

**ANALYSIS OF THE STRESSES AND MEANINGS
BETWEEN COMPOUND WORDS (ADJECTIVE,
NOUN, VERB) AND PHRASAL WORD IN *THE
RACKETEER* NOVEL BY JOHN GRISHAM
SEMANTICALLY**

A PAPER

Submitted to the school of foreign language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of
requirement for the undergraduate degree in English literature programme



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME SCHOOL OF
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THE APPROVAL SHEET

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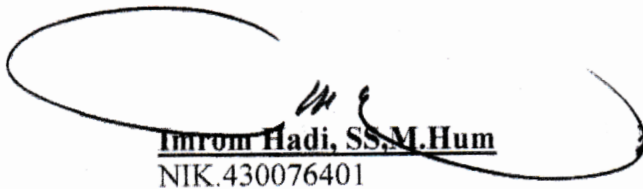
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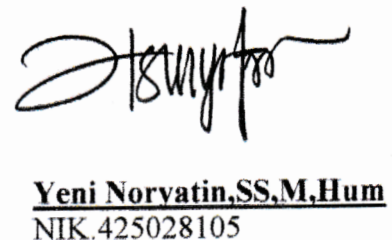
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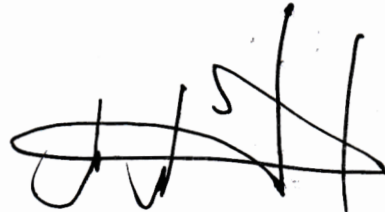
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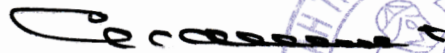


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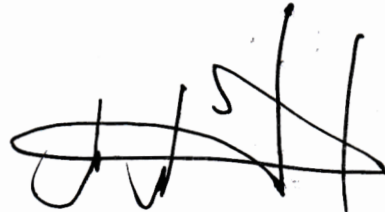
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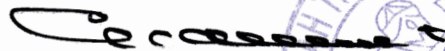


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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

SAYA BISA JIKA SAYA MAU

DEDICATION:

This paper is sincerely dedicated for:

1. My beloved parents who always pray and support me to become better person in this life.

All of my friends in STBA JIA 2018 for their support and their kindness

**ANALYSIS OF THE STRESSE AND MEANINGS BETWEEN
COMPOUND WORD (NOUN, VERB, ADJECTIVE) AND PHRASAL
WORD IN THE RACKETEER NOVEL BY JOHN GRISHAM
SEMANTICALLY**

ABSTRACT

The paper aimed to find out the different stresses and meaning between compound word and phrasal words on The Racketeer Novel. This study used McCarthy theory as the main theory about compound words and phrasal words. The objects to be analyzed are the forms compound word and phrasal words. The data were taken from 3 chapters of 44 chapters. From all research conducted, it is found 30 data in the Novel. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research design and the writer as the instrument of the research. The result of the research show that: (1) there are 2 form in the table, compound word and phrasal words, (2) The compound word form shows data (71%) and for phrasal word shows data (29%). It means that the most data that is found in this research is compound word.

Keywords: compound words, phrasal words

**ANALISIS PERBEDAAN TEKANAN DAN MAKNA ANTARA KATA
MAJEMUK DAN KATA PHRASA DI DALAM NOVEL THE
RACKETEER BY JOHN GRISHAM**

WARRDAHTUL JANNAH

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kata majemuk di dalam novel yang berjudul “The Racketeer”. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori McCarthy tentang kata majemuk dan kata-kata phrasal. Penulis sebagai instrumen penelitian. Objek yang di teliti adalah bentuk kata majemuk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami dan mengetahui secara jelas mengenai perbedaan penekanan dan makna diantara kata majemuk dan kata prasal. Data diambil dari 3 bab di dalam novel yang terdiri dari 44 bab. Dari semua penelitian yang dilakukan, ditemukan 30 data dari novel “The Raxketeer” ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan penulis sebagai instrumen penelitian. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) terdapat 2 bentuk di dalam table, kata majemuk dan kata phrasa, (2) bentuk kata majemuk menunjukkan data (71%). Dan untuk kata phrasa menunjukkan (29%). Ini berarti bahwa sebagian besar data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata majemuk.

Kata Kunci: Kata majemuk, Kata phrasa

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First of all, the writer would like to thank to Allah SWT for all blessing and loving, it is impossible for the writer this finish the paper. This paper writing is to fulfil one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA. Furthermore, this research analyzed about Stresses and Meaning between Compound word (noun, verb, adjective) and Phrasal word in the Racketeer Novel by John Grisham Semantically.

During the research, the writer uncounated a lot hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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Finally, the writer really hopes this paper will be useful especially for her, and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, August 9th, 2018

WJ

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, included phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Science that studies rules, systems and principles of human language. The other is all the forms of language in general to understand the way in which it is organized to fulfill the needs to serve the function which performed in human life.

Finegen (2008) conveys that, linguistics can be defined as the systematic inquiry into human language into its structures and uses and the relationship between them, as well as into development and acquisition of language, the scope of linguistics includes both language structure (and its underlying grammatical competence) and language use (and its underlying communicative competence) (p.22).

Humans needs communication tool to connect each other. Process of communication can through words or sound. This communication produces a sounds for communicating, from communication, people can convey their message, opinion or feeling words, which are used in communication develop in accordance with the development of language.

The development every language needs new words whether it is borrowed, derived, or otherwise formed, simply because new thing need new words. A new word is an element of spoken or written language which is a manifestation a feeling and thoughts that can be used in the language.

Language is the most important thing in our life. People cannot be escape from the language. There is the role of language that makes language can be used communicate with others. People cannot do activities without using language. Language is also unique as well.

Human language is very unique and special because it is different from animal languages. Using the language does not mean the animal or human can communicate between each other to tell about something or to show feelings intimation. Human language is unique because it is used as symbolic communication system that is learned instead of biologically inherited. Based on E. Bruce Goldstein (2011) as a communication system use of the sounds or symbols that allow us to expres feelings, thoughts, ideas and experiences (p.298). another expert. Robert J. Stenberg stated that (2009) is the recommended way to combine words to communicate (p.360).

Language as well as a means of expression and communication developed into a logical thought is possible to develop all its potential. The development is in line with the academic potential that is also develops. Through education, the language which is owned by the students will be more variative and show the quality of their intelligence. Language is also used as a characteristic of nation.

There are many language which are used in all over the world related to different nations, religion, and cultures, and its own style in saying and expressing it. Realize or not in addition to characteristics of language, it has

uniqueness which making it is different from the other. The uniqueness can be from the words which are owned by every language.

The sub-field of linguistics which discusses about sound patterns is phonology. Phonology is a part of Linguistics that studies sounds. The first object to learn phonology sounds a language (phon) called sound (phonetics) and the second studies the phoneme called the phenomenon (phonemics). phonology has a great function in terms of creating signs / expressing speech sounds symbols. The symbols of speech sounds are called letters, while the lettering rules are called spellings. However, the most primary form of language is sound. Sound is the vibration of air that enters the ear causing sound. phonology is closely related to phonetics.

The aim of phonology is to discover the principles that govern the way sounds are organized in languages and explain the variations that occur. We begin by analyzing an individual language to determine which sound units are used and which sound units are used and which patterns they from the language's sound system. People then compare the properties of different sound system, and work out hypotheses about rules underlying the use sounds in particular groups of languages. Ultimately, phonologists want to make statements that apply to all languages.

Phonology studies the way in which a language's speakers systematically use selection of these sound in order to express meaning there is further way drawing the distinction. No two speakers have anatomically identical vocal tracts, and thus no one produces sounds in exactly the same way as anyone

else. Yet when using our language people are able to discount much of this variation, and only those sounds, or properties of sound, that are important for the communication of meaning. People think of our fellow speakers as using the same sounds, though acoustically they are not. Phonology is the study of how find order within the apparent chaos of speech sound. The function of studying phonology to know the sound changes in a word, Learn about the process of making the sound, the delivery or pronunciation, Learn how human organs work related to language use. besides the phonology that understands the rules or patterns in the language is morphology.

Morphology is a linguistic branch that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units, which study about the intricacies of the word form as well as the effect of the word-form changes on the group and the meaning of the word. In relation to the language, which is studied in morphology is the form of the word. in addition, the change in the form of words and meanings (the emerging meanings and the changing of word classes caused by the change of the word's form, is also the object of conversation in morphology. in addition to morphology that studies the word form there semantic studies the relationship between words, syntax is also one part of linguistics.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines meaning. Semantics as a branch of language science that has the same position with other branches of linguistics. Semantics is identical to phonology, morphology, and syntax. The word semantics itself denotes a range of ideas, from the popular to the highly technical. This is a problem with the word selection or connotation.

This problem of understanding has been subject to many formal inquiries, over a long period of time, most notably in the field of formal semantics. In linguistics, it is the study of specific situations and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, body language has semantic (meaningful) content, and each has several branches of study. where the stress and meaning compound words and phrasal words in the novel by John Grisham.

When talking about a novel, the novel popular in year two thousand and twelve, long story about a trial of civil lawsuit sad. Here, too, a federal graduate counsel used to make a report of a better class in prison was dragged into the "big federal net", typically the lives and experience familiar to middle class individuals. from novel people get knowledge and a science of English such us compound and phrasal words. how to different stress between compound and phrasal words. not only it, people will know the difference meaning both.

There are four reasons why interested in reading Grisham novel. There are reason why interested in reading Grisham novel. The first is challenging and full of trick and how to investigate fraud and betrayal with actions that are desperate and creative, the second is to learn because people learn things from novel without even realizing, the third is to get a new perspective on life because people get see to life through somebody else's eyes how to other people thing and live, the last is to improve our mind because reading can give people ability to analyze difference stress and meaning between compound and phrasal words.

Based on the case will be the difference in meaning between compound words and phrases at each placement of emphasis on compound words and phrases the writer hopes that the difference can be explained.

Compound is a word which consists of two or more words, that is words formed by combining roots. Root in English are mostly free rather than bound. How can we tell, then, whether a pair of such roots constitutes a compound word or phrase. An example of compound word: *black board* (board that is black), *hair net* (net made of hair). Following, Carstairs (2002) assured that compounds are words which are combined 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

Phrase in same the compounds that we have looked at so far, expressed that are the same as ones expressed in syntax. Internal structure is that of clause or phrase rather than of a compound.(p.59)

From the above all explanations and reasons, the writer chooses the title of the paper: Analysis of the stresses and meanings between compound words (verbs, Adjectives, nouns) and phrasal words in the *Rocketeer* Novel by John Grisham.

B. The Scopes of the problem

The research focuses on the stress and meaning differences between compound words and phrasal words semantically in The *Rocketeer* novel John Grisham. The writer wants to explain the differences between both words. The

theories which are used are by : E. Bruce Goldstein and Finegen. By classifying and analyzing the differences of both words, we can understand the differences of stresses and meaning between compound and phrasal words.

C. The Question of The Research

Based on the backgrounds of the research which have been explained above, there are some questions in the following:

1. What are the stresses and meaning differences between compound words and phrasal words in the *Racketeer* novel John Grisham semantically ?
2. How to differ the stresses and meaning between compound words and phrasal words in the novel semantically ?
3. How to pronounce and write those stresses and meanings of those compound words and phrasal words in the novel ?

D. The objectives and significances of the research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be usefull not only for the writer but also for the reader, who relate to English in the daily activities. This study is aimed at stresses and meaning of compound words and phrasal words, and this existence definitely has its own purpose.

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of this research that the writer stated are:

1. This research is for explaining the stresses and meanings of the compound and phrasal words in the *Racketeer* novel by John Grisham semantically.

2. This research is for knowing the differences between the stress and meaning of the compound words and phrasal words in the novel semantically.
3. This research is for knowing the pronunciations and writing of the stress and meaning of the compound and phrasal words in the novel semantically.

E. Operasional Definition

1. Phonology

Phonology is one of the linguistics components. Phonology is the study of the speech sounds of a particular language. A subdivision of phonology is phonetics. Phonetics is the basis for phonological analyses, it is the analysis of the production of all human speech sounds, phonology helps us know how to pronounce correctly.

2. Morphology

Morphology is a field of linguistics that examines the formation of words and morphemes in a language.

3. Semantics

Generally semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. Semantics is part of linguistics that only talks about the meaning of the form of the word, but there is cognitive semantics which is how human thinking, understanding, and recognizing about something that happened by experience and thought. This is all about the relationship between language and thought.

4. Novel

Novel is piece of prose fiction, one of literature work. Not all novels are prose fiction there also non fiction novel. Fiction novel is based on true story which the authors write the stories base on their experience or others else experience, this novel all about real stories which is authors want to inform or describe something about their life or someone else life so the reader can feel like they are the one in the novel. The non fiction novel is when the authors imagine or fantasy about some story that not true or never happened before and believable happen in life.

F. The Systematization of The Paper

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well adited composition. Chapters as listed below:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, the scopes of the problem. The questions of research, objectives and significance of research, the Systematizations of the writing.

Chapter II: The theoretical description consists of the definitions of analysis, phonology, morphology, semantics.

Chapter III: Methodology of Research 1. Time and Place of Research 2. Kind of Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, technique of the Data Analysis, Sources of the Primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: This chapter depicts about the data description, data analysis, the data interpretation, and the discussion through the research.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion (relates to Significance of the Research).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

This paper would like analyze stresses and meaning between compound word and phrasal word in the racketeer novel by John Grisham semantically. That is how this paper needs some theories to support the research. In this chapter the theories are taken as the basic of the research. Those theories are about:

A. Phonology

The basic building block of any discussion of articulatory phonetics is phoneme. The technical term phoneme is usually used to refer to sound segments. Linguists define phoneme as the minimal unit of sound (or sometimes syntax). Kelly (2001) “on other hand, is primarily concerned with how we interpret and systematize sound.”(p.9). Phonology deals with the system and pattern of the sounds which exist within particular languages. The study of phonology of English looks at the vowels, consonants and suprasegmental features of language.

According to Hayes (2009) “Phonology is also, sometimes, an experimental science, though it also involves a fair degree of formal analysis and abstract theorizing.”(p.1). The primary data on which phonological theory rests are phonetic data, that is, observations of the phonetic form of utterances. The goal of phonology is to understand the tacit system of rules that the speaker uses in apprehending and manipulating the sounds of her language.

Yule (2010) defined "phonology is essentially the description of the system and patterns of speech sounds in language." (p.42). It is effect based on a theory of what every speaker of language. Because of this theoretical status, phonology is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds. Phonology is about the underlying design, the blueprint of each sound type, which serves as the constant basis of all the variations in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts.

Nathan (2008) stated that Phonology is the study of the organization and structure of the sound of language. (p.1). Like most areas of grammar, it deals both with universal and language specific principles. All spoken human language make all (or virtually all) the words with combination of consonant and vowels, and all (or virtually all) language groups those sound into units called syllable, and generally, group syllable into larger groups called feet. These constitute universal aspects of phonology, although the reader will notice hedges even within these statement. Phonology deals with what language do with those sound how they select certain sounds, how those sounds are fitted into their environments, and how they are constructed into larger and larger units, such as syllables, feet, words, and so on.

In additions, Odden (2005) stated that, "phonology is one of the core field that composes the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study language structure". One way to understand what the subject matter of phonology, is to contrast it with other fields within linguistics. A very brief explanation is that phonology is the study sound structure in language,

which is different from the study of sentence structure (syntax) or word structure (morphology), or how language change over time (linguistics). This definition is very simple, and also inadequate. An important feature of the structure of a sentence is how it is pronounced, its sound structure. The pronunciation of given word is also a fundamental part of the structure of the word. And certainly the principles of pronunciation in a language are subject to change over time. So study of phonology eventually touches on other domains of linguistics.

From definitions above that phonology is a lesson about how we find order in sound, phonology as well as the basic part of the words and basic pronunciation in language can change subject from time to time

1. Phoneme

There have traditionally been two different views of the reality of the phoneme. One, which originated in the nineteenth century, viewed the phoneme as a unit of mental storage and perception phoneme are what we hear, and what we believe are producing. The view, which has persisted as a thread throughout the history of linguistics contrast with what we could call the structuralist view, that phonemes are ways in which language organize itself, without making any kind of commitment to overt perception or production. All the sounds that are grouped into single category are called allophones. The category itself is the phoneme. However, the phoneme is not merely the file folder into which all the

variant sounds are placed it is also the sound that we perceive in mental space, that people hear in our 'minds' ear'.

The study of phonemes is the study of the sounds of speech in their primary function, which is to make vocal signs that refer to the fact that different things sound different. (Birjandi and Nodoushan, 2005, p.9) According to Nathan (2008) it is also the form that the sound takes in long term memory, the way sound is stored.(p.27). Rogers (2013) units at the phonemic level are called phoneme. Phonemes contrast with each other. That is, if we substitute one phoneme for another, we get another word. For example, if people substitute the phoneme /v/ for /f/ in fat /fæ/, people get different word – vat /væ/. (p.45). moreover, Collins and mess (2003) A phoneme is a member of a set of abstract units which together form the sound system of a given language, and through which contrasts of meaning are produced.(p. 11) Each phoneme shows allophonic variation, i.e. there will be a number of variant sounds (phonetic realizations) which may represent the phonemic unit. Normally, there will be considerable phonetic similarity between these variant sounds. The allophones are easily placed in phoneme categories by a native speaker, but learning to do this is one of the chief problems of the learner of a foreign language.

Based on Yule (2010) if people substitute one sound for another in a word there is a change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes (p.24). each one of these meaning distinguishing sounds in a language is described as phoneme. When people learn to use

alphabetic writing, people are actually using the concept of the phoneme as single stable sound type which is represented by single written symbol. It is in this sense that the phoneme /t/ is described as a sound type, of which all the different spoken version of [t], used for each phonetic or physically produced segment. An essential property of a phoneme is that it functions contrastively. The two phonemes /f/ and /v/ in English because they are the only basis of the contrastive property is the basic operational test for determining the phonemes that exist in a language. If we substitute one sound for another in a word and there is change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes.

Skandara, (2005) explained speech sounds “having a function within the sound”, or as “part of the speaker language or competence”, are called phonemes(p.50). The phoneme is a concept used in phonology, which is why the subdiscipline is sometimes called phonemics in the US. A single phoneme can distinguish the word cab from cap, serve from surf, fool from fu;;, and zeal from seal. A phoneme can therefore be defined as the smallest distinctive, or contrastive, unit in the sound system of a language. To put it in the order words, a phoneme contrasts meaningfully with other speech sound. The contrast between two phonemes lies solely in those characteristics that are phonologically relevant, and that it is therefore sufficient to describe phonemes only in terms of their distinctive features. Thus a phoneme has also been defined as a bundle of distinctive features.

The various definitions emphasise different aspects of the phoneme, but all mean more or less the same thing.

2. Kinds of Phoneme

a. Primary / Segmental phoneme

Phonology can be divided into two branches: segmental phonology and supra segmental phonology. The segments of a language are the consonants and vowels. According to Crystal (2008), “Segmental phonology analyses the speech into distinctive units, or phonemes (= ‘segmental phonemes’), which have a fairly direct correspondence with phonetic segments (alternative approaches involve an analysis in terms of distinctive features and prosodies)” (p. 426). It was pointed out, that the subject of phonology includes not only about the phoneme. (which is usually called segmental phonology) but also several others (Roach, 2009, p. 130).

Meanwhile, Skandera and Burleigh (2005) stated, “Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics” (p.5). Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system.

While phonetics deals with the production, properties and perception of the speech sounds of human languages. Phonologists

investigate, for example, which function a sound has in a language and which sounds can be combined - follow each other - and which cannot. Phonology can be divided into two areas: segmental and suprasegmental phonology. Lang (2009) said that, while segmental phonology is deals with speech sounds (p. 7). Segmental phonology is concerned with the units and phonological rules of the lowest level of the prosodic hierarchy - the speech sounds (p. 49). Which is describes the smallest of the phonological units in English: the phonemes. It explains both their articulatory properties as well as the way they are transcribed in phonological and phonetic analysis. It is concerned with syllables in English and describes their structure and patterns.

In his books, Ladefoged (2011) added what Davenport said. He said that the “vowels of English can be divided into what may be called tense and lax sets”. (p. 98). These terms are really just labels used to designate two groups of vowels that behave differently in English words. Another expert also explained the same thing.

Odden (2005) said that, “Segmental phonology deals with how the features of one segment affect the features of another segment” (p. 228). That sought to distinguish between the different sound segments of English. Moreover, since these features were considered to be the qualities of sound segments, they are sometimes called segmentals (Birjandi and Nodoushan, 2005, p. 99).

It is also vital to note that speech is not a sketchy haphazard use of random sounds. Rather, it is a more or less continuous, unified, and organized use of sounds that form syllables which, in turn, form words, phrases, sentences, and so on.

1) Consonant

There are many consonants than vowels in English. Based on theory from Skandera and Burleigh (2005) that, all English sounds are made with air that is pushed up from the lungs. In the production of approximately two thirds of these sounds, the air-stream is obstructed in the throat, technically called the pharyngeal cavity or pharynx, or in the vocal tract before it leaves the body through the mouth or nose. These sounds are called consonants. Then, they also said, an important feature for the description of consonants is the exact place where the air-stream is obstructed. The place of articulation names the speech organs that are primarily involved in the production of a particular sound (p. 13).

Fasold and Linton (2006) stated that, general English consonants consist of twenty four phonemes, they are /p, b, m, f, v, θ, ð, t, d, n, s, z, l, r, ʃ, ʒ, ʒ, ʒ, k, g, ŋ, h, w, j/. (p. 22). According to Crystal (2008), consonants can be defined in terms of both phonetics and phonology. The sound of consonant made by a closure or narrowing in the vocal tract so that the air flow is either completely blocked and there are a little audible friction is

produced (p. 103). Meanwhile, consonants are sounds that involve a major obstruction or constriction of the vocal tract. Consonants are usually classified along three dimensions: voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation (Rogers, 2013, p. 19).

In addition, Birjandi and Nodoushan (2005), Consonants are created when the airflow is directly restricted, or obstructed. As such, pulmonary air cannot escape from the oral cavity without creating audible friction. Defining characteristics of consonants include: voicing, place of articulation, manner of articulation (p. 32). And according to Brinton, Laurel J (2010) A consonant is defined as a speech sound which is articulated with some kind of stricture, or closure, of the air stream.(p.23).

Moreover Odden (2005) stated that, consonant symbols are treating the place of articulation where the major constriction occurs as one axis, and treating properties such as voicing, being a continuant, or nasality as the other axis. Eleven places of articulation for consonants are usually recognized: bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal and laryngeal, an arrangement which proceeds from the furthest forward to furthest back points of the vocal tract. Manner of articulation refers to the way in which a consonant at a certain place of articulation is produced, indicating how airflow is

controlled: the standard manners includes stops, fricatives, nasals and affricates (p. 27).

Furthermore, Brinton (2010) gave explanation that, a consonant is defined as a speech sound which is articulated with some kind of stricture, or closure, of the air stream. Consonants are classified according to four features: first, the state of the glottis: in vibration (voiced) or open (voiceless), second, the state of the velum: lowered (nasal) or raised (oral), third, the place of articulation: the location where the stricture or place of maximum interference occurs and what articulators are involved and the last, the manner of articulation: the amount of stricture, whether it is complete, partial (called “close approximation”), or relatively open (“open approximation”) (p. 23).

Moreover, Kelly (2001) stated, consonants are formed by interrupting, restricting or diverting the airflow in a variety of ways. There are three ways of describing the consonant sounds; first the manner of articulation, second the place of articulation and third the force of articulation. The manner of articulation refers to the interaction between the various articulators and the airstream. Describing the consonant sounds in terms place of articulation gives more information about what the various articulators actually do. With regard to the force of articulation, the following terms are used: fortis or strong, and lenis or weak (p. 47).

Based on, delahunty, Gerald p, and james, garvey (201 0) Consonants include the sounds we represent as <p, b, t, d, m, n, f, v, s, z,l, r, h> in the ordinary alphabet. All consonants are produced by entirely or almost entirely stopping the airstream coming from the lungs. When we almost entirely stop the airstream we force it through such a narrow opening that the airflow at that point is turbulent and noisy.(p.91).

2) Vowels

Vowel and consonant are two things that different in the way that they are produced. But, they can not be separated. According to Delahunty (2010), “Vowels include the sounds we ordinarily represent as the letters <a, e, i, o, u>, as well as a number of other sounds for which the ordinary alphabet has no unique symbols. Vowels are distinguished from consonants in several ways” (p. 98).

When producing vowels the articulators are far enough. Meanwhile, J Brinton, M Brinton (2010) describe vowels are sounds articulated with no obstruction of the air stream, that is, with open articulation. There is lack of central closure of the air stream, though the tongue may come into contact with the teeth on the sides.(p.35), based on Rogers (2013) explained that English that English vowels are commonly divided into two categories: tense and lax. In English, the tense vowels are longer than the lax ones, usually produced a little higher and a little more to the

periphery of the vowel area than the corresponding lax vowels; however, the muscle of the vocal tract are not necessarily in state of greater tension during the production of tense vowels.(p. 71).

b. Secondary /Suprasegmental phonemes/ Prosody

The study suprasegmental extends the focus of inquiry to units that are longer than individual segments – syllables, words, phrases, and clauses to the features of sound that describe these units, specifically stress and intonation. Meyer (2009) of key importance to both stress and intonation is the notion of the syllable.(p.208).

In additions, Yavas (2011) stated that in the context of utterances, certain features such as pitch, stress, and length are contributing factors to the message. Such features, which are used simultaneously with units larger than segments, are called ‘suprasegmental’.(p.21)

1) Stress

Rogers (2000) defined stress is complex auditory impression which the listener perceives as making one syllable more prominent than its neighbours(p.94). A number of different things individually, or in combination greater loudness, higher pitch, greater length contribute to the characteristics. In other languages, stress may be created by using just one or two of the characteristics.

On our transcriptions of English, we will generally mark only three levels of stress: primary, secondary, unstresses.

Yavas (2011) stress can be defined as syllable prominence. The prominence of a stressed syllable over an unstressed one may be due to a number of factors. These may include (a) loudness (stressed syllable are louder than unstressed syllable), (b) duration (stressed syllable are longer than unstressed syllables) and (c) pitch (stressed syllable are produced with higher pitch than instressed syllable). Language and dialects (varieties) vary in which of these features are decisive in separating stressed syllable from the unstressed ones (p.21).

Moreover, Fasold, Linton (2006) Linguistic stress is a prominence relation between syllables: certain syllables are longer, louder, higher-pitched, or more clearly articulated than those around them. Just as we can generally count the syllables in a word, we can generally pick out the syllable that's most prominent: phonology, phonetics, syntax.(p.31).

Meanwhile, birjandi and nodoushan (2005) Stress is a term that we apply to words in isolation which have more than one syllable.(p.99). It refers to the property that certain syllables carry which makes them stand out from the rest of the word. It seems certain that stressed syllables are made with more effort than unstressed ones; the muscles in the lungs seem to expel air more

aggressively than for unstressed syllables. Before we identify what stress means, try this short exercise: Say this sentence aloud and count how many seconds it takes. Moreover, Ball, Rahily, joan (1999) We define the term 'stress' here as syllable prominence.(p.105). Prominence may, of course, derive from several phonetic factors such as increased length, loudness, pitch movement or a combination of these aspects.

2) Length

The second suprasegmental feature is relative length. Many factors influence how long it takes to articulate a given segment. Sometimes differences in vowel length are unintentional results of how different vowels are articulated. Low vowels, for which the mouth has to open wide, take longer to articulate than high vowels, for which little movement is necessary. In some languages, however, two segments may differ in length alone: the long segment and short counterpart are exactly the same, except that the former is (intentionally) held for a longer period of time, an extra “beat.” (Fasold, Linton, 2006, p. 28).

According to Skandera (2005) duration and length both refer to span of time during which a sound is sustained.(p.11). The term duration is usually restricted to phonetics, and is used for the absolute or actual time taken in the articulation of a sound. The final sound in the word see, for example, can be held for different

spans of time depending on the speaker, on the emphasis that is given to the word in the particular utterance, and on a number of other chance factors. The term length is usually restricted to phonology. It refers to relative time a sounds in the words fool and full are commonly described as a long u and short u, respectively.

The difference here is one of length. It can be seen as a phonological concept because the long u and short u have different functions within the English sound system. In other words, the difference in length can distinguish meaning, or least it can help to distinguish meaning. Many linguists therefore count length as a distinctive features. Why, then, do we not regard length as a distinctive feature in this manual, and list it with the phonologically relevant feature below? If listen carefully to the way the words fool and full are pronounced, we realise that is not just the length that distinguishes the two middle sounds, but also their quality. A difference in length is almost always accompanied by difference in sound quality, and appears that the different quality is much more significant for our different perception of the sounds. In fact, it is quite possible to pronounce the long u in fool shorter than the short u in full. Labels like “Long u” and “short u” can therefore be misleading. Thus, in this manual, we account length among the features that are only phonetically relevant.

3) Syllable

English speakers have little trouble counting the number of syllables in a word, but linguists have a harder time defining what a syllable is. One preliminary answer might be “a vowel and its surrounding consonants.” (Fasold, Linton, 2006, p. 30). Meanwhile, Harley (2006) “Syllables are an important phonological subunit.” (p.75)

B. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with the words, internal structure, and how words form. Morphology is then seen as the arrangement of these morphemes into a particular order or structure.

(Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011, p.1-2). In these explanations about morphology, the writer gives example of it. Books result from the concatenation of two morphemes book and -s. Item- and -process, as its name suggests, is an approach to morphology in which complex words from the operation of processes on simpler words. Working in an item- and -process model, we might say that books result when the lexeme book undergoes the function 'make plural'. In regular cases, the function will add the segments (photos, lions), which are realized as / -s / after most voiceless segments (giraffes), and as / əz / after sibilant and affricates (roses).

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways in which they are used in terms of variations. (Lieber, 2009, p.2). Meanwhile Huddleston and Geoffrey (2005) said that, morphology is the composition and internal structure of the word, the way that the structure determines the word meaning, and it combines to make larger units like phrases and clauses. In their book said that there is inflectional morphology deals with the difference between the shapes of the inflectional forms of variable lexemes. For example, if you want to make the end of the base.

Plural noun formation preterite verb formation

Suffixation dog + -s = dogs want + -ed = wanted

Modification goose modified = geese take modified = took

In another example, the two operations can combine, the plural wife -s is the form of wife by suffixation of -s and changing the final consonant of the base from f to v.

According to Fagan (2009), morphology is the structure of word. But it is not difficult for speakers of a language to segment utterances into words when writing. There is an example of this book, the term word is ambiguous. Which adds to difficulty. (p 54)

In addition Yule (2010), explain that "morphology is the study of forms, was originally used in biology, but since the middle of nineteenth century has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic elements used in language. "(P.67).

From definitions above, the writer can infer that morphology is the field of linguistics which deal with the relation between meaning and form, word formation, and the internal structure of words. It is also been use to describe the type of investigation and the way forms of words that analyses all basic element in language.

1. Morpheme

Morpheme is a morphological unit that can't be subdivided into smaller units, in the sense that words in a series of words have the same formal functionality and can't be divided again. Based on Akmajian, Demes, Farmer, and Harnish (2010) Morphemes are categorized into two classes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. A free morpheme can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase, such as the word tree in John sat in the tree. A bound morpheme cannot stand alone but must be attached to another morpheme like, for example, the plural morpheme -s, which can only occur attached to nouns, or cran-, which must be combined with berry (or, more recently, with apple, grape, or some other fruit). Certain bound morphemes are known as affixes (e.g., -s), others as bound base morphemes (e.g., cran-). affixes are referred to as prefixes when they are attached to the beginning of another morpheme (like re- in words such as redo, rewrite, rethink) and as suffixes when they are attached to the end of another morpheme (like -ize in words such as modernize, equalize, centralize). The morpheme to which an affix is attached is the base (or

stem) morpheme. A base morpheme may be free (like tree; tree is thus both a free morpheme and a free base) or bound (like cran).(p.20).

The smallest unit of form in the linguistics above is defined as a combination or combination of phonemes that contain meaning. thus it can be interpreted also that the morpheme of a small grammatical which has meaning in accordance with what is proposed Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) is "the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function." The terms 'morph' are sometimes used to refer specifically to the phonological realization of a morpheme. "(p.2). and according to yule (2006) also said that morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. (p.63).

Meanwhile, Booij (2007), stated that "morpheme is the morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the minimum linguistics unit with a lexical or grammatical meaning". For the example of the noun buyer, consists of two morphemes, buy and buy. The verbal morpheme buy is called free or lexical morpheme, because it can occur as a word by itself, whereas -er is an affix (a bound morpheme that can not function as a word on its own). (p. 8) morphemes are classified into two types, namely bound morphemes and free morphemes.

2. Kinds of morpheme

a) Free Morpheme

One variety of a morpheme is called free morpheme. Explained that free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone. Example: wipe and head. According to Katamba (1993), free morpheme is root which is capable of standing independently. (p.42) For example:

Man - pen - milk - bake

At - well - mall - run

Meanwhile, Yule (2010), free morphemes are can stan by themselves can generally be as a single word. (p.68) For example, open and tour. The free morpheme of English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc then they are used with bound morpheme attached. The basic word forms are technically known as stems.

b) Bound Morpheme

Based on Yule (2010), bound morphemes are the forms that can not stand alone and it is attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, and -s. (p 68). Another expert Lieber (2009), bound morpheme is the morpheme that can not stand alone such as un-, -ize, and \neg action. (p 33)

Morpheme like -ish, -ness, -ly, dis-, trans, and -un never word by themselves but are always parts of word. These affixes are bound morpheme. (Fromkin, 2000, p. 77). We know what each affix precedes

or follow morpheme. Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. Morphemes are the minimum linguistic sign in all languages and many languages have prefixes and suffixes. A morpheme that is a prefix in one language may be suffix in other and vice versa.

3. Word

The word is the smallest unit in the syntactic level, but in the word morphology is the largest unit. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words that are needed as a reference in analyzing the compound word. word refers to the physical relationships of a particular lexeme in both speech and writing. words can also be seen as representations of a lexeme associated with certain syntactic morphemes such as nouns, adjectives, time, gender, numbers, etc.

According to Akmajian, Demersh, Farmer, and Harnish (2010), words are playing an integral role in the human ability to use language creatively. Far from being a static repository of memorized information, a human vocabulary is a dynamic system. People can be add words at will. People also can even expand their meanings into new domains. (p. 13).

According to (Delahunty (2010) word are the units from which phrases are constructed. in ordinary written english they are generally operated from each other by spaces. all the items separated by spaces in this paragraph are words.(p.75). words can be created in a number of ways.

some, like cat, are internally quite simple. others are created by combining two or more words together to create another word. For example, rainfall is composed of rain and falls, all three are separated words. words created in this way are called compound

4. Word Class

Leech (2006) word is word class (traditional term, part of speech) is a set of word which form. a class in terms of their similarity of form, function and meaning. Another point types of word classes (p. 126):

a. Noun

The noun class includes such words as book, coat, dog, human, milk, freedom. nouns are traditionally viewed as words that denote persons, places, ideas, and things. (Delahunty,p.78, 2010), Yule (2010) stated, "Nouns are words used to refer to people (objects), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things." (p 82).

b. Verb

Verbs includes words words such as eat, leave, know, be have, own, cough. they are traditionally viewed as words that denote action and states of being. (Delahunty,p.78, 2010), According to Yule (2010), verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events

(Jessica is ill and has a afternoon throat so she can not talk or go anywhere). (p 82)

c. Adjective

Adjectives includes word such as old, wise, re, attractive, friendly. they denote qualities and are traditionally defined as words that modify nouns. (Delahunty,p.78, 2010), Based on Yule (2010), adjectives are words used, typically with nouns, it is provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience). (p 82).

d. Adverb

Adverbs includes wisely, attractively, regretfully, rapidly, wildly, knowledgeably, frequently. there are traditionally defined as words that modify verbs, though they also modify adjectives, adverbs, and sentence. (Delahunty,p.78, 2010), Yule (2010), adverbs are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday) .Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly I had a very strange experience yesterday). (p 82).

e. Preposition

According to (Delahunty, Gerald P, Garvey, James J (2010) prepositions include up, to, toward, along, by, with, onto. This denote direction, instrumentally and a number of other such

notions.(p.78). In Yule (2010), prepositions are words such as: at, in, on, near, with, use with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table , near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things. Pronouns are words (she, herself, they, you, you) used in place of noun phrases, they talk it belonged to you. (p 82).

5. Compound Word

Compound words is one type of formation or word formation or commonly called words formation in addition to clipping, blending, borrowing, conversion, reduplication, obreviation which is another type of word formation. the author in his research focuses on the study of compounding.

Adjective and noun words can be combined in the compound structure in various ways. when combined words are formed, they have a new meaning. one sure way to find out compound words is to use the English dictionary to find and study the combination.

English shares with many languages the ability to create new words by combining old words. For instance, blackbird is clearly formed from the adjective black and the noun bird. However, a blackbird is a different thing from a black bird. Firstly, blackbird denotes a particular bird species, not just any old bird that happens to be black; and secondly, female blackbirds

are brown, but a black bird has to be black. The expression blackbird is a type of word, just like thrush or crow, but it happens to consist of two words. It is therefore called a compound word. (Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen, and Spancer, 2009, p.148).

Spencer and Zwicky (2001) explain that a compound is a word which consist of two or more words. (p.66). they also explain that the compounds are subject to phonological and morphological processes, which may be composed or may be shared with other structures, wheter derived words or phrases, and their implications.

Plag (2002) rather loosely as the combination of two words to form a new word.(p.180). this definition contains two crucial assumptions, the first being thats compound consist of two (and more) elements, the second being that these elements are words.

Katamba and Stonham (2006) a compound word contains at least two bases that are both words, or at any rate, root morphemes.(p.55).for example: *teapot* comes from *tea* (noun) and *pot* (noun) and *hairdresser* comes from *week* (noun), *end* (noun).

Yule (2006) said there is a joining of two separate word to produce a single form.(p.54) Thus. *Lehn* and *wort* are combined to produce *lehnwort* in german. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is very common in language such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as frence and Spanish. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*,

wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjective (*good-looking, low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in a *fast food* restaurant or *full-time job*.

Moreover, Yule (2010) compound is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. (p.55). Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking, low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in a *fast-food* restaurant or a *full-time job*. This very productive source of new terms has been well documented in English and German, but can also be found in totally unrelated languages, such as Hmong (spoken in South East Asia), which combines *hwj* (“pot”) and *kais* (“spout”) to produce *hwjkais* (“kettle”). Recent creations are *paj* (“flower”) plus *kws* (“corn”) for *pajkws* (“popcorn”) and *hnab* (“bag”) + *rau* (“put”) + *ntawv* (“paper” or “book”) for *hnabrauntawv* (“schoolbag”).

Following Carstairs (2002) assured that compounds are words which are combined 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. 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 expression a *green house*, with its literal meaning, and a *greenhouse*, meaning a glass structure (not

usually green in colour) where delicate plants are reared. There is difference in sound corresponding to the difference in the meaning in the first expression the main stress is on *house*, while in the second the main stress is on *green*.

In compound word, each language has its own patterns, these may be quite varied. Nevertheless, every language place definite restrictions on the permissible those. One cannot put any two stems of language together and necessarily have a new word, for example, in English the word *line* and the conjunction *whether* are combined to form compound *line-whether*. English does have many compound words pattern, this in not one of permissible types.

From all statement above, it can be concluded that compound word is joining two or more words to produce a new meaning or single form and occurs when two or more words are combined into a morphological unit. Compound word are *bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed*. All these example are nouns, but can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking, low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*). As in a *fast-foodrestaurant* or *full-time job*.

1. Kinds of Compound word

Two or more words may be joined to form new, compound words.

English is very flexible in the kinds of combinations permitted,

According to (Fromkin Blair and Collins, 2009, p. 57) explain as the followings list of compound shows:

	Adjective	Noun	Verb
Adjective	<i>bittersweet</i>	<i>poorhouse</i>	<i>whitehose</i>
Noun	<i>headstrong</i>	<i>rainbow</i>	<i>spoonsfeed</i>
Verb	<i>carryall</i>	<i>pickpocket</i>	<i>sleepwalk</i>

He also states that when the two words are in the same grammatical category, the compounds will be this category: noun + noun – *girlfriend, fighter-bomber, paperclip, crane-driver*, adjective + adjective – *icy-cold, red-hot,, and wordly-wise*.

According (Fromkin, V., Rodman, R. and Hyams, N. 2011, p.61) explained that there are three kinds in spelling compound words:

a) Open

Open means that the compound words are spelled with space between the two words such as *day laborer, walking steak, filling cabinet etc.*

b) Hyphenated

Hyphenated defined as compound words with is spelled by using mark (-) to join to words together. For example: *cigarette-case, egg-up, self confidence etc.*

c) Close

Solid means that compound is spelled with no separation like *blackbird, rainbow, and pickpocket*.

C. Semantics

Informally, it is easy to take for granted to agree that heart of language is meaning. It can be mentioned that without meaning in a language would be like heaving and without brain or like heaving lungs without air, it is definitely useless. It is also the central to the experience of using language, as anyone knows in daily activity who has ever listened to people talking in unknown language. They often fail to express any meaning in a language and also often hard to understand about what they have said by words individually, without knowing the meaning of an utterance, it is hard to identify the separate words and the meaning also which constitute in it.

Saeed (2009) in the semantics book: second edition said that the scientific study of the meaning of the meaning of words and sentence is semantics, which is the one of the linguistics items. Since linguistics description is an attempt to reflect speaker's knowledge, the semanticist committed to describing semantic knowledge this knowledge allowed English speaker to know when sentences describe something. (p3). Hence, Yule (2010) agreed that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences in language. In semantic analysis common, it is

always focused on what the words mean in a sentence conventionally, rather than what speakers mean in an utterance(like George carlin) might want them to mean on particular occasion. This approach is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids trying to account for subjective or local meaning. Doing semantics is attempting to spell out what it is we all know when we behave as if we share knowledge of the meaning of a word, a phrase, of a sentence in a language. (p.112).

According to Kreidler (2004) defined that, “Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organize and express meanings.” (p. 3). Moreover Griffiths (2006) semantics the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from context of use, is descriptive subject. (p.15).

Meanwhile, Finegan (2008) “Semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines word and sentence meaning while generally ignoring context . By contrast pragmatic pays less attention to the relationship of word meaning to sentences meaning and more attention to the relationship of utterance to its context”.(p.179).

From all above opinion, can be drawn that semantics is the study of the meaning of both stand-alone words and words which are part of the overall sentence (Leech, 1981, p.9-19) in his book *The Study of Meaning* also explained about the types of meaning:

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is widely assumed that central communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential function of language. It is not to say that the concept of linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning is also called denotative or cognitive meaning. For example, the word of woman can be specified as + HUMAN, -MALE, + ADULT. Because the conceptual meaning studied in forms of contrastive features.

From the explanation above, the analysis of any sentence need to establish a phonological, syntactic, and semantics representation. The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide for a given interpretation of a sentence. So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major in every language.

2. Connotative Meaning

More of what is distinctive about conceptual meaning will appear when we contrast it with connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

Connotation is somehow incidental to language rather than an essential part of it. Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about, discussed, and controlled by user language. Connotations can arise between the meanings of synonyms and connotations can also appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and the emergence of a historical significance and descriptive. Connotative meaning is not specific to language, but is shared by other communicative systems like art and music.

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the target, exceed the contents above are purely conceptual. It opens like a connotative meaning only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is open.

3. Social Meaning

Social meaning is a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. In more local sense, social meaning can be called the illocutionary force. For example, whether it is to be interpreted as a request, an assertion, an apology, a threat, etc. The function an utterance performs in this respect may be only indirect related to its conceptual meaning. In the sentence I have not got a knife has the terms and meaning of an assertion and in social reality is if said to the waiter in the restaurant. It can readily take on the force of a request such as the place bring me a knife.

4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is the sort meaning, it is often explicitly the words used. Affective meaning is also largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotion. The categories of meaning-conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning of the meaning of the meaning. Reflected meaning is also called a taboo meaning. The process of a taboo contamination has accounted in the past for a dye out of the taboo sense of a word, for example Bloomfield explained the replacement of the cock in its farmyard sense by rooster as the influence of the taboo use of the former word.

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a. For pretty and handsome have the meaning of the linguist's term, collocate: pretty (girl, woman, flower, color, etc) and handsome (boy, man, car, overcoat, etc).

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning that communicated by the way in which a speaker, or writer organizes the message, in forms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt that an active sentence of the same passive equivalent.

D. Novel

Eagleton (2005)described, “a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. The truth is that the novel is a genre which resist exact definitions. The point about the novel, however, is not just that it eludes definitions, but that it actively undermines them.

Logan (2011) defines about the encyclopedia of the novel is an advanced desktop reference source on the novel as a literary genre.

International in scope, its articles focus on the history, terminology, and concepts essential to studying the genre. While available to the beginner the encyclopedia is aimed at a wider, more experienced audience. Its goal is to assist specialists, graduate students and teachers who are working in fields ancillary to their areas of expertise, and also to help interested general reader looking for detailed, reliable information. As the first reference source entirely devoted to the global history, theory, from of the novel, the encyclopedia offers extensive coverage of advanced concept in those areas.

According to Abrams (2003) define that, the term “novel” is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative. The novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelete: its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that novel is a book length story in prose fiction both deal with truths, problems conflict, and the aim is to entertain and to inform whose author tries to create the sense that, but not all novels are written in prose.

E. Reaserch of The Relevance

The writer found some research relevance in SI English Programme in STBA JIA library. the title is contrastive analysis of compound words between English and Indonesian in the economist magazine through etymological approaches.. It was written by Rita Mulliyana (043131.51114.044) and passed the exam in 2015. The writer wrote analysis contrastive field, her main theme is compound words in English and Indonesia languages. Her data setting is in the Economist magazine, Jakarta Post publishing, her science approaches is Etymology. She used the theories of Brinton, and carstairs. She took 30 data from the economist magazine. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research design and making table to show numbers of data.

While the writer wrote semantics field, the writer`s main theme is about compound words, too. But the writer has different approaches from Rita Mulliyana, the writer wrote about semantics elements in the compound words, like meanings, and stress, the writer`s data setting is in a novel, uses the theories of spencer and zwicky, katamba and yule. The writer took 30 data, and the methodology research of the writer is qualitative method.

Second, the research relevance in English Program in STBA JIA library. The tittle is the *STRESS, LENGTH AND INTONATION ANALISIS OF THREE PROSODY ELEMENTS IN THE 2 SONGS (LOVE ME DO AND DON'T LET ME DOWN) BY THE BEATLES*. It is written by Zainal Aripin (043131315211008) and passed the exam in 2015. He chooses the

song as data setting because the song very interesting thing to be researched and the singers are from English. His science about phonology. His research was held on the songs The Beatles, the song entitled “Love Me Do and Don’t Let Me Down”, by way listening on the song, then choosing word and sentence that will be researched. His research was started on January to June 2015. From all of the research was found some word and sentence on the songs which was used for the writer. From list of tables, written that the stress, length, and intonation which was used in the songs for researching and intonation which the most dominate on the songs such as look in the tables. He used the theories of Brinton, Nathan, and Katamba. He took 67 data in the 2 songs. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research design and making to show numbers of data,

The research has sameness about stress of word, But the writer’s has different approaches from Zaenal Arifin. The writer’s wrote about stress and meanings, the writer’s data setting is in a novel, uses the theories of rogers, the writer’s took 30 data, and the methodology research of the writer is qualitative method.

Third, the writer also found another relevance research in the internet. the title is ANALYSIS HYPHENATED COMPOUND WORD DALAM NOVEL THE TRUMPET-MAJOR KARYA THOMAS HARDY. This research made in University of Bandung by Aryana, Leonita Wahyu and passed in 2008. This research about hyphenated structure compound word,

word class is formed from combine words on the hyphenated compound word and also its meaning contained in the hyphenated compound word. Her data setting in novel. Her science about one of kind compound word. She used the theories of Ventura, Quirk dkk, and Baugh. She took 30 data from the novel. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research design and making table to show numbers of data.

The research has sameness with the main theme of title about compound words. But The differences from the writer's research are in the language and focused on hyphenated compound word only. The writer's data setting is novel, too. Use the theory Fromkin Blair and Collins, the writer's took 30 data, and the methodology research of the writer is qualitative method.

The last research that writer found is **PEMBENTUKAN COMPOUND WORDS PADA ISTILAH JURNALISTIK DALAM BUKU NON FIKSI CONVERGENCE JOURNALISM KARYA STEPHEN QUINN**. This research made in University of Bandung by Kailuhu, Grace Ester and passed in 2012. This research about compound word of journalistic terms, class word changes, and change in meaning morphologically and semantically. Her data setting in non fiction convergence journalism book. Her science about compound word. She used the theory Mcmanis, and Fabb she took 47 data from the book. The research has descriptive qualitative research design and making table to show numbers of data.

The research has sameness with the main theme of title about compound words. The differences this research to the writer's research is in the language. The writer's data setting is non fiction convergence journalism book the theories of spencer and zwicky, katamba and yule. The writer's took 30 data, and the methodology research of the writer is qualitative method.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

A. Method of The Research

1. Time and Place of The Research

In collecting the data of the research, the writer did the research from beginning of March 2018 and finished for four months. This research has some references as the theory of the research. The writer tried to find the references as the basic and theory of the research. The references were collected from many sources such as some books which the writer read from STBA JIA library and other university libraries, these places also become where the writer compiled the research. The writer also looks for some references from e-book, and the other sources from internet.

2. Kind of The Research

The objects of the research are stresses and meanings between compound word and phrasal word. The research analyzes the different stress and meaning between compound words and phrasal words. The writer used the type of descriptive qualitative research method. Taylor (2016, p. 7) explained that qualitative methodology refers in the broadest

sense to research that produces descriptive data people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior.

In line with the statement, Creswell (2009) defines that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of data. (p. 4).

In qualitative research. Can see different major characteristics at each stage of the research process: exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon; having the literature review play a minor role but justify the problem; stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way so as to participants experiences; collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained; analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger

meaning of findings; writing the report using flexible, emerging structure and evaluative, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias. (Creswell, 2012, p. 16)..

B. Procedure of The Research

After understanding of the role of systematical and arrange steps of the research, it comes the procedure of the research. The step as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic thing the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title. To formulate and to the limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. The research uses books of theories to strength and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, the implementation present analyzing stress and meaning between compound word and

phrasal word which can be found in the racketeer novel by John Grisham.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research the data analysis to be compose after giving the mark, to be gathered stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word.

b. Discussing with the counselor

Discussing with the first and second has been done every time to maximize the result of the research.

c. Revising result

During the analysis, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word in the racketeer novel from counselor I and counselor II. The counselor gave some correction on mistake in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapter. The result is based from all chapter in the research. The research can be concluded with stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word in the racketeer novel.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

In the collecting data, the writer did and collected the data from the novel. After that the writer identified by selecting compound word and phrasal word which have the stress and different meaning between both

The writer uses some technique in finishing this research which are library research and linguistics technique. In process of completing the research, the writer used JIA's library, Atmajaya University Library to obtain several information and data. The linguistics sources the writer used is obtained on several books in the library also.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research the writer used description analysis is a technique in describing. It also means that the writer tries to collect some references in some book which related with the paper.

There are some steps that the writer to pass this section, they are: collecting data on the novels, classifying data depend on the kind, identifying data by look at the form of words, analyzing data that following those theories and making result by editing. First, this step is done by reading and reviewing all the data so the researcher can identify the data which is needed. Second, after the collecting data, the writer select them. Third, the writer read the racketeer novel by John Grisham. Then, the writer identifies the function stress and the different meaning between compound word and phrasal word in the novel. Result, the writer analyzes the function stress and the different meaning between compound word and phrasal word.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

1. The primary Data

The process of the source of the primary data means the actual sources of the data during the event of data collection occur. It means the object of the research in this paper is stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word data which are found in the novel by John Grisham as the research data which supported by theories of stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word in phonology, morphology and semantic.

2. The secondary data

this is the second or other sources which had existed before the research was done like dictionary, text books, published research result, or website which support those primary data source.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the data analysis and the interpretation of research findings. The data are taken from The Racketeer Novel by John Grisham analysis consisting of three parts of chapter, Chapter I consist of 10 data, chapter II of consist of 12 data. And chapter III of consist 8 data. The writer finds 30 data for all the chapters.

Finding data in the *racketeer* Novel by John Grisham is analyzed according to some steps. The beginning step is choosing the compound word and phrasal words based on the data provided. Second step is describing those data based the findings of the stress of word. The last step is analyzing the meaning between compound word and phrasal words. The data are presented below:

B. Data Analysis

In the data of the research, they are analyzed the two chapter, two chapter of The Racketeer Novel by John Grisham which contains the different stress and meaning between compound word and phrasal word to make data interpretation of the data easily.

Chapter 1

Datum 1

There is no procedure, mechanism, obscure statute, technicality, *Loophole* ...
(C.1, P. 1, L.7)

That is loophole /'lu:phəʊl /as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (loop and hool), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element, *loop* word means a shape like a curve or circle made by a curving right round and crossing itself , and the *hole* means a hollow space in something solid or in the surface of something as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound d word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *a mistake in the way a law, contract* In this case the word sometime created from adjective and noun.

Datum 2

I received a **thick envelope** (C.1, P. 2, L . 13)

While the word a thick envelope /θɪk/'envələʊp/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: Thick and Envelope. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (Thick and Envelope). The main stress is in the second

word means envelope. The second stress is in the main word that is thick. Because of that remarking envelope is thick. These phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, mean a thick is difficult to move or carry means envelope means flat paper container used for sending letters. means semantically those words can be translated one by one.

Datum 3

Dug in for the *long haul* (C.1, P.2, L.18)

The term of long haul /ˌlɒŋ ˈhɔ:l / as the open compound word, Open compound words put two words together to create a new meaning but uses a space to separate them (long and haul), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the second element (/ˈhɔ:l /), long means here covering a great length and haul means to pull something. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *a difficult task that takes a long time and a lot of effort to complete*, created from Noun and noun.

Datum 4

And he *Sometimes...* (C.1, P.2, L.34)

The word of sometimes /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between

the both words (some and time), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element, *some* word means used with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns to mean 'an amount of', and the *time* means minutes / hours / years as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *at a time that you do not know exactly*. In this case the word sometime created from adjective and noun.

Datum 5

They are thoroughly institutionalized and cannot function on the *Outside*. (C.1, P.4, L.35)

The word of outside /,aʊt'saɪd/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (out and side), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element, *out* means away from the inside of a place or thing, this word is as the main stress. And the word *side* means either of the two halves of a surface. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *at a time that you do not know exactly*. In this case the word sometime created from adjective and noun.

Datum 6

A warm bed, three meals a day, **Health care...** (C.1, P.5, L.1)

The term of health care /'helθ keə(r)/ as the open compound word, Open compound words put two words together to create a new meaning but uses a space to separate them (Health and care), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element (/ˈhelθ/), means here health word, this word is as the main stress and the care word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *the service of providing medical care*. In this case the word health care created from Noun and verb.

Datum 7

Dionne made some **Beautiful Promises** (C.1, P.3, L.13)

On the word of beautiful promises /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ /'prɒmɪs/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: beautiful and promises. This phrasal word consist of the two words which created from noun and noun (beautiful and promises). The main stress is in the second word means promises and second stress in the beautiful word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means beautiful is a having beauty pleasing to the senses or to the mind and promises means to tell somebody that you will definitely do or

not do something, means semantically those words can be translated one by one.

Datum 8

I'm not implying this is a *Pleasant place*. (C.1, P.5, L.3)

On the term of pleasant place /'pleznt/ /pleis/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *pleasant* and *Place*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (pleasant and place). The main stress is in the second word means *place* and second stress in the *pleasant* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means pleasant is a enjoyable, pleasing or attractive and *place* means a particular position, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word *pleasant place* above is a fun place.

Datum 9

He spends most of it on *Junk Food*. (C.1, P.6, L.28)

The word of junk food /'dʒʌŋk fu:d/ as the open compound word, Open compound words put two words together to create a new meaning but uses a space to separate them (Junk and Food), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element (/ 'dʒʌŋk /), means here health word, this word is as the main stress and the care word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually

more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *food that is quick and easy to prepare and eat but bad for health*. In this case the word *Junk food* created from Noun and noun.

Datum 10

This is *Beautiful Country*.. (C.1, P.7, 32)

On the term of beautiful country/'bju:tɪfl/ /'kʌntri/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *beautiful* and *Country*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (beautiful and country). The main stress is in the second word means *country* and second stress in the *beautiful* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means beautiful is a pleasing to the senses or to the mind and *country* means a an area of land that has or has its own government and laws, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word *beautiful country* above is the beauty of a country.

Chapter 2

Datum 1

The place of my birth, *Childhood*, (C.2, P.9, L.15)

The word of childhood / 'tʃɪlɪdhʊd / as the compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (Child and hood), this compound word has different stress. Its

stress is in the first element, means here child word, this word is as the main stress and the hood word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound d word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *masa kanak-kanak*. In this case the word childhood created from Noun and noun.

Datum 2

wondering how I came to be a **Federal prisoner** ... (C.2, P.9, L.11)

On the term of federal prisoner / 'fedərəl/ /'prɪznə(r)/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: Federal and Prisoner. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from noun and noun (Federal and prisoner). The main stress is in the second word means prisoner and second stress in the federal word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means federal is a country which consists several states and prisoner means arrested person, means semantically those words can be translated one by one.

Datum 3

It's on Braddock Street, in the **Old Town**... (C.2, P.9, L.19)

On the term of old town /əʊld/ /taʊn/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *old* and *town*. This phrasal

word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (old and town). The main stress is in the second word means *town* and second stress in the *old* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means old is a of a particular age, and *town* means a a place with many houses, shops / stores. semantically those words can be translated one by one, Meant by the word *old town* above is the cities that have existed from a long time ago.

Datum 4

Former senators on the *Letterhead*.... (C.2, P.11, L.8)

The word *Letterhead* / 'letəhed / that is compound word. This word belong to compound word, because the word is written transcription means, there is no space between the both words (letter and head). This compound word has different stress. The stress is the first element, in here letter means is an alphabet written communication send to a person and the head word is the part of an organism which usually includes the eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function. They are melded together to reach the meaning of an organization printed at the top of writing paper. In this case the word created from noun and noun.

Datum 5

The *county bar* association did not invite them.. (C.2, P.10, L.26)

On the word of county bar /'kaunti/ /ba:(r)/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *county* and *Bar*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from noun and noun (county and bar). The main stress is in the first word means *county* and second stress in the *bar* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means *county* is an area and *bar* means place where you can buy and drink alcoholic and other drinks, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word *county bar* above is the local bar.

Datum 6

His felonious brother to take *kickbacks*... (C.2, P.11, L.12)

The word of kickback /'kɪkbæk/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (kick and back), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'kɪk/, *kick* means to hit somebody or something with your foot, this word is as the main stress. And the word *back* means the part of the human body that is on the opposite side of the chest, between the neck and the tops of the legs. Semantically this compound d word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to it's function, in this case the

meaning is: *money paid illegally to somebody in return for work*. In this case the word sometime created from adjective and noun.

Datum 7

We can talk *Face-to-face* (C. 2, P. 12, L. 16)

Face-to-face /,feɪs tə 'feɪs/ as the open compound word, hyphenated compound words place a hyphen between the two words. because it connects two words together with a hyphen (face, to and face), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first and third element (/,feɪs and 'feɪs/) this word is as the main stress and the care word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *involving people who are close together and looking at each other*. In this case the word health care created from adverb.

Datum 8

In *Downtown* Washington (C. 2, P 11, L. 12)

The word of *Downtown* / 'daʊntaʊn / as the compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (down and town), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'da/, means here child word, this word is as the main stress and the hood word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this

compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *typical of the center of a city*. In this case the word childhood created from Noun and noun.

Datum 9

He was thoroughly brainwashed by a *Lifetime...* (C.2, P.13, L,5)

The word of lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (kick and back), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'laɪf /, *life* means the ability to breathe, grow, reproduce, this word is as the main stress. And the word *time* means the minutes/hours /years. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *the length of time that somebody lives or that something lasts*. In this case the word sometime created from noun and noun.

Datum 10

Delmon's got a *Girl pregnant*. (C.2, P.15, 23)

On the word of girl pregnant /gɜ:l/ /'pregnənt/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *girl* and *pregnant*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from

noun and adjective (girl and pregnant). The main stress is in the second word means *pregnant* and the second stress in the *girl* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means *girl* is a female and *pregnant* means having a baby, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word *girl pregnant* above is women who are pregnant.

Datum 11

To buy such necessities as pen, writing tablets, *Paperbacks*... (C.2, P.16, L.28)

The word of paperback /'peɪpəbæk/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (paper and back), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'peɪpə /, *paper* means the thin material that you write and draw on and that is also used for wrapping and packing things. And the word *back* means the part of the human body that is on the opposite side of the chest, between the neck and the tops of the legs. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *a book that has a thick paper cover*. In this case the word sometime created from noun and noun.

Datum 12

his study in the *small home...* (C.2, P.13, L.24)

On the word of small home /smɔ:l/ /həʊm/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *small* and *home*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (small and home). The main stress is in the first word means *home* and second stress in the *small* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means *small* is not large in size, number, degree, amount and *home* means the house or flat / apartment that you live in, especially with your family, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word *small home* above is the little home.

Chapter 3**Datum 1**

His body was found in the *small basement..* (C.3, P.19, L.8)

On the term of **small basement** /smɔ:l/ /'beɪsmənt/ not compound word but phrasal word because it is written separately as the two words: *small* and *basement*. This phrasal word consists of the two words which created from adjective and noun (small and basement). The main stress is in the second word means *basement* and second stress in the *small* word. This phrasal words have lexical meanings, means this word can be meant or translated one by one word, means *small* is not large in size, number, degree, amount

and *home* means a room or rooms in a building, partly or completely below the level of the ground, semantically those words can be translated one by one. Meant by the word small basement above is *basement is small*.

Datum 2

The agents found the *Crime Scene*... (C.3, P.19, L.12)

The word of **crime scene** /'kraɪm si:n/ as the open compound word, Open compound words put two words together to create a new meaning but uses a space to separate them (crime and scene), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element (/ 'kraɪm /), means here *crime* word, this word is as the main stress and the scene word is as the secondary stress. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *crime scene the place where a crime has been committed and evidence may be gathered*. In this case the word health care created from Noun and noun.

Datum 3

She had been shot twice in the *Forehead* .. (C. 3, P. 21, L. 1)

Forehead is called primary stress with the stress on the first syllable and long phoneme in the second, that is /ɔ:/. **Forehead** / 'fɔ:hɛd / (adjective + noun) The word *forehead* in the sentence above is close form of compound word. This word belong to compound word because the word is written

transcription means, there is no space between the both words (fore and head). This compound word has different stress. The stress is the first element /'fɔ/, in here *fore* means is a front in advance. and the *head* word is the part of an organism which usually includes the eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function. They are melded together to reach the meaning of *the face above the eyes and below the hair*.

Datum 4

When properly sealed, was ***fireproof*** .. (C.3, P.22, L.1)

fireproof /'faɪəpru:f/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (fire and proof), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'faɪə/, *fire* means the flames, light and heat, and often smoke, that are produced when something burns. And the word *proof* means information, documents, etc. that show that something is true. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *able to resist great heat without burning or being badly damaged*. In this case the word sometime created from noun and noun.

Datum 5

When properly sealed, was fireproof, **Waterproof**.. (C.3, P.22, L.2)

Waterproof. /'wɔ:təpru:f/ as the close compound word, because the word is written in a united transcription means there is no space between the both words (water and proof), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element /'wɔ:tə/, *water* means a liquid without color, smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, rivers and seas, and is used for drinking, washing. And the word *proof* means information, documents, etc. that show that something is true. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *that does not let water through or not be damaged by water*. In this case the word sometime created from noun and noun.

Datum 6

A single fingerprint **Footprint** .. (C.3, P. 23, L.11)

Footprint / 'fʊtprɪnt / (noun + noun) The word Footprint in the sentence above is close form of compound word. This word belong to compound word because the word is written transcription means, there is no space between the both words (foot and print). This compound word has different stress. The stress is the first syllable / 'fʊ/, in here *foot* means is the lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or animal stands. and the

print word means to produce letters, pictures, etc. on paper using a machine that puts ink on the surface. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function. in this case the meaning is: *a mark left on a surface by a person's foot or shoe or by an animal's foot.*

Datum 7

The front row among her children and ***Grandchildren.*** (C.3, P.24, L.9)

Grandchildren /'græntʃaɪld/ (adjective + noun) The word grandchildren in the sentence above is close form of compound word. This word belong to compound word because the word is written transcription means, there is no space between the both words (grand and child). This compound word has different stress. The stress is the first syllable /'græn, in here *grand* means is the impressive and large or important. and the *child* word means a young human who is not yet an adult. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function. in this case the meaning is: *a child of your son or daughter*

Datum 8

The investigation hit *Dead ends*.... (C.3, P.25, L.33)

The word of *Dead ends* /,ded 'end/ as the open compound word, Open compound words put two words together to create a new meaning but uses a space to separate them (dead and end), this compound word has different stress. Its stress is in the first element (/ 'end/), means here *ends* word, this word is as the main stress and the *dead* word is as the secondary stress. *Dead* means no longer alive, and end means the final part of a period of time, an event, an activity or a story. Semantically this compound word has new meaning and it cannot be meant one by one word, means not lexically translated. The meaning is usually more to its function, in this case the meaning is: *a road, passage, etc. that is closed at one end.* In this case the word *dead ends* created from Noun and noun.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to the data analysis which has been analyzed in three chapters of The Racketeer Novel By John Grisham. three chapters found 30 data which stresses and meaning between compound and phrasal words. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table

The result of the compound words and phrasal word found in The *Racketeer* By John Grisham.

NO	WORD KINDS	Chapter			Percentage
		1	2	3	

					Total	
1	Compound Words	6	8	7	21	71%
2	Phrasal Words	4	4	1	9	29%
TOTAL					30	100%

From the analysis of 30 data in the novel *The Recketeer* by John Grisham about stress and meaning between compound words and phrasal word. Compound words the writer found 21 data compound word with percentage 71% and phrasal words 4 data phrasal words the writer found 9 data with percentage 29%. The chapter 1 until chapter 3 the writer found 30 data and the whole percentage becomes 100%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

This chapter will discuss about the conclusion for all the chapters, especially between the questions of research in the chapter and the analysis in the chapter four. After having analysis at the chapters before, it can be said by Carstairs who said that compounds are words which are combined 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. For the further conclusion, the writer writes explanation as follows:

1. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that compound words are a combination of two basic words that ultimately have a new meaning. While phrasal word is a combination or pair of various words in English that have meaning but are not patterned Subject + Verb (S + V).
2. The pronounce and stress of compound word in the first syllable and phrasal word stress on the last word.
3. The difference of phrasal word with lexical meaning and compound word does not use lexical meaning.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing and giving conclusion analysis of compound word and phrasal words. The researcher has some suggestions to the readers, as follows:

1. For reader,

It is suggested that the student of English department should also read it in order to get knowledge and broad their perception. In reading the novel, readers should not only know the storyline in the novel, but also found different stresses and meaning between compound word and phrasal word in the novel.

2. for the teachers

They should teach student about different stresses and meaning between compound word and phrasal word, because it has one of important to know in studying language. Teacher need start by giving example some. They should as the student to memorize them and practice how to know them in real communication.

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BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Bekasi on 23 July 1993, her mother is Husnawati and Father is Aripin. She is the eldest daughter of three children and educated at 02 Elementary School Kranji in 2000-2005. She continued studying to Al-Alawiyah Madrasah Tsanawiyah in 2005. She continued studying to Al-Istigotsah As-Salafi Ma'had 2009-2011.

After she graduated, she applied requirements company and became a operator production at PT. Praskarsa Alam Segar. In 2012, During her job at the company, she continue her study to joined the School of Foreign Language – JIA Bekasi at English Department.

Her hobby is travelling and cooking. She likes travelling because when she go to another places, she will get new friends and als get unforgettable story to her self. Sometimes, she make a new food with her recipe and give it to her friends. Nice food are indicating the feeling well of the chef.

