

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF COMPOUND WORDS IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S NOVEL ROMEO AND JULIET

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyze three types of compound words based on Booij, 2005 theory and two meanings of compound words based on Ullman, 2002 theory. This study applied by using descriptive qualitative approach. The source of data of this study is collected from William Shakespeare's novel Romeo and Juliet. The writer found 12 data which were categorized into endocentric compound words, 26 data of exocentric compound words, and 21 data of copulative compound words. The result of this study is to analyze the data based on the types of compound words in William Shakespeare's novel Romeo and Juliet. On the whole, the writer would like to suggest that compound words is necessary. Therefore, the writer hopes that this study might be the readers' reference in learning compound words moreover in analyzing the compound words of literary works particularly novels.

Keywords: *Compound Words, Novel, Types of compound words.*

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in the process of social interaction (Rozy, 2014: 1). Language is not only used in oral communication but also it is used to communicate such as writing form the information or giving the information by mass media. Language is not simply a means of communicating information (Trudgill 1984: 140).

So, language is used both as a medium in giving information and as means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.

In language, there are many important components which are used to make the communication successful, such as: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Morphology is the study of the word formation processes of language (Siegel, 1974: 12).

According to Srijono (2010: 30), there are seven studies in morphological processes, they are addition or affixation, reduplication, replacement, stress and tone replacement, suppletion, and compound words. The study discusses specifically about compound words. Lieber, (2009: 4), states that Compound are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems.

Compound words can be found both in any text form around us, for example in articles, textbooks, novels, magazines, newspaper, or dictionaries. Novel is the modern version in the long narrative (Abrams, 1957: 14).

From previous study that the writer had read, Compound Words in Robert James Waller's Novel The Bridges of Madison County, by Manosmitta (2021). The result of this research indicates there are 3 types of compound words used in The Bridges of Madison County novel. There are endocentric compound words, exocentric compound words, and copulative compound words. Also, there are 4 processes of compound words used in The Bridges of Madison County novel. There are noun compound words, verb compound words, adjective compound words, and adverb compound words.

William Shakespeare's Novel Romeo and Juliet. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime. It has written in 1597, published by First Folio of 1623, and printed by John

Danter. *Romeo and Juliet* has been adapted numerous times for stage, film, musical, and opera venues (Mowat and Werstine, 2004: 5).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 1-2), morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Leong and Parkinson (1995: 237), says morphology is the study of the hierarchical and relational aspects of words and the operation on lexical items according to word formation rules to produce other lexical items.

Plag (2003: 133), defines compound words (sometimes also called composition) as the combination of two words to form a new word. So, it becomes a single entity and it has a new meaning. However, compound is word formed by combining roots and the much smaller category of phrasal words, are items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as word (McCarthy 2002: 59).

According to Booij (2005: 79-80) there are three kinds of compound words:

1. Endocentric Compound Words. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010: 139), stated that in endocentric compound words, the meaning of the entire word is a subset of the meaning of the lexeme that serves as the head. The head of compound words is usually termed as the rightmost morpheme which is placed in right-hand of the word. So, endocentric compound words are the words whose meanings are indicated by the head of compound words where the meaning of the semantic head is a hyponym of the meaning of the entire compound words. Therefore, the meaning of compound word is indicated by the head of compound.
2. Exocentric Compound Words. Headless compounds which is also known as exocentric compounds are compound which do not contain element that function as the semantic head which is modified by the unhead element (Katamba, 1993: 319). This means that the lexical category or meaning is not determinable from the head of the word. So, exocentric compound words are headless compound words which do not contain any element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element.
3. Copulative Compound Words. According to Bauer (2003: 327), Copulative compound is a compound which denotes an entity made up of the various parts listed in the form. It is also the compound words in which two words are couple or conjoined. Briefly, copulative compound words are formed with two or more words which have a coordinate relationship which are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

RESEARCH METHODS

In completing this study, the writer applies descriptive qualitative method to analyze and interpret the data, where it does not use any statistical data or formulas, but focusing on the quality and relates it to the concept, theories, meanings and characteristics attached to the subject of the research. The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. Therefore, the writer will describe and investigate any types of Morphological Analysis of Compound Words in William Shakespeare's Novel *Romeo and Juliet*. In collecting the data, the writer applied some steps such as:

1. Reading William Shakespeare's novel *Romeo and Juliet* as the main source of data.
2. Marking the data by underlining the compound words in William Shakespeare's novel *Romeo and Juliet*.
3. Listing the compound words found in William Shakespeare's novel *Romeo and Juliet*.

4. Classifying the data into the types of compound words.

Besides, the writer will also apply some steps related to analyzing the data of this research:

1. Collecting the data from William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.
2. Classifying the data from the novel based on the types of compound words.
3. Rechecking and making sure all data are well organized.
4. Drawing conclusion as the result of the research.

On the other hand, the source of data is all compound words in William Shakespeare's Novel *Romeo and Juliet*, which consists of 5 chapters and 146 pages. In this study, the analysis of the data will only focus on the types of compound words found in William Shakespeare's Novel *Romeo and Juliet*. The writer takes some theories about morphology, word formation, compound words, and also the types of compound words. The writer takes some information about William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* from books.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the writer found out that there are 3 types of compound words: endocentric compound words, exocentric compound words, and copulative compound words. There are 12 endocentric compound words are found in the novel. It is because the head of compound word show the meaning of it. And also 26 data of exocentric compound words are found in the novel. Those data belong to exocentric compound words as the compound words not influenced by the head of compound instead of having own meaning. In copulative compound words, it is found out that there are 21 data in which have been identified, which is because the head of the compound words dominates the entire word.

Endocentric Compound Words

Endocentric Compound Words	Modifier	Head
daylight	day	light
anything	any	thing
nothing	no	thing
markman	mark	man
madman	mad	man
gentleman	gentle	man
everything	every	thing
tonight	to	night
forefinger	fore	finger
sometime	some	time
highway	high	way
churchyard	church	yard

Based on the data above, the word *daylight* is composed of *day* and *light*. The word *day* means a particular period of the past or an era and *light* is the natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible. In this case, the word *daylight* has *day* as the modifier and *light* as the head. Thus, *daylight* means the natural light of the day. In this case, the word *daylight* has *day* as the head and *light* as the modifier, which indicates the meanings of the whole word. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the

word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the analysis, there are two words existing in the word *sometime* namely *some* which means unspecified amount of number or used to refer to someone or something which is unknown or unspecified and *time* means the indefinite continued progress of existence and events in the past, present and future regarded as the whole. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, the word *sometime* has the meaning of unspecified or unknown time. It is because the word *sometime* has *some* as the head and *time* as the modifier, which indicates the meanings of the whole word. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the analysis, the word *forefinger* is derived from two words *fore* which means as being in situated or placed in front and *finger* means any of the long, thin, separate parts of the hand, especially those which are not thumbs. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, the word *forefinger* has the meaning of the front finger next to the thumb. It is because the word *forefinger* has *fore* as the head and *finger* as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word *chuchyard* consists of *church* and *yard*. The meaning of *church* is a building used for public Christian worship and *yard* is an area of land immediately adjacent to one or more building. In this case, the word *chuchyard* has *church* as the modifier and *yard* as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, *chuchyard* means an area surrounding a church. It is because the word *chuchyard* has *church* as the head and *yard* as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word *madman* consists of *mad* and *man*. The meaning of *mad* is very enthusiastic about something or someone or mentally disturbed and *man* is a human being of either sex or a person. In this case, the word *madman* has *mad* as the modifier and *man* as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, *madman* means a human being who is mentally disturbed. It is because the word *madman* has *mad* as the head and *man* as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word *tonight* consists of *to* and *night*. The meaning of *to* is approaching or reaching a particular condition and *night* is the period from sunset to sunrise in each twenty-four hours or the period between afternoon and bedtime. In this case, the word *tonight* has *to* as

the modifier and night as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, tonight means on the present or approaching evening or night. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word gentleman consists of gentle and man. The meaning of gentle is having or showing a mild, kind, or tender temperament or character and man is a human being of either sex or a person. In this case, the word gentleman has gentle as the modifier and man as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, gentleman means a human being with tender temperature. It is because the word gentleman has gentle as the head and man as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word anything consists of any and thing. The meaning of any is one or some of a thing or number of things no matter how much or how many and thing is used to introduce or emphasize an important point. In this case, the word anything has any as the modifier and thing as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, anything means any emphasis used to indicate number of things. It is because the word gentleman has gentle as the head and man as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word highway consists of high and way. The meaning of high is great or greater than normal, in quantity, size or intensity and thing is a road, track, path or street for travelling along. In this case, the word highway has high as the modifier and way as the head. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Thus, highway means a greater path or street for travelling along. It is because the word highway has high as the head and way as the modifier. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound word or also known as headed compound word because the meaning of the word can be denoted by its head which is placed on the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Based on the data above, the word everything consists of every and thing. The meaning of every is used to refer to all the individual members of a set without exception and thing is used to introduce or emphasize an important point. In this case, the word everything has every as the modifier and thing as the head. So, everything means all thing without exception. It can be exactly seen that the head of compound word always show the meaning of the word. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as endocentric compound or also known as headed compound, because the meaning can be denoted by its head which is placed in the right-hand of the word. Therefore, the compound word is written as one word where there is no separation by spaces or any punctuation because these words are not used together, but they are accepted as a real word.

Those compound word belongs to endocentric or headed compound words examining from the types of compound words. It is because the referent of the compound is always the same as the referent of its head. The head of compound word always show us the meaning of the word.

Exocentric Compound Words

Exocentric Compound Words
maidenheads
kinsmen
afternoon
underneath
mishapen
forsworn
ladybird
fortnight
wormwood
hoodwinked
midwife
sweetmeats
cupboard
anywhere
forehead
household
topgallant
cockatrice
bankrout
heartsick
mistlike
henceforth
meantime
housewife
wayward
loggerhead

Based on the analysis, the word kinsman consists of kins which means a person's relatives collectively, while man means a human being of either sex or a person. In this case, those two words create a new word kinsman. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the whole meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in kinsman do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is a human being's relatives collectively but a man who is one of a person's blood relations.

Based on the analysis, the word households consists of house which means a building for human habitation, especially one that is living in by a family or a small group of people, while holds means an act or manner of grasping something. In this case, those two words create a new word households. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the whole meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of

compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in households do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a house or a building for a small group of people but a house and its occupants regarded as a unit.

Based on the analysis, the word loggerhead consists of two words logger which means a person who fells trees for timber or lumberjack while head means a person in charge of something. In this case, those two words create a new word loggerhead. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in loggerhead do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a person who is in charge of felling the trees but a foolish person.

Based on the data, midwife has two words mid which means denoting the middle, while wife means a married woman considered in relation to her spouse. In this case, those two words create a new word midwife. However, the word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in midwife do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a married woman denoting the middle but a person typically a woman trained to assist woman in childbirth.

Based on the data above, the word bankrout consists of bank and rout. The meaning of bank is a financial establishment that invests money deposited by customers, pays it out when required, makes loans at interest, and exchange currency and rout is a disorderly retreat of defeated troops. In this case, those two words create a new word bankrout. However, the word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in bankrout do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a disorderly retreat of any financial establishment but as bankrupt.

Based on the data above, the word heartsick consists of heart and sick. The meaning of heart is a hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system by rhythmic contraction and dilation and sick is affected by physical or mental illness. In this case, those two words create a new word heartsick. However, the word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituent. The constituents in heartsick do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a physical or mental illness in the hollow muscular organ but being despondent typically from grief or loss of love.

Based on the analysis, the word ladybird consists of two words lady which means a woman which is used to be as a polite or old-fashioned form of reference while bird means a person of a specified kind character. In this case, those two words create a new word ladybird. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the

meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in ladybird do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a woman with a specified kind character but a beetle that preys on the beech scale insect. Based on the analysis, the word cupboard consists of two words cup which means a small bowl-shaped container for drinking from, typically having a handle while board means a both thin and flat piece of wood or other stiff material used for various purposes. In this case, those two words create a new word cupboard. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in cupboard do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a person who is not a flat piece of wood used for drinking but a cabinet or small recess with a door typically shelves which is used for storage.

Based on the analysis, the word wormwood consists of two words worm which means any of a number of creeping or burrowing invertebrate animals with long, slender soft bodies and no limbs while wood means the hard fibrous material that form the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub which is used for fuel or timber. In this case, those two words create a new word wormwood. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituent. The constituents in wormwood do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a hard fibrous material where the creeping or burrowing invertebrates are but a woody shrub with a bitter aromatic taste which is a state of source of bitterness or grief.

Based on the analysis, the word sweetmeats consists of two words sweet which means having the pleasant taste characteristics of sugar or honey, not salty, sour or bitter while meats means the flesh of an animal especially a mammal as food. In this case, those two words create a new word wormwood. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituent. The constituents in sweetmeats do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not the pleasant taste of the flesh of an animal but an item of confectionary or sweet foods.

Based on the analysis, the word maidenheads consists of two words maiden which means a woman which is a girl or young woman especially an unmarried one while head means is the upper part of the human body, or the front or the upper part of the body of an animal, typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck and containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs. In this case, those two words create a new word maidenheads. The word does not have any constituent regarded as head or modifier. Since the head of the compound word does not influence the meaning, instead of having its own meanings. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in maidenheads

do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not the upper body of an unmarried woman but virginity.

Based on the data above, the word *meantime* consists of *mean* and *time*. The meaning of *mean* is a condition, quality or course of action equally removed from two opposite usually unsatisfactory extremes and *time* is a point of time as measured in hours and minutes past midnight or noon. Those two words create a new word *meantime*. It can be seen that the compound word is not influenced by the head of compound. However it has its own meaning. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in *meantime* do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a point of time in a condition but meanwhile or while something else is happening. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in *meantime* do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is not a point of time in a condition but meanwhile or while something else is happening

Based on the data above, the word *housewife* consists of *house* and *wife*. The meaning of *house* is a building for human habitation, especially one that is lived in by a family or small group of people and *wife* is a married woman considered in relation to her spouse. Those two words create a new word *housewife*. It can be seen that the compound word is not influenced by the head of compound. However it has its own meaning. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as exocentric compound, because the meaning of compound does not have a correlation from the words combination or the semantic head is not explicitly expressed but by its constituents. The constituents in *housewife* do not have a head-modifier semantic relationship since the meaning is a small group of married woman in a building but a woman whose main occupation is caring for her family, managing households affairs, and doing housework, while her husband or partner goes to work.

Overall, these words make their own meaning. So, the semantic head is not explicitly expressed to the meaning. Based on the explanation, the compound word refers to exocentric compound words.

Copulative Compound Words

Copulative Compound Words
interchanging
pathways
eyesight
Copulative Compound Words
earthquake
crowkeeper
moonshine
coachmakers
deathbed
schoolboys
highmost
loathsome
fiddlestick
ratcatcher
torchbearer
bridegroom

headstrong
healthsome
sweetheart
packthread
barefoot
chambermaid

It is shown that the word crowkeeper consists of crow and keeper. The meaning of crow is a large bird with mostly glossy black plumage and keeper is a person who manages or looks after something or someone. Afterward, those words create a new formed word crowkeeper which means a person who employed to scare of crows. From syntactic point of view, however, the word crowkeeper is headed, but the couple elements (crow + keeper) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word crowkeeper is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning

Earthquake consists of earth which means the planet on which all living things live and quake means a shake or tremble especially of the earth. Afterward, the two words form a new word earthquake which means a shake or tremble on the planet which all living things live. The word earthquake is headed based on syntactic point of view, but the couple elements (earth + quake) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. It shows that earthquake is categorized as copulative compound words.

It is shown that the word moonshine consists of moon and shine. The meaning of moon is the natural satellite of the earth which is visible chiefly at night by the reflection light from the sun and shine is giving out a bright light of the sun or another source of light. Afterward, those words create a new formed word moonshine which mean foolish talks or ideas. From syntactic point of view, however, the word moonshine is headed, but the couple elements (moon + shine) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word moonshine is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. It shows that moonshine is categorized as copulative compound words.

Torchbearer consists of torch which means a portable means of illumination such as a piece of wood or cloth soaked in tallow or an oil lamp on a pole which is sometimes carried ceremonially and bearer means a person or thing that carries or holds something. Afterward, the two words form a new word torchbearer which means a shake or tremble on the planet which all living things live. The word torchbearer is headed based on syntactic point of view, but the couple elements (torch + bearer) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. It shows that torchbearer is categorized as copulative compound words.

It is shown that the word fiddlestick consists of fiddle and stick. The meaning of fiddle is a violin especially when used to play folk music and stick is a thin piece of wood that has fallen or been cut from a tree. Afterward, those words create a new formed word fiddlestick which mean a bow used to play the fiddle. From syntactic point of view, however, the word fiddlestick is headed, but the couple elements (fiddle + stick) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word fiddlestick is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word schoolboys consists of school and boys. The meaning of school is an institution for educating children and boys is male children or young man. Afterward, those words create a new formed word schoolboys which mean boys attending the school. From syntactic point of view, however, the word schoolboys is headed, but the couple elements (school + boys) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word schoolboys is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word headstrong consists of head and strong. The meaning of head is the upper part of the human body, or the front or upper part of the body of an animal, typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck, and containing the brain, mouth and sense organs. And the meaning of strong is having the power to move heavy weights or being able to withstand great force or pressure. Afterward, those words create a new formed word headstrong which means wearing nothing on the feet. From syntactic point of view, however, the word barefoot is headed, but the couple elements (head + strong) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word headstrong is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word bridegroom consists of bride and groom. The meaning of bride is a woman on her wedding day or just before and after the event and groom is a man who is getting married. Afterward, those words create a new formed word bridegroom which mean a man on his wedding day just before it or a short of time after it. From syntactic point of view, however, the word bridegroom is headed, but the couple elements (bride + groom) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word bridegroom is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word barefoot consists of bare and foot. The meaning of bare is uncovering a part of the body or other thing so it is exposed to view it and foot is the lower extremity of the leg below the ankle on which a person stands and walks. Afterward, those words create a new formed word barefoot which means wearing nothing on the feet. From syntactic point of view, however, the word barefoot is headed, but the couple elements (bare + foot) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word barefoot is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word eyesight consists of eye and sight. The meaning of eye is each of pair of globular organs in the head through which living thing see and sight is the power of seeing. Afterward, those words create a new formed word eyesight which means a person's ability or power to see. From syntactic point of view, however, the word barefoot is headed, but the couple elements (sight + sight) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word eyesight is classified as copulative compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

It is shown that the word sweetheart consists of sweet and heart. The meaning of sweet is having the pleasant taste characteristics of sugar or honey which is not salty, sour or bitter and heart is a hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system of rhythmic contraction and dilation. Afterward, those words create a new formed word sweetheart which mean a person who is always very kind. From syntactic point of view, however, the word sweetheart is headed, but the couple elements (sweet + heart) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head that dominates the entire word. Based on the types of compound word, the word sweetheart is classified as copulative

compound words, because they have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that the writer had done, the writer concludes that overall, it might be concluded that each type of compound words can be found in the novel *Romeo and Juliet*. In this case, endocentric compound words are those words which have the modifier and the head words, while exocentric compound words are those which semantic head is not explicitly expressed instead of having its own meanings. Last but not least, copulative compound words in which the head of the word dominates the entire words. Therefore, those three types of compound words can be obviously found from *Romeo and Juliet* novel. Over those three types of compound words, the writer found that exocentric is the most dominant type of compound words in *Romeo and Juliet* novel.

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