AN ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS ON CULINARY TERMS IN

MASTERCHEF U.S. SEASON 7 (2016)

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanities
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Strata One (S1)

DENISE SHEILLA NOUMIANTY
1112026000074

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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2016
ABSTRACT

Denise Sheilla Noumianty, An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016). Thesis: English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2016.

This research focuses on the process of compound words used on the food terms in MasterChef US Season 7 (2016). This qualitative descriptive research is aimed in describing the types and the meaning of compound words. To analyze the compound word process, the writer uses Rochelle Lieber theory of compound words as the main theory, combined with Ingo Plag and also Stephen Ullman to analyze the meaning of compound words. The writer took 15 food terms used in the cooking competition MasterChef U.S. Season 7 for the last five episodes. A morphological analysis is used by the writer to analyze the compound words, classify the types and the meaning of compound words on the food terms. From the sample chosen of 15 menu names in the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 12 attributive compound, 2 subordinative compound and 1 coordinative compound. From the word stress, there are 10 culinary terms which are classified as noun compound, three as adjective compound and two verbs compound. It is indicates that there are quite a lot compound words that classified into attributive and noun compound used containing in the cooking competition entitled MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016). Therefore, writer also classifies the meaning of compound words which have transparent and opaque meaning. The compounds which have a transparent meaning are 13 data of transparent meaning while the compounds which have opaque meaning are two data.

Keywords: morphology, compound words, compounding, type of compound
APPROVAL SHEET

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Denise Sheilla Noumianty
111202600074

Approved by:
Advisor,

Alfi Syahirvani, M.Hum.
19890424 201503 2 006

(Day/Date: Friday / October 21st, 2016)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2016
LEGALIZATION

Name: Denise Sheilla Noumianty
NIM: 1112026000074
Title: An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016)

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on September 23rd, 2016. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, September 23rd, 2016

Examination Committee

Signature Date
1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.（Chair Person）26/10/16
   19640710 199303 1 006

1. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.（Secretary）24/10/16
   19781003 200112 2 002

2. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum.（Advisor）24/10/16
   19890424 201503 2 006

3. Dr. Frans Sayogie, S.H., M.H., M.Pd.（Examiner I）25/10/16
   19700310 200003 1 002

4. Abdurrosyid, S.S., M.EIL.（Examiner II）25/10/16
   19700310 200003 1 002
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in text.

Jakarta, August 2016

Denise Sheilla Noumianty
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Finally, the writer hopes this thesis can be useful for all the people who read it. Suggestions and criticisms will be accepted in order to improve this thesis.

Jakarta, August 2016

The writer
LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 The Example of Roots, Stems, and Bases................................. 18
Table 2.2 Adjective Compounds with Its Stress Placement ..................... 30
Table 3.1 Classification of Culinary Terms from Data Cards .................... 33
LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram 1.1 The Conceptual Framework ................................................................. 9
Diagram 2.1 Examples of Compound Structure ...................................................... 24
Diagram 2.2 Types of Compounds ......................................................................... 27
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ......................................................................................................................... i
APPROVAL SHEET ........................................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION .............................................................................................................. iii
DECLARATION ................................................................................................................. iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ................................................................................................. v
LIST OF TABLES .............................................................................................................. vii
LIST OF DIAGRAMS ....................................................................................................... ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS ................................................................................................. x

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION ..................................................................................... 1
   A. Background of the Research ................................................................................ 1
   B. Focus of the Research ......................................................................................... 4
   C. Research Questions ........................................................................................... 5
   D. Objective of the Research ................................................................................. 5
   E. Significance of the Research .............................................................................. 5
   F. Research Methodology ....................................................................................... 6
      1. Method of the Research ................................................................................. 6
      2. Unit of the Analysis ....................................................................................... 6
      3. Technique of the Data Collection and Data Analysis .................................. 7
      4. Instrument of The Research ......................................................................... 8
   G. Conceptual Framework ....................................................................................... 8

CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ............................................................ 10
A. Previous Research  .......................................................................................... 10
  1. Morphology  ................................................................................................. 17
  2. Root, Stem, and Base .................................................................................. 18
  3. Morpheme ..................................................................................................... 18
  4. Lexeme and Word ....................................................................................... 20
  5. Word Formation Process ........................................................................... 25
  6. Compound Words ....................................................................................... 28

CHAPTER III. RESULTS & DATA ANALYSIS ...................................................... 33
  A. Data Description ........................................................................................... 33
  B. Data Analysis ............................................................................................... 34

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ........................................ 55
  A. Conclusions .................................................................................................. 55
  B. Suggestions .................................................................................................. 56

BIBLIOGRAPHY .................................................................................................. 57

APPENDICES .................................................................................................... 60
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is a media to express ideas, thought, and feeling, and it can be used both in written and spoken communication. Spoken language is less formal which is not as complicated as written language. In spoken language, people can speak to the listeners directly. In spoken and written language, people need a collection of words to build a good sentence. Language changes and develops day by day based on the people who use it.

Words are very important in the process of communication, because they are put together to form a sentence. Words has some units that used to express an idea. “The descriptive linguistics Americans was no longer pay attention to the word, but rather to the morpheme as a unit of language in language analysis”, as Parera (14) quoted from Bloomfield’s book entitled Language and his essays magazine A Set of Postulates for the Science of Language. It is one of the reason why morphology becomes an important subject for students of linguistics and literature.

One of language development is creating new word by using existing words. Therefore, some words may sound unfamiliar or not common in general society. In certain fields, such as economics, medical and culinary,
usually have a certain or special words which are not so common in human daily activities. Moreover, language is not only concern in term of written, but also for other interest. Language is also used in spoken media, such as movie, song, speech and reality show.

Reality show in television is a genre of television programming that documents supposedly unscripted real-life situation, based on actual occurrences and often features a publicly unknown cast of individuals who are typically not professional actors, although in some shows celebrities may participate. One of the famous cooking competition reality-based television show is *MasterChef U.S.* which open to any amateur and home cooks. The chefs are presented various cooking challenges and test their skill in order to see who becomes the next chef. The television show uses language according to their needs of their information. This cooking competition usually use the culinary terms in the conversation. In this case, the process of word formation is one of the rules in making a terminology in community.

Furthermore, the process in which the words are formed is called morphological process. “Morphological process is a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with other morpheme or in other words, morphological process is a process of combining morphemes to form words” (Samsuri 190). The main point of this morphology study is on how to identify morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words. “Most English vocabulary arises by making new lexemes out of old ones—either by
adding an affix to previously existing forms, altering their word class, or combining them to produce compounds” (Crystal 128).

Morphology is the study of the internal structures of word, how it is formed by the smaller pieces, and concerned with the study of how words is formed in language. According to Booij (4) “morphology is a sub dicipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns”. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well. A word itself has a meaning, but word can be grammatically simple and complex. Complex word is word that has internal structure that can be divided into smaller part, while the simple word is the smallest word only consisting of one single morpheme that has a meaning. This study discussed about words in culinary terms that are created through the process of word formation, specifically compounding. The interesting subject in word formation is compound words.

Plag (169) stated that “Although compounding is the most productive type of word formation process in English, it is perhaps also the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis”. Compounding is the process of bringing together two or more words into a single entity that has one meaning of the word. According to Matthews (82) “compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexeme. It is a combination from form lexemes to not simply form”. Based on O’Grady and Dobrovolsky (139) “English orthography is not consistent in representing compounds since they are sometimes written as single words, sometimes with an intervening hyphen, and sometime as separate words”.

3
Lieber (47) distinguish that there are three types of compound words, attributive, coordinative and subordinative based on the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up. Lieber (47) divided the type of compounds attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds into endocentric or exocentric varieties.

Furthermore, the fact that a language is a communicating system with form and meaning relationship to each other, the form cannot be separated from their meaning. The meaning of the compound words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning of the compound words. Ullmann (81) stated that “every compound contains words which are arbitrary and opaque, without any connection between sound and sense, and others which are at least to some degree motivated and transparent”.

B. Focus of the Research

The discussion in this research is under the field of morphology, specifically the compound words processes on culinary terms in the MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016). Besides, the writer also classifies the type and meaning of each term. Therefore, the writer limits the research by focusing on the theory of the process, type and meaning of compound words. By limiting the problem, the writer hopes this research can be done in detail.
C. Research Questions

Specifically, based on the problem and the object on this research, the writer finds some research questions as follows:

1. How is the compound words process of culinary terms in the *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016)?

2. What are the types and meaning of compound words that occur to the culinary terms in the *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016)?

D. Objective of the Research

This research aims to explain the compound words process of culinary terms contained in the last four episodes of the *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016), describe the type and meaning of the compound words which occurs to each terms.

E. Significance of the Research

According to the purposes of this research above, the writer hopes this research has many advantages in the future. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the previous research which is discusses about the process, type and meaning of compound words. In addition, it will practically useful for students in increasing the knowledge of the study of linguistics in the morphology, especially compound words. Besides, this research can be used by the readers to understand the creation of new words.
F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This research uses a qualitative case study as the method in analyzing. Bagon and Taylor stated that “qualitative methodology is a research procedure that bears descriptive data either written and oral expression of people or their behavior. Therefore, the data collected are in words, sentences or pictures at all” (qtd. in Maleong 3). According to the analysis, this research applies descriptive analysis that is “aimed to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately” (Isaac 46).

The writer analyzes the data using compound words concept as the main theory by Rochelle Lieber, combined with Ingo Plag and also Stephen Ullman related to the meaning of compound words. The analysis outlines the process of compound word of culinary terms in MasterChef U.S. Season 7 classify the word formation which occurs in each terms.

2. Unit of the Research

The unit analysis of this research is culinary terms which are built with compound words process in MasterChef US Season 7 (2016). The writer analyzes 15 compound words from the last five episodes of MasterChef US Season 7 (2016). The title of the episodes as follows:
a. MasterChef U.S. Season 7 Episode 15 “Pop-Up Restaurant” (August 31\textsuperscript{st}, 2016)  

b. MasterChef U.S. Season 7 Episode 16 “Family Drama” (September 7\textsuperscript{th}, 2016)  
c. MasterChef U.S. Season 7 Episode 17 “Critics Choice” (September 7\textsuperscript{th}, 2016)  
d. MasterChef U.S. Season 7 Episode 18 “The Finale Pt. 1” (September 14\textsuperscript{th}, 2016)  
e. MasterChef U.S. Season 7 Episode 19 “The Finale Pt. 1” (September 14\textsuperscript{th}, 2016)  

3. Technique of the Data Collection and Data Analysis  

In collecting the data, the writer identifies the data source which is the culinary terms of MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016) using purposive sampling technique and note taking technique by Sudaryanto (135). The writer takes sample which are the culinary terms contain compound words process in MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016). Note taking technique is done by write down the data into the data card.  

The steps to analyze the data are as follows:  

a. The writer analyzes the compound words process, the type and meaning of each compound words which is found in the cooking competition MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016) using
the compound words concept by Kreidler, Roach and Katamba. The writer also engage some English dictionaries, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 9th edition*, *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, and *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*, as the references of every word or term’s information, part of speech and meaning of the word that contained in the *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016).

b. The writer makes the conclusions about the type and meaning in each culinary terms in compound words.

4. Instrument of the Research

This qualitative research used the data card as main instrument to get the data when analyzing in the compound words process, type and meaning in culinary terms of *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016). According to Subroto (34) “data card is a relevant data that written in the card”. Therefore, the data which focuses is analyzed culinary terms of *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016) with the compound words concept.

G. Conceptual Framework

This research uses compound words concept as the main theory in analyzing the data. The conceptual framework describes what is the writes does in analyzing the data. Here is the conceptual framework in this research.
The writer chooses 15 culinary terms that contains compound words from the five episodes of *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016) as the input, then processing the data with the morphological analysis by analyzing the compound words process, identifying the type and meaning compound words. When processing the input, the writer uses compound words concept by Rochelle Lieber as the grand theory, combined with Ingo Plag and also Stephen Ullman’s theory to analyze the type and meaning of each data. The last, this research gives how is
process, type and meaning of compound words process on culinary terms in *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016) as the output.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to the topic of compound words as follows. In this section, the writer takes five previous studies as a reference that is reviewed to this research. The first study came from the Faculty of Education in English Department, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, written by Kristin Oktiana, the second study is came from the same university made by Toni Kurniawan, the third study is from Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah of Jakarta which made by Nurul Aini Saputri, the fourth is from International Journal of English and Education, Department of Linguistics, made by Yumnam Aboy Singh, and the last is from Journal of Arts and Humanities written by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu.

1. A Morphological Study on Compound Words In English Translation of Al- Qur’an.

This research paper is aimed at answering two problems, namely the variation forms of compound word and the meanings of the compound found in English Translation of Al- Qur’an (Q.S. An Nisaa). In collecting
the data, the writer applied documentation method. The several steps are done to analyze the data such as reading and collecting the data. In analyzing the form of compound word, the step is analyzing by employing the tree diagram. Based on the analyzed data taken from the English Translation of Al- Qur’an there are two findings. The first finding shows that there are 72 (100%) data of compound words, consist of noun compound (14 or 19.4 %), verb compound (38 or 52.8 %), adjective compound (8 or 11.1 %) and preposition compound (12 or 16.7 %). The second finding shows the meaning of compound word consists of transparent meaning (43 or 63.8 %) and opaque meaning (26 or 36.2 %). Total is 72 (100 %). From the analysis, it can be concluded that the writer found all the variations of the forms of compound word and the meaning of compound word from the English translation of Al-Qur’an.

2. An Analysis of Compound Words Used in Information Technology Facilities (Semantics Approach)

The second study made by Toni Kurniawan (2008) entitled An Analysis of Compound Words Used in Information Technology Facilities (Semantics Approach). This research discusses about the usage of language of manual book of handphone and Microsoft XP. However, the researcher focuses on the used of compound words. The theories used are the O’Grady and Dobrovolsky’s and the Palmer’s theories. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. In collecting the data, the
writer applied the reading and collecting. The several steps are done to analyze the data. In analyzing the forms of compound words, the steps are: analyzing with employing the tree diagram, analyzing the type, analyzing by paraphrasing.

In analyzing the meaning, the steps are: using the features of meaning, determining the literal meaning, classifying the meaning into opaque and transparent meaning. The research paper result, there are 27 data from two manual books of handphone and Microsoft XP. The results are: 1) the most common compound forms are: noun compound (19 data), adjective compound (5 data), and verb compound (3 data). 2) the most compound meaning are: transparent meaning (20 data) and the rest is opaque meaning (7 data).


This research focused on linguistics field, phonology and phonetics, especially on analyzing stress production of compound words. The aims of this research are to find out the intensity which reflect to the used effort of students’ pronunciation and the understanding of stress placement among students in pronouncing the tested words.
To reach the objective of the research, descriptive method used in this research. Test also used as an instrument of this research. Additionally, an acoustics helping tool, Praat, is used to record, to count the intensity and to see whether the stress placement is correct or not. Moreover, to analyze the data, Ilse Lehiste’s theory about suprasegmental feature, especially stress is applied as the main reference of the research. There are also supporting theories to uphold this research’s idea. Peter Roach and Charles W. Kreidler gave the list of examples of compound words.

As the result of the study, it could be concluded that neither English Letters Department students nor English Education students had lack quality in producing stress as suprasegmental feature. It could be seen from their intensity (effort) when pronouncing each syllable of each compound words. In addition, most of the misplaced the stress placement and there also appeared a syllable break on the student’s pronunciation which indicate a hesitation of pronouncing compound words.

4. Kinship Terms In Meiteiron: A Special Reference To Compound Words

The study entitled Kinship Terms In Meiteiron: A Special Reference To Compound Words, written by Yumnam Aboy Singh (2014), from Department of Linguistics, Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal.
This journal published by International Journal of English and Education. This journal mainly attempts to discuss a detail study of Meitei kinship terms more specially on the Meitei compound words. The kinship terms are differentiated by various features, by sex, as father and mother; by generation, as son and daughter; and by lineal relation, as uncle etc. In the present study, the kinship term is analysed into various groups and sub-groups on the basis of their meaning and structure. The formation of Meitei Kinship term is first started from the clan level, then at lineage and extends at the family level. The components of compound words and its different orders show the different functions of compound in the language.

5. Analysis on the Word-formation of English Netspeak Neologism

This research entitled Analysis on the Word-formation of English Netspeak Neologism, written by Wei Liu (2014), a post-graduate student from School of Foreign Language, Dalian University of Technology, China and Wenyu Liu (2014), a professor from the same university. This journal wrote on 29 December 2014 and published by Journal of Arts and Humanities. This research written in order to know the characteristic of word formation and new expression in English that can be found in the language used for internet communication, also show the most frequently word formation. Based on this study, compounding is the most frequently used when netizens create new words.
This quantitative study observes the diversity and novelty of word-formation processes of English netspeak neologism. Compared to the word-formation processes in the offline communication, the ones in the computer-mediated communication display their close relations to the context. This study has proven that the diversity of word-formation processes of English netspeak neologism and may shed light on the creativity of language in the online context. This research is different with the writer does where is the writer focused on the compound words process with the type and also the transparent and opaque meaning in the culinary terms which found in MasterChef U.S. Season 7.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Morphology

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, morphology is “one part of the linguistic component and also divided into two meaning ways, biological scientific and linguistics. First meaning of morphology is from biological sciences”. Many experts explain and describe about morphology, some of them are Katamba, Yule and Nida. According to Katamba (19) “Morphology is the study of word structure”. Yule identifies morphology as the “study of the basic element of a language, and the element is called a morpheme” (67). Another definition came from Nida, she explained that “morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words” (1). Some definitions above have the
same point that morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of wordformation.

2. Root, Stem, and Base

Morphology is the study of word, it is necessary to know the internal structures of them. To create the structure, there are some elements used. They are root, stem, and base. According to Katamba, “root as the irreducible core of a word, with completely nothing else embedded to it” (41). Still in Katamba’s, he notes that “root is a significant part in all lexeme forms and root can be various structures”. This scholar mentions that “if we remove the inflectional affixes from a word, the rest existing is labelled a stem” (Katamba 45). Then, he states “whenever there is a unit no matter its types, to which affixes can be attached is named base” (45).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>Bases</th>
<th>Inflectional Affixes</th>
<th>Derivational Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drivers</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disagreements</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>disagreements</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>-ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples above, we can conclude that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (Katamba 45).
3. Morpheme

Before we step closer to the main discussion on this research, it is important to acknowledge an entity known as morpheme which is the subject of study by a branch of linguistics known as morphology. Bauer stated that “a morpheme maybe defined as the minimal unit of grammatical analysis” (14). “A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said bound morpheme” (O’Grady dan Guzman 133). “Word is not a smallest unit of language, because word can be separated. The smallest unit of language is morpheme which can not be separated into smaller part again.” (Hatch and Brown 261).

For example:

The word “friends” (consist of two morphemes: friend and suffix –s, which indicates plural form)

“There is at least one morpheme contained in a word” (Minkova and Stockwell 65). Since morpheme is a smallest unit of language is morpheme which is can not be separated into smaller part again, there is a significant case to be concerned, Minkova and Stockwell (64) stated that “if there is a case when morpheme morph divided into <m>, <o>, <r>, <ph> (=<f>), those units cannot be called the unit of meaning, because each unit do not have meaning. Instead, they are called units of sound”.

4. **Lexeme and Word**

Lexemes and words are linguistic units bigger than morphemes. O’Grady and Guzman explained “Of all units of linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar. The most reliable defining property of words is that they are smallest free forms found in language” (133). Lexemes and words are two different terms. In general, we can say that lexemes are vocabulary items listed in the dictionary. “Besides, the ‘word’ can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, proposition, conjunction and partly syntactic properties such as tense aspect, mood, gender, number, etc” (Katamba 19).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexeme</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>studying, studies, studied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cooked, cooking, cooks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Word Formation Process**

According to the *Dictionary of applied Linguistics*, “word formation is the creation of a new word” (Richard et. al 321). Moreover, O’Grady and Guzman (132) stated that “word formation is the study about the formation of a new word in English or other language”. The study of word-formation can thus be defined as the study of the ways in which new
complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes. Adams stated a reason why word formation process becomes an interesting study (2). Besides, its connection with non-linguistic world of things and ideas—for which word provide the names and its equivocal position as between descriptive and historical studies (Adam 3). Moreover, Bussmann (2) stated “word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word’s meaning”.

6. Compound Words

In this research, the writer uses the compound words process concept of Rochelle Lieber because his concept fits the data research. The writer also use the other concepts from Ingo Plag, combined with Stephen Ullman analyze the meaning of compound words.

According to Lieber (43), “Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. In English we generally use free bases to compose compounds”, here are the examples below:

English compounds:

- compounds of two nouns: windmill, dog bed, book store
- compounds of two adjectives: icy cold, blue-green, red hot
- compounds of an adjective and a noun: greenhouse, blackboard, hard hat
compounds of a noun and an adjective: sky blue, cherry red, rock hard

Some of compound words, like greenhouse, are written as one word, others like dogbed, as two words, and still others, like producer-director are written with a hyphen between the two bases. A better criterion is stress; compounds in English are often stressed on their first or left-hand base, whereas phrases typically receive stress on the right. Compare, for example, a greenhouse, which is the place where plants are grown, to a green house, that is, a house that’s painted green. But it’s not always the case that compounds are stressed on the left. For example, most people pronounce apple pie with stress on the second base, but apple cake with stress on the left one.

There is, however, one test for identifying compounds that is fairly reliable: we can test for whether a sequence of bases is a compound by seeing if a modifying word can be inserted between the two bases and still have the sequence make sense. If a modifying word cannot sensibly be inserted, the sequence of two words is a compound. This test confirms that both apple pie and apple cake are compounds, in spite of their differing stress. In neither case can we insert a modifier like delicious between the two stems; *apple delicious pie and *apple delicious cake are equally peculiar.
a. Compound structure

Thus, compounds as having internal structure in precisely the same way that derived words do, and we can represent that structure in the form of word trees. The compounds *windmill* and *hard hat* would have the structures in this example:

![Diagram 2.1 Examples of Compound Structure](image)

Compounds, of course, need not be limited to two bases. Compounding what is called a recursive process, in the sense that a compound of two bases can be compounded with another base, and this compounded with still another base, so that we can eventually obtain very complex compounds. As with derived words, it is possible to show the internal structure of complex compounds using word trees.

b. Types of compounds

Still according to Lieber in his book (46), in English and other languages there may be a number of different ways of
classifying compounds. In compounds, the head is the element that serves to determine both the part of speech and the semantic kind denoted by the compound as a whole. For example, in English the base that determines the part of speech of compounds such as greenhouse or sky blue is always the second one; the compound greenhouse is a noun, as house is, and skyblue is an adjective as blue is. Similarly, the second base determines the semantic category of the compound – in the former case a type of building, and in the latter a color. English compounds are therefore said to be right-headed. In other languages, however, for example French and Vietnamese, the head of the compound can be the first or leftmost base.

One common way of dividing up compounds is into root (also known as primary) compounds and synthetic (also known as deverbal) compounds. Synthetic compounds are composed of two lexemes, where the head lexeme is derived from a verb, and the nonhead is interpreted as an argument of that verb. Dog walker, hand washing, and home made are all synthetic compounds. Root compounds, in contrast are made up of two lexemes, which may be nouns, adjectives, or verbs; the second lexeme is typically not derived from a verb. The interpretation of the semantic relationship between the head and the nonhead in root compounds is quite free as long as it’s not the relationship between a verb and its argument.
Compounds like windmill, ice cold, hard hat, and red hot are root compounds. Lieber (47) also classify compounds more closely according to the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up. One useful classification is that proposed by Lieber quoted in Bisetto and Scalise, which recognizes three types of relation.

1) Attributive Compound

The first type is what might be called an attributive compound. In an attributive compound the non head acts as a modifier of the head. So snail mail is (metaphorically) a kind of mail that moves like a snail, and a windmill is a kind of mill that is activated by wind. With attributive compounds the first element might express just about any relationship with the head. For example, a school book is a book used at school, but a yearbook is a record of school activities over a year, and a notebook is a book in which one writes notes. With a new compound like mud wheel, we are free to come up with any reasonable semantic relationship between the two bases, as long as the first modifies the second in some way: a wheel used in the mud, a wheel made out of mud, a wheel covered in mud, and so on.
2) **Coordinative compounds**

producer-director, prince consort, bluegreen, doctor-patient

A *producer-director* is equally a producer and a director, a *prince consort* at the same time a prince and a consort. In the case of *blue-green* the compound denotes a mixture of the two colors. Finally, there are also coordinative compounds that denote a relation between the two bases (like *doctor–patient* in *doctor–patient confidentiality*). We will return to these below. For coordinative compounds it can said that both elements are semantic heads.

In coordinative compounds, the first element of the compound does not modify the second; instead, the two have equal weight. Lieber (47) found a third kind of semantic/grammatical relationship in subordinative compounds. In subordinative compounds one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, usually as its object.

3) **Subordinative Compound**

Typically this happens when one element of the compound either is a verb or is derived from a verb, so the synthetic compounds we looked at above are subordinative compounds in English. Some more examples are given:

with -et *truck driver, hand mixer, lion tamer*
with -ing truck driving, food shopping, hand holding

with -ation meal preparation, home invasion

with -ment cost containment

It is easy to see that subordinative compounds are interpreted in a very specific way: that is, the first element of the compound is interpreted as the object of the verb that forms the base of the deverbal noun: for example, a truck driver is someone who drives trucks, food preparation involves preparing food, and so on.

Lieber (47) divided the type of compounds attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds into endocentric or exocentric varieties.

1. **Endocentric compounds**

   In endocentric compounds, the referent of the compound is always the same as the referent of its head. So a windmill is a kind of mill, and a truck driver is a kind of driver.

   **Attributive:** windmill, greenhouse, sky blue, icy cold

   **Coordinative:** producer-director, blue-green

   **Subordinative:** truck driver, meal preparation

   Compounds may be termed exocentric when the referent of the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head. For
example, the English attributive compounds all refer to types of people – specifically stupid or disagreeable people – rather than types of heads, brains, or clowns, respectively. So an air head is a person with nothing but air in her head, and so on. Again, all three types of compounds may be exocentric.

2. Exocentric compounds

Attributive: air head, meat head, bird brain, ass clown

Coordinative: parent-child, doctor-patient

Subordinative: pickpocket, cutpurse, lava piatti (Italian, lit. ‘wash dishes’)

In coordinative compounds like parent-child or doctor-patient the heads refer to types of people, but the compound as a whole denotes a relationship between its elements. English has only a few examples of subordinative compound, for example: a pickpocket is not a type of pocket, but a sort of person (who picks pockets).
According to Lieber (49) the different types of compounds are summarized in this diagram below.

![Diagram 2.2 Types of Compounds]

**c. Stress in Compound**

Compounds tend to have a stress pattern that is different from that of phrases. Plag (175-176) stated that “this is especially true for nominal compounds, and the following discussion of compound stress is restricted to this class of compounds. This systematic difference is captured in the so-called nuclear stress rule (‘phrasal stress is on the last word of the phrase’) and the so-called compound stress rule (‘stress is on the left-hand member of a compound’).”

Moreover, compounds are written in different ways, sometimes they are written as one word, sometimes with the words
separated by hyphen and sometimes by a space (Plag 176). Here are the explanation below:

1) Noun Compound

Noun-noun compounds are the most common type of compound in English. The vast majority of noun-noun compounds are right-headed, i.e. they have a head and this head is the right member of the compound.

All forms have in common that they are noun-noun compounds and that they denote a subclass of the referents of the head: a laser printer is a kind of printer, a book cover is a kind of cover, a letter head is the head of a letter. We could say that these compounds have their semantic head inside the compound, which is the reason why these compounds are called endocentric compounds.

Katamba (311) added that, the most compound in English are endocentric, they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-handmost constituent of the word. Semantically an endocentric compound indicates a sub-grouping within the class of entities that the head denotes. There are the examples with the head is underlined; a schoolboy is a kind of a boy and a bedroom is a kind of room.
Carstairs-McCarthy (62) gave another example of noun compound:

- verb-noun (VN): swearword, drophammer, playtime
- noun-noun (NN): hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer
- adjective-noun (AN): blackboard, greenstone, faintheart
- preposition-noun (PN): in-group, outpost, overcoat

All of these have the main stress on the left. The fact that hair restorer, butterfly net and mosquito net are spelled with a space does not affect the fact that, from the grammatical point of view, they each constitute one complex word.

2) Adjective Compound

Similar to noun compound, this type is also stressed on either first word or last word (Kreidler 160). For example, these compounds below are fore-stressed and end-stressed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.2 Adjective Compounds with Its Stress Placement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fore-Stressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knock-kneed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homesick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireproof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare-headed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>henpecked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) **Adverb Compound**

This type of compounds are usually final stress, like head-‘first, north-‘east, and down’stream. Other examples of adverb compound which are end-stressed or final stress when pronounced as an isolated word are *downtown, indoors, outside, backstage, overhead, and underfoot.* (Kreidler 51 and Roach 99)

4) **Verb Compound**

In contrast to noun compounds which have a particle as first element and stressed on those element, verb compounds also use those particles as first element and have end-stress. For example:

- **Nouns**  
  afterthought, downfall, infield, onset, outgrowth, overcoat, underbrush, upkeep
- **Verbs**  
  infringe, outgrow, overcome, undergo, uphold

**d. Meaning of Compounds**

The fact that language is a communicating system with form and meaning relationship to each other, the form cannot be separated from their meaning. The meanings of the compound words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is different from the meanings of the words in isolation.

Related to Ullmann (81) every compound contains words which are arbitrary and opaque, without any connection between sound
and sense, and others which are at least to some degree motivated and transparent. From the explanation above, there are the meaning of compound into two classification, there are transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

1) **Transparent words**

Transparent words are the meaning of the words can be predicted from the each constituents of the word. For example, *seaweed* is a kind of weed that grows in the sea. Another example, *fleabite* is a bite given by a flea.

2) **Opaque words**

Opaque words are the meaning is not predictable to be determined from the meaning of their constituents. For example, *butterfingers* is neither a kind of fingers nor a kind of butter but rather be a person who is apparently in capable of holding things without dropping them.
CHAPTER III

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

From all culinary terms that already been collected and identified, the writer classifies them in a table based on the compound words. The following is the table of data description which has been listen by the writer from data card:

Table 3.1 Classification of Culinary Terms from Data Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Episode of MasterChef</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>September 7th, 2016 (episode 15)</td>
<td>rib-eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breadcrumbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>soft-boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cheesecake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hazelnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>September 7th, 2016 (episode 16)</td>
<td>shortcake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>September 14th, 2016 (episode 17)</td>
<td>undercook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>underdone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>September 14th, 2016 (episode 18)</td>
<td>seafood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>September 14th, 2016 (episode 19)</td>
<td>cornbread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cornmeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bittersweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cookbook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the data is collected using random sampling to filter out the data which are only contains the food terms. Then, data identified in data card to analyze the data from the new words process in *MasterChef U.S. Season 7* (2016) based on each type and meaning of compound words. The writer only focuses on the food terms from the last four episodes of *MasterChef U.S. Season 7*.

Furthermore, the data collected are gathered into a table. The writers also engage some English dictionary, mainly, *Oxford Learner’s Advanced Dictionary 9th edition*, *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary digital*, and *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital* as reference of every word or term’s information-part of speech and meaning of word contained in the food terms.

Datum 1

*A togarashi-spiced rib-eye steak, over a mixed mushroom medley sauce, a green papaya ....*
The tree diagram above shows that it is a compound word which formed from two elements. Those two elements are the morphemes from the same catagories. The first morpheme is *rib* (N), the second and *eye* (N). Both morphemes can stand alone as a word, because they are free morphemes, also they has already been listed in English dictionary. Based on *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, the word *rib* has the meaning of “one of the curved bones in the chest”. Besides, *eye* is “a part of the body that you see with” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). Those words (*rib + eye*) joined together with hypen and then generate a new compound word *rib-eye* which can be found in the dictionary.

The word *rib-eye* considered as subordinative compound because the (*rib + eye*) are equal status with neither element being regarded as the head dominates the entire word. This compound word also a headless type of compound because the syntactic point of view and shows that it does not contains an element as semantic head, then this compound word classified into exocentric. Therefore, *rib-eye* is not a part of curved bones (rib) that has the eye form so that this word is a noun compound refers to the compound stress. Furthermore, this compound categorized to opaque meaning word which is the meaning of the word is not predictable in each elements. Thus, it proves that this compound has been listed in English dictionaries, the meaning of *rib-eye* is “a piece of beef which is cut from outside the ribs” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 1289).
Datum 2

...Parmesan cheese, Italian *breadcrumbs*, and a variety of condiments ....

This compound word consists of three morphemes in this formation. The first is a free morpheme *bread*. It is considered as a free morpheme because *bread* can be stand alone with meaning of “a basic food made by mixing and baking flour, water, and sometimes yeast” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). The second is word *crumb* also a free morpheme because it can stand alone and has already been listed in English dictionary as a lexeme. Therefore, the tree diagram above shows that the compound word *breadcrumbs* is formed from two word *bread* (noun) and *crumbs* (noun). According to *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, the word *crumb* means “a very small piece of food”.

The third morpheme is an inflectional bound morpheme. This morpheme is called inflectional morpheme because it connect with the steam *crumb* without change its paradigm. Then, those combination of words (*bread* + *crumb* + *s*) build a new word and become *breadcrumbs*. The compound word *breadcrumbs* is an attributive compounds, because the first element expresses just about any relationship with the head. The word *breadcrumbs* has *bread* as the modifier and
*crumbs* as the head, so this compound is endocentric or headed compound which the referent of the compound is always the same as the referent of its head, so *breadcrumbs* indicates the small piece of bread. Based on the semantic relationship, the word *breadcrumbs* classified into transparent word which is the meaning of the word can be predicted from each morpheme which is according to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* (173), the meaning is “very small pieces of bread that can be used in cooking”.

**Datum 3**

*When I cut this open, it should be a soft-boiled egg.*

The compound word process shows from the tree diagram above that the word *soft-boiled* is an adjective compound which considered consist of three morpheme, they are an adjective, verb and suffix –*ed*. There are two free morphemes, *soft* (A) and *boil* (V). The word boil which is also the root of the word *boil*, can stand alone as a word. The last is the suffix –*ed*, a bound morpheme which can not stand alone with meaning. The suffix –*ed* can be called derivational morpheme, because when the affix attached to the root *boil*, it changes the part of speech, changes the paradigm of it and changes the meaning.
Suffix –ed does change the part of speech of the root for changes the verb into adjective.

Therefore, the compound word soft-boiled is an attributive compound, because the second element express about a relationship with the head soft. The comparation of this compound is hard-boiled that has also has the stress on the left side of the word. From the syntactic point of view, the word soft-boiled is a left-headed compound for it has stress on the adjective soft on the left side of the word. The combination of morphemes (soft + boil + -ed) have a left side as the head that dominates the entire word, then this compound word classified into endocentric compound. The word soft has the meaning of “not hard, and easy to press” (Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital).

Then, the word boiled that comes from the root boil according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital means “to become so hot that bubbles are formed in a liquid and rise to the top”. Furthermore, it has transparent meaning, because the meaning of this compound can be predictable from each morpheme. Those combined with the hypen between the three morphemes, and create a new compound word soft-boiled which means “(of eggs) boiled for a short time so that the yolk is still soft or liquid” (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionaries 9th edition 1435).

Datum 4

Spinach, in. A teaspoon of shallots. Tiny bit of garlic....
In this case, there are two morphemes found in the word *teaspoon*. The first is *tea* which is a free morpheme, has an identity as a noun, and can be used alone as a word. The second is *spoon* that is also a free morpheme with the same identity. These two morphemes are considered to be able to stand alone as a word, because they has already been listed in English dictionary. Then, those combination of lexeme (*tea + spoon*) generate a new word and become *teaspoon*.

This is an attributive compound refers to the first element *tea* shows the relationship with the head *spoon*. The type of this compound is right-headed and it is on the word *spoon* which is the main focus on this word. The word *teaspoon* has *tea* as the modifier and *spoon* as the head. It is indicated by the word of *shallots* afterwards in the sentence and the meaning each morpheme. Thus, it proves this compound is an endocentric compound.

The word *teaspoon* classified into transparent word which is the meaning of the word can be predicted from each morpheme. Therefore, the meaning of *tea* is “a drink that is made by soaking the dried leaves of an Asian plant in hot water” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). Besides, according to *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, *spoon* “an object with a handle and a round, curved
part at one end, used for eating and serving food”. The word *teaspoon* indicates a kind of spoon. Moreover, *teaspoon* has been confirmed as an official word in English dictionary with the meaning of “a small spoon for putting sugar into tea and other drinks” (*Oxford Learner’s Dictionary 9th edition* 1553).

**Datum 5**

*.... here is a classic American chocolate dessert a milk chocolate cheesecake ....*

\[ 	ext{N} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{cheese} \quad \text{cake} \\
\]

The word *cheesecake* obviously consists of two morphemes as the units in developing the formation. The free morpheme are both of them, *cheese* and *cake*, the elements which can stand alone and have meaning by themself. Then, they can not divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. Therefore, the tree diagram above shows that the word is a noun compound which formed from two morphemes. Those two elements are from the same catagories, *cheese* (N) and *cake* (N). The process of compound word is when there are two words which merge into one, and then create a new word. In this case, the combination of words (*cheese + cake*) become a new word *cheesecake*. In addition, based on *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, the word*cheese* has the meaning of “a food that is made from milk, is usually white or yellow, and can be either hard or
soft”. Besides, cake is “a sweet baked food made from a mixture of flour, sugar, and other ingredients” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital).

Similar on the previous analysis, the type of this compound is attributive compound, because first element cheese connected to the head cake. It is also a right-headed and it is on the word cake which is the main focus on this word. It is an endocentric compound because, the word cheesecake has cheese as the modifier and cake as the head. Furthermore, this compound considered to has a predictable meaning as a cake that made by cheese, and then it classified into transparent meaning. The meaning of cheesecake which can be found in dictionary is “a cold dessert (=a sweet dish) made from a soft mixture of cream cheese, sugar, eggs, etc. on a base of cake or crushed biscuits/cookies, sometimes with fruit on top” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition 246).

Datum 6

A stunning dark chocolate molten lava cake with candied hazelnuts.

This case of the compound word hazelnut is a noun compound which built from three elements. Those three elements are come from the same catagories, hazel (N) and nut (N), and the last morpheme is “–s” an inflectional bound
morpheme. This morpheme is called inflectional morpheme because it connect with the steam *nut* without change its paradigm, it is only change the quantity unit of the word *hazelnut*. The free morpheme *hazel* which can stand alone as a word, listed in English dictionary as one of lexeme. The other morpheme, *nut* is also a free morpheme. The compound word process happen when the three morphemes *hazel*, *nut* and *–s* combined together and create a new compound word *hazelnuts*. Therefore, the three components of this compound cannot divide any further into smaller piece which has meaning.

The word *hazelnut* tends to be categorized into attributive compound and it refers to the first element *hazel* shows the connection with the head *nut*. From the syntactic relationship, the word *hazelnut* has the word *hazel* as the modifier and *nut* as the head. This word is a right-headed compound for the right side of the words, that is *nut*, dominates the noun compound, then it categorized into endocentric compound. According to *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital* the meaning of *hazel* is “a kind of bush or small tree that produces nuts”. Besides, *nut* is “the dry fruit of some trees that grows in a hard shell and can often be eaten” (*Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*).

Therefore, the semantic relationship shows this compound has a predictable meaning from each morphemes and then it classified into transparent meaning. It considered this compound *hazelnut* can be found in English dictionary as “the small brown nut of the hazel tree” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition*702).
Datum 7

*Shortcake* needs a touch more cooking, a bit more color on there.

The tree diagram above shows that the word *shortcake* is a noun compound which formed from two elements. Those two elements are from the same categories, *short* (N) and *cake* (N). The word *short* has the meaning of “having little length” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). Then, according to *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, *cake* is “a sweet food made from flour, butter, sugar, and eggs mixed together and baked”. After those words joined together, then the each morphemes build a new compound word *shortcake*.

Based on the types, this word is classified as subordinative compound, because from syntactic point of view, however, the word *shortcake* are headed, *cake* as the right most noun, is the head but from semantic point of view the whole element denotes a relationship between its elements or it can be said it has equal status. Thus, it classified into exocentric because neither element being regarded as the head dominates the entire word. The compound word *shortcake* is not a kind of cake that has a short size. Therefore, this compound classified to opaque meaning word which is the meaning of the word is not predictable to be.
determined from their each elements, from *Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionaries 9th edition* (1388), the meaning of *shortcake* is “a cake with a pastry base, cream and fruit on top”.

**Datum 8**

Tanorria, rack of lamb. I think that she might *overcook* it.

There are two elements found in this compound. Those two elements are from the different categories, *over* has preposition identity and *cook* as a verb. Both are free morpheme that can be used alone as a word. The tree diagram above indicates that compound is a verb compound from the compound stress. This word has a relationship between the first elements *over* and the other element *cook* as head, so this compound considered as attributive compound type. It is also a kind of right-headed compound for it has a stress on the verb *cook* that dominates the entire word in the right side of the word, then this compound classified into endocentric compound. Those words (*over + cook*) are joined and generate a new word *overcook*. Then, those words combined together and create a new word *overcook*. 
As with verbs, it is the type with the preposition over as its first element seems most productive, with the meaning ‘too X’. In this case, *overcook*, the head of the compound is the verb shows that the result of cooking is above the standard. In the other hand, from semantics relationship, the word *over* has the meaning of “above or higher than something” (*Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*). Besides, according to *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*, the word *cook* is “to prepare (food) for eating especially by using heat”. This compound *overcook* tends to has a predictable meaning from each lexemes, then it categorized into transparent meaning which existed in dictionary, “to cook food for long” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 1064).

**Datum 9**

*.is challenging because a lot of young or novice cooks, they *undercook* duck.*

```
        V
       / \
      /   \
Prep.  V
under  cook
```

Similarly to previous analysis, this compound *undercook* is considered as a word which contains of two morphemes with the different identity. The first morpheme is *under* which is a free morpheme, has a preposition identity and then the second free morpheme is *cook* because both of them can stand alone.
Therefore, the two components cannot divided any further into smaller piece which has meaning. From the tree diagram above, this compound forms when the free morpheme *under* combined with the word *cook* and become a new word *undercook*.

From the syntactic relationship, it is an endocentric compound because the word *undercook* has the word *under* as the modifier and *cook* as the head. Similar on the previous analysis, the type of this compound is attributive compound, because the second element describes about a relationship with the head *soft*. This word is a right-headed compound for the right side of the words, that is *cook*, dominates the verb compound, an then this compound categorized into endocentric compound.

Therefore, based on *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary digital* the meaning of *under* is “below something”. In the other hand, *cook* is “to prepare (food) for eating especially by using heat”. Therefore, the semantic relationship shows this compound has a clear meaning and then it classified into transparent meaning. It considered as the process of cooking is not enough and below the standard of cooking. This compound *undercook* can be found in English dictionary as “to not cook something for long enough, with the result that it is not ready to eat” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 1640).

**Datum 10**

*David, chill out, dude. This one might be a little underdone too.*
The word underdone is considered as a word which contains of more than one morpheme with the different identity in it. The first morpheme is under which is a free morpheme, has an identity as a preposition then another free morpheme is done because both of them can stand alone. These two components cannot divide any further into smaller piece which has meaning. Based on this the tree diagram above, this compound word builds when the free morpheme under, or it is also stated as a word, merge with the done and create a new word underdone.

Therefore, the compound underdone classified into attributive type, refers to the nonheadacts as a modifier of the head with the first element shows the bound relationship with the head. This word is a kind of right-headed compound for it has a stress on the adjective done on the right side of the word, so this compound categorized into endocentric compound. It is an endocentric compound because the word underdone has the word under as the modifier and done as the head. Therefore, according to Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital the meaning of under is “below something”. In the other hand, done is “cooked completely or enough”. From the semantic relationship, this compound indicates to has a predictable meaning and then it classified into transparent meaning which
has been listed in English dictionary as “not completely cooked” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 1640).

**Datum 11**

*I start with *seafood* in my appetizer,.....*

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the word *seafood* is formed from two morphemes, *sea* (noun) and *food* (noun). The meaning of *sea* is “the salt water that covers much of the Earth’s surface” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). In the other hand, according to *Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*, “food is something that people and animals eat, or plants absorb, to keep them alive”.

The word *seafood* indicates a kind of food that comes from sea. Thus, it proves that it is an attributive compounds, because the first element expresses about any relationship with the head. The compound word *seafood* has *sea* as the modifier and *food* as the head, so this compound is endocentric or headed compound. Endocentric compound means headed compound which semantic relationship is predictable. Therefore, this compound word classified to
transparent word which is the meaning of the word can be predicted from each elements. Those combination of words (sea + food) create a new word seafood which is based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition (1349), the meaning is “fish and seacreatures that can be eaten”.

Datum 12

.... this sweet, delicate beautiful sponge-- taste like cornbread?

From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the word cornbread is formed from two elements corn (noun) and bread (noun). According to Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital, corn is “a tall plant with yellow seeds that are cooked and eaten as a vegetable”. Then, the meaning of bread is “a basic food made by mixing and baking flour, water, and sometimes yeast” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital).

The word cornbread tends to be categorized into attributive compound and it refers to the first element corn shows the connection with the head bread. From the syntactic relationship, the word cornbread has the word corn as the modifier and bread as the head. This word is a right-headed compound for the right side of
the words, that is *bread*, dominates the noun compound, then it categorized into endocentric compound.

Endocentric compound means headed compound which semantic relationship is predictable. This compound word categorized into transparent word which is the meaning of the word can be predicted from each elements of word. The word *cornbread* is a kind of bread that made by corn flour. Those combination of words (*corn* + *bread*) create a new word *cornbread* which can be found in English dictionary as "a kind of flat bread made with corn (maize) flour" (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 332).

**Datum 13**

*Maybe the cornmeal in there will give the madeleine a little crunch.*

```
  N
 /   \
N     N
corn   meal
```

It can be seen that this case is similar to the previous analysis. The word *cornmeal* is formed from two elements *corn* (noun) and *meal* (noun). The compound word *cornmeal* has *corn* as the modifier and *meal* as the head. Then, it shows that it is an endocentric compound. Endocentric compound means headed compound which semantic relationship is predictable, and the right side of the
word is dominated. Thus, it proved that according to Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital, corn is “a tall plant with yellow seeds that are cooked and eaten as a vegetable”. Then, the meaning of meal is “the usually coarsely ground and unbolted seeds of a cereal grass or pulse” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital).

The compound word cornmeal is an attributive compounds, because the first element corn indicates the relationship with the head meal. This compound is endocentric or headed compound which the referent of the compound is always the same as thereferent of its head, the word cornmeal is a kind of meal that made from corn. Thus, it proves this compoundis an endocentric compound. Those combination of words (corn + meal) create a new word cornmeal. This compound word considered to be categorized into transparent word which is the meaning of the word can be predicted from each elements. Then, it can be found in English dictionary as “flour made from corn (maize)” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition 333).

Datum 14

... salted caramel with the bittersweet chocolate actually works....
The tree diagram above shows that the word *bittersweet* is an adjective compound which formed from two elements. Those two elements are from the same categories, *bitter* (A) and *sweet* (A). The word *bitter* has the meaning of “having a strong, sour, usually unpleasant taste” (*Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital*). In the other hand, according to *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*, sweet is “containing a lot of sugar”. Then, those words combined together and create a new word *bittersweet*.

From syntactic point of view, however, the word *bittersweet* is coordinative compound which has equal status, with neither element being regarded as the head dominates the entire word. It can be said both elements are semantic heads in coordinative compound. Then this compound categorized into exocentric or headless compounds which do not contain an element as semantic head. The *(bitter + sweet)* then this compound word classified into exocentric compound. Therefore, this compound categorized to transparent meaning word which is the meaning of the word is predictable to be determined from their each elements. Based on *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* (140), the meaning of *bittersweet* is “(of taste or smells) bitter and sweet at the same time”.

```
A
    
A   A
bitter  sweet
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Datum 15

.... to win the opportunity to publish your very own cookbook and to sail the Caribbean ....

The compound word *cookbook* is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because there are two morphemes found that are *cook* and *book*, the elements which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves, moreover, the cannot divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. The process of compound word is when these are two words merge into one, then generate a new word. In this case the word *cook* is a free morpheme which joined with the other free morpheme *book* and builds a new word *cookbook*. This word is the type of noun compound which is the head is the word *book*. It is can be proved by the meaning each morpheme.

According to *Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*, the word *cook* is “to prepare (food) for eating especially by using heat”. In the other hand, the meaning of *book* is “a set of printed sheets of paper that are held together inside a cover” (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital*). It indicates that *cookbook* is a kind of book. The compound word *cookbook* is an attributive compounds, because the first element *cook* shows the connection with the head *book*. This compound is
endocentric or headed compound which the referent of the compound is always the same as the referent of its head, so *cookbook* indicates a kind of book. Thus, it proves this compound is an endocentric compound. Furthermore, this compound is considered into a transparent meaning because it has predictable meaning in each element. The meaning of *cookbook* which can be found in dictionary is “a book that gives instruction on cooking and how to cook individual dish” (*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionaries 9th edition* 328).
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

There are three main types of compound words, attributive, coordinative, and subordinative based on the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up. Lieber also divided the type of compounds attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds into endocentric or exocentric varieties. Besides, there are four types of compound words according to the word stress that are noun compound, adjective compound, adverb compound, and verb compound. In addition, there are two meanings that contain in compound word. In the accordance with the research which has been conducted based on compound words concept. From the analysis of compound word process, it indicates there are quite a lot of compound words that classified into attributive, endocentric, and noun compound used containing in the cooking competition entitled MasterChef U.S. Season 7 (2016).

From 15 data analyzed, there are 12 attributive compound, 2 subordinative compound, and 1 coordinative compound which divided into two categories, endocentric and exocentric. In this analysis, there are 12 endocentric compound and 3 exocentric compound. From the word stress, there are 10 culinary terms in MasterChef U.S. Season 7 which categorized as noun compounds, three adjective compounds, and 2 verb compounds. In
addition, compound words certainly produced new form of a word. Some of the new words have a predictable meaning and some other have unpredictable meaning. From the data, there are 13 compound words that has transparent meaning, and two opaque meaning.

B. Suggestions

Through this research, the writer suggests further researchers to deeply extend the topic of the research on compound words concept. In fact, it is very important to understand about words and its form, because its presence can be a major influence in a language. Moreover, for the researchers who interested in word formation, it is good to analyze another interesting terms, especially in spoken language, such as dialogue, movie, song, and speech, in order to enrich the knowledge about developing the new kind in any aspects. Then, for the researchers who are interested in morphology study analysis, it is good to expose another another word formation concept, such as blends, coinage, reduplication and many more. In addition, the other concepts related to the meaning which have interesting to analyze are componential analysis, metaphor analysis, referential and non-referential analysis.


**Dictionaries**

Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary digital, 2015


Merriam-Webster Dictionary digital, 2015

**Journals**


Websites

MasterChef (U.S. TV series).

Episode 15

Scene 1

Shaun : Hey, Chef.
Christina : How're you doing? What are you making?
Shaun : I'm making lamb chops with a creamed corn and roasted pearl onions. Backhome in Vegas, I'd have a plethora of gadgets and gizmos. So, I grabbed all kinds of stuff to use as tools. I got some stacks of little containers and, you know, you gotta do what you gotta do in the MasterChef kitchen.
Christina : All right, well, good luck.
Shaun : Thank you very much.
Kevin : All right Brandi, what's your dish?
Brandi : I have made a togarashi-spiced rib-eye, and I'm making a mixed mushroom medley sauce. And then I've got a fennel, papaya and mango salad. I do a lot of the cooking in our family, so I've accumulated 12 casserole skillets.
Kevin : Wow.
Brandi : They've been passed down for generations. One of my cast iron skillets is over a hundred years old.
Kevin : Wow.
Brandi : I've got it in the bag.
Christina : Just over two minutes to go, guys. Start thinking about platings.
Scene 2

Gordon: So team one, Shaun paired with Nathan. Team two, David paired with Katie, and team three, Tanorria paired with Dan. Brandi, your work here is done. Please head up to the balcony, where you'll have the best view in the house tonight. Wow. Now, tonight, in this challenge, you'll not be cooking together at the same time. Listen carefully. Here's how it's gonna work. One of you starts the cooking and your partner must stand at the end of your station. When we shout "switch," you'll trade positions. You'll have 60 minutes to make us a beautiful MasterChef-quality picnic platter.

Kevin: Okay, teams, please head to your stations. Everything you need has been placed in the station behind you, live lobster, pork sausage, eggs, Parmesan cheese, Italian breadcrumbs, and a variety of condiments and sauces.

Gordon: Right, is everybody ready?

All: Yes, Chef.

Gordon: Your 60 minutes - starts now!

Shaun: Come on, get a big pot of water going. Let's go, let's go.

Tanorria: Need to get some eggs boiling, don't forget about that.

David: Get the cookies in the oven and then we gotta peel the potatoes.

Kevin: Picnic. What's on it?

Gordon: Well, this is one of the most sophisticated picnics anywhere in the world tonight. This is the MasterChef Picnic Platter.

Scene 3

Christina: Well, let's get into this. Lobster rolls. Not a good look. Who did what?

David: I poached the lobster, I got it out. She diced it. She started, I
finished the mayonnaise mixture.

Christina : Great chive. Great red onion. Just wish there was more lobster.

Nice flavor, though. Crisps?

David : Potato crisps. I originally shaved them, got them going, got them out, she seasoned them.

Christina : The chips are delicious. These cookies nice bake, it's not raw, it's not over-toasted.

David : Cookies was all Katie.

Christina : Nice job.

Katie : Thank you, Chef.

Gordon : Right, Scotch eggs. They look awkward.

Katie : Yes.

Gordon : They look really awkward. Visually, it looks like a T-Rex's Bollock. These things gotta be elegant. When I cut this open, it should be a soft-boiled egg, and the inside is cooked beautifully. The yolk in the center, stunning. Really good, indeed.

Scene 4

Announcer : For tonight's themed dinner, Chef Ramsay has devised a very special menu of 1920s classics, pan-seared scallops with quail eggs, parsnip puree and caviar Oysters Rockefeller, with Bloomsdale spinach and a Hollandaise sauce. A butter-poached lobster tail, on a bed of tagliatelle with sautéed asparagus and filet mignon, with mashed potatoes and root vegetables.

Gordon : Right, cooking the scallops. Make sure that pan is piping hot.

Now, quail's eggs. Take the knife, gently break, use the tip, and in we go. Crack those ingently.
Brandi: Chef Ramsay's doing so much at one time. He's got eight pans on the stove and 30 different ingredients.

Gordon: Scallops, down. A nice, even distribution of caviar. From there, quail's eggson, and then finally, take your parsnip chips on top.

Katie: I'm trying to take so much information in, it's like my head's about to spin off.


Tanorria: This is a lot of stuff to do in a short amount of time. And there's a lot of little details that can't be missed.

Scene 5

Gordon: All of you put on your pressure test aprons.

Christina: Katie, Shaun, and Dan. Tonight's challenge features a classic ingredient that is the foundation for so many of the world's greatest desserts. I'm talking about chocolate. Under here is a classic American chocolate dessert a milk chocolate cheesecake. Now it's finished with some cheffy finesse that delicate almond tuile, those beautiful, glistening candy kumquats and milk chocolate ganache, and that cookie crumble just beautifully placed down the center.

David: Looks amazing. I wanna eat that.
Christina : This dessert is a masterpiece. And surely only a MasterChef can do it justice.

Kevin : Milk chocolate may be the most popular choice, but there's an even richer, creamier type of chocolate that I love incorporating into my desserts in my restaurants. It is...

Katie : (whispers) White chocolate.

Kevin : White chocolate. Here we have a beautiful white chocolate éclair. Perfect white chocolate ganache, a flawless choux pastry, and a light, fluffy, delicious, white chocolate mousse filling. If you can get it right, you can consider me impressed.

Gordon : Now, under here is a chocolate dish like no other. It's finessed. It's refined. Astounding dark chocolate molten lava cake with candied hazelnuts. It's a display of courageous culinary techniques. You don't know if you've got it right until you slice into the cake. Look at that chocolate just oozing out. It doesn't get any more challenging. This is a true test for any home cook. In fact, it's a true test for any professional chef. Katie, Shaun, and Dan, this is "MasterChef". That's why you know that you won't be making just one of these desserts tonight. You'll be making all three, and you only have one hour.

Episode 16

Scene 1

Gordon : Tanorria, I love the fact that you're grilling the peaches tonight, that's quite ambitious, and what did you marinate the peaches in?

Tanorria : Balsamic vinegar, lemon juice, sugar and basil.

Gordon : Mm. Delicious. Really delicious. Shortcake needs a touch more
cooking, abit more color on there. Cream, delicious. Love what you've done with the peaches. Well done.

Tanorria: Thank you, Chef.
Gordon: Thank you.
David: Good job, Tanorria. (applauding)
Tanorria: Good job.

Kevin: So the third dish that we wanna take a closer look at it's an elevated, stunning, MasterChef-worthy dish. I believe he's become the king of plating in this competition. Please step forward Shaun.

Gordon: Right, Brandi, that basket looks exciting. What's in there?
Brandi: A rack of lamb, oranges, thyme, beef stock.
Shaun: This is kind of a tiny rack of lamb. I'm wondering how they're gonna handle that.
Gordon: Shaun has picked up Brandi's basket. Where's he going?
Shaun: There you go, Tanorria.
Gordon: Tanorria, rack of lamb.
Shaun: I think that she might overcook it.
Shaun: David. What's up, Vegas? Got some shrimp, crab, flour, got some parm in here? Hmm. This one is actually a good basket.
David: Obviously.
Shaun: (chuckles) He's got the high-end stuff in here. I'm wonderin' how this person's gonna work out of her comfort zone. Here you go, Brandi.

Episode 17
Scene 1

Tanorria : Can you imagine food critics loving this dish?
David : That's it, that means we made it.
Christina : They can fill your restaurant up for six years, and they can shut yourrestaurant down in six months.
Gordon : Both boxes have the identical ingredients, but there's two proteins there that I would give my right arm to cook.
Shaun : Those look nice.
Brandi : Yes, they do.
Gordon : The lamb and the duck.
Christina : Uh-uh.
Brandi : I'm coatin' the fish in hazelnut right now.
Shaun : Sounds good.
Gordon : I wouldn't go anywhere near that halibut. The most unforgiving fishanywhere in the sea.
Christina : I know what a risk halibut is, but I think a beautifully done halibut will speak volumes. Richard, what would you choose? What would you go for?
Richard : Yeah, listen, I think I would grab quite honestly the rack of lamb. The duck is challenging because a lot of young or novice cooks, they undercook duck.
Gordon : Yeah.

Scene 2

Tanorria : David, how's it going back there with the duck?
David : Uh-hh
Christina : Guys, you have eight minutes to go.
Tanorria : How many are completed, David?
David: They're all a little under.
Gordon: He's served them too hot a pan so they're all rare in the middle.
David: Man, not tonight.
Tanorria: Just calm down.
David: It's (bleep) raw. Oh-hh. I have no idea what the (bleep) is happening.
Gordon: There's five minutes to go. There's no way on earth they're gonna these plated on time.
David: It's a (bleep) nightmare.
Tanorria: David, chill out, dude. This one might be a little underdone too. The rest of these feel pretty good, David. I've got quite a few good ones. We just need to recover on those other ones.

Episode 18

Scene 1

Gordon: Next, we traveled to Las Vegas, the hometown of both David and Shaun. First, we visited David to see how his menus were coming together.

David: Are you happy I'm making salmon?
Lilliana: Yeah.

David: I have an amazing five-year-old daughter, Liliana. I've really missed her so much. I wonder if he's cooking. She truly kind of grounds me and shows me what I'm fighting for.

(Doorbell rings) (Knocking on door) (Doorbell rings)
Christina: Hi!
Gordon: Hello, gorgeous. How are you?
Liliana: Hello!
David: I had no idea you guys were coming. Let's go into the kitchen.
had been feeling stressed out, got a lot on my mind, so to have Gordon and Christinahere with me, it's just so unbelievable, I feel like I'm dreaming.

Gordon : Uh, first of all, how are you feeling?
David : I feel good-- a little nervous. I've just been spending a lot of time with Liliana and just practicing, practicing, practicing.

Gordon : So why don't you give us an insight to your menu?
David : Well, you know, I start with seafood in my appetizer, so obviously I'm not gonna have seafood in my entrée. That left me with maybe beef or poultry, and I want something light for my dessert. Nothing too crazy.

Gordon : Okay.
David : I just wanna make sure whatever I'm doing that it impresses you guys.

Episode 19

Scene 1

Gordon : So, Brandi's doing these corn madeleines. Playing to her strengths, but will that make the madeleine, this sweet, delicate beautiful sponge, taste like cornbread?
Wolfgang : Maybe the cornmeal in there will give the madeleine a little crunch.
Daniel : You don't need crunch in a madeleine.
Wolfgang : It will be a different version.
Dan : Yeah, Brandi, Finish strong, girl.
Christina : Shaun is keeping it simple. A chocolate salted caramel tart. I worry that Shaun's playing a little too safe.
Daniel : Simplicity in dessert could be a winner.
Gordon : I think that's where he's going. "I've overcomplicated my appetizer, I reined it in on the entrée, and now I'm just gonna give you the best chocolate tart ever.

Man : Whoo! Way to go, Shaun! There you go!
Man #2 : Lookin' good, lookin' good!
Gordon : Last five minutes! Come on!
Christina : Come on, guys!
Gordon : This is it!
All : Whoo!
Woman : Yeah, David!
Woman #2 : Go, guys!
Dan : Oh, she's opening the bourbon.
Gordon : Brandi's about to flambé.

Scene 2
Christina : Shaun, this slice of tart is worth a quarter of a million dollars. Here we go. That tart, look at it. It just hugs the contour in an even layer through.
Shaun : Looks like a tiny slice of pie.
Christina : Let's see how it tastes.
Shaun : Oh, man.
Daniel : Are you speechless?
Gordon : It's (bleep) delicious. Absolute delicious. Love the texture of the salted caramel. The ganache ratio is spot on. I'm dying to get a second, third, fourth bite. It's not too sweet. But you baked that beautiful chocolate tart brilliantly, and then screwed it up by sitting it on a damp bed of raspberry coulis. That's the bit I don't get.
Wolfgang : You know, Shaun, I thought that the dough in the bottom is a
little undercooked. It's not crispy as I want it to be, but the salted caramel with the **bittersweet** chocolate actually works so well together and I don't think I really need the raspberries with it.

**Daniel** : The dough, the dough is good, considering you had 60 minutes to make this dessert. To make the dough, to rest the dough, to bake the dough. I mean, it was definitely up to a challenge.

**Shaun** : Yes, Chef.

**Daniel** : And I think you really succeeded in that challenge.

**Shaun** : Thank you, Chef.

**Scene 3**

**Brandi** : I'm just Brandi. I'm just a teacher from Irvington. That's all I am. There's no bells and whistles. I want everyone to see that you really can do anything that you set your mind to.

**David** : I don't want to let my daughter Liliana down. I'm sure she'll be proud no matter how it goes, but I really want to be able to take that trophy home and let it sit in her room, and let her be proud and tell all her friends that her daddy is the next MasterChef.

**Shaun** : Winning this competition, I'm gonna make everybody that was cheering for me proud from my mom to past contestants. I'm gonna make Vegas proud and I'm gonna make my dad proud.

**Gordon** : Shaun, Brandi, David, let's get one thing straight. All three of you have grown so much across this competition. Tonight, you three proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that you are definitely the three best home cooks anywhere in the country. That's why we'd like David, Brandi and Shaun to switch places with us, 'cause that's where you belong. Please, come over.

**All** : (cheering) Whoo! Wow.

**Gordon** : Well, one of you is about to win a life-changing quarter of a
Christina: One of you is about to win the opportunity to publish your very own cookbook and to sail the Caribbean on the MasterChef cruise, and one of you is about to win this. The most sought-after honor in the culinary world, the title of "MasterChef".

Gordon: The winner of "MasterChef" is... congratulations... Shaun!

Shaun: (screaming)

All: (cheering, applause)

Shaun: I really did it! I just won "MasterChef"! I just won a quarter of a million dollars. Oh! This is the greatest day of my life!