

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDING IN THE NOVEL THE BURNING MAZE: THE TRIALS OF APOLLO BY RICK RIORDAN

Lintang Ayu Mulyaningtyas¹

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS), Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail: 311202202468@mhs.dinus.ac.id

Avicenia Nasywa Khoirunnisa²

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS), Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail: 311202202466@mhs.dinus.ac.id

Novelia Salsa Dara Kusuma³

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS), Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail: 311202202472@mhs.dinus.ac.id

Jumanto Jumanto⁴

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS), Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail: ilhamj@dsn.dinus.ac.id

Abstract

This research concerned a morphological analysis on compounding within *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan. This study morphologically described the importance of language in conveying deep emotion and thematic richness. This descriptive qualitative linguistic research employed the observation and auto-expert judgement methods for the data collection and morphological note-taking techniques for the data analysis. The results revealed patterns of word combinations that contributed to the linguistic richness and depth of the themes. The discussion interpreted these findings in the context of the novel's storytelling, providing further understanding of the role of morphology in character development and plot complexity. The results showed that compounding in *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan had a combination of elements with the form of the Noun (N) + Verb (V); Noun (N) + Noun (N); Verb (V) + Verb (V); Adjective (Adj) + Noun (N); Verb (V) + Noun (N); Adverb (Adv) + Noun (N); Noun (N) + Adverb (Adv); Adjective (Adj) + Verb (V); Adjective (Adj) + Adjective (Adj); Adverb (Adv) + Adjective (Adj); Verb (V) + Adverb (Adv); Noun (N) + Adjective(Adj); Verb (V) + Adjective (Adj). Besides revealing linguistic nuances in literary works, this research has strived to deepen our understanding of the intricate layers within literature, showcasing how the careful selection of words enhanced the reader's immersive journey into the literary landscape.

Keywords: *Linguistic, Morphology, Compounding, Novel*

1. INTRODUCTION

As a means of communication, language is used by human beings to interact verbally with one another. Language has many important components for successful communication, including sound, text, and meaning. One of the components is words. Words in any language continue to evolve and increase in number over

time. Because of evolution, all languages need new words for the communication, that come from borrowing, deriving, or probably forming. Words play an important role in sentence formation in conveying an idea, notion, or discourse. Meanwhile, words in a written language are different from words in a spoken language.

Language is a dynamic and integral aspect of human existence, providing a means for communication, cultural expression, and intellectual advancement. The continual development of language reflects the ongoing progress of human societies. If many speakers of a language use a new word, it will probably survive and become integrated into the lexicon, contributing to the richness and diversity of the language. The widespread adoption of a new word reflects the collective influence of speakers on language evolution, highlighting the dynamic nature of linguistic development.

Linguistics, the scientific study of language and its structure, has different branches that deal with different aspects of language. The main aspects include phonetics and or phonology, morphology, phonetics, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Christianto, 2020). “The branch which focuses on the study of words is called morphology, which deals with the internal constituent structure of words” (Booij, 2005). This refers to morphology that not only studies the formation of words, but also creates new words in a language that depend on the forming rules of the language. This is in line with (Lieber, 2009), who states that “morphology is the study of word formation, simply defined that morphology is a branch of linguistics which investigates or studies the theory of words.”

The word formation consists of several processes, namely affixation, clipping, acronym, blending, and compounding. Compounding is then one interesting process in the word formation to be researched on. According to (Wisniewski, 2007), “Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that

does not denote two things, but one and that is pronounced as one unit.” This is in line with (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) that suggest “compounds are words formed by combining roots and the much smaller category of phrasal word, that is items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words.”

Literature refers to a collection of written works that are artistic in nature and have aesthetic value. Literature focuses not only on the literal meaning of words, but also on the beauty of wording language style, and the use of imagination. Literature has been a mirror reflecting the complexities of human experiences, emotions, and societal intricacies across centuries. There are various forms of literary works, including novels. A novel is a story or fictional creation, also known as a narrative text or narrative.

Based on the above background, researchers would like to analyze the novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan, which tells the story of an outcast and mortal teenager. Stripped of his divine powers, Lester must restore his five dark oracles to regain his place on Mount Olympus. Along with his demigod friends, he faces trials at the Half-Blood Camp and Indianapolis, where Meg and her satyr companions embark on a perilous journey through labyrinth to find the third Emperor of the American Southwest. The prophecy hints at hope with the guidance of a cloven guide. In modern literature, writers like Rick Riordan utilize morphology as one of the key elements of the language identity of this work. The use of compound words not only enriches the language, but also gives additional dimensions to the characters, settings, and events in the narrative. In essence, comprehending the significance of

morphology in literature not only enhances linguistic comprehension, but also exposes language as a mosaic of intricate and disruptive contemporary literary endeavors.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Morphology

Literary works linguistic diversity and meaning are greatly influenced by morphology. The significance of morphology in this research extends across linguistics' technical aspects and has an impact on literary tales' depth and complexity. Compounding allows for the creation of new words that convey not just specific meanings but also subtle emotional undertones, a sense of place, and personality. The study of morphology in literature offers a foundation for comprehending how authors employ this instrument as a creative way to produce a singular, unrepeatable language. Combining two words or more to create a new word is called compounding, or sometimes referred to as composition. Many academics emphasize the value of morphological analysis in literary studies since it makes it possible to comprehend a word's internal structure and conduct a more thorough investigation of the authors' linguistic decisions (Crystal, 2003). Additionally, morphology serves two primary purposes, which is to generate new words and to determine the appropriate form of a new word syntactically. (Maulidia & Kusumah, 2022)

Compounding

Compounding, as a specific morphological phenomenon, has garnered attention in linguistic research. (Plag, 2003) “delve into the nature of compounds, highlighting their role in language evolution and their ability to convey complex meanings.”

1. Compound Noun
This noun results from combining at least two or more noun-like terms. In English, compound nouns typically consist of a noun modified by other nouns or adjectives.
2. Compound Verb
Compound verb is a linguistic unit composed of no less than two or more words, with one functioning as a verb. This compounding makes a modern word more prominent than the implications of the initial words.
3. Compound Adjective
Compound adjective denotes a descriptive term composed of two or more words, yet functions as a unified entity to depict a noun. Often termed a “hyphenated adjective,” this linguistic construction mandates the linking of component terms with a hyphen in its written form to prevent ambiguity in interpretation.

Based on the relationship between subject and modifier, there are at least three types of compound words, i.e. endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compounds.

1. Endocentric Compound (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) define “an endocentric compound as a compound that comprises a main element (head) and one or more subordinate elements (dependents), with the semantic meaning of the head representing a more specific category than the overall meaning of the compound as a whole.”
2. Exocentric Compound According to (Bauer, 2003), “an exocentric compound refers to something that does not belong to a category represented by either of its constituent elements; in other

words, they are not subcategories of either element in the compound.”

3. Copulative Compound (Bauer, 2003) explains that “copulative compounds are created when multiple words, which are in a coordinate relationship, are combined to form a novel word with a distinct meaning.”

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This descriptive qualitative linguistic research employed the observation and auto-expert judgement methods for the data collection and morphological note-taking techniques for the data analysis. The inquiry about strategy chosen for this study may be a descriptive approach with a subjective introduction. This strategy includes precise collection, classification, and analysis of information, which leads to drawing conclusions based on the comes about of information analysis. According to (Gay, Mills, & Airasian, 2012), qualitative research refers to collecting, analyzing, and interpreting a narrative and visual data to come to insights on a particular phenomenon of interest. In this context, the data are obtained from interview manuscripts, field notes, recordings of video, and observations. This method involves systematic collection, classification, and analysis of data, which leads to conclusions that are made based on the data analysis results.

The primary data for this research are instances of compounding extracted from words or phrases in Rick Riordan’s novel, *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo*. This process took place in several stages, beginning with a thorough reading and marking of the text to identify instances related to compounding. Subsequently, the identified data were released and categorized according to morphological

theory. The next step was to select data that met certain criteria and label them with appropriate citations for further analysis.

Analysis of textual information regularly utilizes the distribution method, which involves a fastidious analysis of compound words. This approach encourages the exploration of lexical categorization inalienable inside these compounds, shedding light on their constituent word classes and meanings. The data collection is mainly done through note-taking, which emphasizes the classification and enumeration of different types of compounding. This comprehensive approach not only provides a description of the various forms of compounding present in the novel but also offers an in-depth explanation of the results. The utilization of both reading and note-taking techniques ensures a thorough exploration of linguistic patterns, thus enabling a thorough understanding of how compounding functions in the morphological structure of *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo*.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the results of the morphological analysis of compounding using the morphology theory that has been studied. This research is aimed at finding various types of compound words as the word formation process in the novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan.

Table 1. The Research Data of Compound Words, Occurrences and Percentages

No	Types of Compound Words	Occurrences	Percentages
1.	Noun + Noun	46	46%
2.	Noun + Verb	17	17%
3.	Adjective + Noun	10	10%
4.	Verb + Noun	7	7%
5.	Noun + Adjective	5	5%

6.	Adjective + Verb	4	4%
7.	Adverb + Noun	3	3%
8.	Noun + Adverb	2	2%
9.	Adjective + Adjective	2	2%
10.	Adverb + Adjective	1	1%
11.	Verb + Verb	1	1%
12.	Verb + Adverb	1	1%
13.	Verb + Adjective	1	1%
	Total	100	100%

Based on the data shown in the table above the frequency and types of compounding appear as an important aspect as a characteristic of the author's choice of language style in describing the theme in the novel. The most common type of compound word from the novel is compound nouns with the form Noun(N) + Noun(N). Noun(N) is part of speech that is quite important to learn because nouns are used to name all objects and concepts that exist in this world, be it physical things or abstract things. For example, wind (N) combined with shield (N). Wind refers to air that moves quickly due to its natural properties, and a shield refers to a large piece of metal or leather that soldiers once carried to protect themselves during battle.

There are several uncommon types of compounding, like compounding adjectives and compounding nouns. Adverbs (Adv) are words that expand the meaning of other verbs, adjectives, or even entire sentences; Adjectives (Adj) are words that describe nouns; Verbs (V) are words that generally convey an action, an occurrence, or a state of being.

Compound Adjectives are Adverbs (Adv) + Adjectives (Adj), such as the combination of well (Adv) combined with known (Adj). Well means good, right, or acceptable way, and known means recognized, familiar, or within the scope of knowledge. Verb(V)+ Verb(V), for example, the combination of make (V) and shift (V). The meaning

of make is to produce something, often with particular substance or material and shift is to move or change from one position or direction to another. Verb (V) + Adjective (Adj), such as break (V) combined with fast (Adj). The meaning of break means that something breaks under force and breaks into two or more parts and fast means moves quickly or can move quickly.

A compounding Noun is a Verb(V) + Adverb (Adv), for example, check (V) combined with out (Adv). Check means to examine something, and out means away from the inside of something.

4.1 Word Formation Process

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the total percentage of constituents of compound words in Rick Riordan's novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan. From 100 data found, compounding nouns is 84 the most common compounding found in this novel, with the percentage of occurrence for about 84%. Then the Compounding Adjectives found 12 data from 100, the percentage about 12%. Then, the last compounding verb occurs with 4 data from 100, the percentage about 4%.

Table 2. The Total Percentage of Compounding Nouns, Compounding Adjectives, and Compounding Verbs from Data-Source

No	Compounding Process	Total	Percentage
1	Compounding Noun	84	84%
2	Compounding Adjectives	12	12%
3	Compounding Verbs	4	4%

The researchers discovered three compounding data processes with a total percentage of 100% in Rick Riordan's novel *The Burning Maze: The Trial of Apollo*. Compounding nouns, which make up as many as 84 of the novel, represent 84% of the total compounding in this work. While compounding verbs represent the lowest

percentage of compounding data processing, at 4%.

1) Compounding Nouns

In this research, some compounding nouns are found. These compounding nouns have some constituents with various lexical categories. Compounding nouns have a lot of combinations. Below is the explanation for each combination.

a. Heartbreak (N+V)

Feelings of great sadness or disappointment.

Heart (N): the organ that pumps the blood through the body.

Break (V): cause to separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock, or strain. (chapter 3, page 27)

b. Greenhouse (Adj + N)

A building with a glass roof and sides where plants that need warmth and protection can grow.

Green (Adj): a color between blue and yellow, of the color of grass.

House (N): a building that people usually one family to live in. (chapter 4, page 37)

c. blowtorch (V + N)

A tool used to generate a hot flame to heat metal or remove paint from surfaces.

Blow (V): to move and create an air current, or to move or displace something within an air current.

Torch(N): a thick rod with a burning substance attached to its tip that gives out light. (chapter 12, page 113)

d. Background (Adv + N)

The most important thing in the photo or what you see behind the person.

Back (Adv): to or into the place, condition, situation, or activity where somebody/something was before.

Ground (N): the solid surface of the earth. (chapter 36, page 334)

e. Checkout (V + Adv)

Where you pay for items in a store, especially in large grocery stores.

Check (V): Check something to see if it is correct, safe, or acceptable.

Out (Adv): away from the inside of a place or thing. (chapter 13, page 124)

f. Paperback (N + Adv)

A book with a cover made of thick paper.

Paper (N): A material manufactured from thin sheets of wood pulp or other fibrous material and used for writing, drawing, printing, or as a packaging material.

Back (Adv): to or into the place, condition, situation, or activity where somebody/something was before. (chapter 21, page 201)

2) Compounding Adjectives

In the novel The Burning Maze: The Trial of Apollo by Rick Riordan, the compounding adjectives are found. Below is the explanation for each combination.

a. Breakfast (V + Adj)

Meals eaten in the morning, the first of day.

Break (V): cause to separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock, or strain.

Fast (Adj): To move or be able to move quickly. (chapter 36, page 324)

b. Bloodthirsty (N + Adj)

Eager to see or take part in violence.

Blood (N): Red liquid that flows through the body of humans and animals.

Thirsty (Adj): needing or wanting to drink. (chapter 2, page 18)

- c. Makeshift (V+V)**
 Impermanent, of low quality, but used for sudden needs.
 Make (V): To make something, often using a specific substance or material.
 Shift (V): to move or change from one position or direction to another. (chapter 8, page 72)
- d. Well-Known (Adv + Adj)**
 Known or recognized by many people.
 Well (Adv): in a good, correct, or acceptable way.
 Known (Adj): recognized familiar, or within the scope of knowledge. (chapter 8, page 74)
- e. Saltwater (Adj + N)**
 Water containing salt, esp. when it comes from an ocean or sea.
 Salt (Adj): containing or preserved in salt.
 Water (N): a clear liquid, without color or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life. (chapter 24, page 224)
- f. Dumbfounded (Adj + Adj)**
 Unable to speak because of surprise.
 Dumb (Adj): temporarily unable to speak, for example, because you are very surprised or shocked.
 Founded (Adj): to base a belief, claim, etc. on something. (chapter 36, page 326)

3) Compounding Verbs

From the novel, it is only found in an adjective-verb combination. Below is an example taken from the data:

- a. Stronghold (Adj + V)**
 An area where there is strong support for a particular faith or group of people, especially a political party.
 Strong (Adj): people, animals, etc. having a lot of physical power so

that you can lift heavy weights, do hard physical work.

Hold (V): to have somebody/ something in your hand, arms. (chapter 31, page 289)

4.2 Types of Compounding Words

1) Endocentric Compounds

Based on the novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan, we found 83 data from 100 data that we collected, the percentage about 83%. The data can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Endocentric Compounds

No.	Endocentric	Meaning
1.	Heartbreak	Feeling of great sadness
2.	Rooftop	Surface of the roof
3.	Breakfast	Meal eaten in the morning
4.	Bloodthirsty	Eager to see violence
5.	Swordplay	The sport of fencing
6.	Duct-tape	A long, thin strip of very strong, sticky material
7.	Fireworks	Small containers filled with explosive chemicals
8.	Makeshift	Temporary of low quality
9.	Brickwork	Bricks in a wall
10.	Greenhouse	A building with a roof and sides made of glass
11.	Earthworm	Worm that moves through the earth
12.	Fast-food	Cheap, often hot food prepared and served quickly
13.	Blood-stained	Covered with blood
14.	Blowtorch	A tool used to heat metal
15.	Air-conditioning	Electrical system for keeping the air cool
16.	Tombstone	Stone with writing that marks the burial of dead person
17.	Roundhouse	A hard hit made with the fist
18.	Tailbone	Small bone at bottom of spine
19.	Bombproof	Strong enough to give protection against bomb
20.	House-warming	Party given by somebody new
21.	Foul-smelling	Having unpleasant smell
22.	Newcomer	Someone who has recently arrived
23.	Background	Things that can be seen behind
24.	Crossword	Game of words in black and white squares
25.	Corkscrew	A device for removing corks
26.	Stoplight	A set of red, yellow, and green lights that control the movement of vehicles
27.	Driveway	Private area in front of a

		house
28.	Windswept	Open to and not protected from wind
29.	Checkout	Place in a shop, where you pay for goods
30.	Windshield	Window across the front of vehicle
31.	Downtown	In central part of city
32.	Honeycomb	Wax structure containing many small holes
33.	Headdress	Decorative covering for the head
34.	Starboard	Right side of a ship facing forward
35.	Sidewalk	Path with a hard surface on sides of a road for walking
36.	Air-raid	Attack by enemy aircraft
37.	Grandchild	Child of son or daughter
38.	Birthright	Something that you believe you deserve
39.	Sideways	Direction to the left or right
40.	Weekend	Saturday and Sunday
41.	Heatstroke	Condition that can lead to death due to extreme heat
42.	Basketball	Game played by throwing a large ball through an open net
43.	Great-uncle	Uncle of father or mother
44.	Household	Group of people, who live together
45.	Meantime	Time while something else is happening
46.	Paperback	Book with a cover with thick paper
47.	Bookcase	Piece of furniture with shelves for books
48.	Handwritten	Written with pen or pencil
49.	Forearm	Lower part of the arm
50.	Loopholes	Small mistake in an agreement or law
51.	Afterlife	The life after death
52.	Sunbaked	Exposed to the heat of the sun
53.	Breakwater	Very large wall protect from big waves
54.	Saltwater	Water containing salt
55.	Waterline	Level that the water reaches side of ship
56.	Sundown	Time in the evening the sun last seen down
57.	Homemade	Made at home
58.	Skyward	Direction of the sky
59.	Necklace	Piece of jewelry worn around the neck
60.	Footwear	Covering for the human foot
61.	Hourglass	Glass container filled with sand that takes one hour to measure time
62.	Waterfalls	Water falling over to much lower level
63.	Porthole	Round window in the side of ship
64.	Haircut	Act of somebody cutting the hair

65.	Horseshoes	Piece of curve attached with nails
66.	Fingertips	End of the finger
67.	Stronghold	Area with a lot of support
68.	Whirlwinds	Very strong wind that moves very fast in circles
69.	Fiberglass	Strong light material made from glass fibers
70.	Waterspout	Column of water pulled up from the sea during a storm
71.	Partway	Some of the way
72.	Landline	Phone connection with wires
73.	Cannonball	Large metal fired from a cannon
74.	Rainfall	Total amount of rain in a particular area
75.	Daydreamer	Person who often thinks about doing something else or being somewhere else
76.	Waterfront	Part of town next to an area of water
77.	Deep-fried	To cook in oil that covers completely
78.	Wildflowers	Name of flowers type
79.	Honeysuckle	Climbing plant with flowers sweet smell
80.	Firecrackers	Small firework
81.	Countryside	Land outside towns
82.	Footwork	Way a person moves their feet when dancing
83.	Hometown	Place where you were born

2) Exocentric Compounds

After analyzing Rick Riordan's novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo*, the researchers found 17 data from 100 data, the percentage about 17%. This following table is to show the category of exocentric compounds.

Table 4. Exocentric Compounds

No.	Exocentric	Meaning
1.	Blank-faced	To stare at someone obviously wrong
2.	Well-known	Known by many people
3.	Brainstorming	Activity a group of people meet for ideas
4.	Brushstroke	Mark made on surface by brush
5.	Masterpiece	Something made with great skill
6.	Blackmail	Act of getting money from people by threatening
7.	Northwest	Direction between north and west
8.	Lifeguard	Person employed at a beach to rescue people
9.	Bored looking	Expression of someone bored or uninterested

10.	Heartfelt	Showing strong feelings
11.	Namesake	Person or thing with the same name
12.	Girlfriend	Girl of somebody with romantic relationship
13.	Dumbfounded	Unable to speak
14.	Easy-going	Relaxed and happy
15.	Bloodcurdling	Filling you with horror
16.	Power-hungry	Having a strong desire for power
17.	Trapdoor	A small door in a floor

4.1. The Compounding Process and Cultural Values in The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo by Rick Riordan

Based on the novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan, the use of compounding process, the most frequently occurring and used, is Noun + Noun combinations which illustrates some deep cultural values. Combining them gives greater scope to the cultural concepts that Rick Riordan emphasizes in the story.

Examples of compound words such as “air-raid” and “cannonball” lie in their common association with the impact of war and military action on local communities. Although they represent different historical and technological contexts, both terms contribute to the representation of conflict and the consequences of armed conflict in narratives. This not only adds a linguistic dimension, but also an element of cultural richness that enhances and deepens the reader’s experience.

In addition, Noun + Noun combinations also can contribute to cultural values related to emotional expression, social norms, and personal attitudes. For example, the use of “Blank-faced” and “Looking-bored.” The usage of those compound words adds nuance to character portrayal and helps convey specific emotional states or reactions within the cultural context presented in the narrative.

By detailing and further analyzing the compound words used in the novel reveals how Riordan uses language to penetrate and express cultural values as a whole. The pairing of Nouns + Nouns is not only linguistic in nature, but also has deep meaning in depicting the values that drive the plot and characters in *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo*.

This study identifies different compound types based on their morphology, emphasizing that the composition of words determines their categorization. There are also earlier studies that found the word formation morphologically, such as (Maharani & Refnaldi, 2022), (Handayani, 2020), (Ningsih & Rosa, 2013), (Iskandar, Kustatinah, & Suwarti, 2021), (Aring, Arka, & Sedeng, 2023). These studies have generally found similar Compound Noun as the most dominant type of Compound Words. The Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Colleen Hoover’s *It Ends With Us* and Delia Owens’ *Where The Crawdads Novel* by (Maharani & Refnaldi, 2022) showed that from 146 data of The word Formation the amount word of Compound Noun 110 data following by Compound Adjective 25 data and Compound Verb with 11 data.

Based on the study of A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel “*With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning*” by Jason Miranda (Handayani, 2020), the number of Word Formations have found 253 data with the Compound Noun 173 words, 13 words of Compound Verb, and 67 words about Compound Adjective.

In the research by (Ningsih & Rosa, 2013) showed that the author found 114 words of Compound Words with the greatest number is Compound Noun 71

data, Compound Adjective 29 data and the Compound Verb 14 data.

The similarity also found in the (Iskandar, Kustatinah, & Suwarti, 2021). The total Compound Words 85 with Compound Noun 51 words, the second number is Compound Adjective with the total 15 and 19 Compound Verbs.

The study of Morphosemantic Study Of Compound Words in The New York Times Articles by (Aring, Arka, & Sedeng, 2023) the author found 33 words of Compound Noun, 12 words of Compound Adjective and 13 words of Compound Verbs with all the total 48 words of Compound Words.

The contrast from this study and the study of Compounding Words: Words Formation in Republika Newspaper by notable distinctions emerged in both the categorization and analysis of compound words. The study of *The Burning Maze: The Trial of Apollo* by Rick Riordan a total of 100 compound types, comprising 83 data of endocentric compounds and 17 data of exocentric compounds. In contrast, the research (Eripuddin & Lestari, 2019) identifies 96 compound types, with 70 data of endocentric compounds and 26 data of exocentric compounds. Furthermore, while “Compounding Words” delves into the meaning of compound words, distinguishing between Transparent Meaning which means the meaning that explicitly expressed or predictable from the constituents and Opaque Meaning means that the meaning of the compound is not explicitly expressed and unpredictable from constituents.

Additionally, the contrast from the study *A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Words in Tolstoy’s God Sees The Truth, But Waits* by (Hadiati, 2011) lies in the analysis that does not discuss exocentric compounds,

the author only discusses endocentric compounds and their groups. The difference is also seen in the number and percentage of Endocentric Compounds which are divided into three with a total number of 60 data and with a percentage of 100%. Then, the total is divided into 46 data of Compound Verbs with a percentage 76.7%, 4 Compound Adjectives with a percentage of 6.7% and 10 Compound Nouns with a percentage of 16.6%. From these results, it can be seen that Compound Verbs are more dominant than others while *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan dominated with Compound Nouns and this research does not divide Endocentric Compounds into three groups.

5. Conclusion

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic study today. It includes Compounding Words. Compounding derives a new word by joining two morphemes that would each usually be free morphemes. Based on the results and previous discussion, the researchers concluded that within the novel *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan, there are 100 compound words. These compounds are classified into three main types: Compounding Nouns (84 occurrences), Compounding Adjectives (12 occurrences), Compounding Verbs (4 occurrences). Further studies revealed different processes involved in their information, among which endocentric and exocentric compounds predominated. Specifically, the study identified 83 endocentric compounds and 17 exocentric compounds, each with a unique meaning to the story. Compound word formations in the novel were discussed in the research.

The researcher found seven different formations of Compounding Nouns, six formations for Compounding Adjectives, and six formations of Compounding Verbs. By using these compounds in this novel, Rick Riordan wants to illuminate the deep cultural nuances of the story and thereby enrich the depth of the story so that it is easier to understand and enjoy the storyline. Although the research provides valuable insights, it is not without limitations and obstacles. In essence, the interpretation of the formation of compound words and their cultural meanings is largely based on subjective judgment, which can lead to bias or ambiguity in the analysis. The implication of composite constructs can vary among researchers due to their unique interpretations. In summary, this study not only enhances our evaluation of *The Burning Maze: The Trials of Apollo* by Rick Riordan but also presents a solid foundation for further research and consideration into the use of compound words in literature, leading to increased opportunities for academic investigation.

REFERENCES

- Aring, K. M., Arka, I. W., & Sedeng, I. N. (2023). Morphosemantic Study of Compound Words in The New York Times Articles. *Bhinneka: Jurnal Bintang Pendidikan dan Bahasa*. [10.59024/bhinneka.v1i2.193](https://doi.org/10.59024/bhinneka.v1i2.193)
- Asvini, K. D., & Padmadewi, N. N. (2023). An Analysis of Word Formation Used in *I Am Malala* Novel by Malala Yousafzai. [10.23887/ls.v30i1.51814](https://doi.org/10.23887/ls.v30i1.51814)
- Bauer, L. (2003). English Exocentric Compounds. [EnglishExocentricCompounds](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022268303001111)
- Booij, G. (2005). *The Grammar of Words*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2002). *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Christianto, D. (2020). Compound Words in English. *LLT Journal: A Journal on Language and Language Teaching*.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Damanik, A. T. (2023). Compound Words in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel. *Jurnal Ilmiah SP STINDO Profesional*. <https://journal.jurnalilmiahstiepro.f.ac.id/index.php/sp/article/view/138/34>
- Dayani, I. S. (2020). A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel 'With Eyes Closed: The Color Of Drowning' by Jason Miranda. *An Undergraduate Thesis*.
- Eripuddin, & Lestari, L. F. (2019). Compounding Words: Words Formation in *Republika Newspaper*.
- Gay, L. R., Mills, G., & Airasian, P. (2012). *Educational Research*. Toronto: Pearson Education.
- Hadiati, C. (2011). A morphological analysis of english compound words in Tolstoy's *God Sees The Truth, But Waits*.
- Haspelmath, M., & Sims, A. (2010). *Understanding Morphology (2nd ed)*. London: An Hachette UK Company.

- Iskandar, L., Kustatinah, I., & Suwarti, T. S. (2021). A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Business Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper Published on January 2019. *English Teaching Literature and Linguistics (Eternal)*.
- Kesuma, & Jati, T. M. (2007). *Pengantar (Metode) Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Carasvatibooks.
- Lahlou, H., & Imran, H.-A. (2022). A Cognitive Corpus-based Study of Exocentric Compounds in English. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 1021-1032. [10.52462/jlls.236](https://doi.org/10.52462/jlls.236)
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Maharani, S. D., & Refnaldi. (2022). Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends With Us* And Delila Owens' *Where The Crawdads Sing* Novels. *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*.
- Maulidia, H. R., & Kusumah, C. M. (2022). An Analysis of English Compound Words in An Article of Life and Style Column. *Journal of English Pedagogy and Applied Linguistics*. [10.32627/jepal.v3i1.535](https://doi.org/10.32627/jepal.v3i1.535)
- Ningsih, A. W., & Rosa, R. N. (2013). Types and Processes of Compound Words Used in Headline News Columns in "The Jakarta Post" Newspaper.
- Pardede, C. C., Ambarita, E., & Sinaga, P. (2023). Compound Words in M. L Stedman's Novel *The Light Between Oceans*. *Jurnal Ilmiah SP STINDO Profesional*. <https://journal.jurnalilmiahstiepro.f.ac.id/index.php/sp/article/view/129/27>
- Plag, I. (2003). *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sakti, D. B., Yastanti, U., & Khairunas, S. (2021). Endocentric and Exocentric Compound in Infinite Album by Deep Purple.
- Wisniewski, K. (2007). *Word Formation Processes: How New Words Develop in the English Language*. New York: Blackwell.