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A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words in Jane Austen's Novel *Pride and Prejudice*

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Abstract

Compounding is a word formation process that can be produced by combining two meaningful words together in order to form a new term, such as cornflakes, busybody, downpour, cutoff, long-haired, high school, and devil-may-care. The study aims at identifying the morpho-syntactic classifications of compound words according to Quirk and Greenbaum's model (1973) and the semantic relations as endocentric (hyponymy and metonymy) and exocentric as (metaphor). It also aims at investigating the forms of compound words according to Stageberg's model (1981) as hyphenated, closed, and open compounds. The findings of this study are: the hyphenated compounds which are used in *Pride and Prejudice* are (sitting-room, picture-gallery, arm-in-arm, newly-born, etc...). Closed compounds are (eyelashes, gentleman, clergyman, upstairs, and fireplace). Open compounds are (young man, critical eye, polished society, best friend, easy manners, lottery tickets, and wedding day). The endocentric compounds which consist of a head and semantically hyponyms to the compounds such as: noun, verb, adverb, and adjective compounds. The exocentric compounds are the compounds which have no head as a component to the compounding such as: "needlework and grown-up".

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مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة، تصدر عن كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / جامعة الموصل



التحليل الصرفي للكلمات المركبة في رواية جاين أوستن كبرياء و تحامل

امال عودة غضاب

جامعة الشطرة – كلية التربية للبنات / ذي قار / العراق

المخلص	معلومات الارشفة
الكلمات المركبة هي تكوين كلمة عن طريق جمع كلمتين معنيتين معًا من أجل إعطاء كلمة جديدة. هناك ثلاثة أشكال للكلمات المركبة: الكلمات المركبة الموصولة و الكلمات المركبة المغلقة وكلمتين بينهما مسافة. قد تكتب الكلمات المركبة ككلمة واحدة لا يوجد بين عناصر الكلمات المركبة أي مسافة، أو وضع شارحة بين الكلمات أو كلمتين منفصلتين. تصنف الكلمات المركبة إلى: مركبات اسمية ، ومركبات فعلية ، ومركبات وصفية، ومركبات ظرف. ان هذا البحث هو بحث تحليل نوعي وصفي للكلمات المركبة في رواية كبرياء و تحامل. النماذج المستعملة في تحليل البيانات هما انموذجان: النموذج الاول النموذج المستخدم في تحليل البيانات هو (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973) المتضمن تحليل التركيب والتصنيف للكلمات المركبة واما النموذج الثاني Stageberg (1981) الذي يتضمن تحليل اشكال الكلمات المركبة. واما الجزء العملي من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل رواية كبرياء و تحامل وفقًا لأشكال وتصنيف الكلمات المركبة. ثم يتم ذكر الاستنتاج في نهاية هذه الورقة لتوضيح أشكال وتصنيفات الكلمات المركبة في هذه الرواية.	تاريخ الاستلام : 2025/4/6 تاريخ المراجعة : 2025/5/7 تاريخ القبول : 2025/5/25 تاريخ النشر : 2025/9/1 الكلمات المفتاحية : مركب موصول، مركب مغلق، مركب مفتوح، مركب اسم، و مركب فعل. معلومات الاتصال امال عودة غضاب amalawda@shu.edu.iq

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1.Introduction

Jane Austen was an English novelist who was born in 1775. She was famous of her six novels: *Pride and Prejudice*, *Emma*, *Persuasion*, *Northanger Abbey*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Sense and Sensibility*. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage for social standing and economic security.

Compound words are types of words which consist of two components to create a new word (Plag, 2003, p. 133).The research questions are:

- 1.What are the dominant compound words recognized in *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. What are the semantic implications of these compounds?

This paper aims at investigating the forms of compound words in *Pride and Prejudice*: hyphenated, open, and closed compounds according to Stageberg's model (1981). It also aims at identifying the morpho-syntactic and semantic implications in the mentioned novel according to Quirk and Greenbaum's model (1973) as either endocentric (the head of the compound words as a noun, verb, adverb, or an adjective and the semantic relations are hyponymy or metonymy) or exocentric (there is no head to the compound words and gives a metaphorical meaning). It is hopeful that this study is of good value to researchers who would like to write about compounding in *Pride and Prejudice*.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Compounding

Word is defined as "the smallest free form found in language" (O'Grady et al., 1996, p. 735).

Compounding is a process of word formation formed by gathering two meaningful words together and give a new word, such as cornflakes, busybody, downpour, cutoff, hang glider, long-haired, high school, and devil-may-care. There are three ways to write compound words: they may be written as one single word in which there is no space between the elements of the compound words, or putting a hyphen between the words, or as two separate words (Stageberg, 1981, p. 122).

A compounding consists of two words in order to create a new word. Compound words can be nouns in which the two combined words are nouns such as bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, and textbook. They can be compound adjectives, such as "good-looking and low-paid" (Yule, 2010, p.55). It is the combination of lexemes into a new one (Booij, 2005, p. 14).

Aronoff (2011) states that compounding is "a derived form resulted from the combination of two or more lexemes, for instance, space + ship = spaceship". While Plag (2003, p. 133), defines compounding as "the combination of two words to form a new word".

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, p. 444) focus on the syntactic relations of compound items by paraphrases. For example, the two compounds such as (playboy and call-girl).

According to Majeed (2009, pp. 282-283), Millaku (2017); and Jimmi and sidauruk (2020), compounding is forming a new word with new meaning using combination of two or more words such as 'suitcase'. While Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, p. 444) focus on the syntactic relations of compound items by paraphrases. For example, the two compounds such as (playboy).

2.2. Forms of Compound Words

Stageberg's model (1981, p. 122); Yule (2010, p.55); and Jimmi and sidauruk (2020) mention three forms of writing compound words as the following:

1. Hyphenated Compound

Hyphenated compound means putting a hyphen between the words in order to identify that those words are compound words.

-For example: Check- up, Check- in, Mother- in- law, devil-may-care, long-haired, good-looking and low-paid.

2. Closed Compound

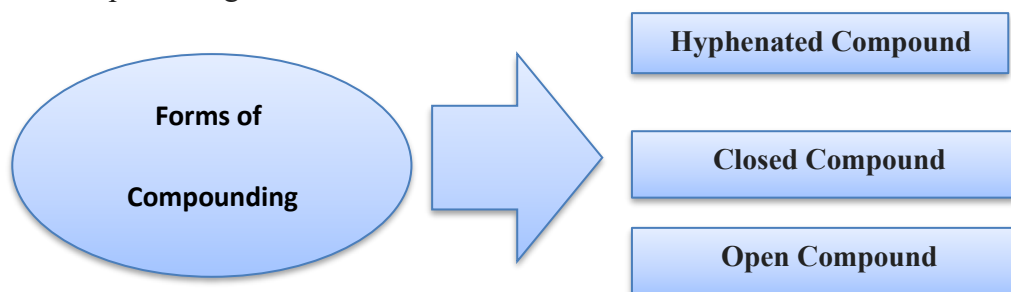
This form of compound words mean the two elements of compound words are written as single word with no space or hyphen between them.

-For example: Baseball, Northwest, Worldwide, bedroom, classroom, greenhouse, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed.

3. Open Compound

This form of compound words is very difficult to identify because this compound looks like two independent word but describe a single thing. This form of compound written as two separated words but pronounce together as one meaning.

-For example: living room, full moon, and real estate.



Figure(1): Forms of Compound Words

2.3. Morpho-Syntactic Classification of Compound Words in Relation to Semantic Relations

According to Quirk and Greenbaum's model (1973) and Stageberg's model (1981), the morpho-syntactic classification of compound words can be: endocentric (there is a head which can be noun, verb, adverb, and adjective) or exocentric (there is no head to the compound words) as the following:

Table (1): Quirk and Greenbaum's Model and Stageberg's Model of Morpho-Syntactic Classifications of Compound Words in Relation to Semantic Relations

No.	Morpho-Syntactic Classifications of Compounds	Semantic Relations
1.	Endocentric compounds (there is a head in the compound words: noun, verb, adverb, and adjective)	Hyponymy and Metonymy
2.	Exocentric compounds (no head in the compound words)	Metaphor

2.3.1.Exocentric Compounds (Metaphorical Semantic Relations)

The exocentric compound shows that there is no head in the compound words and the semantic implications can be shown by metaphorical semantic relations or by paraphrasing. For example, the compound word (birdbrain) is a metaphor of an idiot person.

2.3.2.Endocentric Compounds (Hyponym and Metonym Semantic Relations)

Endocentric compounds consist of a head in the compound words which is a part of the compound word and occurs in the right side of the word. For example, the compound word (traffic-light) consists of the head (noun as a morpho-syntactic component) (light) and semantically a hyponym of (traffic). Marchand (1969) and Benczes (2015) divide the semantic relations of compound words into: hyponym, metonym as (endocentric). The head of the endocentric compounds are as the following:

1. Noun Compound

A noun compound consists of two or more words to create a new noun. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010); and Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, pp. 445-446), compound nouns are the following:

Table (2): The Morpho-Syntactic Structure of Noun Compound according to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) in Relation to Semantic Relations

No.	Morphological Structure of Noun Compounds	Examples	Semantic Relations
1.	Noun + noun	Boy- friend dancing girl	Endocentric the head is (noun) in both examples (metonymy)
2.	Verb + noun	Breakfast rattlesnake	Endocentric (hyponymy)
3.	verbal noun+ noun	typing paper adding machine walking stick	Endocentric (Metonymy)

4.	Noun + verbal noun	sun-bathing sleepwalking handwriting	Endocentric (metonymy)
5.	noun+ agentive noun	factory-worker sun-bather	Exocentric
6.	noun+ deverbal noun	boat-ride gunfight	Endocentric

2. Verb Compound

Verb compound is joining two words or more together to create a new verb. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, p. 448), verb compounds are as the following:

Table (3): The Morphological Structure of Verb Compound

No.	The Morphological Structure of Verb Compound	Examples	Semantic Relations
1.	noun + verb	Sightsee house-hunt lip-read baby-sit sleep-walk	Exocentric
2.	Verb+ particle	Grown-up	Exocentric

3. Compound Adjective

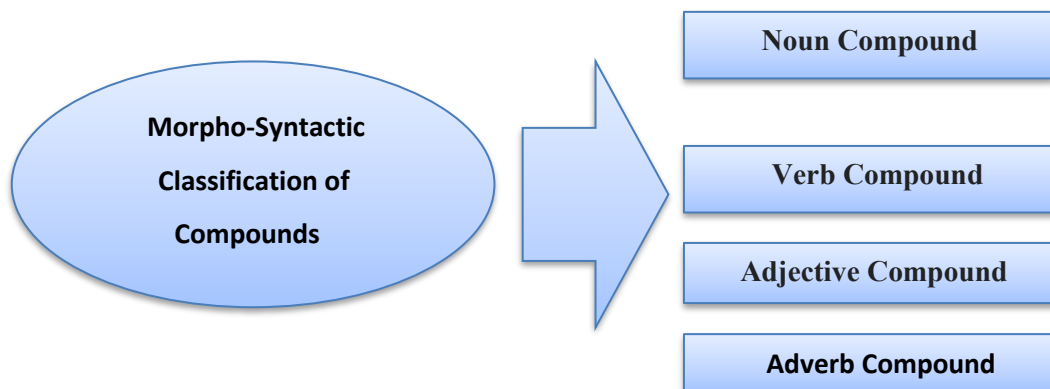
A compound adjective is combining two or more words together to create a new adjective. Compound adjectives are usually written in a hyphen. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, p. 447), compound adjectives are as the following:

Table (4): The Morphological Structure of Adjective Compound

No.	The Structure of Adjective Compound	Examples	Semantic Relations
1.	noun + ing participle	breath-taking heart-breaking law-aiding mouth-watering	Exocentric
2.	noun+ ed participle	Handmade self-employed	Endocentric
3.	Adjective or adverb followed by ing participle	good-looking	Endocentric

4. Compound Adverbs

A compound adverb is combining two or more word together to produce a new adverb. For Example: she was so happy to see a **newly-born** baby.

**Figure(2): Morpho-Syntactic Classification of Compound Words**

3.Research Methodology

The model selected for the data analysis is Quirk and Greenbaum's model (1973) of identifying the morpho-syntactic classifications of compound words in relation to semantic relations and Stageberg's (1981) model of investigating the forms of compound words. The practical part of this study is analyzing Austin's novel *Pride and Prejudice* according to the forms and classification of compound words.

4.Data Analysis and Discussion

The data is taken from Jane Austin's novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The following table shows the forms of compounding in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Stageberg's (1981) model and their relation to semantic relations as the following:

Table (5): Forms of Compound Words and their Semantic Relation in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Stageberg's Model (1981)

No.	Forms of Compound Words	Compound words in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Semantic Relations
1.	Hyphenated Compounds	Grown-up, over-scrupulous, good-humored, second-hand, well-bred, twenty-seven, ill-treatment, drawing-room, well-grown, Good-bye, well-guarded, drawing-room, sister-in-law, chimney-piece, ill-usage, strongly-marked, dinner-time, last-born, one-and-twenty, door-bell, deeply-rooted, self-denial, narrow-minded, dining-room, sitting-room, sitting-room, picture-gallery, arm-in-arm, and newly-born.	Endocentric (Hyponymy) All these compound words have a head which is semantically hyponym of the word as a whole.

		brother-in-law , mother-in-law , sister-in-law, arm-in-arm, ill-will.	Exocentric There is no head to these compound words
2.	Closed Compounds	Newcomers, fortnight, housekeeping, gentlemen, horseback, Breakfast, downstairs, downstairs, housekeeper, needlework, handwriting, handwriting, eyelashes, gentleman, clergyman, upstairs, and fireplace, lifetime.	Endocentric (hyponymy)
3.	Open Compounds	young man, critical eye, polished society, best friend, easy manners, lottery tickets, and wedding day.	Endocentric (Hyponymy and metonymy)

Table (6) shows the morphological classifications and the semantic relations of compound words in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Quirk and Greenbaum's (1973) model as the following:

Table (6): Morphological Classification of Compounding in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Quirk and Greenbaum's Model (1973) and the Semantic Relations

No.	Classification of Compounding	Morphological Structure of Compounding	Compound Words Examples	Semantic Relations
1.	Noun Compound	Noun + noun	twenty-seven, olive-branch, chimney-piece,	Endocentric

			dinner-time, one-and-twenty, door-bell, picture-gallery, arm-in-arm , wedding day, lottery tickets, lifetime, fireplace.	
		Verb + noun	Breakfast,	Endocentric
		verbal noun+ noun	drawing-room dining-room, and sitting-room	Exocentric
		Noun + verbal noun	Housekeeping handwriting	Endocentric
		noun+ agentive noun	housekeeper	Endocentric
		noun+ deverbale noun	eyelashes	Endocentric
2.	Verb Compound	Noun + verb	Needlework	Endocentric
		Verb + particle	Grown-up	Exocentric
3.	Adjective Compound	adjective/adverb+ ing participle or ed participle	heavy-looking good-humored narrow-minded	Endocentric
4.	Adverb Compound	Adverb ly + ed participle or particle+ noun	strongly-marked newly-born deeply-rooted downstairs	Endocentric

5.Conclusions

The conclusions of the study are as the following:

- 1.The forms of compound words which are used in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Stageberg's model (1981) are: hyphenated, closed, and open compounds. Hyphenated compounds are (sitting-room, sitting-room, picture-gallery, arm-in-arm, and newly-born). Closed compounds are (eyelashes, gentleman, clergyman, upstairs, and fireplace). Open compounds are (young man, critical eye, polished society, best friend, easy manners, lottery tickets, and wedding day).
2. The morpho-syntactic classifications of compound words in connection to semantic relations that are used in *Pride and Prejudice* according to Quirk and Greenbaum's model (1973) are: the endocentric compounds which consist of head and semantically hyponym to the compound such as are: noun compounds, verb compounds, adverb compounds, and compound adjectives. The exocentric compounds are the compounds which have no head as a component to the compounding such as: "needlework and grown-up".

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