini Siregar, " A Comparative Study on the Process of Morphological suffix in English and Indonesian at 2008 Academic years ". (*unpublished Thesis*), STAIN Padangsidimpuan 2008), p.74

The second, research done by Kamalati Munaf.<sup>2</sup> This research applies method of library research. The concluding of this research that this study is very useful for improvement of teaching learning process in general and the understanding of the similarities and differences of the suffixes in English and Indonesian Language.

The third, research done by Huzainah.<sup>3</sup> This research applies library research. The concluding of this research that study understanding of similarities and differences compound word in English and Indonesian and very useful for improvement of teaching learning process.

So, that from the description above the researcher wanted to a look for other information deeply, and the researcher interest make the research about a comparative study between English and Indonesian in compound verb.

## **G. Defenition of The Key Terms**

There are some words that important to definite to avoid misunderstanding, they are:

### 1. English Compound verb.

According to Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze Anvella, verb compound is any root + verb = verb compound. The second root must be verb

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<sup>2</sup>Kamalari Munaf, “*A Constrative Study between English and Indonesian Suffixes*” Thesis, USU Medan, 2009, Assed from ( <https://repository.usu.ac.id>)p.35

<sup>3</sup>Huzainah, “Comparative Study Between English and Indonesian Suffix at 2016 Academic years”. ( *Unpublish Thesis* ), IAIN Padangsidempuan 2016.

and the first root maybe noun, verb adjective and adverb. According to Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy said “ verbs formed by compounding are much less usual than derived by affixation.

## 2. Indonesian Compound Verb.

According to Ramlan, Compound words is combining two usual word or two elements of word. As for, compound word also combine from one word and main word as an element. Example, *daya tahan*, *daya jual*, *kamar tunggu*. According to Hasan Alwi at all, *verba majemuk* is process combine of one word with another word.

## H. Methodology of Research

### 1. Types of Research

The kind of this research is library research. Library research is a research to analyze documents, books etc.<sup>4</sup>The researcher applied the method to analyze and to find out the compound verb in English and Indonesian. This research use descriptive method because this research describe the compound verb in English and Indonesian language, also describe the similarities and the differences compound verb between English and Indonesian language. Where as descriptive research involves collecting in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions about the opinions of people about some topic or issue. Descriptive research also called survey research. It

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<sup>4</sup>L.G. Gay and Peter Arison, *Educational Research: Component For Analysis And Application*. (Usa. Prentice Hall, Incorporated, 2000), P. 60

means to analyze or make sense perception about situation or events. This data of the library research gathered through reseach such as historical research, descriptive, es post facto, and experiment.

## 2. Sources of Data

In the preparation of this research uses library research. The source of data this research consists:

- a. Morphology by P.H Matthews. London: Cambriage University Press. 1974
- b. Words, meaning and vocabulary an intoduction to modern lexicology by Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze Amvela. Great Britaon: Cassel. 2000
- c. An Introduction To English Morphology Words and Their Structure by Andrew Carstrais-McCarthy. Bodmin. New York Edinburgh Unipersity Press. 2002
- d. Introducing Morphology by Rochelle Lieber. New York: Cambriage University Press. 2009
- e. Vocabulary, Semantic , and Language Education edited by Evely Hatch and Cheryl Brown. Cambriage University press. 1995
- f. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia by Hasan Alwi, Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Hans Lapoliwa, Anton M. Moeliono. Jakarta: BalaiPustaka. 2003.
- g. Pengajaran Kosakata by Prof. Dr. H. G. Tarigan. Bandung: Angkasa. 1985
- h. Pengajaran Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia by Prof. Dr. H. G. Tarigan. Bandung: Angkasa. 1986

The researcher used the books above to analyze the data. The books helped the researcher to find the result of the thesis. From books above, the researcher used of the researcher to analyze the data in chapter IV. The researcher found the data and the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian language in compound verb.

### **3. Technique of Collecting The Data**

The collecting data is one thing that very important in the research. So because it to collect the data in this study the researcher choose documentary technique to collect data. Documentary study is a technique of collecting the data from letter, journals, books, daily note, and etc. Documentary is a record of events that have already passed, documentary could have shape the writing, picture, works of monumental from someone, diary entry, policy and other.

Based on definition and examples above the researcher concluding that documentary is one of techniques to find, to describe and to collect the data from book, journal, documents, reports, pictures, and other sources for library research. From the data, the researcher analyzes and find out the compounds verb in English and Indonesian language. And make concluding the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian language in compounds verb.

The researcher used the instrument by taking note. The researcher take notes by reading book and quoted the book. The researcher analyze pattern of

compound verb between English and Indonesian. The researcher compare that pattern.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, techniques analysis data to find out the similiraties and the differences between English and Indonesian language by using contrastive analysis theory. Constrastive analysis is to investigate the structural features of language and find the areas of difficulty in the learning a second language. It focuses on the intermediate stage between language one and language two rather than the target language itself.<sup>5</sup> Analysis is study of something by examining it's parts and their relationship.<sup>6</sup> There are four steps to analyze language use constrastive analysis:

- a. The researcher writes description of the two languages.
- b. Forms are selected from the two descriptions.
- c. Then the two selected forms are compared and finally features of difficulty are predicted.
- d. Comparison of the two language subsystems should be through the same model of description.

From explanation above analysis isthe study of something to find out the real situation. The analysis data will be administered in the following steps, they are:

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<sup>5</sup>Mohammad Hamad Al-Khresheh ,A riveiw Study of Constrastive Analysis Theory, (Northern Borders University) 2016, accessed from (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280712360>)

<sup>6</sup>Burhan Bungin, And Sanafiah Faisah, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*, ( Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2003), P.7

- a. Analyzing and find out of compoundsverb in English the researcher analyses of compoundsverb in English and finding of form compound verb and meaning.
- b. The researcher analyses compoundsverbin English.
- c. Analyzing and find out of compoundsverb in Indonesian language.  
The researcher analyses of compoundsverb in Indonesian language and finding of form compound verb and meaning.
- d. The researcher analyses of compoundsverbin Indonesian language.
- e. Find out the similiraties of compound verb between English and Indonesian language.
- f. Find out the diffrences of compound verb between English and Indonesian language.

## **I. Outline Of the Thesis**

This systematic of this research is devided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

Chapter I consists to background of the problem, focus of the problem, the formulation of problem, purpose of the research, the significances of the research, defenition of key terms and outline of the thesis.

Chapter II consist review of related literatur, English compound word, involve defenition of English compound word, and kinds of English compound word.

Chapter III consist to review of related literature of Indonesian compound word, involve defenition of Indonesian compound word, kinds of Indonesian compound word.

Chapter IV consists to Analysis Data,description consists of the similiraties and differences between English and Indonesia of compoun verb.

Chapter V consists to conclusions and suggestions.

## CHAPTER II

### ENGLISH COMPOUND WORD

#### A. English Compound Word

##### 1. Defenition Compound Word in English

Compound word it is a make when two or more words join ( with or without a hyphen ) to form a new word and subsequently. Compound word consisting of two roots and compounds in which one of the elements is complex. Compound consisting of two roots are the simplest type of compound. They also tend to be the most numerous in the language. To give an idea of the extent. To which this type of compound dominates in English, we have listed some of the initial roots.

Compound word it is technique with is game double words or word play which has a write many word in letter small and the combine two words so that have meaning.<sup>1</sup> Words which are form by joining two or more simple word. There are many learning tools available to practice these new new building skills, including playing online games. The commonest type of words formation in English is called ‘ compounding ‘ that is joining two words together to form a meaning. Actually, the term compound as it is use for a word class, refers to a group of words. It is usually two, but sometimes more that joined together into one vocabulary

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<sup>1</sup>Ayurini, Excellen English Game, ( Jakarta: Kesaint Blanc, 2013), P.24.

unit that function as a single word class.<sup>2</sup>According To Howard, Compounding differs from language to language, while the practice in English deals with the combination of some lexical categories, such as noun, adjectives, verbs, or preposition which the right most morpheme is called as the head taht determinesd the category of compounding. <sup>3</sup>For example white house, since the same items can be put together in the same order to produce white house ‘ a house that white ‘ a house that white’ or which is build from adjective and noun. Compounds are also found among adjectives ( newborn, redhot, banana-flavoured ), verbs ( download, stagemanage ), prepositions / adverbs ( inside, inspite of ). So, compound word is technique with is game double words or word play which has a write many word in letter small and the combine two words so that have meaning. Compound consisting of two roots are the simplest type of compound. They also tend to be the most numerous in the languge. To give an idea of the extent. To which this type of compound dominates in English, we have listed some of the initial roots.

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<sup>2</sup>Marcella Frank, *Modren Englis A Partical References*, ( New York: Prentice Hall, 1972 ), P.7.

<sup>3</sup>Howard Jackson, And Etienne Ze Amvella, *Words, Meaning And Vocabulary*, ( Great Britain : Cassel, 2000) P. 79-80.

## 2. Kinds of Compound Word

### a) Noun Compound

Nouns as initial elements: air, arm, ash, beach, bird, book, bull, car, cat, cow, door, duck, ear, eye, farm, foot, hair, hand, heart, house, lamp, lip, moon, mouth, rail, rain, rose, shoe, snow, suit, star, steam, sun, table, tea, wall, wind. Noun compound contains two or more words which join together to make a single noun. The pattern of noun compound is any root + noun. The second root must be a noun while the first root may be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Refers to group words usually two, but sometime more joined together into one vocabulary.<sup>4</sup>For example of noun compounds are ash-tray, arm-chair, text-book, dare-devil, pick-pocket.

Compound noun is fixed expression which is made up more than one word and function as noun. Compound nouns maybe written as two word or they may be written with a hypen instead of a space between the words. Usually, the main stress is on the first of the compound but sometimes it is on the second part.<sup>5</sup> So, compound noun is combination of word make one word and has meaning and class of word is noun.

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<sup>4</sup>Marcella Frank, *Modren Englis A Partical References*, ( New York: Prentice Hall, 1972 ), P.7.

<sup>5</sup>Michele Mccharty And Felecity O'dell, *Vocabulary In Use*,( New York: Cambridge University press. 2001) P. 13.

**Table of noun compound.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Forming</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	Noun + Noun	Text + book = textbook. Arm + chair = armchair
2	Verb + Noun	Pick + Pocket = Pickpocket. Dare + Devil = Daredevil.
3	Adjective + Noun	Black + Bird = Blackbird. Hard + Cover = Hardcover.
4	Adverb + Noun	Back + Talk = Backtalk. After + Thought = Aftertought.

Base on explanation above, it can be know about compound noun that drive from combination noun + noun, adjective + noun, adverb + noun, to creates one meaning and sfesific meaning.

#### **b) Adjective Compound**

Adjectives as initial elements: big, black, blue, brief, cold, fair, far, green, grey, high, hot, left, long, low, near, quick, red, right, short, slow, small, south, straigth, tight, white, yellow. Adverbs as initial elements: about, after, back, by, down, fore, font, hind, in, off, on, over, under, up. Compound word cosisting of two roots and

compounds in which one of the elements is complex.<sup>6</sup> Adjective compounds are made when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify. The pattern of adjective compounds is any root (except verbs) + adjective. The second root must be an adjective and the first root may be a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Verbs do not combine with adjectives in English. For example earth-bound, ox-eyed.

A compound adjective describes a person's character. Compound adjectives are those where the second part is a preposition. A compound adjective is an adjective which is made up of one part and a vocabulary. So, adjective compounds are any root (except verbs) + adjective. The second root must be an adjective and the first root may be a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Verbs do not combine with adjectives in English.

**Table of adjective compound.**

No	Forming	Example
1	Noun + adjective	Earth + Bound = Earthbound. Ox + Eyed = Oxeyed
2.	Adjective+Adjective	Blue + Green = Bluegreen. South + West = southwest.
3.	Adverb+adjective	Near + Sighted = Nearsighted. Off + White = Offwhite.

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<sup>6</sup> Howard Jackson And Etiennezeamvela, *Words, Meaning, And Vocabulary An Introduction To Modern Lexicology*, (Cassel, London And New York, 2000), P.81.

### c) Verb Compound

Verbs as initial elements: break, carry, turn, take, stick, pick, push, play, read, run, set, shoot, show, sit, splash, stand, pull, line, kick, go, feed, fall, drop, drive, count, come, cast, rail, print.

A verb compound is a group of related words that consist of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. Helping verbs add meaning to other verbs. Some helping verbs change the time expressed by the key verb. Such as should and might, are used to indicate obligation, possibility, ability, or permission. For example baby-sit, brain-wash, house-keep.

Classifies that compounds to the word class, and the syntactic relation between roots. As a general rule, the word class of the last element of the compound determines the class of the compound, the researcher shall consider in turn, noun, and adverb compounds the pattern is any root + verb. The second root must be a verb and the first root maybe a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

- a) V + V ( object- verb ) : baby-sit, brain-wash, house-keep.
- b) V + V ( co-ordinate ) : dive-bomb, drop-kick
- c) Aj + V ( non-syntactic ) : dry-clean, sweet-talk, white-wash.
- d) Av + V ( modifier- head ) : down- grade, over-do.

A verb compound is a group of related words that consist of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. Helping verbs add meaning to other verbs. Some helping verbs change the time expressed by key verb. Such as should and might, are used to indicate obligation, possibility, ability, or permission. There are four classifications of forming compound verbs, which can be formulated as follows:

- 1) Noun + Verb : sky-dive, waylay, sunrise, hand shake, garbage, life-gourd, toothache, sunset, etc.
- 2) adjective + Verb : fine-tune.
- 3) particle + Verb : overbook.
- 4) Adjective + Noun : brown-bag.<sup>7</sup>

There are no typical verbal compounds in English, in terms of the following criteria:

- 1) Derivational morphology – bi – constituency.
- 2) Inflectional morphology – grammatical categories marked on the headconstituent.
- 3) Phonology – single intonation unit, with main stress on the modifier.
- 4) Semantic structure – not strictly compositional and semantically lexicalized.
- 5) Sociopragmatic perspective – naming, not deictic function, high level of institutionalization.
- 6) Cognitive perspective – entrenched concept, store in the mental lexicon.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Howard Jackson And Etiennezeamvela, *Words, Meaning, And Vocabulary An Introduction To Modern Lexicology*, (Cassel, London And New York, 2000), P.8

<sup>8</sup>Schmid, *English Morphology and Word Formation: an introduction*, (Berlin : Eric Schmidt Verlag, 2011), p. 121-122.

Table of compound verb.

N + V	Carbon – copy, carbon – date, Babysit, head hunt, blockbust
A + V	Free-associate, double-book, soft-land, crash-land, fine-tune
Prt + V	Over + do = Overdo. Down + Grade = Downgrade.
V + V	Drink-drive, crash-land, dry-clean, stir-fry
A + N	Brown-bag, bad-mouth, blacklist, mainstream
N + N	Breath-test
Num + V	Double-cross, double check

Actually ,compound verbs are not typical compounds according to one criteria in the above list. Compound verbs might be considered a typical compounds in relation to derivational morphology as they constitute a heterogeneous class resulting from conversation, back-formation and compounding, even though they conform to the bi-contutuent criterion. In view of this conflict, it might do justice to compound verbs if make provosions for accounting for compound lexemes and compounding as a word formation pattern separately. The ground for such a step can be found in the following:

- a) The uniformaty of the nature of the meaning composition in diverse compound verb based on explanation above.

- b) Distinction between the cognitive function of a word formation pattern and optifies of comaplex word.
- c) A distinction in degree of ecological validity can be postulated between a word formation pattern ( compounding ) and its products ( compound lexemes). In the mind of speakers the letter are lot more prominent, directly avaiable amenable to various cognitive operations, while the former is more likely to be part of a logical and neat linguistic model which accounts for the meaning of complex lexical items in language.
- d) After all the goal is an account of compound meaning that is as rich as the account of word meaning.<sup>9</sup>

Many compound verbs contain as first contituent a foregrounded element of the frame which an assiated simple verb profiles. Contrarry to expactations for pleanastic semantic effect, even such sublessfication compound verbs are meaningfull and informative, which ruquires that the foregrounded element be relevant, unexpected, unpredictable, or highly spesific.<sup>10</sup> An argument in a compound is said to be relevant with respect to the head and world knowledge. It is also possible to define a scale of relevance, the more predictable an arrgument is with respect to a head the less relevant it is.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Jackendoff, *Compounding in the Parallel Architecture*, ( oxford : oxford university press, 2010 ), p. 155.

<sup>10</sup>Alexandre bagesheva, *Beyond Dichotomies: on the Nature and Classification of Compound Verbs in English*, ( sofia university st. Kliment ohridski, udk 811.111'373.611), p.43.

<sup>11</sup>Kiefer, *Thematic Roles and Compounds*, ( folia linguistica xxvii, 1-2, 45-55 ), p. 46.

Based on explanation above compound word in English are the writer make conclusion that compounds is combining two or more words to be one meaning and form. There three kinds of compound word. They are noun compound, verb compound, and adjective compound. There are two type of compound word in English. They are endosentric and exocentric. Endosentris is compound are the compound that represent subtype of whatever the head represent. Exocentric is hyponyms guessed from its contituent parts.

Based explanation above compound verb classifies that compounds to the word class, and the syntactis relation between roots. Compound verbs are not typical compounds according to one criteria in the above list. Compound verbs might be considered a typical compounds in relation to derivational morphology as they constitute a heterogenous class resulting from conversation, back-formation and compounding, even though they conform to the bi-contutuent criterion. The researcher focus to reseach about compound verb.

### **3. Types of Compound Verb**

#### **a. Endosentric**

Endosentric compounds are the compounds that represent a subtype of whatever the head represents. That is, the head names the type, and the compound names subtype. Endosentic consist a head the categorical part that contains the basic meaning of the whole

compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning.<sup>12</sup> Compounds may be termed exocentric when the referent of the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.<sup>13</sup> For example windmill, greenhouse, sky blue, icy cold. So, endocentric consist to a head the categorical part that contains the basic meaning, that represent a subtype of the head. The referent of the compound that always same the referent of its head.

#### **b. Exocentric**

Endocentric compounds are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic head, their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. The compounds with no head inside.<sup>14</sup> Exocentric compound that names a subtype, but the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compound. In exocentric compound, the word class is determined lexically, disregarding the class of the constituents. For Example pickpocket, cutpurse, lava piatti. So, exocentric is when the referent of the compound as a whole is not the referent of head. The type is not represent by either head or modifier in compound words.

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<sup>12</sup> Gerald P Delahunty and Garvey J James, *The English Language: From Sound to Sense*, ( Fort Collins, Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse and Parlor Press, 2010) p. 56

<sup>13</sup> Rochelle Lieber, *Introduction Morphology*, ( Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 48

<sup>14</sup> Greet Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, ( New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2002), p. 34

## CHAPTER III

### INDONESIAN COMPOUND WORD

#### A. Indonesian Compound Word

##### 1. Defenition Indonesian Compound Word

In Indonesia compound word is *kata majemuk*. According to Abdul chaer, *kata majemuk* is combination of word that has meaning.<sup>1</sup> Next, according to Samsuri, *kata majemuk* is construction of two morphemes or two words or more: this contruction can be: akar+akar, pokok+pokok(poko+akar).<sup>2</sup> Some expert contend that compound word as word. That contend base of compounding get process of morphology like word. That look for structure of compound word like word cannot divide. For example *saputangan, matahari, kakitangan*, etc. Compound word is combine of two word or more and have permanent structure and cannot to slip another word. For example “meja makan” this compound word have permanent structure and cannot to change position, like “makan meja” its not logic. And then cannot to slip another word like word “yang, sedang etc” like *meja yang makan* or *meja sedang makan* that not logic.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Abdul Chaer, *Grammatika Bahasa Idonesia*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.1993)P.79

<sup>2</sup>Samsuri,*Analisis Bahasa, Memahami Bahasa Secara Ilmiah*, (Jakarta: Erlangga.1994)P.199

<sup>3</sup>Erika Agustina, *Analisis Kata Majemuk Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris*, ( Stkip-Pgri : Bandar Lampung, Vol.1, 2016) P.57.

Compound words is the way to form words by combining by two components, meaningful words or roots morpheme. The criteria of compound words that often used is idiomatic meaning and the integrity of forms. The most important thing between two morpheme roots, or two roots, which form the compounding, it may not be inserted a word or the affixes.

*Kata majemukis* one of element of string morpheme or unique morpheme. This morpheme only combine with the only one element to form of compound word. Example *gelap gulita*, consist of morpheme *gelap* and *gulita*. Morpheme *gelap* not always combine with *gulita*, but morpheme *gulita* always combine with morpheme *gelap*. Cause, this word is string morpheme or unique morpheme.<sup>4</sup>

*Majemukis* is construction of two morphemes or two words or more, this construction can be *akar – pokok*, *pokok – pokok*, *atau pokok – akar*, and has meaning. Every language has characteristic elements of compound. In English, stress is character element of compound. While, in Indonesian has not stress to different.<sup>5</sup>

According to Kridalaksana, *kata majemukis* combination of word in dictionary of linguistic, that mean is combination of base morpheme and

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<sup>4</sup>Mansur Muslich, *Tata Bentuk Bahasa Indonesia*, ( Jakarta : Bumi Aksara, 2014),P.35.

<sup>5</sup>Hasan Alwi, et.al, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, ( Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003 ),P100.

all of word has phonologis, grammatical, and semantic especially according by rule of language. That special system to different of base morpheme not compound word.<sup>6</sup>In word can be process as compound word is *verba* or *kata kerja*, *nomina* or *kata benda*, *adjectiva* or *kata sifat*.

So, compound word is one of element from string morpheme or unique morpheme. This morpheme only combine with one of element to form of compound word. Some expert contend that compound word as word. That contend base of compounding get process of morphology like word. That look for structure of compound word like word cannot divide. is construction of two morphemes or two words or more, this construction can be *beakar – pokok*, *pokok – pokok*, *atau pokok – akar*, and has meaning.

## **2. Kinds of Indonesian Compound Word**

### **a. Nomina Majemuk**

There three characteristic of *nomina majemuk*.

- 1) The meaning of *nomina majemuk* still can follow from combination of word. Example, *unjuk rasa*, can follow the meaning of *unjuk* and *rasa*.
- 2) Order component can be one so cannot change position.

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<sup>6</sup>Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*, ( Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1993 ),P.3.

3) *Nomina majemuk* is two words or more. So, noun compound only contains two words, so noun compound easy to know and easy to remainder with anothe compound word.

Example, *suami istri, gantirugi, lomba lari, dll.*In nouncompound same with verb compound, noun compound has three. There are *nomina majemuk dasar, nomina majemuk berafiks, nomina majemuk bertingkat*. So, in compound noun has three kinds of compound noun in Indonesian.

#### **b. Adjektiva Majemuk**

*Adjektiva majemuk* or adjective compounds compound with combination string morpheme and free morpheme, free morpheme is morpheme can be stand alone, but with combine in string morpheme so that compound make a new word.<sup>7</sup>Example, *gelap gulita, baik buruk, kaya miskin, siap sedia, dll.*So, adjective compound in Indonesian has not kind of adjective compound, different with noun compound and verb compound. Noun compound and verb compound has kind of compound in Indonesian.

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<sup>7</sup>Hasan Alwi, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, ( Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 2003 ) ,P.171

### c. Verba Majemuk

*Verba majemuk* is base verb to form of process compound two base morphemes or more, or verb in affixation can make meaning.<sup>8</sup>In Indonesian, there are three characteristic of verb compound:

a) Components can be one, so can not to change position.

Example, *temu wicara, siap tempur, muka tatap atau temu untuk wicara, siap guna tempur, tatap dengan muka.*

b) Order two words form meaning always follow from each meaning of compound words. Example from word *terjun* and *payung* can combine became *terjun payung*.

c) Verb compound has two words, and not more. Comprehension of verb compound to know difference of another combination, example idiom. Idiom had two words or more, but idiom often in use of language only two words.

*Verba majemuk* is form verb by process of combination of one word and another word. Cause this process can make another group example idiom, so, between idiom and verb compound need to explain more of difference both. In verb compound, order two words or more can be follow each meaning of word in compound word. Also, idiom is combination of two or more word, but the

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<sup>8</sup>Hasan Alwi, and friends, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, P131.

meaning from combination cannot follow from each word. The formulation to different both is:

*Idiom : A + B menimbulkan makna C*

*Vebe majemuk : A + B menimbulkan makna AB.*<sup>9</sup>

The definition of compounding in Indonesia is translate as kata majemuk. Actually, “penggabungan kata didalam Bahasa Inggris dan didalam Bahasa Indonesia tidak jauh berbeda. Hanya saja dibedakan oleh proses pembentukan kata<sup>10</sup> (is translate as kata majemuk. Actually, the theory of compounding in English and Indonesia language is not quite different. But the different may be in the process of formation.)”. The notion of compounding in Indonesia language is not too different with English compound words. Generally, the compound words in Indonesia as a composition which have a new definition or in other means has one definition. So, the different with phrase is that phrase has not new definition, but has a syntactic definition or grammatically. The formation of compound in Bahasa Indonesia especially compound verb is :

- 1) Verb and Noun

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<sup>9</sup>Hasan Alwi, and friends, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indosenisa*, ( Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003 ),P.151.

<sup>10</sup>Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003)P.163.

*Makan malam (dinner), suara hati (conscience), jalan kaki (walk).*

## 2) Verb and Verb

*Saling mencintai (be in love), makan minum (eat and drink).*

According to Samsuri compound is construction of two morphemes or two words or more: this construction is : *akar + akar, pokok + pokok, atau akar + pokok (pokok + akar)*, and has meaning. Every language has characteristic elements of compound word.<sup>11</sup>

In Indonesian verb compound or *verba majemuk* is combine two or more verb ( *menggabungkan dua kata kerja atau lebih* ). Combine this word make a new word and the meaningful. For example *terjun payung*, from word *terjun* combine to *payung* so get new word is *terjun payung*. That meaning is jump down from air and helping by tool like umbrella.<sup>12</sup> There are three model of verb compound in Indonesia. They are *kata majemuk dasar, kata majemuk berafiks dan kata mejemuk berulang*.

### 1) Verba Majemuk Dasar

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<sup>11</sup>Samsuri, *Analisi Bahasa*, (Jakarta : Erlangga, 1994),P.199.

<sup>12</sup>Hasan Alwi, and friends. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, ( Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003) P. 151.

*Verba majemuk dasar* is translate compound word have not affixation and havenot recur component, and then cannot stand alone in phrase, clause and sentence.

There are four model of *kata majemuk dasar*.

a) Kata Majemuk Gabungan Verba dan Nomina

For example *Pulang pokok* ( break-even)

Construction *pulang pokok* is verba pulang and nomina pokok.combine from *verba pulang* and *nomina pokok* make new *nomina pulang pokok*. Compound word *pulang pokok*in English language is *break-even* there are *verb break* and *adjective even*. There are change construction from combining *verba + nomina* became *verba + adjectiva*. Form break even is compound word. Generally, compound word in Indonesia get to translate one word like *pulang pokok* can be translate is *impas*.

*Tutup Ranjang* constraction *tutup ranjang* is *verba tutup* and *nomina ranjang*, make a new *nomina tutup ranjang*. Compound word *tutup ranjang* in English is *bed cover*, form of *nomina bed* and *verba cover*. There are change of contruction from combining *verba + Nomina* became *nomina + verba*.

b) Kata Majemuk Gabungan Verba + Verba

For example of kata majemuk gabungan verba + verba is *tutup paksa*. Contraction of *tutup paksa* is *verba tutup* and *verba paksa*. Combining from *verba tutup* and *verba paksa* make new *verba tutup paksa*. Compound word *tutup paksa* in English is *closed out*, there are *verba closed* and *adverbia out*. There are changing from combination of *verba + verba* became *verba + adverbia*.

c) Kata Majemuk Gabungan verba + adjectiva

For example of kata majemuk gabungan verba + adjectiva is *beli minus*. Contraction *beli minus* is *verba beli* and *adjectiva minus*. Combining from *verba beli* and *adjectiva minus* make a new *nomina beli minus*. In English *beli minus* is *buy minus* there are *verba buy* and *adjectiva minus*. Not change contraction from combining *verba + adjectiva* in English also.

d) Kata Majemuk Gabungan Adjectiva + Verba

For example kata majemuk gabungan adjectiva + verba is *berani mati*. Contraction *berani mati* is *adjectiva berani* and *verba mati*. Combining from *adjectiva berani* and *verba mati* make new *verba berani mati*. Compound word *berani mati* in English is *have contempt for death*, there are

*verba have, nomina contempt, proposition for, and nomina death* in English became *verba + nomina + preposition + nomina*. Compound word *berani mati* in English became an idiom.

## 2) Verba Majemuk Berafiks

*Verba majemuk berafiks* verb contains affixatio.<sup>13</sup> For example *beriba hati* in English *compassible*. Constraction *beriba hati* is *verba beriba* and *nomina hati*. Combining from *verba beriba* and *nomina hati* make a new *verba beriba hati*. *Beriba hati* in English is *compassible* from of *nomina compassion*. There are change of constract combination of *verba + nominain* English became one word is *compassion*. Contohnya *berhati-hati, berkembangbiak, bertolak pinggang, bertutur sapa, dll*.

## 3) Kata Majemuk Bertingkat

For example kata majemuk bertingkat is *naik pangkat* = *naik-naik pangkat* in English is *promotion*. Constraction of *naik pangkat* is *verbnaik* and noun *pangkat*. Combine of *verbnaik* and noun *pangkat* make a new *verbnaik pangkat*. Compound word *naik pangkat* in English is *promotion*, there

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<sup>13</sup>Anton M. Moeliono, and friends. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, ( Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1998) P.125.

promotion is nomina. There change contaction of combination verba + nomina became nomina is promotion.

Contohnya: *naik pangkat = naik naik pangkat*

*Pulang kampung = pulang pulang kampung.*

Based explanation of theory above the researcher limit to reseach about compound verb in Indonesian language and English. The researcher want ro research about similiraties and differences between Indonesian language and English in compound verb.

### **3. Types of Compound Verb**

#### **a. Endosentric**

Endosentric compound words are the compound that represent a subtype of whatever the head represent. That is, the head names the type, and the compound names the subtype. Endosentric compound consist a head, the categorial part that contains the basic meaning of the whole compound, modifiers, which restrict this meaning. The term endosentric means that category of the whole, syntactic or morphological, construction is identical to that of one of its constituents. So, endosentric is type of compound word, that represent a subtype pf whatever the head repret.

#### **b. Exocentric**

Exocentric compounds are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic head, and their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. The definition of exocentric compound is the compounds with no head inside. The definition of that exocentric compounds is supported by another experts who state that exocentric compound is the compound that names a subtype, but the type is not constituent. So, exocentric is type of compound word which is the meaning not transparently with base word.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS DATA

In chapter IV the researcher analyze of English and Indonesian in compound verb. In generally, sentence structure in English is subject, verb, and object same with Indonesian language. Sentence structure in Indonesian is *subjek, predikat, objek*. In syntactical term, sentence structure in Indonesian language use noun phrase and verb phrase. Sometimes, in Indonesian structure of senece come from noun phrase + verb phrase or noun phrase + noun phrase. In English, sentences structure use noun phrase + verb phrase, sometimes verb phrase can be linking verb.

Compound verb in English is a group of relate words that consist of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. Helping verbs add meaning to other verbs. Some helping verbs change the time express by key verb. Compound verb in Indonesian is base verb to form of process compound two base morpheme or more, or verb in affixation can make meaning. form verb by process of combination of one word and another word.

As for similiraties and differences between the compound verb in English and Indonesian can be summerized that language is patterned system arbitrary sound terms, characterized by stucture defence, creativity, displacement, and cultural transmission. These studies compared language from with in the same. Generally, the similarities and differences needs to based on universal

categories, one the different way they are linguistically realize from one form language to another form language. The researcher divided the data into similarities and differences of compound verb.

### A. The Similarities of Compound Verb between English and Indonesian

The compound verb between English and Indonesian are forming of new word. There are similarities of compound verb between English and Indonesian are: the first verb + verb and the second is adjective + verb.

#### 1. Verb + verb

Verb + verb is formulation to make compound verb in English and Indonesian. There is one of similarity of compound verb in English and Indonesia. Let seen pattern bellow:

**Table I**  
**Pattern of English Compound Verbs and Indonesian Compound Verbs**

Formulation	Pattern of English compound verb	English	Pattern of Indonesian compound verb	Indonesian
Verb + verb	1. Freeze (v) + dry (v) 2. Turn (v) + down (v) 3. Come (v) + down (v) 4. Spot	1. Freeze-dry 2. Turn-down 3. Come-down 4. Spot-check 5. Drop-kick 6. Back-up 7. throw	1. Tutup (v) + paksa (v) 2. Naik (v) + turun (v) 3. Hilang (v) + tenggelam (v) 4. Bongkar pasang (v) + tenggelam (v) 4. Bongka	1. Tutup paksa 2. Naik turun 3. Hilang tenggelam 4. Bongkar pasang 5. Jual beli 6. Minta ampun 7. Bangun

	(v) + check (v)	ack	r (v) + pasang (v)	tidur
	5. Drop (v) + kick (v)		5. Jual (v) + beli (v)	
	6. Back (v) + up (v)		6. Minta (v) + ampun (v)	
	7. Thro w (v) + back (v)		7. Bangun (v) + tidur (v)	

Analysis the compound verb in English. From table above the reseacher can explain the pattenen of compound verb in English. First, freeze is verb and dry is verb, in compound in English become freeze-dry, that meaning is to conserved something. Second, turn is verb and down is verb, in compound verb become turn-down, the meaning of this word is to ask something. Third, come is verb and down is verb, in compound ver become come-down, the mening of this word is to support something or people. Fourth, spot is verb and check is verb, in compound verb become spot-check. Fifth, drop is verb and kick is verb, in compound verb become drop-kick. Sixth, back is verb and up is verb, in compound verb become back-up, the meaning of this word is to reserve something.

Analysis compound verb in Indonesian from example above verb + verb are one of formulation of compound verb. Example *tutup paksa*, *tutup* is verb and *paksa* is verb, in compound verb become *tutup paksa*. *Naik* is verb and *turun* is verb, in compound verb become *naik turun*. *Hilang* is verb and *tenggelam* is verb, in compound verb become *hilang tenggelam*. *Bongkar* is verb and *pasang* is verb, in compound verb become *bongkar pasang*. *Jual* is verb and *beli* is verb, in compound verb become *jual beli*. From example look as pattern to make compound verb in Indonesian.

From table I above the researcher find the similarities between English and Indonesian in compound verb. The similarity between English and Indonesian are pattern of compound verb. The pattern are verb + verb. In English and Indonesia language pattern of compound verb are same.

## 2. Adjective + verb

There is one of formulation of compound verb between English and Indonesian. Let seen pattern of compound verb in English and Indonesia, below:

**Table II**  
**Pattern of English Compound Verbs and Indonesian ompound Verbs**

Formulation	Pattern English of compound verb	English	Pattern Indonesian of compound verb	Indonesian
Adjective + verb	1. Sweet (adj) + talk (v)	1. Sweet -talk 2. White	1. Malas (adj) + makan	1. malas makan 2. berani

	2. White (adj) + wash (v)	3. Tear- up (v)	(v)	mati
	3. Tear (adj) + up (v)	4. High- light (v)	2. Berani (adj) + mati (v)	3. adil makmu r
	4. High (adj) + light (v)	5. Fine- tune (v)	3. Adil (adj) + makmu r (v)	4. salah guna
	5. Fine (adj) + tune (v)	6. Black -list (v)	4. Salah (adj) + guna (v)	5. salah lihat
	6. Black (adj) + list (v)		5. salah (adj) + lihat (v)	

This is the analysis the compound verb in English. From table above can be seen the Pattern of compound verbs are adjective + verb. Example, sweet is adjective and talk is verb, in compound verb in English become sweet-talk. White is adjective and wash is verb, in compound verb become white-wash. Tear is adjective and u is verb, in compound verb become tear-up. High is adjective and light is verb, in compound verb highlight. Fine is adjective and tune is verb, in compound verb become fine-tune. Black is adjective and list is verb, in compound verb is blacklist.

This is the analysis the compound verb in Indonesian. From table above can be seen pattern of compound verb. Example, *malas* is adjective and *makan* is verb, in compound verb in Indonesian become *malas makan*. *Berani*

is adjective and *mati* is verb, in compound verb become *berani mati*. *Adil* is adjective and *mamur* is verb, in compound verb become *adil makmur*. *Salah* is adjective and *guna* is verb, in compound verb become *salah guna*. From table above the researche explain about pattern of compound verb in Indonesian.

From table II above the researcher find the similarities between English and Indonesian compound verb. The similaty between English and Indonesia language in compound verb are pattern of compound verb. The pattern of compound verb in English and Indonesian are adjective and verb.

From the table I and II above, the reseacher find similiraties between English and Indonesian in compound verb. The similitaties between English and Indonesia language in compound verb are pattern of comppond verb. The pattern of compound verb in English and Indonesian language are verb + verb and adjective + verb. The pattern of compound verb for both are same.

## **B. The Differences of Compound Verb between English and Indonesian**

The compound verb in English and Indonesian has differences. The differences between English and Indonesian is formulation. There are noun + verb and verb + noun. In English, formulation of compound verb are noun + verb and in Indonesian, formulation of compound verb are verb + noun. There are defferences between English and Indonesian, seen bellow:

**Table III**  
**Pattern of English Compound Verbs and Indonesian**  
**Compound verbs**

Formulation	Pattern of English compound verbs	English	formulation	Pattern of Indonesian compound verbs	Indonesian
Noun + Verb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sky (n) + dive (v)</li> <li>2. Way (n) + lay (v)</li> <li>3. Sun(n) + rise(v)</li> <li>4. Sun(n) + set(v)</li> <li>5. Hand(n) + shake(v)</li> <li>6. Life(n) + ground (v)</li> <li>7. Tooth (n) + ache (v)</li> <li>8. Hand(n) + pick</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sky-dive,</li> <li>2. waylay,</li> <li>3. sunrise,</li> <li>4. sunset,</li> <li>5. handshake,</li> <li>6. life-ground,</li> <li>7. toothache,</li> <li>8. handpick,</li> <li>9. pistol-whip,</li> <li>10. horse-whip,</li> <li>11. test-drive,</li> <li>12. carbon-date,</li> <li>13. coffee pot,</li> <li>14. tea towel,</li> <li>15. Head hunt,</li> <li>16. Carwash</li> <li>17. milks</li> </ol>	Verb + noun	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tutup (v) + ranjan</li> <li>2. Pula (n) + ng (v) + pokok (n)</li> <li>3. Makan (v) + mala m (n)</li> <li>4. Jala n (v) + kaki (n)</li> <li>5. Shalat (v) + magribh (n)</li> <li>6. Cuci (v) + tang an (n)</li> <li>7. Sika t (v)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tutup ranjan</li> <li>2. pulang pokok</li> <li>3. makan</li> <li>4. jalan kaki</li> <li>5. salat magribh</li> <li>6. cucitangan</li> <li>7. sikat gigi</li> <li>8. main kartu</li> <li>9. jagamalam shalat tahajjud</li> </ol>

	(v)	hake		+ gigi (n)	
	9. Pistol (n) + whip (v)			8. Main (v) + kartu (n)	
	10. Horse (n) + whip (v)			9. Jagam (v) + malam (n)	
	11. Test (n) + drive (v)				
	12. Carbon (n) ) + date (v)				
	13. Coffee (n) ) + pot (v)				
	14. Teat (n) + towel (v)				
	15. Head (n) + hunt (v)				
	16. Car (n) + wash (v)				
	17. Milk (n) + shake (v)				

This is the analysis the compound verb in English. From the table above can be seen the pattern of compound verb in English is noun + verb. Example, sky is noun and dive is verb, in compound verb in English become sky-dive. Sun is noun and rise is verb, in compound verb become sunrise. Coffee is noun and pot is verb, in compound verb become coffee-pot. Hand is noun and shake is verb, in compound verb become handshake. Horse is noun and whip is verb, in compound verb become horse-whip. Test is noun and drive is verb, in compound verb become test-drive. From table above the reseacher explain about pattern of compound verb in English.

This is the analysis te compound verb in Indonesian. From example above can be seen pattern of compound verb in Indonesian. Example, *tutup* is verb and *ranjang* is noun, compound verb in Indonesian become *malas makan*. *Pulang* is verb and *pokok* is noun, in compound verb become *pulang pokok*. *Makan* is verb and *malam* is noun, in compound verb become *makan malam*. *Jalan* is verb and *kaki* is noun, in compound verb become *jalan kaki*. Fom table above the resecher explain about pattern of compound verb in Indonesian.

From table III above, the researcher find out differences between English and Indonesian. The differences between English and

Indonesian language of compound verb are verb + noun and noun + verb. The both pattern are different make compound verb. In compound verb Indonesia language are verb + noun. In English pattern of compound verb are noun + verb. The differences of both are pattern of Indonesian language not same pattern of English. In English pattern of Indonesia language become compound noun.

From explanation above, the researcher find the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian in compound verb. Similarities between English and Indonesian pattern of compound verb. The pattern of compound verb are verb + verb and adjective + verb. The differences between English and Indonesian language are pattern of compound verb. The pattern of compound verb are verb + noun and noun + verb. The both pattern are different, the different are in Indonesia language pattern of compound verb are verb + noun and in English pattern of compound verb are noun + verb. The pattern of Indonesian are verb + noun from English become compound.

### C. DISCUSSION

A verb compound is a group of relate words that consist of a mainverb and one or more helping verbs. Helping verbs add meaning to other verbs.<sup>1</sup>*Verba majemuk* is base verb to form of process compound two base morpheme or more,

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<sup>11</sup>Howard Jackson And Etiennezeamvela, *Words, Meaning, And Vocabulary An Introduction To Modren Lexicology*, (Cassel, London And New York, 2000), P.8

or verb in affixation can make meaning.<sup>2</sup> Verb compound is a group of related words that consist of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

Based on the theory and related findings, the research by Fransiska Napitupu discussed the result of this research and compared with the related findings<sup>3</sup>. The Fransiska's research found the similarity between English and Indonesian language are pattern and characterized by structure defence. The researcher find out of differences of compound word in English and Indonesian are pattern of language and style grammar.

Here, the researcher found the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian in compound verb. First, the result of the research in comparing compound verb in English and Indonesian language the researcher found the similarities in formulation. Both of them are verb + verb and adjective + verb and both of them has same pattern of compound verb.

From the Fransiska's research found the similarity and different between English and Indonesia language in compound verb. Fransiska's research are compare between English and Indonesia language in compound word. While, the researcher compare about English and Indonesia language in compound verb. The both of researcher have similarity result. The similarity are the similarities between English and Indonesian language in compound word are pattern.

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<sup>2</sup>Hasan Alwi, et.al, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, P131.

<sup>3</sup>Fransiska Napitupu, *Comparative Study Of Compound Words In English And Indonesia*. Assed from (<https://uhn.ac.id>). At 18.05 p.m.

Further, the result of the research in comparing compound verb in English and Indonesian language the researcher found the differences. These are verb + noun and noun + verb. In English pattern of compound verb is noun + verb, in Indonesian pattern of compound verb is verb + noun. Verb + noun in English become compound noun.

Based on the research result above the researcher concludes that there are the comparison between English and Indonesian language in compound verb. The researcher found the similarities and differences on formulation between English and Indonesian language in compound verb. The researcher invites and challenges for other students to do similar work in the future for the development of the information about compound verb in English and Indonesian language in particular.

From the above explanation, there were similarity and differences of each research based on problems that found by the researcher, although all of the researcher describe about compound word between English and Indonesian. It was caused by the research had been done in the different type of the research.

Therefore, all researchers found some similar and different problems in each research. And the resolution of problems had been done by had been success in doing research.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusion**

From the result of this research, researcher can be concluded that:

1. There are similarities of compound verb in the English and Indonesian are pattern of compound verb. The pattern of compound verb there are two. The first verb + verb and the second adjective + verb.
2. The differences of compound verb between English and Indonesian are pattern. The pattern of compound verb in English and Indonesia language are verb + noun and noun + verb. The differences between English and Indonesian language are: pattern compound verb in Indonesian language are verb + noun and pattern compound verb in English are noun + verb. In English, the pattern of compound verb in Indonesian language from English compound verb become compound noun.

#### **B. Suggestions**

Based on the above conclusion, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion for the reader and other researcher were:

1. In relation to the conclusion above, it is suggested that who are interested in the study, especially in language read more books related to both English and Indonesian language in contribution to linguistic field.

2. For teaching students whose mother tongue happens to be Indonesian language should draw widely English examples and match with their own language in order that students can study English as a second language and use it in daily activities. Then, they should be encouraged to develop it themselves so they can practice outside the class.
3. It is also suggested to the teacher improve their abilities in language usage especially English in order that they can follow the compound verb in language.
4. This study is mean as an invitation and challenged for other students to do similar work in the future for the development of the information about compound verb in English and Indonesian language in particular.

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*Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb*

Dengan hormat, Disampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil Sidang Tim Pengkaji Kelayakan Judul Skripsi, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini sebagai berikut:

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INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN COMPOUND WORD**

Seiring dengan hal tersebut, kami akan mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu menjadi pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II penelitian penulisan skripsi yang dimaksud.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasamanya yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu, kami ucapkan terimakasih.

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