



## AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORD IN SNOW QUEEN 3 MOVIE

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**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to determine the structure of English compound word and to find out the type of compound word that is often used in Snow Queen 3 movie. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. The data of research was taken from Snow Queen 3 Movie which was collected by downloading, reading, observing, capturing and registering. With data analysis are identification, classification, description, and explanation. Data were analyzed based on the theory from Plag, 2002 and O'Grady & Guzman, 1996. The results show, there are several types of compound word, namely: found a word classified in *compound verb*, 3 words classified in *compound adjectives*, 12 words belonging to the *compound nouns* that used by the characters in Snow Queen 3 Movie. Furthermore the most dominant type of compound word that often used in that movie is *compound noun*. In short, this research shows that there are many types and structure of compound word that can be analyzed more deeply to improve our new knowledge and vocabulary.

Keywords: Compound, English, movie, subtitle, word

### INTRODUCTION

In this era English is not only an international language but English is a global language because language itself can be a communication tool that used by every living thing as a form of conveying information and ways to interact with one another around the world. That is why language can be a symbolized as an identity. All about language can we learn specifically in linguistic. It happened because linguistics is the scientific study of language that involves the form of language, the meaning of language and language in context (Wikipedia, 2019).

In linguistics, the signs of language consist of four different levels. They are phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. As one of the types of linguistic, morphology is one of the unique part of linguistic. We can see it, while we were learning morpheme that is study about how the word was formed, we also have to learn the syntax because it has a relation to the structure of the word. Morphology is the study of formed and structure of words. Morphology

can involve a mental systems that is involved in linguistic branches that are related to words, internal structures and how they are formed (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011: 2).

In morphology there is a morphological process. The morphological process produces some types of word-formation which are also as the part of morphology courses. Those types of words formation are inflection, derivation, cliticization, suppletion, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, acronym and initialism. According to Plag, the most productive type of word formation process in English is compounding (2003: 169). According to Yule (2006:54), compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.

Not like the other part of formation word, compounding catches the researcher's interest about how two or more words in different words can be combined to be one word but still meaningful because unlike the other part of formation word that do not use a different word. Only compounding that use a different word to produce a new meaning. Compound words can be found in many things around us. It can be found in articles, textbooks, novels, magazines, journal, newspapers or dictionaries or even from the movie. The topic can be about sport, politic, health, education, friendly, relationship and so on.

Nowadays movie is one of the favorite things for people around the world that can be accessed it easily from internet. The researcher choose Snow Queen 3 movie as a media to analyze, because it is one of the popular Russian movies discussed recently. Based on the researcher's temporary observation, Snow Queen 3 movie has an interesting story that tell about the importance of family and helping.. This film has a funny and tense dialogue. However, it was very difficult to determine compound words in this dialogue because of ignorance about the formation of words that are difficult to determine.

Therefore, we need to learn more because it might be very difficult to understand the movie unless we find the meaning of compounding in an English dictionary. For this reason, this research was conducted to make a positive contribution to students. We can easily find compound words spoken by characters in the movie to improve and add our new vocabulary, besides that we can find out how compound words are formed. It can be said that by conducting this study students not only get entertainment but also knowledge to understand the plot and story of the movie itself. According to the explanation above, it becomes the background of the researcher to choose the title " An Analysis of English Compound Words in Snow Queen 3 Movie".

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Morphology**

Morphology is the study of formed and structure of words. Morphology involves mental systems that are involved in linguistic branches that are related to words, internal structures and how they are formed (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011: 2).

### **Morpheme**

Words are not the smallest unit of language because a word can be separated into smaller units, called morphemes. According to Yule (2006: 63), the morpheme is a minimum unit of meaning or function of grammar. This causes the morpheme cannot be divided into even smaller units so that the word is not the smallest unit of language because words can be separated into morphemes.

### **A. Free Morpheme**

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone which does not require another morpheme because it already has meaning. According to O'Grady and John (2016: 102), morphemes that can be their own words are called free morphemes.

### **B. Bound Morpheme**

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone because it must be helped by a free morpheme to have meaning. For example, the word *rainy* consists of free morpheme *rain* (which means drops of water from clouds) and bound morpheme *-y* (referring to full of rain).

### **Word Formation**

The process of words is called the word formation process (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006: 86). The word formation process uses existing words that create new words. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), there are several types of word formation. the types of word formation are as follows:

#### **A. Inflection**

Inflectional processes are the morphological processes that add grammatical information to existing words. It means inflection add grammatical information of a word such as past, present, progressive, future, singular, or plural. Inflection is most often expressed via affixation (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016:115).

#### **B. Derivation**

Derivation uses an affix to build a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016:107). In the derivation, a word that is attached to an affix will have change in the word meaning or the word category.

#### **C. Cliticization**

Cliticization is the word formation process of a word becomes a clitic. A clitic is another class of bound morphemes which may be appended to independent words (Katamba, 1993:245).

#### **D. Suppletion**

Suppletion is a total change of a word. According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016:120), suppletion replaces a morpheme with an entirely different morpheme in order to indicate a grammatical contrast.

#### **E. Compounding**

Compounding is the process of creating the new word by combining two or more words. According to Yule (2006:54), compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.

### **F. Conversion**

According to O'Grady & Archibald (2016:122), conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category.

### **G. Blending**

Blending is a type of word formation process that creates a new word by combining parts of two or more already existing words in the same language.

### **H. Clipping**

Clipping is a process that shortens words. According to O'Grady and John (2016:123), clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables.

### **I. Acronyms and Initialism**

The acronym is an abbreviation in the form of the combination of initial Letters or syllables in a phrase or a word, for example, *VIP* for *Very Important Person*. While the initialism is written without spaces or periods between them and spoken letter by letter. Initialisms are pronounced as a series of letters rather than as a word (O'Grady and John, 2016:126).

### **Compound Word**

In English, compound words are a process of word formation that is often found in everyday life because this is usually very productive if used in technical languages. Some researchers have defined compound words differently according to their different perspectives. Rubba (2004) argues that 'compound words are words formed from two or more simple or complex words (eg landlords, red-hot, window cleaners) '. For Cornelius (2008) argues that 'compound words are the most easily identified multimorphic words consisting of several parts'. This means that some of the morphemes or words identified by other linguists), and semantic meanings (where he mentions that combinations of such words consequently lead to the creation of words that "obtain meaning from the combination of its components" ).

In a compound word, several free morphemes are combined; produce words that often get meaning from a combination of components. And according to Libben (2006): Compound words may have two representations in the mental lexicon that are overall words that look like monomorphemic words or as combined words with two or more monomorphemes. This shows that someone cannot obtain the semantic position of a compound word unless someone combines the components. With this, the researcher can say that a compound word is a word consisting of two or more smaller words which means cannot be described by taking each word separately or simply. With the contributions of linguists above, it can be said that compound words are word formation processes that involve combining complete word forms into a single combined form.

### **The Forms of Compound Word**

There are three ways of writing compounds. Sometimes it is written with an intervening hyphen (hyphenated compound), sometimes as separated word (open compound) and sometimes as single word (closed compound) (O'Grady, 1997:153).

### **A. Hyphenated Compound.**

This also called as unit modifier, that is a simply combination of two words joined by a hyphen or hyphens. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but also separates the component of words; thus, it gives the understanding, readability and ensures correct pronunciation. Words that are hyphenated mainly to express the idea of a unit and to avoid ambiguity. For example; shell-like, long-term, well-to-do, low-water, East-central, etc.

### **B. Open Compound**

Open compound or usually written in separated word. It is a combination of two words that are so closely associated. They convey the idea of single concept but are spelled as unconnected words. For example; fruit juice, high school students, banana spilt, rocking chair, etc.

### **C. Closed Compound.**

Closed compound word defined as the combination of two words written in a single word. For example; Blackbird, Blackboard, Greenhouse, etc.

### **The Types of Compound Word**

There are three types of compound word according to McCharthy (2002: 60). They are compound verb, compound adjective and compound noun.

#### **A. Compound verbs**

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

- verb–verb (VV): stir-fry, freeze-dry
- noun–verb (NV): hand-wash, air-condition, steam-clean
- adjective–verb (AV): dry-clean, whitewash
- preposition–verb (PV): underestimate, outrun, overcook

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

#### **B. Compound adjectives**

Adjectives formed by compounding are usual to find. There are some variety of types that exist which may be distinguished according to their structure:

- noun–adjective (NA): sky-high, coal-black, oil-rich
- adjective–adjective (AA): grey-green, squeaky-clean, red-hot
- preposition–adjective (PA): underfull, overactive

As with verbs, it is the type with the preposition *over* as its first element that seems most productive, in that new adjectives of this type, with the meaning 'too X', are readily acceptable.

### **C. Compound nouns**

Compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words that indeed the commonest type of compound in English. There are some variety of types that exist which may be distinguished according to their structure:

- verb–noun (VN): swearword, drophammer, playtime
- noun–noun (NN): hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer
- adjective–noun (AN): blackboard, greenstone, faintheart
- preposition–noun (PN): in-group, outpost, overcoat

It is with nouns that compounding really comes into its own as a word forming process in English. That is not surprising. Most compound nouns in English are formed by nouns modified by other nouns or adjectives. It is important for distinguishing compound nouns from noun phrases.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Keegan (2009:11) as cited in Herman (2017:72) stated that “Qualitative research explores questions such as what, why and how, rather than how many or how much; it is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring”. The researcher uses qualitative research as the procedure to analyze the data.

### **Data Source**

The source of data in this research was the subtitle in the movie of snow queen 3. The subtitle covers all the conversation and the script of subtitle taken as the data in this research

### **Data Collection**

The data of this study were collected in several steps:

1. Downloading the movie and subtitle of the movie
2. Watching the movie
3. Collecting all the script in the subtitle
4. Identifying the script in the types of compound

### **Data Analysis**

There are several steps to analyzing data, namely: Firstly, close compound words found were identified by checking the whole data carefully and looked up in some compound dictionary whether the data were compound words or not. Secondly, was classified the data based on the formation word that used on some related theories that proposed in the previous chapter. Thirdly was described the data based on the types of compound word. Finally was explained how the compound words were formed followed by their structure that determined the use of compound words by writing them in paragraph.

## FINDINGS

### A. Compound Word

After analyzing the script in the subtitle movie, the researchers found some compound word in the movie. It can be seen in the following table 1.

**Table 1 Types of Compound Word**

No.	Types of Compound	Minute or Time	Compound Word
1.	Compound Verb	16.45-16.48	Understand
2.	Compound Adjective	2.40-2.27	Fearsome
3.		17.03-17.05	Halfway
4.		42.41-42.43	Trustworthy
5.		5.00-5.09	Sideshow
6.	Compound Noun	7.32-7.35	Countryside
7.		11.35-11.37	Mountainside
8.		11.38-11.39	Moonlight
9.		35.34-35.37	Battlefield
10.		35.34-35.37	Grandfather
11.		50.16-50.18	Sunset
12.		50.56-51.00	Locomotive
13.		1.03.21-1.03.24	Superhero
14.		1.03.21-1.03.24	Supervillain
15.		1.03.33-1.03.37	Superpower
16.		1.11.23-1.11.30	Schoolgirl

### B. Compound Verb

**Table 2 Morphological Process of Compound Verb**

No.	Compound Verb	Structure of Compound Verb
1.	Understand	Under + Stand (Preposition) (Verb)

The word 'understand' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between preposition (under) and verb (stand) become verb (understand). This compound verb found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “ I just don’t **understand** how Kai can be like that” .

### C. Compound Adjective

**Table 3 Morphological Process of Compound Adjective**

No.	Compound Adjective	Structure of Compound Adjective
1.	Fearsome	Fear (Noun) + Some (adjective)
2.	Halfway	Half (Adjective) + Way (Noun)
3.	Trustworthy	Trust (Noun) + Worthy (Adjective)

**1. Fearsome**

The word 'fearsome' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (fear) and adjective (some) become verb (fearsome). This compound adjective found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “You would look much more **fearsome** , if you had a gun or sword in your hand”.

**2. Halfway**

The word 'halfway' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (half) and noun (way). This compound adjective found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “She travelled halfway around the world”.

**3. Trustworthy**

The word 'halfway' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (trust) and adjective (worthy). This compound adjective found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “There is one **trustworthy** way though find out.

**D. Compound Noun**

**Table 4 Morphological Process of Compound Noun**

No.	Compound Noun Word	Structure of Compound Noun
1.	Sideshow	Side (Noun) + Show (Verb)
2.	Countryside	Country (Noun) + Side (Noun)
3.	Mountainside	Mountain (Noun) + Side (Noun)
4.	Moonlight	Moon (Noun) + Light (Noun)
5.	Battlefield	Battle (Noun) + Field (Noun)
6.	Grandfather	Grand (Adjective) + Father (Noun)
7.	Sunset	Sun (Noun) + Set (Noun)



No.	Compound Noun Word	Structure of Compound Noun
8.	Locomotive	Loco + Motive (Adjective) (Noun)
9.	Superhero	Super + Hero (Adjective) (Noun)
10.	Supervillain	Super + Villain (Adjective) (Noun)
11.	Superpower	Super + Power (Adjective) (Noun)
12.	Schoolgirl	School + Girl (Noun) (Noun)

### 1. Sideshow

The word 'sideshow' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (side) and verb (show). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is "I feel more like a circus **sideshow** act like a singing dong".

### 2. Countryside

The word 'halfway' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (country) and noun (side). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is "tomorrow we will speaking in another grade school in the **countryside**".

### 3. Mountainside

The word 'mountainside' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (mountain) and noun (side). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is "I'm off the **mountainside**".

### 4. Moonlight

The word 'moonlight' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (moon) and noun (light). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is "feeling like in the **moonlight**".

### 5. Battlefield

The word 'halfway' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (battle) and noun (field). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is " long time ago my grandfather died on the **battlefield**".

### 6. Grandfather

The word 'grandfather' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (grand) and noun (father). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is " long time ago my **grandfather** died on the battlefield"

### 7. Sunset

The word 'sunset' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (sun) and noun (noun). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “How even we make it before **sunset**?”.

### 8. Locomotive

The word 'locomotive' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (loco) and noun (motive). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “Look at the head! **alocomotive** made of ice!”

### 9. Superhero

The word 'superhero' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (super) and noun (hero). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “ I didn’t if I was a **superhero** or supervillain”.

### 10. Supervillain

The word 'supervillain' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (super) and noun (villain). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “ I didn’t care if I was a superhero or **supervillain**”.

### 11. Superpower

The word 'superpower' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between adjective (super) and noun (power). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “The only reason I studied legends was to find a way to obtain **superpowers**”.

### 12. Schoolgirl

The word 'schoolgirl' is called compound because the word is a combination of word classes between noun (school) and noun (girl). This compound noun found in the sentence of Snow Queen 3 movie. That is “ He is going to cause will make the snow queen look like a sweet little **schoolgirl**”.

Based on the data analyzed above, the researchers found that the type of compound word that often used in Snow Queen 3 Movie is compound noun. They called as compound word because the word comes from two different words that combine to be a single word with a new meaning and from that analysis we can see that *compound noun* is often used in Snow Queen 3 movie.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the structure of compound word contained in Snow Queen 3 movie, there are 1 compound verb with the structure is *preposition + verb*, 3 compound adjectives with the structures are; *Noun + Adjective*, *Adjective + Noun*, and *Noun + Adjective* and 12 compound nouns with the structures are ; *Noun + Verb*, *Noun + Noun*, *Noun + Noun*, *Noun + Noun*, *Noun + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, *Adjective + Noun*, and *Noun + Noun* that used by the characters of Snow Queen 3 movie. Furthermore the most dominant type that often use in that movie is *compound noun*.

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