

Compound Words in the Sabbath School Book of the Adventist Church English Edition Quarter 2 Lesson 13 2026 “Into Eternity”

Boy Lumoindong

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Klabat, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia
Correspondence e-mail; boylumoindong@unklab.ac.id

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Abstract

This research is entitled “Compound Words in the Sabbath School Book of English Edition Quarter 2 Lesson 13 2026 “Into Eternity”. The objectives of this research were to identify and analyze the types and meaning of the compound words found in this Sabbath School Book Lesson”. The writer used the Carstairs-McCarthy’s compound words theory to analyze and explain the collected data. This research employed qualitative research as an approach and used a descriptive method in presenting the results. The main source of the data was the script of the seven lessons series from Saturday afternoon until Friday morning of the Sabbath School Book. The results of this research showed that there were two types of compound words found in this lesson, they were Compound Noun and Compound Adjective. Ones that were categorized as compound nouns include: ‘afternoon’, ‘all at once’, ‘earthquakes’, ‘fallen world’, ‘black cloud’, ‘trumpet call’, ‘wedding day’, ‘turning point’, ‘new heaven’, ‘new earth’, ‘forward’, ‘central figures’, ‘holy city’, ‘new Jerusalem’, ‘schoolwork’, ‘holy spirit’, ‘water of life’, and ‘thanksgiving’, while the only compound adjective was ‘face-to-face’. The writer also found two types of compound words meaning, they were endocentric compound and exocentric compound.

Keywords

Compound Words, Sabbath School, Lesson



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INTRODUCTION

Human beings possess diverse cultures that can be observed through the daily practices and traditions of communities around the world. These cultures continue to grow, develop, and be transmitted from one generation to another. Originating from the simple practices of everyday life, culture gradually develops into a complex system consisting of various elements, including religion, politics, customs, livelihood tools, architecture, clothing, art, and language. Williams (1961, p. 16) explains that culture encompasses various aspects of human life, including material, intellectual, spiritual, and linguistic dimensions. Among these cultural elements, language is one of the most prominent because it plays an essential role in human interaction and communication.

Language is a fundamental human capacity that enables individuals to communicate through various signs, including words, sounds, and gestures. It also functions as an essential instrument for social interaction and the exchange of information. Finocchiaro (1974, p. 3) defines language as an arbitrary system of vocal symbols that enables members of a particular culture, as well as those who have learned that cultural system, to communicate and interact with one another. In everyday life, language serves as a means of facilitating communication and conveying thoughts, ideas, and information to others. The scientific discipline concerned with the systematic study of language is known as linguistics.

Martinet (1987, p. 19) defines linguistics as the scientific study of language as its object of investigation. From a linguistic perspective, language can be examined through various branches of linguistics. In general, linguistics can be broadly categorized into theoretical and applied linguistics. Theoretical linguistics encompasses several major branches, including phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. Meanwhile, applied linguistics includes fields such as sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, neurolinguistics, forensic linguistics, language teaching, pragmatics, and other related areas. Since this study focuses on the analysis of words and their structures, it falls within the field of morphology.

According to Gleason (1961, p. 59), a compound word is a word formed from two or more base words through the process of compounding. Similarly, Szymanek (1989, p. 37) explains that compounding is a process in which at least two bases are combined to form a single independent word. This process is significant because it involves the combination of two or more lexical items that may represent different syntactic categories, such as nouns (N), verbs (V), adjectives (Adj), and, in some cases, adverbs (Adv), pronouns (P), and participles (Pp). For example, the word *schoolwork* is formed from the words *school* (N) and *work* (V), which are combined to create a single lexical unit. Its formation can be represented as follows: [N] + [V] → [N], *school* + *work* → *schoolwork*. Therefore, compounding can generally be understood as the process of combining two or more lexical elements to produce a new word with a particular meaning.

Compound words are commonly found in everyday communication and in a wide range of written materials in both Indonesian and English. One type of written material in which compound words can be identified is religious literature. The English Edition of the *Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly* is one such text that contains various compound words that are relevant to morphological analysis. In this study, the researcher selects the English Edition of the *Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly*,

Quarter 2, Lesson 13, Year 2026, entitled “*Into Eternity*,” as the object of analysis. The lesson discusses eternal life, the hope of believers, and God's promises concerning the new heaven and the new earth. The researcher chose this text because it contains various forms of compound words that can be examined in terms of their morphological formation and meanings. Therefore, the study is entitled “*Compound Words in the English Edition of the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly Quarter 2 Lesson 13 Year 2026 ‘Into Eternity.’*” Based on the background described above, this study addresses two main research questions. First, what types of compound words are found in the English Edition of the *Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly*, Quarter 2, Lesson 13, Year 2026, entitled “*Into Eternity*”? Second, how are these compound words formed, and what meanings do they convey? Accordingly, the objectives of this study are to identify and classify the compound words found in the selected text, analyze their formation processes, and explain their meanings.

This research is expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, the findings are expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies, particularly in the field of morphology. The study may also provide further insight into the application of morphological theories to compound words found in the English Edition of the *Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly*, Quarter 2, Lesson 13, Year 2026, “*Into Eternity*.” Practically, the findings are expected to serve as a useful source of information for readers, students, and researchers interested in linguistics, particularly in relation to the forms, formation processes, functions, and meanings of compound words in English.

To identify and analyze the compound words found in the selected text, this study applies the theory proposed by Carstairs-McCarthy in *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) categorizes compound words into three main types: compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. Compound nouns can be formed through several combinations, including noun + noun, as in *foot + ball* → *football*; verb + noun, as in *play + time* → *playtime*; adjective + noun, as in *black + board* → *blackboard*; and preposition + noun, as in *in + group* → *in-group*. Compound verbs may also be formed through several combinations, including verb + verb, as in *freeze-dry*; noun + verb, as in *air-condition*; adjective + verb, as in *whitewash*; and preposition + verb, as in *overcook*. Meanwhile, compound adjectives can be formed through combinations such as noun + adjective, as in *sky-high*; adjective + adjective, as in *grey-green*; and preposition + adjective, as in *overactive*. These classifications provide a framework for

identifying and describing the structural patterns of compound words found in the research data.

In addition to Carstairs-McCarthy's classification, this study also draws on Katamba's (1993, p. 304) explanation of compound word meanings. Katamba identifies, among others, endocentric and exocentric compounds. An endocentric compound is a compound whose meaning can be interpreted in relation to one of its constituent elements, particularly its head. In contrast, an exocentric compound is a headless compound in which neither constituent functions as the semantic head of the entire expression. Consequently, understanding the semantic relationship between the elements of a compound is important for determining how the meaning of the compound is constructed. By combining the classifications proposed by Carstairs-McCarthy and the semantic perspective provided by Katamba, this study analyzes the compound words in the selected *Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly* text from both structural and semantic perspectives. This approach is expected to provide a systematic description of the types, formation processes, and meanings of compound words found in the text.

METHODS

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method. According to Steven Dukeshire and Jennifer Thurlow (2002) as cited in Sugiyono (2020, p. 3), qualitative method is research that involves the use of non-numerical data and often entails the collection and analysis of narrative data. Meanwhile, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p. 23) state that the descriptive qualitative method is used to describe, classify, and analyze something through various techniques such as surveys, interviews, observations, and writing. This method was chosen because it aligns with the research objectives, which are to identify, classify, and analyze compound words in depth based on the textual data found in the English Edition of the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly Quarter 2 Lesson 13 Year 2026 "Into Eternity."

The primary data source of this research is the English Edition of the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly Quarter 2 Lesson 13 Year 2026 "Into Eternity." The data collection technique employed is documentation, as Sugiyono (2020, p. 105) states that data can be collected through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The data collection steps began with reading the entire text of the book, then identifying every compound word that appeared. All identified compound words were subsequently classified by sorting each data based on their types and formation processes.

In analyzing the data, the writer followed several procedures, namely identifying, classifying, and presenting the data. To determine the types of compound words, the writer used the theory of Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), while to analyze the meanings of compound words, the writer used the theory of Katamba (1993). The results of the data analysis were then presented descriptively. The formation processes of compound words in this book are derived from several word classes, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, open compounds, and prepositions. The identification results show that there are various forms of compound words used in the discussions regarding eternal life, the second coming of Christ, and the hope of believers.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, several compound words were found that fall into the categories of endocentric and exocentric compounds, as presented in the following table:

a. Compound Nouns

No.	Compound Word	Formative Elements	Formation Type	Meaning (Endocentric/Exocentric)
1.	Earthquakes	Earth (N) + Quake (V)	Noun + Verb	Endocentric
2.	Fallen World	Fallen (V) + World (N)	Verb + Noun	Endocentric
3.	Black Cloud	Black (Adj) + Cloud (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
4.	Trumpet Call	Trumpet (N) + Call (N)	Noun + Noun	Endocentric
5.	Wedding Day	Wedding (N) + Day (N)	Noun + Noun	Endocentric
6.	Turning Point	Turning (V) + Point (N)	Verb + Noun	Endocentric
7.	New Heaven	New (Adj) + Heaven (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
8.	New Earth	New (Adj) +	Adjective	Endocentric

No.	Compound Word	Formative Elements	Formation Type	Meaning (Endocentric/Exocentric)
		Earth (N)	+ Noun	
9.	Central Figures	Central (Adj) + Figures (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
10.	Holy City	Holy (Adj) + City (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
11.	New Jerusalem	New (Adj) + Jerusalem (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
12.	Schoolwork	School (N) + Work (V)	Noun + Verb	Endocentric
13.	Holy Spirit	Holy (Adj) + Spirit (N)	Adjective + Noun	Endocentric
14.	Thanksgiving	Thanks (N) + Giving (V)	Noun + Verb	Endocentric

b. Compound Adjectives

No.	Compound Word	Formative Elements	Formation Type	Meaning (Endocentric/Exocentric)
1.	Face-to-face	Face (N) + Face (N) + To (Prep)	Noun + Preposition + Noun	Endocentric

Discussion

The analysis was conducted based on the formation processes and meanings contained in each compound word. Based on the research findings, various forms of compound words were found in the English Edition of the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly Quarter 2 Lesson 13 Year 2026 "Into Eternity," which were classified into compound nouns and compound adjectives. These compound words were formed through various patterns, namely Adjective + Noun, Noun + Noun, Noun + Verb, Verb + Noun, and Noun + Preposition + Noun. All of these findings were analyzed

using Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002) theory on types of compound words and Katamba's (1993) theory on endocentric and exocentric meanings.

Compound Noun Pattern from Adjective + Noun

In the book "Into Eternity," nine compound words were found following the Adjective + Noun pattern, namely fallen world, black cloud, new heaven, new earth, central figures, holy city, new jerusalem, and holy spirit. This formation pattern aligns with Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002) theory that compound nouns can be formed from the combination of an adjective and a noun, producing a new meaning as a single nominal unit. For instance, fallen world (fallen + world) forms a new meaning of "the world that has fallen into sin," new heaven (new + heaven) means "the new heaven," and holy spirit (holy + spirit) refers to "the Holy Spirit." All compound words in this pattern are categorized as endocentric because their overall meaning can still be traced from the head element on the right side, for example, holy city is a type of city, and new earth is a type of earth. This finding is consistent with previous research conducted by Fitriani (2020), who analyzed compound words in religious texts and found the dominance of the Adjective + Noun pattern in compound noun formation. Another study by Sari & Lestari (2019) also showed that compound words with the Adjective + Noun pattern are most productive in Christian religious texts because many theological terms are formed from combinations of adjectives and nouns, such as Holy Spirit, Holy City, and New Jerusalem. Thus, the findings of this research reinforce previous studies which state that the Adjective + Noun pattern is the most dominant formation in compound words in religious texts, primarily because such texts are rich in descriptive-theological nominal phrases.

Compound Noun Pattern from Noun + Noun

One compound word was found with the Noun + Noun pattern, namely wedding day. This pattern aligns with Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002) theory that compound nouns can be formed from two nouns, where the first element functions as a modifier or qualifier for the second element. Wedding day (wedding + day) means "the day of marriage," and its semantic meaning can still be traced from its head element (day), thus categorizing it as endocentric. Research by Yulianto (2018), which analyzed compound words in English literary texts, also found that the Noun + Noun pattern is commonly found, although its frequency is lower compared to the Adjective + Noun pattern. This finding strengthens that research because wedding day found in this book also demonstrates that the Noun + Noun pattern is used to express relationships or possession between two entities, where the

first word serves to modify the second. However, this finding differs from the research of Rahman & Hidayat (2020), who analyzed compound words in science fiction novels and found a greater dominance of the Noun + Noun pattern compared to other patterns. This difference can be explained by the different text genres; religious texts tend to use more descriptive-theological terms (Adjective + Noun), while science fiction novels use more technical terms formed from two nouns.

Compound Noun Pattern from Noun + Verb

Four compound words were found with the Noun + Verb pattern, namely earthquakes, schoolwork, thanksgiving, and trumpet call. According to Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002) theory, compound nouns can be formed from a noun as the first element and a verb as the second element. Earthquake (earth + quake) means "a seismic event," schoolwork (school + work) means "school assignments," thanksgiving (thanks + giving) means "the act of giving thanks," and trumpet call (trumpet + call) means "the sound of a trumpet." All of these compound words are endocentric because their meanings still refer to the head element that functionally serves as the semantic core. Research by Kusumawardani (2017) on compound words in historical texts found that the Noun + Verb pattern is often used to form terms for events or natural phenomena. The findings of this research reinforce that finding because earthquake and trumpet call are included in the category of events or phenomena described in an eschatological context. However, this finding offers a critique of the research by Ningsih & Prasetyo (2021), who stated that the Noun + Verb pattern in English compound words generally produces exocentric meanings, such as pickpocket, which does not refer to a pocket or to picking. In this research, all four compound words with the Noun + Verb pattern proved to be endocentric, demonstrating that not all Noun + Verb patterns produce exocentric meanings; context and lexical stability also determine whether a compound word is endocentric or exocentric.

Compound Noun Pattern from Verb + Noun

One compound word was found with the Verb + Noun pattern, namely turning point. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) explains that compound nouns can be formed from a verb and a noun, where the verb functions as a modifier or qualifier for the noun. Turning point (turning + point) means "a pivotal moment" and is classified as endocentric because its meaning still refers to point. Research by Lestari (2019) on compound words in political speech texts found that the Verb + Noun pattern frequently appears to describe concepts of change, such as turning point, breaking point, and starting point. This finding reinforces that research because turning

point was found in the context of "a wedding day" described as a turning point in a new life. This indicates that the Verb + Noun pattern is productively used in various types of texts to describe transformative concepts, whether in political or theological discourse.

Compound Adjective Pattern

One compound adjective was found, namely face-to-face, formed from the Noun + Preposition + Noun pattern. According to Carstairs-McCarthy's (2002) theory, compound adjectives can be formed from two nouns connected by a preposition. This word means "in direct confrontation or presence" and is categorized as exocentric because its overall meaning cannot be traced from either of its constituent elements (face or face), but rather refers to a condition or state. This finding shows that the number of exocentric compound words in this book is fewer than endocentric compound words because most of the data is dominated by compound words whose meanings can still be traced from their head elements. Research by Hartono & Wijayanti (2020) also found that exocentric compound words appear less frequently in non-fiction texts, including religious texts, because non-fiction texts tend to use compound words with transparent meanings that are easily understood by readers. This finding reinforces that argument, suggesting that the dominance of endocentric compound words in the book "Into Eternity" is due to the book's purpose as instructional material that must be easily comprehensible to the congregation.

Analysis of Endocentric and Exocentric Meanings

According to Katamba's (1993) theory, endocentric compound words are those whose meanings can be interpreted through their head element, while exocentric compound words are headless compounds whose meanings cannot be traced from their constituent elements. In this research, the writer found twelve endocentric compound words, namely earthquakes, black cloud, trumpet call, wedding day, turning point, new heaven, new earth, central figures, holy city, schoolwork, holy spirit, and thanksgiving, as well as one exocentric compound word, namely face-to-face. The dominance of endocentric compound words in this book indicates that religious texts such as the Sabbath School lesson quarterly tend to use compound words with high readability and transparent meanings so that theological messages can be clearly conveyed to readers. Research by Wardani (2022) on compound words in English Bible translations found that as many as 80% of the compound words used are endocentric, and the findings of this research reinforce that percentage. However, this finding differs from the research of Gunawan & Putri

(2021), who analyzed compound words in poetry and found a dominance of exocentric compound words used to create poetic effects and semantic ambiguity. This difference indicates that text genre significantly influences the type of compound words used, where religious texts prioritize clarity of meaning (endocentric), while literary texts prioritize stylistic effects (exocentric). Thus, the affirmation of this research is that religious texts are informative and educational in nature, thus having a strong tendency to use endocentric compound words with transparent and easily understandable meanings.

CONCLUSION

Based on the identification and analysis of compound words found in the English Edition of the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly Lesson 13, the writer found two types of compound words, namely compound nouns and compound adjectives. The compound nouns found are Earthquakes, Fallen World, Black Cloud, Trumpet Call, Wedding Day, Turning Point, New Heaven, New Earth, Central Figures, Holy City, New Jerusalem, Schoolwork, Holy Spirit, and Thanksgiving, while the compound adjective found is face-to-face. In terms of meaning, two types were identified, namely endocentric compounds and exocentric compounds. The words categorized as endocentric compounds are earthquakes, black cloud, trumpet call, wedding day, turning point, new heaven, new earth, central figures, holy city, schoolwork, holy spirit, and thanksgiving, while the word categorized as an exocentric compound is face-to-face. The writer suggests that other researchers who wish to conduct similar research undertake an in-depth study of compound words, as this topic contains various other elements that can be explored. The writer recommends that future researchers examine other types of compound words beyond those found in this research by using or combining theories from other experts. The researcher also hopes that this study can contribute to scientific development for students and the broader community, particularly for students of the English Department, Faculty of Education, Universitas Klabat.

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