

Učestalost uporabe složenica koje se pišu kao jedna riječ, složenica koje se pišu kao dvije riječi i složenica koje se pišu sa spojnicom u romanima: *Lovac u žitu* i *Mostovi okruga Madison*

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SAŽETAK: U ovom radu govorimo o procesu „slaganja“ (tvorba složenica) kao jednom od glavnih procesa tvorbe riječi u engleskome jeziku. Postoje različite vrste složenica u engleskome jeziku, ali u ovom radu ćemo se bazirati na činjenicu, koja od tri vrste složenica (složenice koje se pišu kao jedna riječ, složenice koje se pišu sa spojnicom ili složenice koje se pišu kao dvije odvojene riječi) su učestalije u uporabi u dvama romanima na engleskom jeziku – roman J. D. Salinger: „Lovac u žitu“ i roman R. J. Wallera: „Mostovi okruga Madison“. Analiza dvaju navedenih romana je pokazala da se složenice koje se pišu kao jedna riječ koriste najčešće, što naravno ne možemo smatrati općom karakteristikom književnih djela, jer se stilovi jednoga jezika mogu razlikovati (književni, znanstveni, itd.).

Ključne riječi: „Slaganje“, složenice, složenice koje se pišu kao jedna riječ, složenice koje se pišu sa spojnicom, složenice koje se pišu kao dvije riječi

The Frequency of Usage of Open Compound Words, Close Compound Words and Hyphenated Compound Words in the Novels: *the Catcher in the Rye* and *the Bridges of Madison County*

ABSTRACT: In this paper we talk about Compounding as one of the major word formation processes in English language. There are different types of compound words in English language, but in this paper we will try to find out which of three types of compound words (close compound words, hyphenated compound words, open compound words) are more frequently used in the two English novels: “The Catcher in the Rye”, written by J. D. Salinger and “The Bridges of the Madison County”, written by R. J. Waller. Namely, having analyzed these two novels, we found out that close compound words were the most frequently used, which, however, could not be taken as a general characteristic of literature texts since there may be considerable differences among styles of one language (literature texts, scientific texts, etc.).

Keywords: *Compounding, compound words, open compound words, hyphenated compound words, close compound words*

INTRODUCTION

English language and grammar have a very important role nowadays. Namely, EL is a Lingua Franca and many people worldwide use it as a second language. When it comes to those non-native speakers, it is easier to acquire English grammar than grammar of some other foreign languages. For example, when learning Croatian language and grammar or Finnish language and grammar, non-native speakers may find difficult to learn all of those grammatical cases; Croatian language has seven cases while Finnish language has fifteen cases. Besides grammatical cases, process of compounding is a very important and interesting part of every language. In this paper we will deal with the issue of compound words in English language. In relation to derivation processes, compounding is (besides affixation) of the greatest importance. Nevertheless, in this paper we will introduce compounds words in general, and then we will mention three types of compound words which will be

the focus of our paper: open compound words, hyphenated compound words and close compound words.

In the second part of the paper we will show analysis of usage of compound words in two English novels. The hypothesis of the paper states that compound words, i.e. close compound words are the most excessively used in literature, which we will try to prove through the analysis of two novels in English language: *The Catcher in the Rye*, a novel written by J. D. Salinger and *The Bridges of Madison County*, a novel written by Robert James Waller.

COMPOUNDING

“Compounding is the most productive type of word-formation processes, both in English and in German. It can be defined as the combination of two words to form a new word. But compounds can consist of more than just two elements and these elements need not to words” (Plag, 2003, p. 133).

There are two types of compounds in relation to linguistics, and those are *native* and *borrowed*. *Native compounds* are usually formed of free morphemes, i.e. words which can stand by themselves. Compounds are written in various ways in English language: with a space between the elements; with a hyphen between the elements; or simply with the two roots (bases) together with no separation. 'Throughout history, words had changed a lot. For example, in the 19th century, *today* and *tomorrow* were sometimes written as *to-day* and *to-morrow*. Hyphenating *to-day* and *to-morrow*' is less common now, probably because most speakers are unaware of the compound nature of these words. *Today* comes from Old English *tdæ to+day* and *tomorrow* comes from Middle English *to mor (e)we* (i.e. *to (the) morrow*); *-to* can be traced back ultimately to a form that meant *this* in Indo-European (Plag, 2003, p. 123).

Policeman (composed of free root <i>police</i> and free root <i>man</i>)
Hot dog
Dog house
Fireplace
Westside
Birthday
Cupcake
Madman
Goldfish
Mailman

"While in English language roots usually stand alone, the situation in Greek and Latin language is different; compounds are composed of bound roots. Compounds formed in English from borrowed Latin and Greek morphemes keep this characteristic. For example: *photograph*, *iatrogenic*, etc. It is also important to emphasize that compounds can be combined by words of different parts of speech" (The Writing Centre, n.d.).

Adjective - noun	Verb - noun	Verb - particle
Blackbird	Rest house	Downcast
Madman	Pass port	Shutdown
Hot water	Guide book	Run-through

Some compounds have more than two words, e.g. *courthouse square*, formed from *courthouse* and *square*, where the first component, *courthouse* is itself a compound formed from *court* and *house*. "There are words that are formally very similar to rhyming compounds, but they are not quite compounds in English because the second element is not really a word - it is just a nonsense item added to a root word to form a rhyme. This formation process is associated in English with *child talk* (a talk addressed to children), technically called *hypocoristic language*" („Word-Formation-Paper", n.d.).

Compound nouns are not the same as nouns modified by adjectives, verbs, and other nouns. For example, the adjective *black* in the noun phrase *black bird* is different from the adjective *black* of the compound noun *blackbird*: *a black bird* also refers to any bird that is black in colour while *a blackbird* is a specific type of bird („Word-Formation-Paper", n.d.).

Compound words

In English language, a compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme and it usually has a new meaning. For example, the word *work* can have various meanings, but it usually refers to activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a result. When combined with the word *home*, it usually refers to one thing - the compound word *homework* refers to schoolwork that a pupil is required to do at home. When combined with the word *out*, it could refer to several different things (working harder than someone else, working outside the factory, etc.) (Kabashi, 2000).

"Compound nouns consist of at least two free morphemes: *classroom*, *blackboard*, *armchair*, *homework*, *newspaper*, *nobleman*, *breakdown*, *looking-glass*, *father-in-law*, etc. Many syntactic groups have become compound nouns by conversion: *forget-me-not*, *pic-me-up*, *merry-go-round*, etc. In most cases such nouns are hyphenated to denote their unity. Compounding combined with derivation is quite common: *taxpayer* (tax-pay-er), *gamekeeper* (game-keep-er), *window-cleaner* (window-clean-er), *narrow-mindedness* (narrow-mind-ed-ness)" (Kabashi, 2000, p. 164).

In relation to compounds, it is important to emphasize that the meaning of the joined words differs from the same words that are not joined, for example: "When Michael Jackson debuted his famous *moonwalk* in 1983, the world was amazed" ("How to Moonwalk", n.d.).

In this sentence, the compound word *moonwalk* stands for a dance with a gliding motion, in which the dancer appears to be moving forward, but in fact, it is moving backwards, while in the following sentence *walking in the Moon* has a different, literal meaning: "Neil Armstrong *walked on the Moon* on 21 July 1969" (Tamblyn, 2017).

When it comes to the basic structure of compound words, there are three types of compound words. Some compound words may be hyphenated, whereas some other are joined directly together. Compound words joined by a hyphen are called *hyphenated compounds*, those words that are not joined by a hyphen are called *closed compounds*, and the third type would be the compounds where the space between the words is not deleted but the two words function as one and they are called *open compounds* („Compound Words", n.d.-a).

Open compound words

An *open compound word* is a compound that contains two words that are used together, but there is a space between those two words. An open compound word has a different meaning from the definitions of each of the original words. For example, the open compound word *dinner table* is composed of the word *dinner*, which means an *evening meal*, and *table*, which means *furniture*, usually used for eating, learning, writing, etc. However, when used together in the word *dinner table*, the definition is the table at which the meal, in this case, dinner is served. For example:

"They sat around the **dinner table**, arguing about previous elections. If you're finding it difficult to get together with your husband at the **dinner table**, both of you should workless" (Compound Words, n.d.-a).

An open compound word, which consists of two words, has a completely new meaning. For example, meaning of the compound word *hot dog* cannot be concluded from original words of that compound. *Hot* implies hot temperature or a person who is very attractive, while the *dog* is an animal. "When talking about open compounds, it is often necessary to know etymology of that word. For instance, it is obvious that compound *hot dog* means something very different from original words" („Hot Dog Hystory", n.d.).

One of the claims of "inventing the hot dog is told by Harry M. Stevens, an American sports concessionaire, whose vendors sold German sausages and rolls to spectators at the old New York Polo Grounds during the winter. He called them *Dachshund sandwiches*, but a New York Post cartoonist couldn't spell *dachshund*, so when he drew the cartoon, he called them *hot dogs*" („Hot Dog Hystory", n.d.).

Nevertheless, this is just one of the possible reasons why this food is called *hot dog*, but a linguist can tell a lot about compounds by their etymology. Another example of that kind of open compounds is *French fries*. Thomas Jefferson had "potatoes served in the French manner" at a White House dinner in 1802. The expression "French fried potatoes" first occurred in print in English in the 1856 work *Cookery for Maids of All Work* by E. Warren: *French Fried Potatoes*. – "Cut new potatoes in thin slices, put them in boiling fat, and a little salt; fry both sides of a light golden brown colour; drain" („Hot Dog Hystory", n.d.).

Accordingly, it is necessary to have knowledge about etymology of compounds because *French fries* would stand for French dish or the potatoes that grow in France.

There are also compounds that allow logical comprehension in relation to the original words. For example, the compound *living room* indicates a room where people live and therefore spend time.

In open compound words, one word usually complements the other one and helps to comprehend the meaning (*police officer, ice cream, full moon, video game, vice president, web page*, etc.) although there are some exceptions (*hot dog, French fries*). There are some examples of the open compounds:

Police officer	Fool moon
Science fiction	Peanut butter
Full moon	North America
Swimming pool	Ice cream
Coffee mug	Bus driver
Post office	Living room
Web page	Root word
Candy cane	Christmas tree
Cell membrane	High school
Vice president	Voice mail

Hyphenated compound words

"You think that He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named is still alive, then?" (Rowling, 2005, p. 34).

"A *hyphenated compound* — also called a *unit modifier* — is simply a combination of words joined by a hyphen or hyphens. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only unites, but separates the component words; thus, it aids understanding and readability and ensures correct pronunciation. Words

are hyphenated mainly to express the idea of a unit or to avoid ambiguity („Compound Words", n.d.-b)

Hyphen is used when such compounds come before a noun, e.g. a *well-behaved* lady, but it is not used when the compound comes after the noun: Her poetry was *well known* in England.

Hyphenated compound words are also important in relation to ambiguity. Hyphens are used when describing ages and lengths of time; leaving them out can make the meaning ambiguous. For example, 150-year-old trees obviously refers to trees that are 150 years old, while 150 year old trees could refer to 150 trees that are all one year old ("Compound Words", n.d.-b).

Hyphen is also used when a compound formed from two nouns is made into a verb, for example: *She's still learning how to ice-skate*. However, hyphen is not used within phrasal verbs, but if a phrasal verb is made into a noun, then the hyphen should be used. For example:

You should build up a referral program.

There is a build-up of friendships that you don't have anywhere else.

However, a hyphen is sometimes essential to avoid ambiguity. Look at these examples:

a heavy-metal detector

a heavy metal detector

"Both versions above are correct, but they mean different things. The first device detects heavy metals. The second device detects metal, and the device is heavy. If we're talking about a device that detects heavy metals, then putting heavy metal detector would be wrong in the UK and in the USA" ("Using Hyphens in Compound Adjectives", n.d.).

Hyphens are often used to join a prefix to another word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the other word also begins with one, e.g. *pre-eminent*. Hyphens are also used to separate a prefix from a name, date or proper noun ("Using Hyphens in Compound Adjectives", n.d.).

This drama was written in post-Aristotelian period

My future class will be focused on pre-1900 literature

He explained that his opponents are un-British.

Hyphenated compound words are often made up by writers, which is usually the case in the classic literature. Besides classic literature, there are also examples of those kinds of compounds in the work of J.K. Rowling. She created the phrase *He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named* to describe *Lord Voldemort*.

The prefixes *ex-* and *self-* are usually followed by a hyphen. For example:

I have two ex-wives, and neither of them talks to me.

A self-employed individual earns a lot of money.

Here are some more examples of hyphenated compounds:

Eye-opening	Old-fashioned
In-depth	Brand-new
Left-handed	Nice-looking
One-sided	Forty-one
One-way	x-ray
Ready-made	Warm-up
Brother-in-law	Over-the-counter

Sister-in-law	Full-time
Check-in	One-half
Give-and-take	Sugar-coated
Runner-up	Colour-blind
Self-respect	Blue-collar
Self-assured	White-collar
Send-off	Tip-off
Follow-through	Mother-in-law
Follow-up	Long-term
Get together	Long-distance

Close compound words

The process of compounding is an evolving process in English language, as it is in Croatian language. Unlike open compound words and hyphenated compound words, *close compound words* are formed when two unique words are joined together. Neither do they have a space between them, nor they have a hyphen. These words were not always used together, but they're now accepted as compound words in English language. Closed compound words are usually made up of only two words old ("Compound Words", n.d.-b).

"The English language is always evolving, and when words become used more frequently, they are often eventually written as one word. When the Internet first began, for example, we talked about *going on-line*. Now that this is a daily experience for most of us, the spelling *online* has become commonly accepted" ("English Stack Exchange", n.d.).

"It is the same case with the word *email*. Many years ago, when email first became available to people, it was

widely known as an *electronic mail*. Eventually, electronic mail was shortened to *E-mail*, and later to *e-mail*" ("English Stack Exchange", n.d.).

Here are some examples of the close compounds (Compounds from English Grammar Today, n.d.):

Fireworks	Sunflower
Crosswalk	Skateboard
Basketball	Football
Grandmother	Moonlight
Notebook	Superman
Waistcoat	Bookstore
Fireman	Schoolhouse
Earthquake	Playthings
Grasshopper	Upstream

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter provides examples of usage of compound words in two novels. The first one is *The Catcher in the Rye*, the novel written by J.D. Salinger; the second one is *The Bridges of Madison County*, the novel written by Robert James Waller. We will focus on the frequency of usage of open compound words, hyphenated compound words and close compound words in order to prove the hypothesis that close compound words are the most excessively used in literature. First, we will provide a table of those three types of compound words used in the novel *The Catcher in the Rye*, written by J.D. Salinger.

Open Compound Words	Hyphenated Compound Words	Close Compound Words
Football games	Clear-thinking	Childhood
Bloody looking	Two-thirty	Apiece
Hot chocolate	Good-bye	Anything
Ladies' room	Camel's-hair (coat)	Turtleneck
Leather chair	Half-assed (way)	Autobiography
Little chat	Hot-shots	Madman
Anything	Ping-pong	Hollywood
Grand people	Funny-looking	Goldfish
Front door	Corny-looking	Hotshot
Exam paper	Black-and-white (shoes)	Anywhere
Modern science	Eighty-five (times a day)	Underneath
Secret ingredients	Round-shouldered (guys)	Anyway
Old guy	Horny-looking (nails)	Football
Central Park	Tap-dance	Afternoon
Elkton Hills	Left-handed	Grandstand
Academic building	Ten-thirty	Headmaster
Mashed potatoes	Double-dated	Subway
Shower ledge	Brand-new	Dinnertime
Hunting hat	Lean-jawed (guys)	Downstairs
Tennis racket	Absent-minded	Another
Bare feet	One-way	Checkups
Crumby nails	Distinguished-looking	Afternoon
Silk stockings	Gray-haired	Somebody
Toilet kit	High-heeled	Themselves
Bare torso	Good-looking	Whenever
All right	Pimpily-looking	Blackboard
Royal pain	Show-off-looking (guys)	Sometimes
Stone floor	Once-over	Everything
Peanut shells	Ice-cold	Bathrobes
Booze hound	Awful-looking	Unfair
Shower curtains	Hoodlum-looking	Madman
Baseball mitt	Show-off (ripples)	Sixteen
Station wagon	Flinty-looking	Seventeen

Basketball coach	Dumpy-looking	Thirteen
Rapid packer	Well-dressed	Nothing
Ham sandwich	Screwed-up	Textbook
Club car	Seventy-first (Street)	Firecracker
Phone booth	Two-forty	Yellowstone (park)
Sex maniac	Weak-looking	Roommate
Dance floor	Roller-state	Undertaking
Insurance office	Cheap-looking	Forehead
Little kid	Deaf-mute	Basketball
Polo coat		Hangnail
Straw basket		Handsome
Record store		Eighteen
Theatre tickets		Playful
Skating skirts		Anyplace
Rubbernecks		Washbowls
Stocking feet		Handsome
Lighting matches		Downtown
Basketball team		Ourselves
Horse race		Backboard
Skating rink		Handkerchief
Stage show		Hamburger
Coat pocket		Boardwalk
Garbage pails		Typewriter
Moderate smoker		Footsteps
Football players		Backswords
Immature man		Toenails
Waiting room		Gentleman
Cheerer upper		Lonesome
		Birthday
		Oversexed
		Telephone
		Suitcases
		Snowball
		Outside
		Grandmother
		Summertime
		Sailboat
		Eyebrows
		Taxicab
		Freshman
		Playground
		Masterpiece
		Postcards
		Newspapers
		Newsreels
		Anyhow
		Cowboys
		Grandfather
		Tombstone
		Bloodhound
		Eardrum
		Schoolteacher

According to the table, close compound words are the most excessively used in the novel *The Catcher in the Rye*, which proves our hypothesis.

Having analyzed the usage of compound words in first novel, we will provide a table of those three types of compound words in the second novel *The Bridges of the Madison County*, written by R. J. Waller.

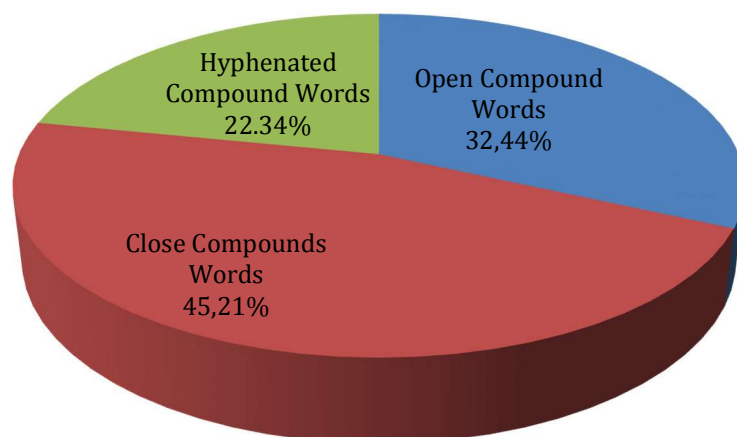
Open Compound Words	Hyphenated Compound Words	Close Compound Words
Country roads	Blue-eyed grass	Airport
Computer screen	Scabbed-over (sensibilities)	Outside
Room service	Two-room (apartment)	Midnight
Magazine editors	Medium-size	Without
Memory snapshots	Slow-speed	Boyhood
Photographic store	Eight-seventeen	Handwriting
Ordinary people	Taking-stock	Relationship

Table lamps	Burned-out	Photography
Iron mines	Push-ups	Suitcase
Blue whale	Black-and-whites	Knapsacks
Travel books	Farm-buildings	Checklist
Local library	First-class	Anyway
Football games	Silver-gray	Fieldwork
Fashion photographer	T-shirt	Folksinger
Cinema director	Smoke-drenched	Coffeehouses
Oral history	Self-admiration	Somehow
Military style	Small-town	Afternoon
Chest muscle	Writer-photographer	Riverboat
Cowboy boots	Full-time	Highway
Canvas bags	Big-bodied	Outdoor
Guitar case	Long-sleeved	Salesman
Truck box	Something-or-other	Fisherman
Phone number	Beer-can	Birthday
Local folks	One-half (cups)	Handsome
Ice tea	Forty-five	Anything
Porch door	Blue-round	Anytime
Metal trays	Brown-oval	Windowsill
Kitchen table	After-supper	Cheekbones
Pretty women	Fifty-two	Driveway
Exterior beauty	Good-bye	Herself
High school	Tune-up	Barefoot
Porch floor	Out-of-tune	Worksheet
Gold bracelet	Knee-high	Tortoiseshell
Religious magazines	24-millimeter	Windshield
Mass markets	105-millimeter	Blackbird
Straw hat	Upper-left	Meadowlark
Athletic teams	Lower-left	Roadside
Private school	Nine-thirty	Schoolgirl
Window screen	Self-conscious	Mailbox
Brandy bottle	Long-haired	Cupboard
Bureau mirror	small-town (people)	Fingertips
Screen door	Around-the-edges-of-things	Landscapes
Truck window	Leather-bound	Somewhere
Hazel wood	Death-end	Livelihood
Rubber boots	Beat-up	Myself
Telephone wires	Leather-bound	Doorway
Camera strap	Beat-up	Washcloth
Hyper focal	Earth-time	Sunlight
Bracket shots		Deadline
Rock road		Another
Phone book		Something
Local newspaper		Sometime
Newspaper office		Everyday
Old editions		Sixteen
Courthouse square		Windshield
Shaman like		Sidewalk
Television news		Homework
Evening programmes		Halftimes
Book club		Tiptoes
Brandy glasses		Sailboats
Overhead kitchen		Offshore
Shutter button		Overhead
Old school		Girlhood
Regional gunfighter		Cupboard
Standard procedure		Mailbox
Leopard like		Moonlight
Trivial news		Telephone
Falcon like		Background
Good feelings		Childhood
Old feelings		Viewfinder
Ever before		Sunlight
One another		Livestock
Solitary birds		Itself
Old style		Sunlight

Sheep like		Craftsmanship
Roll top		Thumbtack
Arrow like		Someone
		Newspaper
		Courthouse
		Gunfighter
		Jukebox
		Childhood
		Northwest
		Sunrise
		Forearm
		Themselves
		Herself
		Anywhere
		Whatever
		Upstairs
		Bathroom
		Bedroom
		Downstairs
		Dealership
		Cheekbone
		Wherever
		Pickup
		Nowhere
		Somehow
		Nobody
		Cowboy
		Livestock
		Upward
		Candlelight
		Readership
		Whereabouts
		Straightforward
		Billfold
		Nonstop
		Flashlight
		Sundown
		Longhand
		Rooftop
		Lifetime
		Campfire
		Lovemaking
		Birthday
		Dreamlike

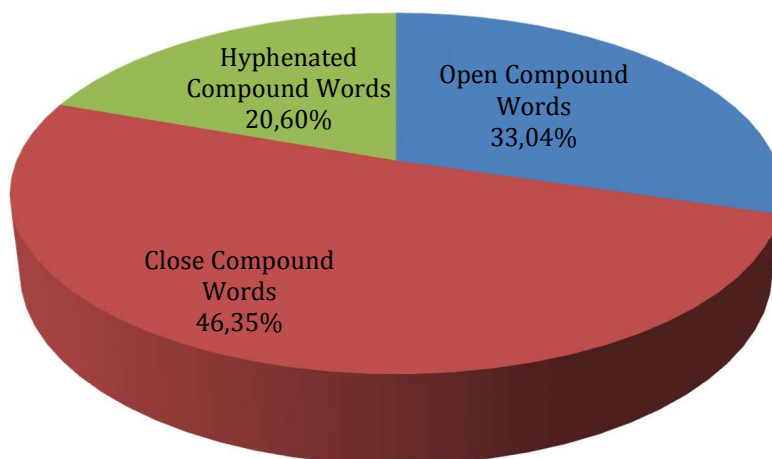
According to the table, close compound words are the most excessively used in the novel *The Bridges of the Madison County*, which again proves our hypothesis.

Types and frequency of compound words in the 1st novel



Graph 1.

Types and frequency of compound words in the 2nd novel



Graph 1.

The graph 1, which shows the research results of the first novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*, indicates that all three types of compound words (close compound words, hyphenated compound words and open compound words) are present, out of which close compound words are the most excessively used (they make 45.21% of all compound words used in the novel). However, open compound words take the second place making 32, 44% of all compound words used in the novel. Finally, hyphenated compound words take the

third place making 22.34% of all compound words used in the novel.

The graph 2, which shows the research results of the second novel, *The Bridges of Madison County*, also indicates that all three types of compound words (close compound words, hyphenated compound words and open compound words) are present, out of which close compound words are the most excessively used (they make 46,35% of all compound words used in the novel). However, open compound words take the second place

making 33, 04% of all compound words used in the novel. Finally, hyphenated compound words take the third place making 20, 60% of all compound words used in the novel.

RESEARCH RESULTS

According to the analysis of the frequency of usage of compound words in the above mentioned two novels, we got the following results:

- a) In the novel *The Catcher in the Rye*, we found 188 compound words in total, out of which there were 42 hyphenated compound words, 61 open compound words, and 85 close compound words (Graph 1).
- b) In the novel *The Bridges of Madison County*, we found 48 hyphenated compound words, 77 open compound words, and 108 close compound words. (Graph 2).

Research results prove our hypothesis which states that close compound words are the most excessively used in the two novels which were used as the corpus for the analysis.

CONCLUSION

Word formation is considered to be one of the most important parts of language, therefore not only is this related to English, but also to all languages in general. In this paper we elaborated three types of compound words (open compound words, close compound words, hyphenated words) and the frequency of their usage in the two novels in English language. According to the analysis of the two novels used as a corpus, we proved our hypothesis which states that close compound words are the most excessively used in literature (at least as these two novels are concerned).

However, we must say that this cannot be taken as a general rule since the results may be different in some other novels, especially in some other language style.

Nevertheless, our analysis was only one way in which this kind of analysis can be done. We chose two novels in English language, but similar research could be done if texts written in some other language style had been chosen. For example, a similar research on this topic could be done using some newspaper articles, or even using some online articles.

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