TYPES AND PROCESSES OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN HEADLINE NEWS COLUMNS IN "THE JAKARTA POST" NEWSPAPER

Ayu Widia Ningsih[1], Rusdi Noor Rosa[2]
Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
email: theclique.alicia@yahoo.com

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) menjelaskan tentang tipe-tipe kata majemuk dan (2) menjelaskan proses-proses terbentuknya suatu kata majemuk dalam Bahasa Inggris. Data penelitian ini adalah 114 kata majemuk yang diperoleh dari sumber data 10 edisi koran *The Jakarta Post* yang fokus pembahasannya hanya pada kolom headline. Temuan penelitian ini adalah kata benda majemuk sebagai jenis kata majemuk yang paling sering muncul di Koran ini dengan frekuensi kemunculan 71 kali dengan persentase 62.28%. Sedangkan untuk tipe, *endocentric* adalah tipe yang paling sering muncul dengan frekuensi sebanyak 75 kali atau dengan persentase sebesar 65.78% dari 114 total keseluruhan data.

Kata Kunci: compounding, compound words, phrase, headline

A. Introduction

The existence of words is usually taken for granted by the speakers of a language. To speak and understand a language means knowing the words of that language. The average speaker knows thousands of words, and new words enter our minds and our language on a daily basis (Plag 2002: 1). Words in every language always develop over the time, and the number of them also increases. Because of this development, every language needs new words whether it is borrowed, derived or otherwise formed, simply because new things need new words.

The human community is steadily growing and developing, and also the language as the tool of communication. Language is dynamic, it changes constantly. If a new word is used by many speakers of a language, it will probably survive and it can happen that one day, it is an everyday word and entered our dictionaries. When new inventions and changes enter our lives, we have to name them and of course to communicate about them.

---

[1] Mahasiswa penulis Skripsi Prodi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris untuk diwisuda periode Maret 2013.
[2] Pembimbing, dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang.

There are many ways in which words are created. If there is a new thing and the language community has no word for it, there are several options to create a new one. In the past and present, people used and still use a variety of methods to create new words, such as inflection, derivation, and compounding. In the term of morphology, we call them as word formation processes.

Inflection is the rule for computing the different forms of words. This is the process of adding inflectional morphemes to a word, which indicates grammatical information, for example case, number, person, gender or voice, mood, tense, or aspect. Booij (2007) says that inflection is the morphological marking of properties on a word resulting in a number of forms for that word, a set of grammatical words. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) English has only eight inflectional morphemes, they are: plural noun, genitive/possessive of noun phrase, comparative adjective, superlative adjective, third person singular present tense verb, past tense, present participle/progressive, and past participle.

Derivation is the process of adding derivational morphemes, which create a new word from existing words, sometimes by simply changing grammatical category. According to Wagner (2010) derivation builds new words by adding morphemes to stem; these morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. In the process of derivation, the form and the class of word are changed. It automatically also changes the meaning. In line with this, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) state that derivation is the process of creating separate but morphologically related words. Typically, but not always, it involves one or more changes in form. It can involve prefixing and suffixing. This study is going to discuss about words that are created through the process of word formation, specifically compounding.

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that does not denote two things, but one and that is pronounced as one unit (Wisniewski: 2007). It consists of combining words having their own lexical meaning (having a substantial meaning of their own) to produce a new unit that functions as a single word. Crabtree and Power (1985) state "compounding is a process which forms new words not from bound affixed but from two independent words". The words, which are the parts of the compound, can be free morphemes, words derived by affixation, or even words formed by compounding themselves. According to Booij (2007) compounding is the most frequently used way of making new lexemes. It consists of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other, the head. Its defining property is that it consists of combination of lexemes into larger words.

A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) a morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning; it is not the smallest unit of meaning. This definition of morpheme is supported by Stageberg (1999) who says that a morpheme is a short segment of language that meets three criteria: it is a word or a part of word that has meaning; it cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning; and it recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning. In short, it can be said that morpheme is a smallest meaningful unit.

A compound is a new word created by the word formation process of compounding. The combination of some that word creates a meaning of a word which is easier to comprehend, for example, *eyeglasses* and *post office*. But there are also some of them which create a new meaning. For example, *pigtail* (rambut kuncir), the meaning of pigtail itself is not the real meaning that is the tail of a pig.

From those explanations, the writer sees that compound word is considered to be a combination of independent words. And the meaning of the new word can be different and also can be same from what the head and modifiers actually meant. In addition, you can use the meaning of the little words to predict or figure out the meaning of compound words.

In other side, there is another form beside compound word, which is composed by more than one word too, it is called phrase. Physically, compound word and phrase are looking the same. Both of them have more than one element. But, the usage of stress pattern seems necessary in helping the user of language to know which one can be called compound and which one cannot. Besides that, in meaning, compound word is usually more specialized than phrases. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) there are four distinctions between compounds and phrases. First, the stress pattern of the compound is usually different from the stress pattern in the phrase composed of the same words in the same order. In the compounds, the main stress is on the first word; in the phrases, the main stress is on the last word. For example: *'blackbird* (compound); *black 'bird* (phrase). Second, the meaning of the compound may differ to a greater or lesser degree from that of the corresponding phrase. A *blackbird* is a species of bird, regardless of its color; a *black bird* is a bird which is black, regardless of its species. Third, in many compounds the order of the constituent words is different from that in the corresponding phrase. For instance, *sawdust* (compound); *dust from saw* (phrase). And last, compound nouns allow no modification to the first element. This contrasts with noun phrases, which do allow modification to the modifier. For example: *a really-blackbird* and *a really black bird*.

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) there are a number of ways of approaching the study and classification of compound words, the most accessible of which is to classify them according to the part of speech of the compound then sub-classify the according to the parts of speech of its constituents. Delahunty and Garvey divided process of compound words into: 9 processes of compound noun, 4 processes of compound verb and 12 processes of compound adjectives.

This theory of forming process involves some class of words like noun, verb, adjective, adverb and particle. Delahunty and Garvey use the term *particle* as a substitute of *preposition*.

1. Compound Nouns

This classification of compound word has nine forms in classifying the compounds according to the parts of speech of its constituent, they are:

a. Noun + Noun: bath towel; boy-friend; death blow
b. Verb + Noun: pickpocket; breakfast

c. Noun + Verb: nosebleed; sunshine
d. Verb + Verb: make-believe
e. Adjective + Noun: deep structure; fast-food
f. Particle + Noun: in-crowd; down-town
g. Adverb + Noun: now generation
h. Verb + Particle: cop-out; drop-out
i. Phrase Compounds: son-in-law

2. Compound Verbs

There are four classification of forming of compound verbs, which can be formulated as follow:

a. Noun + Verb: sky-dive
b. Adjective + Verb: fine-tune
c. Particle + Verb: overbook
d. Adjective + Noun: brown-bag

3. Compound Adjectives

In compound adjectives, there are twelve process of forming the compounds, they are:

a. Noun + adjective: card-carrying; childproof
b. Verb + adjective: fail safe
c. Adjective + adjective: open-ended
d. Adverb + adjective: cross-modal
e. Particle + adjective: over-qualified
f. Noun + noun: coffee-table
g. Verb + noun: roll-neck
h. Adjective + noun: red-brick; blue-collar
i. Particle + noun: in-depth
j. Verb + verb: go-go; make-believe
k. Adjective + verb: high-rise;
l. Verb + particle: see-through; tow-away

Linguists distinguish at least three types of compound words based on the different semantic relations between the head and modifier(s), they are endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds, and copulative compounds.

1. Endocentric compounds

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) endocentric compounds are the compounds that represent a subtype of whatever the head represents. That is, the head names the type, and the compound names the subtype. Endocentric compound consist a *head*, i.e. the categorical part that contains the basic meaning of the whole compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning.

In addition, Booij (2007) said that endocentric compounds are compounds with a head. The term 'endocentric' means that the category of the whole, syntactic or morphological, construction is identical to that of one of its

constituents. For example, the English compound *doghouse,* where *house* is the head and *dog* is the modifier, is understood as a house for a dog.

2. Exocentric compounds

Exocentric compounds are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic head, and their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. The definition of exocentric compounds according to Booij (2007) is the compounds with no head inside. The definition of that exocentric compounds is supported by another experts, Delahunty and Garvey (2010), who state that exocentric compound is the compound that names a subtype, but the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compound. In an exocentric compound, the word class is determined lexically, disregarding the class of the constituents. For example, the English compound *white-collar* is neither a kind of a collar nor a white thing, but the meaning is something which is related with a worker.

3. Copulative compounds

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) copulative compounds are compounds which have two semantic heads. Both elements are heads; each contributes equally to the meaning of the whole and neither is subordinate to the other. On the other hand, Booij (2007) said that copulative compound is a special class of compounds. In these compounds there is no semantic head, the relation between the constituent is a relation of coordination. For example is the word *bittersweet*. There is no semantic relation between *bitter* and *sweet*. Both of them are the head, because none is modify the other; but they have a meaning when they are coordinated. This kind of compound can be paraphrased as both X and Y. These compounds function as dual or plural expressions.

So far, the research about compound words formation commonly takes the data from the novels, short stories, and poetries. Meanwhile, the research that takes the data from the scientific source, such as newspaper, is still less. That is why the writer is interested to analyze the compound words formation used in a newspaper.

Newspapers in Indonesia are divided into two based on their scope: local and national newspapers. Local newspapers usually emphasize on presenting the news about what happened in a particular area. Meanwhile, national newspapers present the news in wider scope, that is about what happened in a country. One of national newspapers in Indonesia is "The Jakarta Post". Besides presenting the news around this country, Indonesia, this newspaper also uses English language in all of sections of the newspaper. The use of English is expected to give opportunity for foreigners to participate in reading the news. Besides, this is also helpful for foreign learners to take the English data from the newspapers. This is also one of the reasons why The Jakarta Post is taken as a source of data in this study.

In addition, headline news contents the most important news in every edition of this newspaper. Sometimes it tells about disaster, politics, economy, and other topics. Hence, the writer tries to find the compound words formation to

be analyzed its process of forming, types, and also meaning as the object of this paper. Fortunately, this newspaper is one of interesting media to be observed, because it always publishes the news update from all over the world, and it is also easy to get ist in Indonesia, as the place of the writer does this paper.

The purposes of this study are to explain the types and the processes of compound words that used in the headline news columns in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The writer collected the data from ten editions of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper then identified and classified them into compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. After that, the writer analyzed the types and the processes of them.

B. Discussions

The writer analyzed the types and the processes of compound words i.e. compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective used in headline news columns in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Then the writer identified which types and processes were mostly used in this newspaper. For example:

> *IPA vice <u>chairman</u> Sammy Hamzah, who is also the president director of coal bed methane (CBM) contractor PT Ephindo, told the Post that the association members were now reassured about continuing their business as usual after the meeting.*

The word <u>chairman</u> in the sentence above is a compound noun which is formed through the process: **chair** (Verb) + **man** (Noun). The meaning of *chair* is be in charge of a committee or a meeting, while *man* is human being; a person either male or female. Thus, <u>chairman</u> is understood as a person in charge of a committee. Based on the types, it is classified as Endocentric compound, because this compound has *man* as the head, and *chair* as the modifier. In this case, *man* is modified by *chair* so that it created a compound <u>chairman</u> which the meaning is restricted by the modifier.

In short, the research finding is described in the table below:

Table 1. The total percentage of compound noun, compound verb and compound adjective from the whole data.

Kinds of Compound Word	Total	Percentage
1. Compound Noun	71	62.28
2. Compound Verb	14	12.29
3. Compound Adjective	29	25.43
	114	100

Table 1 above describes the total percentage of compound words i.e. compound nouns, compound verbs and compound adjectives which were found in ten editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper. From 114 data found, compound

noun is the most kind of compound word found in this newspaper, with the percentage of occurrence for about 62.28%. Then, compound adjective is 29 data from 114, with the percentage for about 25.43%. And the last is compound verb. It occurs 14 times from 114 data; it is for about 12.29%.

Table 2. The percentage of the type and the process of Compound Nouns

Compound Noun	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Copulative			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Sum	%
1. Noun + Noun	29	40.85%	5	7.04%	1	1.41%	35	49.30%
2. Verb + Noun	3	4.23%	5	7.04%	-	-	8	11.27%
3. Noun + Verb	4	5.63%	-	-	-	-	4	5.63%
4. Verb + Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
5. Adjective + Noun	7	9.86%	3	4.23%	-	-	10	14.08%
6. Particle + Noun	2	2.82%	5	7.04%	-	-	7	9.86%
7. Adverb + Noun	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
8. Verb + Particle	3	4.23%	4	5.63%	-	-	7	9.86%
9. Phrase Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	48	67.61%	22	30.98%	1	1.41%	**71**	**100%**

There are 71 compound nouns from 114 data which were found in ten editions of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is about 62.28% from all of the data. The type that mostly used is endocentric. It occurs 48 times from 71 data or for about 67.61%. While, the process that mostly used is Noun + Noun which occurs 35 times from 71 data of compound nouns. It is about 49.30%.

Table 3. The percentage of type and process of Compound Verbs

Compound Noun	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Copulative			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Sum	%
1. Noun + Verb	-	-	1	7.14%	-	-	1	7.14%
2. Adjective + Verb	-	-	1	7.14%	-	-	1	7.14%
3. Particle + Verb	4	28.58%	7	50%	-	-	11	78.58%
4. Adjective + Noun	1	7.14%	-	-	-	-	1	7.14%
	5	35.72%	9	64.28%	0	0	**14**	**100%**

For compound verbs, there are 14 compounds from 114 data which were found in ten editions of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is about 12.29% from the sum of the data. The type that mostly used is exocentric. It occurs 9 times from 14

data of compound verbs. It is about 64.28%. Then, the process that mostly used in compound verbs is Particle + Verb. It occurs 11 times from 14 data or for about 78.58%.

Table 4. The percentage of type and process of Compound Adjectives

Compound Noun	Types						Total	
	Endocentric		Exocentric		Copulative		Total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Sum	%
1. Noun + Adjective	2	6.90%	-	-	-	-	2	6.90%
2. Verb + Adjective	2	6.90%	-	-	-	-	2	6.90%
3. Adj. + Adj.	1	3.45%	3	10.35%	1	3.45%	5	17.24%
4. Adverb + Adj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
5. Particle + Adj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
6. Noun + Noun	3	10.35%	1	3.45%	-	0	4	13.79%
7. Verb + Noun	1	3.45%	-	-	-	-	1	3.45%
8. Adjective + Noun	5	17.24%	-	-	-	-	5	17.24%
9. Particle + Noun	6	20.68%	2	6.90%	-	-	8	27.59%
10. Verb + Verb	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
11. Adjective + Verb	1	3.45%	-	-	-	-	1	3.45%
12. Verb + Particle	1	3.45%	-	-	-	-	1	3.45%
	22	75.86%	6	20.69%	1	3.45%	**29**	**100%**

And for the last kind of compound word i.e. compound adjective, there are 29 compounds from 114 data which were found in ten editions of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is about 25.43% from all of the data. The type that mostly used is endocentric. It occurs 22 times from 29 data or for about 75.86%. While, the process that mostly used is Particle + Noun which occurs 8 times from 29 data of compound adjectives. It is about 27.59%.

C. Conclusions and Suggestions

The writer has analyzed the processes and types of Compound Words in ten editions of The Jakarta Post newspaper. In the data analysis, the writer found 71 compound nouns from 114 data. It is about 62.28%. The process mostly used is Noun + Noun that occurs 35 times from 71 data or for about 49.30%, and the type that mostly used is endocentric which occurs 48 times from 71 data or for about 67.61%. Then, the writer also found 14 compound verbs. It is about 12.29% from 114 data. The type that mostly used in compound verbs is exocentric which occurs 9 times from 14 data, or for about 64.28%; while the process that most frequently used is Particle + Verb that occurs 11 times from 14 data, or it is for about 78.58%. And the last, the writer found 29 compound adjectives; they are about 25.43% from 114 data. The type that most frequently

used is endocentric which occurs 22 times from those 29 compound adjectives or for about 75.86%. While the process that mostly used is Particle + Noun which occurs 8 times. It is about 27.59% from 29 data of compound adjectives.

The writer suggests the readers, especially the students of English Department to choose the analysis of compound words as the object of research, because there are many interesting aspects which can be analyzed. Sometimes, people do not realize some words that appear in a reading are kind of compound words. They think that those words are single word, but actually they are new words which are built through the process of compounding. The writer also recommend the readers to extend the research which similar with this topic.

Note: This article is written based on the Ayu Widya Ningsih's paper under the supervision of Rusdi Noor Rosa S.S., M. Hum.

Bibliography
Booij, Geert. 2002. *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. 2nd Edition. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

Cabtree, Monica and Joyce Power. 1985. *An Introduction to Language*. 4th Edition. Chicago: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.

Delahunty, Gerald P and James J Garvey. 2010. *The English Language: From Sound to sense*. Fort Collins, Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse and Parlor Press.

Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1988. *An Introduction to Language*. Chicago: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.

Payne, Thomas E. 1997. *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Plag, Ingo. 2002. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Stageberg, Norman C. 1999. *An Introductory English Grammar*. Chicago: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.

Wikipedia. 2010. *Compound (Lingiustics)*. Retrieved: November 4th, 2012. <http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound_(linguistics)>

Wisniewski, Kamil. 2007. *Word Formation Processes: How New Words Develop in the English language*. New York: Blackwell.