

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

### A. Background of Study

One of the properties of language is that language is dynamic. Language can grow and change day by day, especially in its vocabulary. A new word or vocabulary appears because all of old words cannot use to express a new meaning, so people make a new word to express what they want to say (their feeling or thinking). To make a new word, people use word processes (morphological processes). "Morphological process is the process of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another one".<sup>1</sup> One of morphological process or word formation is compounding

We often get combination of two words that produce a new meaning. The meaning of each word will vanish and, as result of combination of the words, there is a new meaning. That is what we call as compound words. According to Ramlan, "a compound word is a word consisting of two words as its element".<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Yule, G. 1999.p52. *The Study of Language: An Introduction*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

<sup>2</sup> Ramlan, M. 1985. *Morphology: Suatu Tujuan Descriptive*. Yogyakarta. CV. Karyono.

Compound word consists of addition of stems in which a word is formed by combining two independent words. The parts of compound can be free morpheme, derivative word, or another compound for example: *girlfriend, blackbird, aircraft, and lifeguard*.<sup>3</sup>

Rahardjo gives a more complete definition about compound word in his book *Ikhtisar Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. He says, "a compound word is a combination of two words or more which are very closely related, so that after being combined, it forms a unity and produces new meaning".<sup>4</sup> So, it can be concluded that compounding is joining two words or more separate words to produce new meaning.

Fromkin, Blair, and Collins explained that there are three different spelling of compound words:<sup>5</sup> open, hyphenated, and idiosyncratic. Open means that the compound words are spelled with a space between the two words such as *day laborer, walking stick, filling cabinet* etc. Hyphenated means that the compound word is spelled by using mark (-) to join two words together, for example: *cigarette-case, egg-up, self-confidence* etc. Idiosyncratic means that the compound is spelled with no separation like *blackbird, rainbow, and pickpocket*.

Anderson says that compounds are often divided into semantic types: endocentric, exocentric, appositional, and copulative or *daivanda*. An endocentric compound consists of a head, i.e. the categorical part that

<sup>3</sup>Nida, EA. 1982. *Morphology; The Descriptive Analysis of Words*. The University of Michigan Press. Michigan An Arbor.

<sup>4</sup>Rahardjo, M. 1983. *Ikhtisar Tata bahasa Indonesia*.

<sup>5</sup>Fromkin., Victoria. 1999. *An Introduction To Language*. Ortanda Florida. Horcourt.

contains the basic meaning of the whole compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning. For example, the English compound *doghouse*, where house is the head and dog is the modifier, is understood as a house intended for a dog. Exocentric compound are hyponym of some unexpressed semantic head (e.g. a person, a plant, an animal...), and their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. For example the English compound *white-collar* is neither a kind of collar nor a white thing. Then the hyponymy is bidirectional, as in *sofa-bed* which is kind of sofa or kind of radio, these are known as appositional compound. Copulative compounds are compounds which have two semantic head, such as *Slater-Weker*, *Austin-Rover*, or *Alsace-Lorine*.

There has been research on Javanese, Japanese and English compound words and also morphological analysis on Javanese slang. For example, Muhibulloh investigates 'A Morphological Study on Javanese Compounding Idiomatic Expression'.<sup>6</sup> He discusses Javanese Compound Idiomatic Expression. Firdausa examines A study On Japanese Compound Words focusing on Japanese Compound words.<sup>7</sup> In addition Muhammad Bisyrul Hafy investigates 'English Compound Word Used in *Hello Magazine*'. In his study there are eight categories of compounding word that can be found, they are noun + noun, adjective + noun, adjective + verb, adjective + preposition, adjective + adverb, noun + verb, noun + adjective, adverb + noun, verb +

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<sup>6</sup>Muhibulloh. 2000. A Morphological Study On Javanese Idiomatic Expression. Unpublished Thesis: The Degree of S1 Program STIBA Malang.

<sup>7</sup>Firdausa, A. 1993. A Study on Japanese Compound Words. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: The Degree of S1 Program STIBA Malang.

noun, verb + adverb, preposition + noun, preposition + verb which include three types of compound words. Those are solid, open and hyphenated compound word.

The focus of this study is to examine the construction and the kind of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper. So, the Researcher takes the title “**A Morphological Study On English Compound Words Found In Column People at *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper**”

### **B. Research Problems**

Concerning with the background of the study above, the problems of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the formations of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper formed?
2. What kinds of compound words are found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper based on semantic criteria?

### **C. Objective of Study**

The objective of this research is to find the answer or conclusion the researcher wants to get after research activity is completely done. In the line with the research problems, there are objectives in this research, they are:

1. Describing the formations of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper are formed.



2. Describing the kinds of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper.

#### **D. Significance of Study**

The finding of this study is expected to give valuable contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study will deepen our understanding and knowledge about morphological study especially on English compound words found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper. Practically, this study will be useful for next researchers as references.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation of Study**

In the study of morphological analysis, there are many kinds of topics to discuss. In this study, the researcher takes compound words as the object of research. There are many kinds of compound words that are used by the authors in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper. This study focuses on analyzing morphological processes: compound words. The object of this research is *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding between the readers and the writer, the researcher will give the definition of some key terms:

- a. **Morphology** is a branch of linguistics that studies about morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. Morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of a given language's morpheme

and other linguistic units, such as root, words, affixes, parts of speech, intonation or stress, or implied context and compound words.

**b. Compound word**

A compound word is a word that is composed of two or more separate words that are combined to make a new word. That is, in familiar terms, compounding occurs when two or more words are joined together to make them one word. The meaning of the compound maybe is very different from the meanings of its components in isolation.

Compound words are two or more little words which are put together to make one larger word.<sup>8</sup> The large word retains the original meaning of the small words, it is just more expressive and less wieldy than using the words separately. The really cool thing about compound words is that they are flexible and changeable.

**c. The Jakarta Post** is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. *The Jakarta Post* was started as collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the

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<sup>8</sup> <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/compounds.htm>. taken on October 7, 2013

few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

*The Jakarta Post* also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, *The Jakarta Post* has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily"<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>[wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Jakarta\\_Post](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post). Taken on May 20, 2013