

## COMPOUND WORDS IN THE LAST FOUR CHAPTER OF THE NOVEL “HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER’S STONE”

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**Abstrak:** Permasalahan yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis-jenis compound words yang digunakan dalam empat bab terakhir novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis compound words yang terdapat dalam novel tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa compound words yang ditemukan pada Bab Empat Belas hingga Bab Tujuh Belas novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. Analisis data didasarkan pada teori word formation dan compounding yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (2010), Bauer (2001), dan Lieber (2009). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 66 compound words yang berhasil diidentifikasi. Data tersebut terdiri atas 43 compound nouns, 21 compound adjectives, dan 3 compound adverbs. Berdasarkan bentuk ortografinya, compound words tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi 21 closed compounds, 20 open compounds, dan 25 hyphenated compounds. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa compound nouns merupakan jenis compound words yang paling banyak digunakan dalam empat bab terakhir novel tersebut. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa compounding merupakan salah satu proses pembentukan kata (word formation) yang penting dalam novel untuk menciptakan kosakata yang bermakna dan bervariasi.

**Kata Kunci:** Morfologi, Pembentukan Kata, Kata Majemuk, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, Yule, Bauer, Lieber.

**Abstract:** The problem discussed in this study is the types of compound words used in the last four chapters of the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the types of compound words found in the novel. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from compound words found in Chapters Fourteen to Seventeen of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. The analysis was based on the theories of word formation and compounding proposed by Yule (2010), Bauer (2001), and Lieber (2009). The results of the study show that 72 compound words were identified in the data. They consist of 47 compound nouns, 22 compound adjectives, and 3 compound adverbs. Based on their orthographic forms, the compounds are classified into 24 closed compounds, 20 open compounds, and 28 hyphenated compounds. The findings indicate that compound nouns are the most frequently used type of compound word in the last four chapters of the novel. Therefore, it can be concluded that compounding is one of the important word-formation processes used in the novel to create meaningful and varied vocabulary.

**Keyword:** Morphology, Word Formation, Compound Words, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, Yule, Bauer, Lieber.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A novel or storybooks are one of interesting media to read (Herina, 2018). Novel has some function for human being such as giving information, entertainment, and others. In novel, they use interesting language and easy to understand because not only traders, public figures or teachers but also young children, teenagers, students and others read novel. The use of vocabulary in the novel must be in accordance with the genre of the novel. Therefore, novels must have standard in informal writing, however sometimes new words can be creating without realizing it. The process of word formation is usually called by morphology.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies of the forms of words, and the ways in which word are related to other words of the same language Anderson as cited in Herina (2018) Morphology is a study of the formation of a word, which in this morphology discusses and examines the ins and outs of the function of changing word forms, both grammatical functions and semantic functions (Lieber, 2009). This opinion is also supported by (Haspelmath & Sims,

2013) who says that morphology is the study of systematic variation which can be found in word form or meaning. Another definition of morphology according to (Haspelmath & Sims, 2013) is that morphology is a combination of morphemes that are capable of producing words. In morphology, we will get learning about how to form a word and understand new words that we have never heard of before.

Related to morphology, morpheme takes the basic part in linguistics. (Carstairs-mccarthy, 2002) says morphemes are smaller parts of words, for example, the word repost in the sentence "I repost my cat picture" on Instagram consist of two morphemes. One minimal unit of the word repost is post, and another one is re-, which is having meaning 'again'. Such morphemes are calling bound morphemes, in contrast to free morphemes, which do occur on their own. They also use a rule of word-formation. This word-formation is the origin of a new word appearing. Words are the most basic units of language (Carstairs-mccarthy, 2002). Therefore, we can see that the word is an important thing that cannot be separating in language. This is also supported by O'Grady and Guzman

cited in (Herina, 2018) who said that there is no other thing that exceeds the importance of a word in a language. Words in language also always experience changes and developments along with the development of the times. There are many ways to create a new word to be using in a language. One of them is by studying word formation.

Word formation is a process of changing words through various formulas that allow the formation of a new word (Yule, 2010). The formation of this word has occurred and is still happening in our daily lives. Yule (2010) also argues that this word formation is human evolution and innovation based on creativity and needs. This word formation is composed of existing morphemes and then makes a new word that has a new meaning. According to Trask (1997), word formation process is a way to construct new words from existing materials. Then Hacken & Thomas (2013), word formation process is how to produce the new words based on some rules. The formation of this new word is structuring based on certain rules where these rules always function in the formation of other new words. These existing rules are absolute. Several kinds of word formation processes are follows: Coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms,

multiple processes, and affixation (Yule, 2010).

We can take the example of compounding as a form of word formation. According to Yule (2010) compound is a combination of two separate words into one word. Lieber (2009) has same opinion to Yule, which states compound words are words consisting of two or more base, roots, and stems. For example, the word round which means shaped like a circle or cylinder and about which means on the subject of concern (Oxford Dictionary), combine to produce roundabout which means to be all around (someone or something) (Oxford Dictionary). The result of the compounding word often refers to three types of words, which is noun, a verb, or an adjective (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016).

In this research, researcher choose the Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone as the first series of Harry Potter novel to be an object of this research because this novel rich with new words formed through morphological process, one of which is compound. This novel is one of the bestselling novels that most of the people in the world have read. It can be seeing from the number of translated version in more than a hundred languages in the world, and it has been adapted into several movies and TV series. This novel tells the story of the adventures of a teenage wizard

named Harry Potter and his best friends, Ronald Bilius Weasley and Hermione Jane Granger, who are students at the Hogwarts School of Magic. The core story in these movie centers on Harry's attempt to defeat the evil black wizard Lord Voldemort, who has the ambition to become an immortal being, conquer the world of magic, control non-magicians, and destroy anyone who blocks his path, especially Harry Potter. This is a fictional story written by British writer Joane Kathleen Rowling known as J.K Rowling. This is one of the most famous classic children novels in the world, its popularity gets along in all generations in the world. The Harry Potter series employs a range of word formation processes to create new words and phrases that reflect the magical nature of the wizarding world. One such process is compounding, where two or more words are combining to create a new word.

The reason for choosing teaching materials is because teaching materials are the main means that support the learning process. Teaching materials can also be interpreted as a supporting factor in the learning process. Without teaching materials, educators will be less than optimal in delivering learning materials. Affixation as a teaching material can certainly increase the understanding of students towards the mastery of material about affixation.

Learning materials delivered by educators using the media as a support for the learning process is very important, for example with the use of novel media. Novels can be a good medium to use in the learning process. The selection of media can make learners feel comfortable during learning activities. In addition, in the use of these media learners not only get cognitive knowledge but also other knowledge. From the explanation, The Last Four Chapters Of The Novel "Harry Potter And The Sorcerer's Stone" it is expected to be used as an alternative to teaching materials related to compounding materials.

## **II. METHOD**

The qualitative research design was applying in this study. According to Sugiyono (2010), in qualitative, the researcher is the researcher instrument itself. Researcher used descriptive qualitative method to answer the question in this research. Qualitative research is a research that focuses on quality or the most important thing in good or service (2023, 2021)(Sidiq et al., 2019). Likewise, Sugiyono (2015) said that qualitative method is a research that conducted naturally and is qualitative in collecting the data. (Hancock, n.d.) Hancock (2007) said that qualitative research is usually concerned with social phenomena.

This phenomenon is categorizing by moloeng cited in Martia (2021) such as behaviours, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc.

Based on the explanation by experts above, the researcher has conclude that the qualitative research is qualitative research help us to better interpret and understand about social phenomena. In this research, the researcher have chosen to use descriptive qualitative method because researcher will described the phenomenon of the language used in the last four chapters of the novel "harry potter and the sorcerer's stone" especially about compounding. Descriptive method meant that the data would describe in words description.

In this research, the researcher selected Chapters 14: Norbert The Norwegian Ridgeback, 15: The Forbidden Forest, 16: Through The Trapdoor, and 17: The Man With Two Faces of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone as the source of data rather than analyzing all seventeen chapters in the novel. This selection was based on purposive sampling, as these chapters represent the climax and resolution of the story, where the plot becomes more complex and the interactions among characters become more intensive.

In this research, the researcher employed the documentation technique to collect the data. According to Sugiyono (2018), documentation is a technique of

collecting data from written documents, books, archives, journals, letters, reports, or other recorded materials related to the research. Since the data of this study were taken from a literary work, namely Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, documentation was considered the most appropriate technique because the researcher collected the data directly from the written text.

The researcher also verified each compound word using authoritative English dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and the Cambridge Dictionary, to confirm its lexical status, spelling, and meaning. In addition, reliable linguistic references available through Google Search were consulted to compare the classification of the identified compound words with existing linguistic discussions and references. This process helped ensure that the identified compound words were consistent with accepted linguistic usage.

### **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Research Result**

To facilitate the analysis and presentation of the findings, the data are divided into four sections based on the chapters analyzed, namely Chapter 14, Chapter 15, Chapter 16, and Chapter 17 of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. In each section, the compound words are

identified and analyzed according to Lieber's (2009) theory of compounding. Furthermore, the findings in each chapter are summarized by presenting the Types Based on Grammatical Category and Types Based on Orthographic Forms of compound words found in that chapter before discussing the overall findings of the study. The analysis of compound words is presented chapter by chapter to provide a more systematic and organized discussion of the findings.

Based on the analysis of Chapter 14, a total of 13 compound words were identified. All of the data belong to Compound Nouns (CN), while no Compound Verbs (CV), Compound Adjectives (CA<sub>Adj</sub>), or Compound Adverbs (CA<sub>Adv</sub>) were found. In terms of orthographic forms, the data consist of 4 Closed Compounds (CC) and 9 Open Compounds (OC), whereas no Hyphenated Compounds (HC) were identified. These findings indicate that the compound words in this chapter mainly function as nouns referring to people, places, and objects in the story.

Based on the analysis of Chapter 15, a total of 22 compound words were found. The data consist of 11 Compound Nouns (CN), 10 Compound Adjectives (CA<sub>Adj</sub>), and 1 Compound Adverb (CA<sub>Adv</sub>), while no Compound Verbs (CV) were identified. Regarding their orthographic forms, there are 5 Closed Compounds (CC), 4 Open

Compounds (OC), and 13 Hyphenated Compounds (HC). The dominance of hyphenated compounds in this chapter reflects the author's extensive use of descriptive compound adjectives to portray characters, objects, and situations in the narrative.

Based on the analysis of Chapter 16, 7 compound words were identified. The findings include 4 Compound Nouns (CN), 2 Compound Adjectives (CA<sub>Adj</sub>), and 1 Compound Adverb (CA<sub>Adv</sub>), whereas no Compound Verbs (CV) were found. In terms of orthographic forms, the data consist of 4 Closed Compounds (CC) and 3 Hyphenated Compounds (HC), while no Open Compounds (OC) were identified. These results show that the chapter mainly employs compound nouns and compound adjectives to describe characters, places, and events.

Based on the analysis of Chapter 17, a total of 24 compound words were identified. The data consist of 14 Compound Nouns (CN), 9 Compound Adjectives (CA<sub>Adj</sub>), and 1 Compound Adverb (CA<sub>Adv</sub>), while no Compound Verbs (CV) were found. Regarding their orthographic forms, there are 8 Closed Compounds (CC), 7 Open Compounds (OC), and 9 Hyphenated Compounds (HC). These findings indicate that compound nouns remain the most frequently used type of compound word in this chapter, whereas hyphenated

compounds are commonly used to provide detailed descriptions of characters and objects. The variety of compound forms contributes to the richness of vocabulary and the descriptive style of the narrative.

## **Discussion**

This finding is clearly reflected in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. As a fantasy novel, the story introduces many unique names for magical creatures, places, objects, and activities that do not exist in everyday life. Examples include Homework, Gamekeeper, Hospital Wing, Quidditch Match, Astronomy Tower, Countercurse, Headmaster, Hogwarts Express, and Unicorn Blood. These compound nouns function as labels that help readers identify important elements within the magical world. Without these compound nouns, many concepts in the story would require longer explanations. Therefore, compound nouns become the most productive category because they provide concise and meaningful names for fictional concepts.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that compound words play an important role in constructing the magical world of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. The dominance of compound nouns reflects the author's need to create names for fictional characters, places, creatures, magical objects, and events. At the same time, the

frequent use of hyphenated compounds shows that descriptive expressions are essential in presenting detailed imagery and helping readers visualize the magical settings and events. These findings are consistent with Lieber's (2009) theory, which explains that compounding is one of the most productive word-formation processes in English, particularly in the formation of nouns and descriptive modifiers.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that compound words are widely used in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, particularly in Chapters 14–17. Using the theory of compound words proposed by Lieber (2009), this research identified a total of 66 compound words. These compounds were classified into four grammatical categories: compound nouns (CN), compound verbs (CV), compound adjectives (CA<sub>Adj</sub>), and compound adverbs (CA<sub>Adv</sub>). The findings show that compound nouns are the most dominant type, with 43 occurrences (65.2%), followed by 21 compound adjectives (31.8%) and 3 compound adverbs (4.5%). Meanwhile, no compound verbs were found in the analyzed data. These findings indicate that the author

mainly uses compound nouns to name characters, places, magical creatures, objects, spells, and events, while compound adjectives are commonly used to provide detailed descriptions of characters, magical objects, colors, physical appearances, and situations. Compound adverbs appear only occasionally to express direction or manner. The absence of compound verbs suggests that verbal compounding is not a productive word-formation process in the selected chapters of the novel.

In terms of orthographic forms, the analysis shows that the compound words consist of 21 closed compounds (31.8%), 20 open compounds (30.3%), and 25 hyphenated compounds (37.9%). Among these forms, hyphenated compounds are the most frequently used, followed by closed compounds and open compounds. The high frequency of hyphenated compounds reflects the author's tendency to use descriptive expressions, particularly compound adjectives such as well-known, old-fashioned, blood-red, golden-brown, last-minute, and best-played. These compounds make the descriptions more

vivid and specific throughout the story. Closed compounds, such as homework, headmaster, classroom, countercurse, and windowsill, generally function as established lexical items that are written as single words. Meanwhile, open compounds, such as Hospital Wing, Quidditch Match, Astronomy Tower, and Hogwarts Express, function as single lexical units although they are written as separate words.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that compound words play an important role in enriching the vocabulary and descriptive style of the novel. The frequent use of compound nouns supports the creation of the magical world by providing names for fictional places, magical creatures, objects, and activities, while compound adjectives contribute to creating detailed and vivid descriptions that help readers visualize the settings, characters, and events more clearly. In addition, the variety of orthographic forms shows that English compounding is flexible in representing meaning through closed, open, and hyphenated forms depending on their lexical and grammatical functions.

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