The International Journal of Language and Cultural
TIJOLAC is Available Online at:
https://www.growingscholar.org/journal/index.php/TIJOLAC
Vol. 2 No.01, March 2020, pages: 98~112
Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3951758
ISSN 2691-4727
Growing Scholar Publisher

Translation of Compound Words in "The Wings of Joy" Book: English- Indonesian Case

Laila Damayanti[1], I Wayan Pastika[2], Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini[3]

Article history: Received 5 January 2020, Accepted: 15 March 2020, Published 30 March 2020

Keywords

Compound;

Translation;

Phrases;

Frequently;

Equivalence;

Abstract

This study discussed the types and the translation procedures of compound words found in The Wings of Joy book. Using a descriptive qualitative method, Compound words in English are translatable and untranslatable into compound word in the Indonesian language. The compound words in English are translated into a single word and phrases in the Indonesian language. The most frequently literal translations procedure used by the translator in translating compound words. In term of the degree of equivalence meaning in translation is applied fully equivalence meaning, partly equivalence meaning, and non-equivalence meaning in translating compound words.

1. Introduction

The translation is a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written (Larson, 1998:3). Susan and Basnett (1990) stated that translation is a rewriting of an original text. All rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Rewritings can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, and the history of translation is the history also of literary innovation, of shaping power of one culture upon another. Compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or simpler lexeme (Matthews, 1991:82). Compound words are often found in written or in English spoken. What makes them hard to translate is because compound words and phrases are quite similar forms. It is purposed of the present study to bring awareness in readers for the distinction between compound and phrasal stress patterns of the English language

[1] Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia
[2] Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia
[3] Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia

to express their meaning more clearly. Compound noun, compound adjective and compound verb is the scope of this study.

2. Materials and Methods

The concept of this study is discussed three types of compound words, the structure of compound words and the way of spelling compound words. The equivalence meaning analysis is discussed about equivalence, the non-equivalence meaning of compound words and also the degree of meaning and the translation procedures used in translating compound words into the Indonesian language.

2.1 Concept Of Compound Words

2.1.1 Types of Compound Words

Compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexeme (Matthews, 1991:82). A compound usually combines with other lexical categories to create larger compounds. McCarthy (2002) divided the Compound word into three types those are: compound noun, compound verb and compound adjective.

Table 1
Types of Compound Words

Compound Word	Type	Example
Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Flashlight
	Verb+Noun	
	Adjective+Noun	
	Preposition+Noun	Foreknowledge
Compound Adjective	Noun+Adjective	Pitch-dark
	Adjective+Adjective	One-pointed
	Verb+Adjective	
	Preposition+Adjective	
Compound Verb	Verb+Verb	
	Noun+Verb	Aspiration-cry
	Adjective+Verb	Red-handed
	Preposition+Verb	

2.1.2 The Structure of Compound Word

According to Booij (2007:79), there are four structure of compounds; they are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, copulative compound and appositive compound. Haspelmath (2010:140) states in endocentric compounds, the meaning of the entire word is a subset of the meaning of the lexeme that serves as the head. The semantic head is 'outside'. It is the type of an exocentric compound. Besides endocentric and exocentric compounds, some compounds have more

than one semantic head. In these compounds, each member has a separate referent. Both members are on an equal footing, and they can be paraphrased with 'and', so they are called copulative/coordinative compounds. both compound members have the same referent are called appositional compounds.

Table 2
Structure of Compound Words

Compound Word	Example	Meaning
Endocentric compound	Flashlight	Lampu senter
	Footbridge	Jembatan
	Battlefield	Peperangan
	Penknife	Silet
Exocentric compound	Life-boat	Perahu kehidupan
	bedridden	Tidak mampu bangun dari tempat tidur
	Earthbound	bumi
	God-touch	Sentuhan belas kasih Tuhan
	Red-handed	Memalukan
Copulative compound	Fragrance and beauty	Keharuman dan keindahan bunga
	Slowly and steadley	lambat dan perlahan-lahan
Appositive compound	inner and outer	Luar dan dalam

2.1.3 Form in Spelling of Compound Words

Compound words can be spelled in three ways: as open compounds when there is a space between those two words. closed compounds is two words joined to form a single word and hyphenated compounds when two words or more joined by a hyphen.

Table 3
Form In Spelling of Compound Words

Form in spelling	Type of compound	Example
Solid form	Compound noun	Flashlight
	Compound adjective	bedridden
Hyphenated form	Compound adjective	One-pointed
	Compound adjective	Pitch-dark
	Compound noun	Life-boat

	Compound verb	Red-handed
Open form	Compound noun Compound adjective	fragrance and beauty Slowly and steadly inner and outer

2.2 Concept of Translation Procedures

2.2.2 Equivalence Meaning

In translating compound words, it can be said to be equivalent if they carry meaning equivalence and supported by appropriate structure between SL and TL. English compounds can be equivalently translated from English into Indonesian, and some cannot. The non-equivalent translation of compound words happens because the translator translated the English compound words into words and phrases. The degree of meaning divided into 3 categories, Bell (1991:6) classifies the degree of equivalence as follows: (1) Fully/Completely Equivalent occurs if the meaning in the source text is transferred completely into the target language. (2) Partly Equivalent is divided into two. first, partly equivalent with increased meaning occurs if there is additional information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source text. Second, partly equivalent to decreased meaning occurs if some of the meaning in the source text is not realized in the target language. (3)Non-Equivalence is also divided into two. First, non- equivalence with different meaning occurs if the translator adds information in the source text with the words which have a different meaning in the target language. Second, non-equivalence with no meaning occurs if the translator does not realize the translation of the words and idiom in the source text, so the target language loses all information contained in source text (Hikmaharyanti, 2020).

2.2.3 Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84) posit that there are seven main processes, or procedures, at work during any given translation. Here's the seven they came up with:

1. Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:85) say that Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. Borrowing is the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL). It is considered the simplest of the procedures and tends to be employed in two situations: either when discussing a new technical process for which no term exists within the TL, or when maintaining a word from the SL for stylistic effect, in which the translator uses the foreign term to add flavor to the target text (TT).

2. Calque

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:85) say that a calque is a special kind o f borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. A calque is when an expression from the source text (ST) is transferred literally into the TT.

3. Literal Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:86)say that literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in

which translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

4. Transposition

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:88) define transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense.

5. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:89) state modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in thepoint of view.

6. Equivalence

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:90) use this term when the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods.

7. Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:91) define adaptation as a procedure that creates a new situation to indicate a situational equivalence. And also it involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.

2.3 Research Method

The first book in this study as a data source is taken from a written text, a book entitled *The Wings of Joy* by Sri Chinmoy. The second book is a book that it is translated into the Indonesian language *Sayap-Sayap Kebahagiaan* by Deskarta, published in Indonesia 2004. The method used in this study is by reading those two books. The collected data is qualitatively analyzed and supported by the quantitative method descriptively presented based on the theory applied in the study. The methods use in presenting the data are formal and informal. Formal means that the data use symbols, codes, and table which have a particular meaning. The data is presented by using symbols, code and trees diagram to explain the result of the data analyzed. Informal finding presentations means that the result of the data analyzed is presented by using the word.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Compound noun

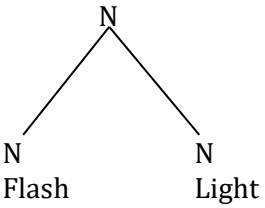
In this research, the compound noun is translated into a compound noun, phrases and words into the Indonesian language. It is shown that the equivalence and non-equivalence meaning occurs in this research. This research also tries to find out the degree of equivalence between English and Indonesian translations. Here are some of the examples:

Data 1:

SL : When we enter into a dark place, we take a ***flashlight*** to see where we are going.
(Sri Chinmoy, 1997:15)

TL : Ketika kita memasuki ruangan gelap, kita memerlukan ***lampu senter*** untuk melihat kemana kita pergi.

(Deskarta, 2004:12)



The data in the source language is "*flashlight*" as a compound noun and the data in the target language is "*lampu senter*" is also a compound noun. The form in spelling compound noun in SL and TL are different because the form in spelling compound noun in SL is solid compound while in TL is open compound. Actually, in Indonesian language, the word "*flashlight*" can be translated into "*senter*". But in this case, the translator adding the word "*lampu*" before "*senter*" to emphasize the meaning of the word "senter" itself. This is equivalent meaning because the translator transfers the meaning of the source language into the target language that conveys the same meaning. The degree of meaning is fully equivalent because the meaning in the source language is transferred completely in the target language.

The word *flashlight* is a kind of compound noun that formed from two words there are *flash* as a noun and *light* as a noun. When they join together become *flashlight* and it's solid compound. Based on the structure of compound words the word *flashlight* is kind of endocentric compound that the head is light and the meaning is a portable handheld electric light and consists of the light source mounted in a reflector, a transparent cover to protect the light source and reflector, a battery, and a switch. In English, stress can sometimes be used as a criterion to distinguish between compounds and phrases. For instance, '*blackboard*' is considered a compound, while *black ´board* a phrase (Booij, 2012: 84). For distinguishing compound noun and phrase is from the initial stress. If the initial stress on the left-hand of the element , it is kind of compound noun and on the right element is phrase.

Compound Noun : FLASHlight → It denotes a portable handled electric light.
Phrase : flash LIGHT → it denotes a sudden flash of lighting

The translator translates into '*lampu senter*' into Indonesian language. The procedure used in translating this word is literal because it's acceptable by the target language. In source language the word *flashlight* is a kind of compound noun and it is a solid compound because there is no space between *flash* and *light*. But when the translator translates into *'lampu senter'*, it becomes a compound noun in the form of an open compound because the compound is formed from free words but semantically becomes one unit of meaning.

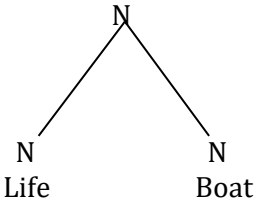
Data 2:

SL : This cry is for our total, unconditional, unreserved oneness with God, who is the inner pilot of our ***life-boat.***

(Sri Chinmoy, 1997:17)

TL: Kerinduan Ilahi menginginkan penyatuan secara menyeluruh tanpa syarat, dan tanpa batas dengan Tuhan, yang merupakan Nakhoda ***perahu kehidupan*** kita.

(Deskarta, 2004:13)



The data in the source language is "*life-boat"*. It is classified into a compound noun. The translator translates into "*perahu kehidupan"* in Indonesian language. This is equivalence in term of equivalence meaning in translation because the translator is translated a compound noun in English into a compound noun in Indonesian language. The degree of meaning is fully equivalent because the meaning in the source language is transferred completely in the target language.

In target language the words *life-boat* is a compound noun that consists of two words, they are "*life* "as a noun and "*boat*" as a noun. This compound is a hyphenated. This is a kind of an exocentric compound because there is no head between those two words. To differentiate the endocentric compound and exocentric compound shows in the meaning for example:
House boat → it is kind of boat (Endocentric compound)
Life-boat → it is not kind of boat but idiomatic expression which is the meaning is the picture of life that related to the human life on earth. (Exocentric compound).
The compound noun life-boat categorises as a compound noun and not phrase. It shows by the example as follow:
Life-boat → idiomatic meaning is belong to compound, translated into perahu kehidupan. (Compound noun)
Life boat → There is no Hyphen between those two words, so we can insert another words between those two words, like this example: life on the boat is a noun phrase and the meaning is hidup di perahu. (Phrase).

The translator translates into '*perahu kehidupan*' into Indonesian language which is a compound noun also but the way in spelling is open compound. Newmark (1988:41) states that the Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Based on the statement above the idiomatic meaning of this translation occurs in the process of translating compound words into Indonesian language. The word '*perahu kehidupan*' doesn't mean the kind of boat but a metaphoric expression meaning the boat itself as a parable from the earth that people leave in and '*kehidupan*' is our existences in this world. Based on Vinay and Darbelnet the translation procedure used in this translation is an equivalence translation procedure.

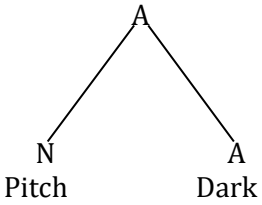
b. Compound Adjective

Data 3 :
SL : If we enter a room that is ***pitch-dark***, we will be frightened.

(Sri Chinmoy,1997:60)

TL : Jika kita masuk keruangan yang ***gelap***, kita akan merasa takut.

(Deskarta,2004:44)



Based on the data in source language the compound word "*pitch-dark*" is a compound adjective and the translator is translated into a single word "*gelap*" in Indonesian language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs in this translation because the compound adjective in English is translated into a single word in the Indonesian language. This is partly equivalence with decreased meaning because there is another word that the translator can choose in translating "*pitch-dark*" into the Indonesian language is "*gelap gulita*". The word "gelap gulita" is also a compound adjective in the Indonesian language. the difference only the form in spelling compound adjective. The form in spelling a compound adjective in English with hyphen while open compound in Indonesian. It happens because the hyphenated form doesn't occur in the Indonesian language except the repetition words. The equivalence meaning for the word "gelap gulita" and the degree of meaning is fully equivalence meaning.

The word '*pitch-dark*' is compound adjective which built up by two words, they are '*pitch*' as noun and '*dark*' as an adjective. This compound is marked by hyphen because the words separated by a dash. This is a kind of endocentric compound. The meaning is an expression used to indicate an absolute absence of light. The translator has been translated into a single word '*gelap*'. In this case the translation procedure used is equivalence procedure because between SL and TL they have similar references. There is a possible translation for *pitch-dark* is '*gelap gulita*' in Indonesian language. So, a compound adjective which built up by two words noun and adjective in English with hyphenated. Meanwhile the translation result is compound adjective that built up from two adjectives with and the type is open compound. And between SL and TL, they have the same structure as a type of endocentric compound. The result of this analysis is the translator translated compound adjectives into a compound adjective. The suggestion from the researcher there is one possibility in translating the data from compound adjective translated into compound adjective into Indonesian language.

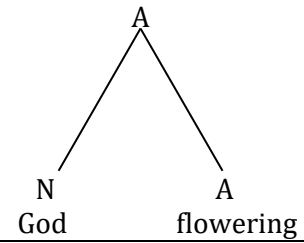
Data 4:

SL : Self-awakening means God-flowering in and through me.

(Sri Chinmoy, 1997:22)

TL : Bangkitnya diri jatiku berarti Tuhan mengalir kedalam diriku dan melalui aku.

(Deskarta, 2004:16)



The data in source language is a compound word "*God-flowering*" that is classified as a compound adjective and the translator is translated into a noun phrase word "*Tuhan mengalir*" in the Indonesian language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs in this translation because the compound adjective in the target language translates into a noun phrase in the Indonesian language. In term of degree equivalence, this is a kind of partly equivalence translation because some of the meaning in the source language is not realized in the target language.

According to Booij's theory (2007), this compound word is exocentric compound since it has semantic interpretation required. The word *God-flowering* is a compound adjective. This compound is marked by a hyphen because the words separated by a hyphen, which is the difference between phrases. This compound words are formed by joining two words, they are *God* as a noun and *flowering* as an adjective which make one new word *God-flowering*. The second element is *flowering* is an adjective that end in –*ing* or inflected by –*ing*. The base form is *flower* as a noun and when it is inflected by –*ing* becomes *flowering* as an adjective. The translation procedure used by the translator is an adaptation to create a situation in the target language that can be considered comparable in the source language.

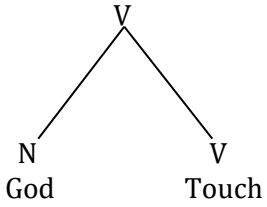
God-flowering translated into '*Tuhan mengalir*'. The base form of the word *flowering* is *flower + ing* and the meaning is '*berbunga/berkembang/harum*' In this case the translator could be getting confused in translating the word *flowering* into Indonesian language. If the translator consider the base form is *flow + ing* then it should be flowing '*mengalir*'. In Indonesian language '*mengalir*' means when something such as a liquid moves somewhere in a smooth, or to do or accept what other people are doing. Meanwhile, in the data, "*Self-awakening means God-flowering in and through me"* the meaning is blooming that has similar meaning with flowering. The translation becomes "*Kesadaran diri sejati berarti kesadaran Tuhan berkembang didalam diriku dan melalui aku*". This translation more acceptable because SL and TL are equivalence and also easy for the reader to understand the meaning of this sentence. The translator also change the word class *God-flowering* compound adjective into the word '*Tuhan mengalir*' is a phrase while the word blooming is an adjective which has the same word classes with *flowering*.

c. Compound Verb

Data 5:

SL : A single ***God-touch***
from God's Compassion-Height
Can transform man's unimaginable
And countless wekness
Into God's own infinite, immortal, and omnipotent Power.
(Sri Chinmoy, 1997:151)

TL : Hanya satu ***sentuhan Belaskasih Tuhan***
Dapat merubah kelemahan manusia
Yang tak terhitung dan tak terbayangkan
Menjadi Kekuatan Tuhan yang Abadi dan Takterbatas.
(Deskarta, 2004:109)



Based on the data in source language the compound word "*God-touch*" is a compound verb and the translator is translated into a verb phrase "*sentuhan belaskasih Tuhan*" in Indonesian language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs in this translation because it is changed the word class from the compound verb in English into a verb phrase in the Indonesian language. This is partly equivalence with increased the meaning because there is another word that the translator adds the information in the target language which is not found in the source language.

The words *God-touch* is a compound verb. It is formed from the word God as a noun and touch as a verb. The structure of this compound is exocentric compound and hyphenated. God-touch is translated into '*sentuhan belaskasih Tuhan*' in Indonesian language. The translation procedure used in translating this compound is a literal translation. Compound verb in the source language is translated into a phrase in Indonesian language.

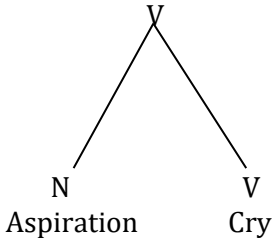
Data 6:

SL : The ever-mounting flame of my heart's ***aspiration-cry*** is the source of my life's ever-increasing joy and delight.

(Sri Chinmoy, 1997:203)

TL : Api abadi ***kerinduan Ilahi*** hati saya, adalah sumber kebahagiaan dan kepuasan hidup saya.

(Deskarta, 2004:149)



The data in the source language is a compound word "*aspiration-cry*" that is is claasified as a compound verb and the translator is translated into a noun phrase word "*kerinduan Ilahi*" in Indonesian language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs in this translation because the compound verb in the target language translates into a noun phrase in the Indonesian language. In term of degree equivalence, this is a kind of fully equivalence translation because the meaning in the source language is transferred in the target language.

The word '*aspiration-cry'* is a compound verb which combining of two words They are '*aspiration*' as a noun and '*cry*' as a verb. The first element is the word aspiration derives from the word aspire and affix –ion. The base form is a verb and after attached, it becomes aspiration as a noun. This compound used a hyphen in spelling and the structures of this compound is an exocentric compound because it has semantic meaning. The translator translated into 'kerinduan Ilahi' in Indonesian language and it's also compound word but the type is a compound noun. The translation procedure used in translating compound verb is modulation translation procedure because the compound word in SL and the compound noun in TL is different but it conveys the same idea. The researcher also wants to give another possibility in translating a compound verb, for example :

SL : The ever-mounting flame of my heart's ***aspiration-cry*** is the source of my life's ever-increasing joy and delight.
TL : Api yang terus memuncak dalam hatiku, ***tangisan aspirasi*** adalah sesungguhnya menambah sumber kebahagiaan dan kesenangan hidupku.

The word '*tangisan aspirasi*' is a noun phrase which combining of two word '*tangisan*' as a noun and '*aspirasi*' as a noun. This is an open compound because there is space between them. And the procedure is equivalence translation procedure because it relates to idiomatic expressions. The meaning of '*tangisan aspirasi*' is the strong desire to achieve something high or great in spiritual life. Based on the data analysis above, the researcher found that compound verbs possible to translate into a noun phrase in the Indonesian language.

4. Conclusion

The researcher draws the conclusion based on the types of compound words there are three types of compound words found in this study they are compound noun, compound adjective and compound verb. The total amount of compound words found are 173 of data. There are 145 (83,8%) of data, classified as a compound noun and 17 (9,8%) of data are classified as a compound adjective and the last is a compound verb with 11 (6,3%) of data. The compound noun is the dominant data because it can be combined with all the lexical categories. For the structure of compound words found 4 types, they are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, copulative compound and appositive compound. The exocentric compound as the dominant structure found in this book with 142 (82%) of data. In the term of the way of spelling the compound words are dominated by hyphenated with 129 (74,5%) of data. In this study, the translator applies equivalence meaning and non-equivalence meaning in translating compound words into the Indonesian language. In term of degree of equivalence meaning in translation, the translator applies the various degrees such as fully equivalence meaning, partly equivalence meaning, and non-equivalence meaning. English compounds are translatable and untranslatable into compound word in the Indonesian language. The most procedure applied by the translator is literal translation. The translator applies the literal translation procedure in translating the text when the source language is not so complicated, the translator can transfer it directly into grammatically and idiomatically appropriate into the target language.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. I Wayan Pastika, M.S as my first supervisor who always leads and encourages me to get the best critical thoughts and ideas in finishing this article. Also I would like to say thank you to Dr. Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini, S.S., M.Hum as my second supervisor who always encourages me to get the best and constructive thoughts and ideas in finishing this article. I hope this article will be able to give much more benefits to the readers.

References

Arifin, Z. (2009). A Morphological Study on English Of Compound Words Found In Kangguru Radio English Magazine. (thesis). Retrieved 27 August, 2019. http://lib.uin-malang.ac.id/files/thesis/fullchapter/04320061.pdf.

Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2011). What is Morphology? Second Edition United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing.

Bassnett.S&Lafevere.A. (1990). Translation History and Culture. Great BritainBell,R.T. 1991. Translation and Translating Theory and Practice. United States of America by Longman Inc. New York.

Bassnett.S. (2002). Translation Studies. published in the USA and Canadaby Routledge.29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001.

Booij, G. (2007). An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology. New York: Oxford University Press. Cambridge University Press.

Cambridge University Press. (2007). Cambridge Learners Dictionary.

Catford, JC. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Oxford University Press.

Chinmoy, S. (1997). The Wings of Joy. 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York.

Choliludin. (2005). The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation. Bekasi.

Dagut, A. (2013). Compound words found in the novel private dancer. (thesis). Denpasar: English Departement, STIBA University.

Deskarta. (2004). Sayap – Sayap Kebahagiaan. Deva Printing Denpasar.

Dwi & Ikmi. (2017). The Translatability of Compound words in The Hunger Games in English And Indonesia.(article). Retrieved November, 20 2019. http://seminar.uad.ac.id/index.php/utic/article.

Echols,J.M. and Shadily,Hasan. (1975). An English-Indonesia dictionary. New York: Cornel University Press.

Greenbaum, S & Whitcut, J. (1998). Longman Guide to English Usage. Essex, England:Longman Group UK Limited.

Hamidah, H. (2015). Analyzing English Compound Words Used in the Novel Entitled New Moon by Stephenie Meyer Based on William O'Grady's Theory. (thesis). Retrieved August, 21 2019, http://publikasi.stkipsiliwangi.ac.id.

Haspelmath, M., & Sims, D. A. (2010). Understanding Morphology 2nd Edition. London: British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data.

Hatim, B. & Mason, I. (1990). Discourse and the Translator. London: Longman Group.

Hikmaharyanti, P. D. A. (2020). Indonesian-English Compound Word Equivalence. *The International Journal of Language and Cultural (TIJOLAC)*, *2*(01), 75-86.

Larson, M. L. (1984). Meaning Based Translation. Lanham: University press of America.

Leech, G. (1974). Semantics: The Study of Meaning. Middlesex: Geoffrey Leech.

Marchand, H. (1992). The Categories and Types of Present-day English Word Formation. 2-nd Edition. Munich: C. H. Becksche Verlaegsbuchhandlung.

Matthews, P.H. (1991). Morphology. Second Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McCarthy, A.C. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology. Edinburgh: Edinburgh

Metin. (2017). Stress Placement On Phrases and Compounds in English. (article). Bayburt University.

Mita, Y. (2018). Types and Meanings of Compound Words Found in Medical Textbook Entitled Gray's Basic Anatomy. Retrieved 20, 2019. (article). https://www.researchgate.net/publication.

Munday, J. (2001). Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications. Canada: Routledge.

Newmark, P. (1998). A Textbook of Translation. London and New York: Prentice Hall International.
Nida, E.A.& Taber,CR. (1974). The Theory and Practice of Translation. Netherland: EJ Leiden.
Nouminaty.D.S. (2016). An Analysis Of Compound Words On Culinary Term in Masterchef U.S. Season 7 (2016). (thesis). Retrieved 28, 2020. http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/32736/1/DENISE%20SHEILLA%20 20NOUMIANTY%20-FAH.pdf.
Oxford University Press. (1995). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.
Palmer, F.R. (1976). Semantics: A new Outline. London, New York, Melbourne:
Pratiwi,D. (2018). English Compound Nouns in Short Story "The Star-Child" by Oscar Wilde. (article). Retrieved 20, 2019. https://ojs.unud.ac.id.
Quirk & Greenbaum. (1973). A University Grammar Of English. Hong Kong: Longman Group.
Rumiyati, A. (2015). A Morphological Analysis Compound Words Used In Novel The Single Girl To-Do List By Linsey Kelk. (article). Retrieved 21 August, 2019. http://eprints.ums.ac.id/35173/1/Article%20publication.pdf. University Press.
Venuti, L. (Ed.). (2012). *The translation studies reader*. Routledge.
Vinay J. P. and Darbelnet, J. (2000). "A Methodology of Translation." In L. Venuti The Translation Studies Reader (pp. 84-91). London and New York: Routledge.
Wibowo, A.A. (2014). A Morphological Study on English Compound Words Found In handbook Of Psycholinguistics subject At 7th Semester at Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta. (article). Retrieved 27 August, 2019. http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=24557&val=1508

Biography of Authors

Laila Damayanti, S.S. was born in Mataram on September 23th, 1978. She graduated her bachelor degree at STIBA Saraswati Denpasar in 2016. Now, she is pursuing her Master Degree in Linguistic Program in Translation Studies, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University.
Email: elladenpasar741@gmail.com

Prof., Dr. I Wayan Pastika, M.S. is a professor of Linguistics who interested in Translation studies at Udayana University, Denpasar-Indonesia. He acts as a supervisor of the first author. His works have been published in many reputable International Journals. He also usually acts as an invited speaker in many international conferences.
Email: wayanpastika@unud.ac.id

Dr. Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini, S.S., M. Hum. is a Doctor of Linguistics who interested in Translation studies at Udayana University, Denpasar-Indonesia. She, currently, is the second supervisor of the first author. He has published many pieces of research related to translation studies.
Email: seri.malini@unud.ac.id