

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS IN AN ARTTICLE OF LIFE AND STYLE COLUMN**

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**Abstract:** In a text, the kinds of words are found in many different word-formations. Therefore, every language shows new words such as inflection, derivation, and compounding. However, those methods cannot be used generally when it comes to texts. It can be determined whether a word is a noun or a phrase by a number of factors. As a result, this research will provide precise information about how compounding is used in the text. The research objectives are (1) What kinds of compound words found in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article? (2) How the English compound words described in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article? Further, this research employs a qualitative approach as suggested by Creswell (2014). The data were taken from an article in one of English newspapers in Indonesia entitled "Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Weeks Takes off" from the life and style column in Jakarta Globe. The finding of the research showed that there were two types of compound words that found in the article entitled "Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Weeks Takes off" from the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe. Those are exocentric and endocentric compound words. Besides, noun compound, verb compound, and adjective compound are the lexical categories that were produced by the process of compounding.

**Keywords:** english compound words, jakarta globe, morphology

## **INTRODUCTION**

A language is a tool of communication, both in written and spoken form, used to deliver ideas and feelings from one person to another. It is used to refer to our husband, wife, friends, teachers, rivals, or even enemies. The use of language in our daily activities can show the language user's emotions and feelings and construct a society. Generally, learning a language is built from small parts into a big unit. It means that language has been the largest unit of the sentence. It consists of clauses, phrases, words, and even letters. The population of humans is significantly increasing and developing. Therefore, language as a tool of communication changes rapidly.

For example, when there are innovations, they are given a name in order to be communicated about. According to O'Grady & Guzman (1996) state that there are several operations or processes that can change a word's structure by adding components or making internal changes to communicate a new meaning or denote a grammatical difference. For instance, verb, noun, and past tense. As a result, both the variety and development of words occur throughout time in every language. As a result, new words are added to every language.

There may be some issues when it comes to the readers' comprehending certain rules when it comes to understanding a context, such as in discourse analysis. When we use an English dictionary to find different meanings of the verb *walk*, there is no space for a *walk*, *walks*, or *walks*. If we make the sentence *My brother walked out this morning*. We will not find out why he *walked out*. Meanwhile, we write the entry and *walk out*. From the previous example, it can be assumed that the language user has to make a distinction between the word in an abstract sense or lexeme and in a concrete word. Thus, this study deals with word formation in morphology. (Booij, 2005) states that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words that deals with the forms of lexemes (inflection) and how to form lexemes.

In the morphological process, there are many ways to create words, such as inflection, derivation, and compounding. Inflection is the morphological process of a lexeme, creating many forms for that lexeme. It is called a "set of grammatical words." Furthermore, derivation is the way of forming a new word from an existing word. It can be created by adding a prefix or suffix. On the other hand, compounding or composition consists of the combination of two words into new lexemes. It can often be challenging to tell whether a statement is made up of a phrase or a compound when trying to grasp it. Due to their similarities in some ways, it may be difficult to tell if it is a compound or a noun. For instance, the meaning of *greenhouse* and *greenhouse* is similar, leading us to believe there is no difference between the two. However, by returning to the theories, it will be possible to overcome the challenge of identifying a phrase from a compound.

This study consists primarily of a morphological analysis to determine the type of compounding that was utilized in the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe. The part of speech used by the compound and its constituents allows us to morphologically identify the use of the compound in the text. Additionally, this study concentrates on the semantic connections between the compound and its head in terms of the semantic aspect.

There has been research on the use of compound words in the morphology of words. A study conducted by Christiano (2020), a research of compound words in English showed that there were several types of English compound words. Those are endocentric, exocentric, and copulative. The result of lexical categories from the process of compounding is adjective, noun, and verb compounds. Furthermore, the research conducted by Ningsih & Rosa, (2013) on the types and processes of compound words used in headline news columns in the Jakarta Post newspaper showed that there were 71 compound nouns from 114 data. The data also showed there were 14 compound verbs and 29 compound adjectives. Moreover, compounding research conducted by Dewi et al., (2020) entitled Compound Words in the Harry Potter Novel The Goblet of Fire, found three types of compound words, which are attributive, coordinative, and subordinative. Many compound words from that study have a general meaning like in

the dictionary. Meanwhile, a few compound words are formed differently in the novel Harry Potter. Based on the research problems and the previous research described previously, This current research is aimed to find out (1) What kinds of compound words found in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article? (2) How the English compound words described in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article?

Since morphology defines the concept of word production, the study of morphology can be applied to many different text. The article of life and style column in the Jakarta Globe is the research's data source. The language used in this section is English, and a variety of items can be examined from a morphological perspective. As a result, the author decides to examine how English compounding is used in the text.

The theoretical advantage of this research for linguistic studies is that it provides details regarding the use of English compounding in the text. Additionally, this study serves as a reference for additional studies. Furthermore, this research is anticipated to be a useful resource because it will be explained from both a morphological and a semantic perspective.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Morphology**

Morphology is one of the branches in linguistics that describes word formation or an analysis of word structure. According to O'Grady & Guzman (1996) state that a system of classifications and guidelines that affects how words are formed and understood is known as morphology. To put it another way, the study of word formation includes how new words are created in different languages and how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences. Accordingly, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, including the shape of lexemes and how lexemes are combined to make words. The word "morphology" was created from biology, which is the study of animal and plant forms. In linguistics today, the term "morphology" is defined as the study of word structure and the orderly link between word form and meaning (Booij, 2005). Furthermore, there are two main functions in morphology. Firstly, it creates a new word or lexemes. Secondly, finding the suitable form of a new word in the context of syntactic

There are two forms of lexicon in a language, namely simplex and complex lexicon. Lexeme is the lexicon to the extent that it is well established. It has a language function as a lexical convention or lexical norm. For example, in British English, a cash dispenser is the machine that is used for drawing money. On the other hand, in American English, it is called an automatic teller machine (*ATM*). From the evidence above, it shows that the lexicon of a language may have a space or a blocking effect in creating a new lexicon.

There are several ways of creating a word of creation, as suggested by G. E. Booij (2005). Those are blends, acronyms, alphabetisms, and clippings. Blends are the combination of the first part of one phrase with the second part of another phrase. For example, the word "stagflation" is from stagnation + inflation. Further, the word *brunch* is a blending word from breakfast and lunch. Next, acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a word. For instance, *yup* is the abbreviation of "young urban professional." *NATO* is the acronym for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Further, alphabetism is made from the first letter of a word, which is pronounced with the phonetic of the letter in the alphabet. For example, English CD "Compact Disc," SMS

"Short Message Service," or French *SVP* "*S'il vous plait.*" The last is clippings, which can be defined as one or more syllables of a word. For instance, German *Uni* as *Universitat* ("university") or *mike* as *microphone*.

Based on the description above, morphology can be implemented as a subdiscipline of linguistics and also as a part of the grammar of a language that consists of the structures for inflection and word-formation. At this stage, the linguist tries to describe the languages of the world as insightfully and accurately as possible.

### **Morphological Analysis**

Words or lexemes can be broken down into smaller components. Words can be divided up into segments and phonological features at the phonological level. On the other hand, words can be broken down into single entities, or morphological atoms, at the level of morphology. Those are the affixes and roots. Allomorphy is the term for the shape variation that occurs in morphological components of language. It is a type of word variation that rarely derives from the language's phonological structure. Conversation, reduplication, modification, and paradigmatic word creation are all parts of the morphological process (Booij, 2005).

### **Derivation**

The derivational process in morphology allows the language user to generate new lexical items. Lexeme consists of lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Those categories may belong to a variation category rather than their base. In the derivation case, there is nominalization as the derivation of nouns from other word classes. Further, in the category of determining processes, there are adjectivalization, adverbialization, and verbalization. The whole derivational process should determine the lexical parts of the complex words that they form G. E. Booij (2005).

### **Compound Words**

Compounds are words created by combining roots with the considerably smaller category of phrasal words, that is, objects that have the internal structure of phrasal verbs but function syntactically as words Carstairs (2002:59). Furthermore, Katamba (1993:291) adds that A compound word is defined as a term made up of at least two bases that can arise elsewhere as independent words.

Delahunty & Garvey (2010) describe concise definitions of the difference between a compound and a phrase. The last word in phrases receives more emphasis than the first word in compounds. Despite the fact that this pattern is not true for all compounds, it is so frequently true that it offers a highly helpful test. However, these techniques are not applicable in all situations when dealing with texts. It depends on a number of factors, whether it's a noun or a phrase.

Exocentric and endocentric compound words are other examples. A compound whose meaning may be determined by its head is said to be endocentric. Endocentric, according to O'Grady & Guzman (1996:154), is a compound that indicates the general class to which a word's meaning belongs. Another sort of food is dog food. And one kind of man is a caveman. While exocentric is a compound whose meaning is independent of that of its constituent parts. Exocentric, according to O'Grady & Guzman (1996:154), is a compound that does not logically result from the meaning of its constituent parts.

A word's meaning is encoded into it. Every compound, according to Ullman (1972:81), contains words that are at least partially motivated and transparent as well as words that are arbitrarily and opaque with no relationship between sound and sense.

Based on theory, the researcher Ullman divides meanings into two categories: transparent and opaque.

To support this study, the main theories used in this study are from G. E. Booij, (2005), Delahunty & Garvey, (2010), Carstairs (2002), and O'Grady & Guzman (1996). The theories in the morphological study focused on the types of compound words and how those compound words are analyzed.

This study aims to explain and interpret the phenomenon of the variance of compound words that appear in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe articles as well as the process by which the compound words are created. Therefore, this research employs a qualitative approach as suggested by Creswell (2014) which states that A purpose statement describes the research on one particular phenomenon of interest. It implies that the focus of this study is on the qualitative study description. The findings of the investigation will be described using a descriptive methodology.

## **METHOD**

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research which the objective of the research is a comprehensive summarization (Arikunto (1998) says that descriptive research is the researcher's purpose to accurately describe the situation, condition, and others. The result is an explainable report of the researcher. It means qualitative research describes the way things are based on facts and stated assumptions. In an effort to understand how compound words are used in texts, the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe is taken as the main source for this research. The objects of this research are: (1) What types of compound words occur in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article? (2) How are the English compound words formed in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe article?

In an effort to understand how compound words are used in the life and style columns of the Jakarta Globe, the text that is being evaluated and used as the primary data concentrates on the website's introduction. There will be descriptions and explanations of the findings because this research is descriptive in nature. The techniques for collecting the data were: downloading newspapers from the internet; reading the headlines of the newspapers; and analyzing the headlines of the newspapers using O'Grady's theory. The text is used as the primary source of data in this study, and the results are obtained by analyzing the compound words that are used in the text.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter provides discussion and analysis based on the research questions in the formulation of the study. The purpose of this research is to looking for the types of compounding words found in the article entitled "Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Week Takes Off" from the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe and to analyze the types of compounding words found in the article entitled "Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Week Takes Off" from the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe according to their semantical relationship from the compound and the head of the word. The data collection is a text then be analyzed by using the compounding word. Furthermore, the data is collected based on compound words into their parts of speech and it is analyzed through their semantic relations.

The article entitled "Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Week Takes Off" from the life and style column in the Jakarta Globe consists of five paragraphs. Each

paragraphs has several sentences. At this stage, five sentences composed of compound words are used to be analyzed that categorized into the following table.

**Table 1. The data of compound word**

No.	Compound Word	Kind of Compound	Part of Speech	Relations
1.	Chairwoman	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
2.	Fashion Week	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
3.	Chief Executive	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
4.	Showroom	Compound Noun	Verb/Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
5.	Trade Event	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
6.	Vivacity	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Exocentric Compound
7.	Fashion Designer	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Endocentric Compound
8.	Rainbow	Compound Noun	Noun+Noun	Exocentric Compound
9.	Highlighted	Compound Verb	Adjective + Verb	Endocentric Compound

The following explanations provide a detailed study of each compound. First, in the sentence, "This is the biggest Jakarta Fashion Week so far," said Avida Alisjahbana, Jakarta Fashion Week chairwoman and chief executive of the Femina Group. The words "chairwoman," "chief executive," and "fashion week" in the sentence above are compound nouns.

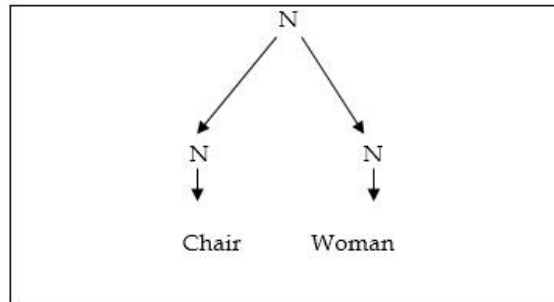
The second is in the sentences of *Indonesian designers Ari Saputra, Toton Januar, and Yosafat Dwi Kurniawan, who also presented their collections in the Trace SS14 Paris Showroom, a trade event held in conjunction with Paris Fashion Week this year.* The words "showroom" and "trade event" are compound nouns.

The third is in the sentence of *the collection that reflects the vivacity and freedom of travel and consists of loose-fitted dresses, pants, and blouses in muted beige and gray.* The word "vivacity" is identified as a compound pronoun.

Furthermore, in the sentence *"Celebrated Islamic fashion designer Dian Pelangi showed a playful line titled Pop Batik that befits her name, which translates as a rainbow,"* the word of fashion designer and rainbow are compound nouns. The last is in the sentence of *"Occasional bursts of orange and lime green hues highlighted the collections,"* the word of highlighted is a kind of compound verb. Based on the five sentences above, six compound nouns were gathered and one compound verb.

According to Carstairs (2002) states that compound noun is the commonest type of compound in English. Furthermore, there are several types of the compound noun in English, such as verb-noun, noun-noun, adjective-noun, and preposition-noun. The

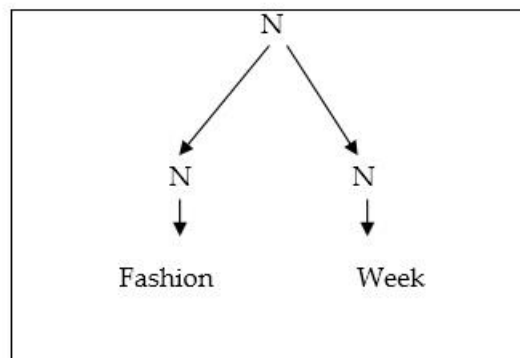
following diagram below shows the analysis of compound noun which occurs in the first sentence. There are chairwoman, chief executive, and fashion week.



**Chart 1. The analysis of compound word**

The word chairwoman above is formed from the words chair (N) and woman (N). Those words are from the same element that is a noun. It is formed by combining two free morphemes. Those are a nominal modifier and a nominal head. They show different types of gender. In this stage, the woman is the head which represents someone as being female. The meaning of chairwoman is not a chair for a woman. It is a woman who presides at the meetings of an organization. Therefore, chairwoman is formed by noun + noun as a compound noun. This evidence is in line with G. P. Delahunty & Garvey (2010), Carstairs (2002), and O'Grady & Guzman (1996) divided compound nouns into noun + noun compositions.

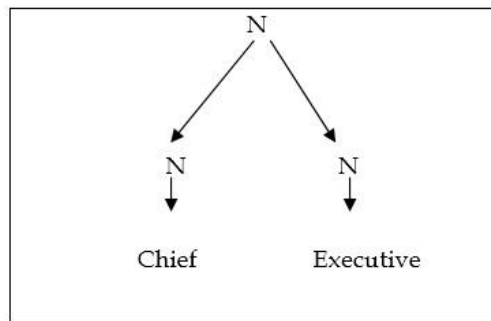
The further evidence of the compound noun in the first sentence is fashion week, as shown in the following analysis below.



**Chart 2. The analysis of compound word**

The word of fashion week derives from fashion (N) and week (N). Therefore, fashion week is formed by combining two free morphemes. Those are week as a nominal head and fashion as a modifier. The meaning of fashion week is a fashion industry event, lasting approximately one week. Thus, fashion week is a compound noun that is formed by noun + noun.

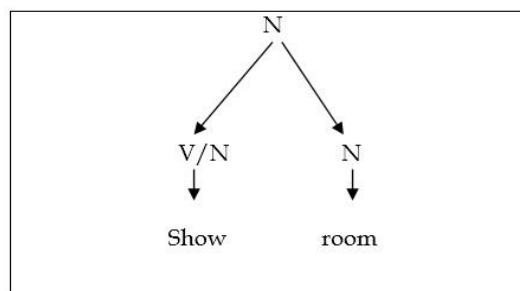
The third example in the first sentence is the chief executive. It is divided into two words which are shown in the analysis below.



**Chart 3. The analysis of compound word**

From the example above, the word of chief executive comes from the chief (N) and executive (N). Thus, the chief executive is built by combining two free morphemes. Those are compound nouns which means a leader who is managing a company or organization. In this stage, the head is the executive is on the right side, and the chief has a role as the modifier.

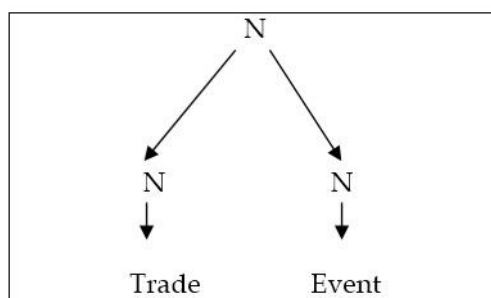
Furthermore, In the second sentence, the showroom was identified as a compound noun. It is shown in the following analysis below.



**Chart 4. The analysis of compound word**

The word showroom is classified into a compound noun. It consists of two free morphemes where the room is a nominal head and shows as a modifier. In general, a showroom is a room used to display goods for sales, such as appliances, cars, or furniture. It is formed by the show which can be a verb or noun. Besides, the room is a noun. Therefore, the showroom is a noun in the English compound.

The example of a trade event in the second sentence is identified as a compound noun, as shown in the following evidence below.

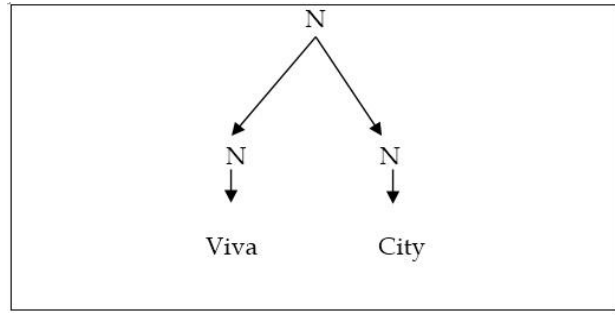


**Chart 5. The analysis of compound word**

The word of trade event above is derived from trade (N) and event (N). Thus, a trade event is formed by noun + noun, and it is classified into a compound noun. Trade

event consists of a nominal head which is an event, and trade as a modifier. The meaning of a trade event is an event organized often by an industry's trade association.

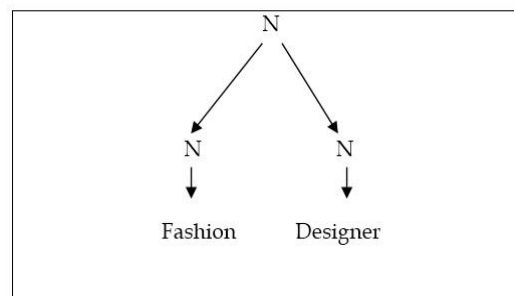
In the third sentence, there are two compound nouns. The first is vivacity, which is shown in the analysis below.



**Chart 6. The analysis of compound word**

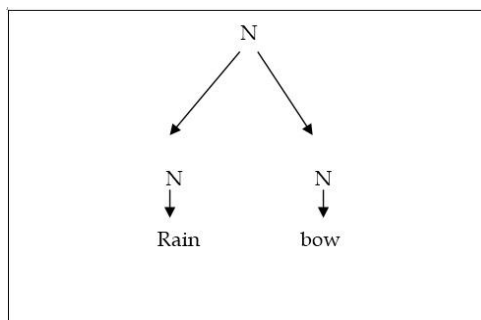
The word vivacity is a compound noun. It consists of viva as a noun and also city as a noun. In this stage, vivacity is the exocentric compound. The type of vivacity is not represented by the head or the modifier in the compound. This view is suggested by G. P. Delahunty & Garvey (2010) and G. E. Booij (2005). Therefore, vivacity is not a city viva, but the meaning here is someone who has a high spirit.

In the fourth sentence, there are a fashion designer and rainbow words. Those words will be analyzed in the evidence below.



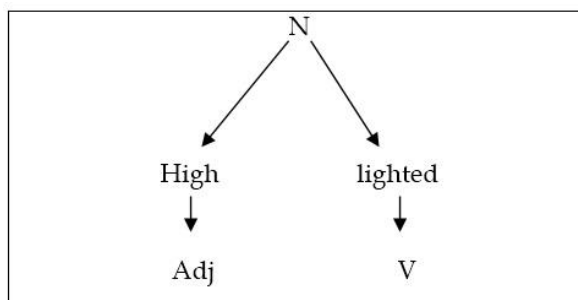
**Chart 7. The analysis of compound word**

The example above is formed by the words fashion (N) and designer (N). Therefore, a fashion designer is composed of noun + noun and categorized into a compound noun. The head of the compound noun is designer. It is found in the right position. Besides, fashion has a role as a modifier. Moreover, the compound noun of the rainbow will be analyzed in the following evidence below.



**Chart 8. The Analysis of Compound Word**

The word rainbow is formed by the words rain which is a noun, and bow is a noun. Thus, a rainbow is categorized into a compound noun in English. In this case, the rainbow is an example of an exocentric compound. This view is in line with Delahunty & Garvey (2010) and Booij (2005) state that the exocentric compound is the compound with no head inside. Therefore, rainbow here doesn't mean rain for bow, but an arch of colors formed in the sky in certain circumstances, caused by the refraction and dispersion of the sun's light by rain. The last is the word highlighted will be analyzed in the following evidence below.



**Chart 9. The Analysis of Compound Word**

The word highlighted above is formed from the words high (Adjective) and lighted (V). It is formed by combining two free morphemes as a nominal head and high as a modifier. In this stage, highlighted means pick out and emphasized something.

Based on the analysis above, there are two types of compound words according to the differences of semantic relations between the head and modifier. The compound nouns of chairwoman, chief executive, fashion week, showroom, trade event, and highlighted as compound verb were categorized as an endocentric compound. It was because those kinds of words have a head that usually presents in the right position. This view is suggested by Booij (2005) and Delahunty & Garvey, (2010). They state that the endocentric compound provides a subtype of whatever the head represents. It consists of ahead. Two words were identified as a type of exocentric compounds such as vivacity and rainbow. Those types of words have not represented the head. This view is also in line with Booij (2005) and Delahunty & Garvey (2010) state that an exocentric compound is a compound that names a subtype. Meanwhile, the type is not represented by the head or the modifier in the compound. Therefore, an exocentric compound is a type of compound with no head inside.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that there were several types of compound words that occur in the article entitled “*Designers of the Runaway as Jakarta Fashion Weeks Takes off*” from the life and style column in Jakarta Globe. They were seven types of compound nouns and one compound verb. Those compounds nouns were *chairwoman, chief executive, fashion week, showroom, trade event, vivacity, and rainbow*. Compound nouns is the commonest type of compound in English. In this stage, the position of the main stress is in the right-headed. Further, the word *highlighted* was found in the text as a compound verb. The example above is

Furthermore, from seven compound nouns, there were two words identified as an exocentric compound that a compound named a subtype. The type is not represented by the head or the modifier in the compound. Those kind of words were not head. They were *vivacity* and *rainbow*.

On the other hand, the compound words of *chairwoman, chief executive, fashion week, showroom, trade event, and highlighted* were classified as endocentric compounds which represent head where the endocentric compound consists of subtypes of whatever the head represents.

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