

Endocentric and Exocentric Compound in Infinite Album by Deep Purple

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Abstract

Morphology is a sub-branch of linguistics that deals with word and the system related to word. Compounding as one of the word-formation is a morphology phenomenon in which two words enjoined as one. This research focuses on the process of compound words in the song lyrics of Infinite album by Deep Purple. Qualitative-descriptive research is used to analyze and describe the meaning type of the compound words. Writer uses theories from several experts such as Ingo Plag, Laurie Bauer, Geert Booij, Francis Katamba, Carstairs-McCarthy and Martin Haspelmath, to analyze the meaning type of compound words. There are 37 identified compounding from the entire album with various format, lexical head and meaning type. Endocentric is the most dominant compounding with 31 compounding (83.78%), and exocentric occurs 6 times (16.22%).

Keywords: Compound Words, Compounding, Morphology, Song Lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to understand complex communication, studies must be done by language expert known. The study on language is called Linguistics. Linguistics is a field that studies pronunciation, form, meaning and structure of word or sentence. A sub-discipline of linguistics that studies of words, structure, forms, and classes of words is called morphology. Morphology studies the structure of word internally, how it formed in smaller pieces, and how words are formed. Morphology deals with smallest unit in language which is word. Word can be simple and complex. Simple word is word that has one morpheme and has meaning. Complex word is word that can be divided into smaller unit (Booij in Noumianty, 2016:3)

In English morphology, there is a phenomena of word play. Words are enjoined, cut, shortened, or sometimes replaced by certain words that represent similar meaning or object to express effectiveness, ambiguity or specific meaning in conversation. Linguists call such phenomena as formation of word.

Yule in Rahayu (2010:1) categorizes these phenomena such as Multiple-process, derivation, back-formation, coinage, compounding, blending, acronyms, conversion and borrowing.

Compound word or compounding, is an expression by taking two or more existing words, enjoining them to create a new expression. Matthew in Noumianty(2016:3) states that compound word is a process of combining two or more simple lexeme. Policewoman is made of police and woman, bitter-sweet is made of bitter and sweet, red zone is made of red and zone.

Compound word sometimes is confused with certain word phrases such as noun phrase, verb phrase, or adjective phrase, due to unfamiliarity to recognize the word. For example, “Jane is female police”. Jane is described as a police with female gender, but female police is classified as noun phrase. On other hand, “Jane is a policewoman”, in this sample, Policewoman is a compound word and gives same definition with female police. Another example, “Catherine wears a red jacket”, red jacket is a simple noun phrase, a jacket with red colour. Compared with “Pesanggrahan is registered as Covid-19’s red zone”, Red zone is a compound word, because the word red means danger. Next example, “Love can give you bitter and sweet experience”. Bitter and sweet are separated, and it makes the sentence ineffective. If its written as, “Love can give you bitter-sweet experience”, bitter and sweet are enjoined yet gives the same meaning and more effective. From the sample above, compound word is very effective enhance the language skills.

Compounding word is the most popular word formation in english yet holds the most controversy in linguistics analysis (Plag in Noumianty, 2016:3). Because compound words are sometimes written in open, close or hyphenated form due to inconsistency in english orthography (O’grady and Dobrovolsky in Noumianty, 2016:3). From previous example, Policewoman is a closed form, Bitter-sweet is hyphenated, and Red zone is open form.

Like normal words, compounding also has lexical category. The lexical category is usually identified by the head word. Due to english syntax, modifier-modified system, the head word is usually placed on the right side (Katamba, 1993:305). Policewoman is a noun because woman is noun, Post office is a noun because office is noun, uppercut is a verb because cut is a verb.

Furthermore, compound words are bound to have meaning to function as word. Usually, compounding can be understood by the head word. Policewoman is a kind of woman, a bedroom is a kind of room, and a teapot is a kind of pot. The first word modified the head word. Such compounding is called Endocentric compound because the meaning is relatively connected to word semantically. But there are certain words that have meaning outside the usual meaning. There is no relative meaning to either modifier word or the head word. Butterfinger is not a kind of finger nor a kind of butter, but it means reckless. Scarecrow is not a kind of crow, but it is a mannequin or doll to repel the crow. Redhead is not a kind of head but it means person with red hair. Those compound words are known as Exocentric compound (Katamba, 1993:319-321). For those reasons above, compound words are controversial in analysis.

1.1. Research Questions

From the background and reason of the study, writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. How are the compound words processes in Infinite album by Deep Purple?
2. What are meaning class of the compounding in Infinite album by Deep Purple?
3. What is the dominant meaning class of compound words in Infinite album by Deep Purple?

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Morphology is a linguistic branch which focuses in studying word. Booij in Rumiwati (2015: 4) states morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such study. Lieber adds that morphology is a study of word formation because word formation may change depends on how it is used in the sentence (Christianto, 2019:28). This means morphology is one of the branch in linguistics that study word.

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16) states, “The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology”. In addition, Bauer claims that morphology is the study of the word forms internal structure (Rahadiyanti, 2017:5). Furthermore, Haspelmath in Yastanti and Warlina (2018:67) states, “morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words”. This means morphology deals with the internal structure of word and the related system to word.

Based on all theories above, writer concludes that morphology is a study that deals with internal constituent structure of words, how words are formed, the meaning of word and the systematic approach of word formation.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of grammatical unit which is used to form a word. Morpheme can be separated into two categories, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a unit which can stand alone and does not need help from other morpheme. Bound morpheme is a unit which need help from other morpheme to work. Bound morpheme is commonly known as affixes. Yule in Fithriyani (2019:18-19) states that there are two types of morpheme, free and bound. Free morpheme is a morpheme that does not help from other morpheme, such as *free*, *happy*, *sit*, so on and so forth. On other hand, bound morpheme needs help from other morpheme, or known as affixes. Such as *-s*, *-ed*, *-ness*, *dis-*, *un-*, so on and so forth. Free morpheme can occur on their own. It is basically a word while bound morpheme is affixes.

Compound word is an enjoined words that consist of two or more words in singular or plural form. Compound also can be written with space, without space or hyphenated. Compound words also have a stress pronunciation on the first word.

Haspelmath states that compound is a complex word that consists of two or more lexeme (2002:85). Booij (2005:5) states that compounding is a two lexemes word-formation. Haspelmath agrees with Booij that compounding consists of base word. The

majority of compounding is made of two lexeme to create a new word but it does not seal the possibility that the number can be two or more. For example, lipstick from lip and stick, hardware from hard and ware, drawbridge from draw and bridge, babysit from baby and sit.

Zapata in Fithriyani (2019:25) adds that compounding comes combining two or more words to create a new entity. Plag (2002:5-6) states that compounding consists two or more words that have singular or plural form and can be written with hyphen, space or without space. Zapata, Aronoff, Quirk and Plag differ with Haspelmath and Booij that compounding can be made of two words. This means any inflected or derivated words can be a member of the compounding.

However, many people confuse the word phrase for Compounding. Plag (2002:176) states that the differences between compound and non-compound are the form of writing and stress in pronunciation. Plag states that the stress for compound word is located at the first word while non-compound is located at the second word. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:59) support the Plag's theory by claiming that the stress in compound word is on the first word, and the stress for simple word-phrase is at second word. Plag and Carstairs-McCarthy present several examples. Those are :

Compound Word	Non Compound
bláckboard (board to write on)	black bóard (a board that isblack)
gréenhouse (glass building)	green hóuse (house that is green)
sílkworm (caterpillar that spins silk)	silk wórm (worm made of silk)
háirnet (net for covering hair)	hair nét (net made of hair)

Endocentric compound is a compounding that follows the semantic meaning of the head, in which, the left-member of the word modifies the right-member. Plag (2002:186) describes the Endocentric Compound as a compounding which has internal head word. Majority of compound in English is endocentric. Semantically, an endocentric compound indicates a sub-grouping within the class of entities that the head denotes. For example: Meat Knife is a kind of knife, Pen Holder is a kind of holder, Keyboard is kind of board, Bathroom is a kind of room, Smartphone is a kind of phone which can do multiple things.

Exocentric compounds is a headless compound word that which has no taxonomy relation on both members. It provides a new meaning beyond the semantic meaning from both parts. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:65) states that exocentric compound is not determined by internal elements. Experts agree that in exocentric compound has no generic modifier-modified system, and it has unrelated meaning to both member of the words.

For example, Sabertooth is not a tooth that is like a saber, but it is a kind of a tiger. Road hog is not a kind of hog, but it is a biker who drives recklessly or inconsiderately. Bigmouth is not a mouth that has a big size, but a person who boost

when speaks. Blue-nose is not a nose at all but a purplish variety of potato grown in Nova Scotian. White-collar is neither a kind of a collar nor a white thing, but the meaning is something which is kind of worker. Airhead has no relations to Air (force of nature) nor head (part of body), but it means person with slow response.

Based on etymology study, the term *lyric* comes from ancient greek word *lyre*, an harp-like instrument that is played during poem reading in stage play. The word *lyre* developed into *lyricus* in latin which means *singing to thelyre*. The word developed again, and in the middle ages, the french used the term *lyrique* which means *poem express personal expression*.

In modern era, lyric is a collected verses and choruses that made up of short or non-narrative poem to express wide range of emotion. Ramphur states that lyrics are a special words composition for musicperformance (Amanda and Sutrisno, 2017: 128). Songlyrics is a license to expresses emotion artistically (Hornby in Christianto, 2018:6). In addition, Williams in Yastanti et al (2018:38) adds that lyric is an expression that hold the principle of the art as primary organizer.

Based on all definitions above, writer concludes that songlyrics are words or poem to express personal idea and emotion in music.

3. METHODS

The writer used qualitative method. Identification process has been applied to the unit analysis. All compound words are collected and put into the table. The following table is the lists of data of the identified compound words. All identified data will be processed into analysis. The analysis process in this research uses theories by Ingo Plag, Laurie Bauer, combined with Geert Booij, Francis Katamba, Carstairs-McCarthy and also Martin Haspelmath related to compound words, but writer does not seal the possibilities to use other theories that are mentioned in the previous chapter.

Creswell (2012) stated that qualitative approach is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of pictures and words rather than numbers. After collecting the data, then it is analyzed by using library research. Zaim (2014) said that library research is only carried out in research work where researchers obtain their research data through books or other library sources.

In this sub-chapter, data is put into analysis process to answer the first and second formulated question from first chapter, How are the compound words process? and What are the meaning of the compounding in Infinite album? In analyzing process, there are several important points, those are:

- a. The analysis process in this research uses theories by Ingo Plag, Laurie Bauer, combined with Geert Booij, Francis Katamba, Carstairs-McCarthy and also Martin Haspelmath related to compound words, but writer does not seal the possibilities to use other theories that are mention in the previous chapter.

- b. For references of the default lexical and meaning of each word, writer uses several dictionaries, such as Oxford Dictionary Fourth Edition, Oxford online dictionary, Merriam-webster online dictionary and Cambridge online dictionary, so on and so forth.
- c. RHR (Right-hand Head Rule) will be applied in this analysis. First/left word works as modifier, and the second/right word will be the lexical head or the modified.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All analyzed data are put into a recapitulation table to make an easier comprehension of the analysis process in general. This table includes the listed data, the form of compound, the lexical formation, the lexical head and meaning of the compound words.

Table 4. 1 Table of Recapitulation

No	Listed Compounds	Format	Lexical		Meaning
			Formation	Class	
1	Farewell	Close	V + Adj	Adjective	Endocentric
2	Daylight	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
3	Henceforth	Close	Adv + Adv	Adverb	Endocentric
4	Nothing	Close	Adv + N	Noun	Endocentric
5	Anything	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
6	Hip Boots	Open	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
7	Suitcase	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
8	Sometimes	Close	Adj + Adv	Adverb	Endocentric
9	Heavy-Handed	Hyphen	Adj + Adj	Adjective	Exocentric
10	Something	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
11	Understand	Close	Adv + V	Verb	Exocentric
12	Yourself	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
13	Myself	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
14	Fisheye	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric

15	Afternoon	Close	Adv + N	Noun	Endocentric
16	Everybody	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
17	Somebody	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
18	Shit-Load	Hyphen	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
19	Jumping Ship	Open	V + N	Noun	Exocentric
20	Everything	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
21	Nightmare	Close	N + N	Noun	Exocentric
22	Somewhere	Close	Adj + Adv	Adverb	Endocentric
23	Dance Hall	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
24	Themselves	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
25	Whatever	Close	Adj + Adv	Adverb	Endocentric
26	Downhill	Close	Adv + N	Noun	Endocentric
27	Old Fashioned	Open	Adj + Adj	Adjective	Endocentric
28	Summer Night	Open	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
29	Rooftop	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
30	Everyone	Close	Adj + N	Noun	Endocentric
31	Moonlight	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
32	Sunrise	Close	N + N	Noun	Endocentric
33	Endless	Close	N + Adj	Adjective	Endocentric
34	Self-Righteous	Hyphen	N + Adj	Adjective	Endocentric
35	Forever	Close	Prep + Adv	Adverb	Endocentric
36	Roadhouse	Close	N + N	Noun	Exocentric
37	Honky-Tonk	Hyphen	N + N	Noun	Exocentric

Writer sorts the data based on the form of the compound. Then, the data are put into distribution table based on the form of the compound words to find the dominant form of the analyzed data.

Table 4. 2 Lists of open compounds

No	Lists of open compound	Datum number
1	Hip Boots	6
2	Jumping Ship	19
3	Dance Hall	23
4	Old Fashioned	27
5	Summer Night	28
Total Open compound: 4		

Table 4. 3 Lists of close compounds

No	Lists of close compound	Datum Number
1	Farewell	1
2	Daylight	2
3	Henceforth	3
4	Nothing	4
5	Anything	5
6	Suitcase	7
7	Sometimes	8
8	Something	10
9	Understand	11
10	Yourself	12
11	Myself	13
12	Fisheye	14
13	Afternoon	15

14	Everybody	16
15	Somebody	17
16	Everything	20
17	Nightmare	21
18	Somewhere	22
19	Themselves	24
20	Whatever	25
21	Downhill	26
22	Rooftop	29
23	Everyone	30
24	Moonlight	31
25	Sunrise	32
26	Endless	33
27	Forever	35
28	Roadhouse	36
Total Close Compound: 28		

According to the table above, Compounding with **close form** is the most frequent which occurs 28 times (75.67%%), **open form** occurs 5 times (13.52%%), and **hyphenated form** occurs 4 time (10.81%).

This table answers the last formulated question, *What is the dominant meaning of compound words in the Infinite album?* Writer sorts the data into distribution table based on the meaning of the compound words to find the dominant meaning of the analyzed data. Writer also label the data by using **common** and **uncommon** label. Meaning the definition of common compound words are able to be found in dictionaries. On other hand, the definition of uncommon compound words are coming from writer's conclusion.

Table 4. 4Lists of Endocentric Compound

No	Endocentric	Datum	Common /	Provider	of
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	Compound	Number	Uncommon	Definition
1	Farewell	1	Common	Merriam-Webster
2	Daylight	2	Common	Oxford
3	Henceforth	3	Common	Oxford
4	Nothing	4	Common	Merriam and Oxford
5	Anything	5	Common	Merriam and Oxford
6	Hip Boots	6	Uncommon	Writer's conclusion
7	Suitcase	7	Common	Merriam and Oxford
8	Sometimes	8	Common	Merriam-Webster
9	Something	8	Common	Merriam-Webster
10	Yourself	12	Common	Oxford
11	Myself	13	Common	Merriam-Webster
12	Fisheye	14	Common	Cambridge, Merriam and Oxford
13	Afternoon	15	Common	Oxford
14	Everybody	16	Common	Merriam and Oxford
15	Somebody	17	Common	Cambridge, Merriam and Oxford
16	Shit-Load	18	Common	Oxford
17	Everything	20	Common	Oxford
18	Somewhere	22	Common	Merriam and Oxford
19	Dance Hall	23	Common	Merriam and Oxford
20	Themselves	24	Common	Merriam and Oxford
21	Whatever	25	Common	Merriam and Oxford
22	Downhill	26	Common	Oxford
23	Old Fashioned	27	Common	Merriam-Webster
24	Summer Night	28	Uncommon	Writer's conclusion
25	Rooftop	29	Common	Oxford
26	Everyone	30	Common	Oxford
27	Moonlight	31	Common	Oxford
28	Sunrise	32	Common	Oxford
29	Endless	33	Common	Merriam and Oxford
30	Self-Righteous	34	Common	Oxford
31	Forever	35	Common	Cambridge, Merriam and Oxford
Total Endocentric Compound: 31 Common: 29 Uncommon: 2				

Table 4. 6 Lists of Exocentric Compound

No	Exocentric Compound	Datum Number	Common / Uncommon	Provider of Definition
1	Heavy-Handed	9	Common	Merriam-Webster
2	Understand	11	Common	Oxford and Merriam-Webster
3	Jumping Ship	19	Common	Oxford
4	Nightmare	21	Common	Oxford and Merriam-Webster
5	Roadhouse	36	Common	Merriam-Webster
6	Honky-Tonk	37	Common	Merriam-Webster
Total Exocentric Compound: 6				
Common: 6				
Uncommon:0				

Table 4. 7 Compound Words Meaning Distribution Table

Compound Word Meaning	Occurrences	Percentages
Endocentric	31	83.78%
Exocentric	6	16.22%
Total	41	100 %

Endocentric compound is the most dominant type which occurs 31 times (83.78%) while exocentric occurs 6 times (16.22%).

From 37 identified compound words, there are 31 endocentric compound, and 6 exocentric compound. Based on 31 endocentric compound, 29 of them are a common compound which can be found in dictionaries while 2 of them are uncommon that are not registered in dictionaries.

There are 6 exocentric compound, all of them are a common compound which can be found in dictionaries.

5. CONCLUSION

The writers draw conclusion into several points, those are: There are 37 identified compound word with different type in meaning, form and lexical. The process of the compounding has various lexical head, each with different formation. Compound noun is the most frequent compound which occurs 26 times (70.28%). The N+N formation occurs 13 times, Adj + N formation occurs 9 times, V + N formation occurs 1 time, and Adv + N formation occurs 3 times. Compound adverb occurs 5 times (13.51%). The Adj + Adv formation occurs 3 times, Adv + Adv formation occurs 1 time, and Prep + Adv formation occurs 1 time. Compound adjective occurs 5 times (13.51%).

The N + Adj formation occurs 2 times, Adj + Adj formation occurs 2 times, and V + Adj formation occurs 1 time. Compound verb only occurs 1 time (2.7%) with the only Adv + V formation. Compounding with close form is the most frequent which occurs 28 times (75.67%%), open form occurs 5 times (13.52%%), and hyphenated form occurs 4 time (10.81%).

From 37 identified compound words, there are 31 endocentric compound, and 6 exocentric compounds. Based on 31 endocentric compounds, 29 of them are a common compound which can be found in dictionaries while 2 of them are uncommon that are not registered in dictionaries. From all 6 exocentric compound, all of them are a common compound which can be found in dictionaries.

Endocentric compound is the most dominant in meaning by a wide margin with 83.78% occurrence, and exocentric compound has 16.22% occurrence.

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