

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

Compound Words Found on Articles in The *Opinion* Column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper Published in January 2021

Amelia Dwi Aprilestari¹, Jafar Sodik^{2,*} and Siti Nur'aini³

¹²³Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia

aprilestariam@gmail.com

Abstract

This research studied the compound words found in the articles in the *Opinion* column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper published in January 2021. The objectives of this study were 1) to identify the compound words appeared on articles in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column, 2) to investigate the types of compound word used on articles in The Jakarta Post's opinion column, and 3) to find out the most dominant type of compound word found on articles in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column. Relevant theories were referred to and discussed to achieve the objectives of the research. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected all the data from the *Opinion* column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published in 2021. The theory of McCarthy used to analyze and classify the data. The results of the analysis showed that 1) compound words which were found consisted of compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs, 2) the types of compound words consisted of 142 compound nouns with the percentage of 60%, 75 compound adjectives with the percentage of 32%, and 19 compound verbs with the percentage of 8%, and 3) the most dominant type of compound words was compound noun with 142 compound nouns with the percentage of 60%.

Keywords: Compound Word, Type of Compound Word, Word Formation, Newspaper.

Introduction

Language is the most commonly used medium for self-expression. English, as an international language, is employed in many facets of human life. English has a crucial role in an individual's development. Language has an important role in the development of one's personality. Students with fluency and mastery of the English language can take advantage of this opportunity (Hingne, 2013, p. 320). Because of technological advancements, there are several ways for people to interact with one another (Al-Kadi & Ahmed, 2018, p. 30). With the advancement of technology, both electronic and printed media may be utilized to conveniently share and keep in touch with others. Print and electronic media can provide people with information about the world's growth and all that happens in a day.

Both printed and electronic media aid language learning as a medium of communication. Written and electronic media are now globally distributed, they have

become a reliable source of information or news. As globalization progresses, English plays an increasingly essential function as an international language, serving as a means of communication in science, politics, industry, and technology (Lillis & Curry, 2006, p. 29). Many English TV shows, radio panel discussions, podcasts, *YouTube* interviews, songs, and even newspapers and magazines are available.

Nowadays, people are pampered by online media platforms that allow them to do anything through social networks. One of them, *The Jakarta Post*, which is classified as an English-based daily newspaper. The use of language in a newspaper must be simple to understand and meaningful to make it easier for people to get the gist of the news. The study of language cannot be separated from linguistics. Linguistics is divided into branches based on the aspects of the language studied: semantics, phonology, syntax, pragmatics, and morphology (Altakhaineh, 2016, p. 34). The one that studying words, words structure, and way forms of words is called morphology. Language must be easy to understand and meaningful. Therefore, forming words is created to make it easier for people to communicate.

People use words to communicate with others in everyday life, usually in the sentence chain consisting of many forms. There are examples of the process of word-formation; Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, and Conversion (Yule, 2019, p. 166). One of the common word formations in English is Compounding. Compounding is the process of combining two distinct words to create a single form (Yule, 2019, p. 172). Moreover, newspapers also have several compound words types that are perfect for gathering and categorizing the details.

This research aimed to answer three questions as follows:

1. What are the compound words used in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column?
2. What are the types of compound words used in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column?
3. What is the most dominant type of compound word in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column?

Based on the background of the study explained, the purpose of the research were 1) to identify the compound words appeared on articles in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column, 2) to investigate the types of compound word used on articles in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column, and 3) to find out the most dominant type of compound word found on articles in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column.

This research is expected to contribute to linguistics, particularly in the teaching and learning of morphology. Furthermore, this study can be used as a resource for individuals studying language words in morphology. Moreover, the researcher hoped that this study will help language learners enhance and develop their vocabulary of English compound terms.

Literature Review

Word Formation

According to Yule (2019, p. 166), several types of possible word-formation processes happen in one word. The explanation is as follows:

1. Coinage

The existence and widespread use of entirely new terms, known as coinage, is uncommon in English (Yule, 2019, p. 179) The example: Kleenex (facial tissue) and Teflon (frying pan)

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the most common ways for new words to acquire the English language. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted many words from other languages (Yule, 2019, p. 170). The examples are: dope (Dutch), piano (Italian), and jewel (French)

3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two distinct words to create a single form (Yule, 2019, p. 172). Bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed are examples of common English compounds.

4. Blending

Blending is a process involving combining two separate forms to create a single new term. In blending, however, we typically take only the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other (Yule, 2019, p. 173) The examples are: smog (smoke + fog), smaze (smoke + haze), and brunch (breakfast + lunch).

5. Clipping

Clipping is the process by which a word with more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), which usually begins in casual speech (Yule, 2019, p. 174). Ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), cab (cabriolet), condo (condominium), and fan (fanatic) are some examples.

6. Back-formation

Back-formation is a specialized type of reduction process. A word of one type (usually a noun) is typically reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb) (Yule, 2019, p. 176). The examples are: mixture → mix, automation → automate, and choreography → choreograph.

7. Conversion

Conversion is defined as a shift in the function of a word, such as when a noun becomes a verb (without any reduction). This fairly common practice is also known as "category change" or "functional shift" (Yule, 2019, p. 178). The example is: dust (noun) → dust (verb): *Did you dust the bedroom?*

Compound Words

McCarthy (2002, p. 59) explains that a compound word is created by combining roots compared to the considerably smaller category of phrasal words, which are units with the internal structure of phrases but syntactically function as words. In addition, Parc (2020, p. 9) states that a compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word, or a phrase, and the second of which is either a root or a word. A compound is a lexical unit that consists of more than one base and acts as a single word,

both grammatically and semantically. Any number of bases may, in theory, be involved, but in English, except for a comparatively limited class of products, compounds typically contain only two bases, each of which may be internally complex. Compounding adds one pillar to another so that the one put in front typically sub-categorizes the one that follows in some sense, e.g., blackboard, white car, long-term.

A compound word is one of the most common types of words found in newspapers because the accuracy of articles written by journalists is determined by sentences that refer to grammatical and structural word structures. Therefore, compound words in articles in newspapers helps journalists convey the perfect, complete, and accurate information and makes it easier for readers to interpret new words grammatically and structurally.

Types of Compound Words

According to McCarthy (2002, p. 60), compound words are divided into three groups based on the lexical categories that arise from the compounding process: compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective. The researcher used this theory to analyze the data and interpret the findings. McCarthy (2002, p. 60) classifies some types of compound words as follows:

1. A compound noun is a word formed by combining at least two or more noun-like words. The compound noun in English is generally made up of a noun that other nouns or adjectives have modified. Several lexical categories can be joined with the noun category to create a compound noun. They are noun (N), adjective (A), verb (V), and preposition (P). Swearword (V + N), hairnet (N + N), blackboard (A + N), and overcoat (P + N) are only a few examples.
2. A compound verb is a word made up of at least two or more words, one of which acts as a verb. In the compound verb group, four lexical forms can be combined with the verb. They are adjective (A), verb (V), noun (N), and preposition (P). Stir-fry (N + A), hand-wash (N + V), whitewash (A + V), and underestimate (P + N) are examples of compound verbs.
3. A compound adjective is made up of two or more adjective terms that have been joined together. It may be combined with an adjective, primarily an adjective (A), a noun (N), or a preposition (P) in a compound adjective (P). Sky-high (N + A), grey-green (A + A), and overactive (P + A) are some examples.

Journalism

Technically, journalism is the process of planning, searching, gathering, publishing, and reporting information to the public through the media (Zelizer, 2005, p. 67). For many journalists, the "news story" is a representation of their work. The "plot" explains what journalists create as news is gathered and presented. Journalists use words like "items", "briefs", "reports", "series", "records", "chronicles", "accounts", and "features" to identify various styles of news stories, and they have different standards about the types of material, each highlights how it is written, the place it holds in the newscast or publication, and the role it plays. Journalists usually write articles to be published in magazines or newspapers. According to Belcher (2016, p. 125), an article is a truthful composition of an occurrence or issue published in newspapers, magazines, bulletins, and other written

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

texts to inform people about ideas, views, or information. An article is a written work published in a medium that is printed or in a form of electronic. It may be used to distribute news, scientific findings, academic analysis, or debate. An article, as a written text, contributes to people's ability to share current news and information.

The Jakarta Post

According to Zelizer (2005, p. 69), newspapers serve the following purposes. They are 1) to critically educate the readers about current affairs in their society, area, and the world, 2) to editorially comment on the press to put all trends into view, to provide a means for people who have goods or services to advertise them, 3) to campaign and help eliminate undesirable circumstances for desirable civic projects, and 4) to send a helpful counselor, information bureau, and defender of his freedom to the readers.

One of the most popular newspapers is The Jakarta Post. The purposes of The Jakarta Post are to boost the English language media standard in Indonesia by serving a piece of great information and provide the highest quality newspaper to its readers that will keep them up to date with all the latest news. The Jakarta Post features an online version, which provides free access to both print and internet exclusive news. When they exist, there are also bursts of news that are made. The paper hopes to digitize all of its printed news and has already digitized at least 50,000 papers dating back to June 1994. The Jakarta Post started charging fees for access to its premium content in 2017 and began providing content in its mobile app.

Previous Study

Noumianty (2016) conducted the study entitled *An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in Masterchef U.S. Season 7*. The researcher used fifteen food terms from the competition of Masterchef U.S. Season 7. The findings revealed the existence of 12 attributive compounds, two subordinative compounds, and one coordinative compound. The researcher defined the compound name terms with a clear and opaque meaning. The researcher also found a compound with a transparent meaning of 13 words and opaque meaning of two words.

Rahadiyanti (2017) conducted the study entitled *Compound Words in Political Articles of Strategic Review-Journal*. The study aimed to look at two topics: the application of compound methods and the concepts published in the magazine Strategic Analysis. The study's first findings showed three types of compound words: compound verb, compound nouns, and compound adjectives. To gather the data from the Strategic Review journal, the researcher used sample analysis. The second findings showed two classifications, namely endocentric and exocentric compounds, of compound word meanings. Based on the study, the endocentric compound was more frequent than the exocentric compound in the journal.

Vinney (2017) conducted the study entitled *English Closed Compound Words in Kartini Day Articles Found in The Jakarta Post April 2016 and 2017*. There were two issues with the researcher's analysis, according to her. The contribution of all forms of compounds in the papers, first and foremost. The second, the formation of compound words. She gathered information from articles about Kartini Day published in The Jakarta Post in April 2016 and 2017. There were also 42 close compounds, 22 open compounds, and 32 hyphenated compounds discovered by the researcher. Based on the structure of

words, she found 17 inflectional compounds (40, 48%) and 25 un-inflectional compounds (59, 52%); based on the compound meaning; she found 38 endocentric compounds (90, 48%) and four exocentric compounds (9, 52%). Then she concluded that the most used close compound on articles related to Kartini Day in *The Jakarta Post* published 2016 and 2017 were endocentric compound and un-inflectional compound.

Damayanti (2020) conducted the study published in July 2020 in the e-Journal of Linguistics under the title *Compound Words Contained in Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees by Sri Chinmoy*. The analysis aimed to identify the various types and structures of compound terms. Based on the compound words form, the total number of the data of compound words contained in this book were 390, 348 of the data were categorized as a compound noun, and the percentage was 89.2%, and there were 20 of the data found in this book for the compound adjective, and the percentage was 5.1% and for the last was a compound verb which was found 25 words with percentage 6, 4%. The total number of compound terms used in this book was 390, written in three ways: solid, hyphen, and open. Twenty-five of the data were found in the solid form, and the percentage was 6.4%, a hyphenated form was 365 with the percentage 93.6%, and the open compound was not found in this book.

Based on the four previous studies above, the differences were from the research object, the source of data, and the theory used. The researcher examined the articles published in *The Jakarta Post's* opinion column released in January 2021. This study also analyzed the compound words using the theory of McCarthy (2002).

Method

This study used the descriptive qualitative research method. Creswell (2004, p. 32) stated that qualitative analysis is defined by methods that seek to analyze the political object of inquiry's inherent traits, characteristics, and qualities. The subject of the research was the article that appeared in the Opinion Column. The data of this study were collected from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, which was a written source. In collecting the data, the researcher found 53 articles as population and chose 20 articles as samples in The Jakarta Post's opinion column released in January 2021.

The data served in the form of a table to organize each compound word. In collecting the data, some steps were arranged. They were 1) reading the articles in the opinion column of The Jakarta Post, 2) highlighting the compound words found in the articles based on a theory of McCarthy, and 3) writing down the data and making a data instrument. According to Creswell (2004, p. 42), there are three practices in analyzing qualitative data. They are; data condensing, data show, and conclusion. In this research, the researcher arranging some steps in analyzing the data. The first step was classifying the data. Second, analyzing and interpreting the data. Third, arrange the conclusions.

Findings and Discussion

Compound Words Used on Articles

The researcher analyzed 20 articles taken from a total of 53 articles. The researcher took the samples article from the Opinion Column. From 20 articles, the researcher found the result of the research based on a theory of McCarthy. These types of compound words were calculated and each was converted into a percentage as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Compound words found on articles

Form of Compound Words	Compound Noun	Compound Verb	Compound Adjective
Noun + Noun (NN)	88		
Verb + Noun (VN)	5		
Adjective + Noun (AN)	41		
Preposition + Noun (PN)	8		
Verb + Verb (VV)		1	
Noun + Verb (NV)		3	
Adjective + Verb (AV)		5	
Preposition + Verb (PV)		10	
Adjective + Adjective (AA)			24
Noun + Adjective (NA)			45
Preposition + Adjective (PA)			6
Total			236

From the description above, 236 compound words were used. Those compound words were identified as compound nouns (142 words), compound verbs (19 words), and compound adjectives (75 words).

The Types of Compound Words

The researcher found 236 compound words from the articles. Some of them were classified into compound nouns which were found as 142 words. For further information, the researcher served the table as follows:

Table 2: The percentage of compound nouns

Types of Compound Noun	(f)	(f %)
Noun + Noun (NN)	88	37%
Verb + Noun (VN)	5	2%
Adjective + Noun (AN)	41	17%
Preposition + Noun (PN)	8	3%
Total	142	60%

From *Table 2*, There were 142 total compound nouns, which were calculated as 60% from the total percentage of compound words found. This percentage got the highest percentage among two other compound types.

Table 3: The percentage of compound adjectives

Types of Compound Adjective	(f)	(f %)
Adjective + Adjective (AA)	24	10%
Noun + Adjective (NA)	45	19%
Preposition + Adjective (PA)	6	3%
Total	75	32%

In *Table 3*, 75 words were categorized as compound adjectives. Because of this, compound adjective got second place with the highest number of compound words after the compound noun.

Table 4: The percentage of compound verbs

Types of Compound Verb	(f)	(f %)
Verb + Verb (VV)	1	0,4%
Noun + Verb (NV)	3	1%
Adjective + Verb (AV)	5	2%
Preposition + Verb (PV)	10	4%
Total	19	8%

Table 4 described that 19 compound verbs were found, and it got 8% from the total percentage, which was the lowest percentage among compound nouns and compound adjectives.

The Most Dominant Type of Compound Word

The classification of compound words in this study was based on the theories of McCarthy. Thus, these classifications were calculated, and the number of each was converted into a percentage. To help the readers for understanding the most dominant compound word, the data was served in *Figure 1* below:

Figure 1: The most dominant type of compound word

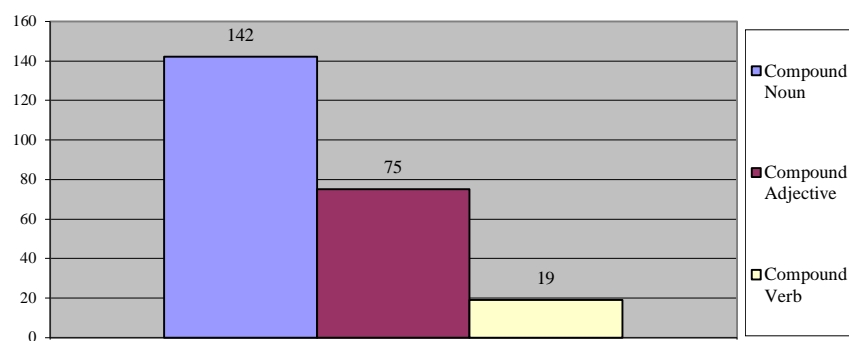


Figure 1 described the most dominant types of compound words from the highest number to the lowest number. They were compound nouns (60%), compound adjectives

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

(32%), and compound verbs (8%). So, the most dominant type of compound word found on articles in the Opinion column of the Jakarta Post newspaper published in January 2021 was a compound noun.

Details of explanation about the data that have been analyzed, so, the discussion of this study could be more understandable.

Some examples from the data analysis were served. The explanations and examples were as follows:

1. Compound Noun

A compound noun is a word formed by combining more than one word and acts as a noun (McCarthy, 2002, p.59). There were a few different ways to make a noun compound. They were as follows:

a. Noun + Noun = Noun

Sentence:

(CW-003) *“It is the pandemic – an extraordinary, once in a lifetime event – that has mobilized the collaboration of multiple stakeholders.”*

Explanation:

Life (Noun) is the quality that people, animals, and plants have when alive, but things and substances do not. Life also refers to things or groups which are alive. Time (Noun) is the measurement in minutes, hours, days, and years. Lifetime (Noun) is the length of time that someone is alive.

Sentence:

(CW-011) *” With the advancement of the logistics sector in Indonesia, new supply chain management providers started popping up to help online platforms organize their products.”*

Explanation:

Plat (Noun) is a small area of ground. Form (Noun) is when something can exist or happen in several possible ways, the word ‘form’ refers to one particular way it exists or happens. While the platform (Noun) is a means or opportunity for a group of people to communicate thoughts or information

b. Verb + Noun = Noun

Sentence:

(CW-091) *“These may be efficient, perhaps life-saving stopgaps”*

Explanation:

Stop (Verb) is an activity or process that stops, it is no longer happening. Gap (Noun) is a space between two things or a hole in the middle of something solid. While a stopgap serves a purpose for a short time, it is replaced as soon as possible.

Sentence:

(CW-090) *“Among existing e-commerce platforms in Indonesia, the most popular medium with the highest number of users is the marketplace (B2C and C2C), followed by online travel and ride-hailing services.”*

Explanation:

Ride (Verb) is an activity of moving or control something such as when people sit on a horse, a bicycle, or a motorcycle, they can control it and travel along on it. Hailing (Noun) consists of small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. Meanwhile, ride-hailing is when a rider hails or hires a personal driver to take them where they want to go. The

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

transportation is not shared with other passengers, and it does not stop at multiple locations along the route.

c. Adjective + Noun = Noun

Sentence:

(CW-095) *“The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its October 2020 edition of World Economic Outlook states: “However, the risk of worse growth outcomes than projected remains sizable.”*

Explanation:

Out (Adjective) means revealed or made public. Look (Noun) means the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality. Outlook means a person’s point of view of the general attitude to life.

d. Preposition + Noun = Noun

Sentence:

(CW-136) *“..going to the digital gym, doing the heavy lifting of overhauling legacy systems, and toning loose muscles within your organization is another.”*

Explanation:

Over (Preposition) means extending directly upward from a certain starting point. Haul (Noun) means a quantity of something that was stolen or is possessed illegally. Overhauling means a thorough examination of machinery or a system, with repairs or changes made if necessary.

2. Compound Verb

A compound verb is a word made up of at least two words that act as a verb (McCarthy, 2002, p. 60). In the compound verb group, there were four ways to form words as a compound verb. The explanations were as follows:

a. Verb + Verb = Verb

Sentence:

(CV-144) *“To kick-start the fund, the INA will put an initial \$5 billion in cash and stocks in state-owned enterprises (SOEs)”*

Explanation:

Kick (Verb) means to strike or propel forcibly with the foot. Start (verb) means to begin or be reckoned from a particular point in time or space. The meaning of Kick-start is to make something start to happen or start to develop more quickly.

b. Noun + Verb = Verb

Sentence:

(CW-145) *“While the resilience of these funds will continue to be stress-tested as we enter 2021, these figures dispel the myth that incorporating ESG criteria in portfolio choices might harm returns, and demonstrate that ESG funds might help investors manage downside risk and volatility better than their traditional peers”*

Explanation:

Stress (Noun) means a state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or very demanding circumstances. Tested (Verb) means take measures to check the quality, performance, or reliability of something, especially before putting it into widespread use or practice. Stress-tested means to perform a stress test on something.

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

c. Adjective + Verb = Verb

Sentence:

(CW-148) " *Even a 1 percent improvement in global GDP from the baseline scenario would add more than \$800 billion in global output, offsetting the loss certainly of a much lower order to a sector of the economy on account of the waiver*"

Explanation:

Off (Adjective) characterized by performing or feeling worse than usual; unsatisfactory or inadequate. Set (Verb) means to put or bring into a specified state. Offset means counteract something by having an opposing force or effect.

d. Preposition + Verb = Verb

Sentence:

(CW-154) " *But COVID-19 made you realize that the dreamers might have the slack resources to withstand the storm.*"

Explanation:

With (preposition) means possessing something as a feature or accompaniment. Stand (Verb) means to have or maintain an upright position. Withstand means remain undamaged or unaffected by.

Sentence:

(CW-155) " *In particular, the retail sector underwent a rude awakening.*"

Explanation:

Under (Preposition) means extending or directly below. Went (Verb) experience or be subjected to or to go through something, typically something unpleasant, painful, or arduous.

3. Compound Adjective

A compound adjective is a word made up of at least two words, one of which is stated as an adjective word (McCarthy, 2002, p. 61). There were three ways to form words become a compound adjective. The explanations were as follows:

a. Adjective + Adjective = Adjective

Sentence:

(CW-172) " *Indonesia, however, exhibited the highest confidence in terms of nutrition knowledge with nearly 70 percent respondents claims to be extremely or very well-informed on nutrition knowledge.*"

Explanation:

Well (adjective) means in good health, or sensible; advisable. Informed (adjective) means knowing or showing knowledge of a specific situation or subject. Being well-informed involves knowing a lot about many things or knowing a lot about one thing.

b. Noun + Adjective = Adjective

Sentence:

(CW-197) " *While we encourage the use of TRIPS flexibilities, the same is time-consuming and cumbersome to implement.*"

Explanation:

Time (Noun) means the unending progression of existence and events in the past, present,

and future seen as a totality. Consuming (adjective) means filling one's mind and attention; absorbing. Time-consuming means taking a lot of or too much time.

c. Preposition + Adjective = Adjective

Sentence:

(CW-232) "In the beautiful coral paradise off Papua, some oceanic manta rays can grow up to 7 meters in disc width (wing tip to wing tip), equivalent to three people with their arms outstretched."

Explanation:

Out (preposition) means through to the outside. Stretched (adjective) be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking. Outstretched means extended or stretched out, especially of a hand or arm.

From the example above, the researcher analyzed each compound word by using the theory of McCarthy. In that theory, McCarthy (2002, p. 59) separated each type of compound word into several form; compound noun (Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Preposition + Noun), compound verb (Verb + Verb, Noun + Verb, Adjective + Verb, Preposition + Verb), compound adjective (Adjective + Adjective, Noun + Adjective, Preposition + Adjective). McCarthy categorized compound words based on several aspects, namely word stress, and semantic meaning. He also stated that a compound's head is right-headed, which controlled how the compound's inflectional features are produced.

Conclusion

With the theory of McCarthy (2002), the researcher found compound words with some different types. Some of them were compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. Those types of compound words were distinguished into some form. First, compound nouns which were in the form of Noun + Noun (NN), Verb + Noun (VN), Adjective + Noun (AN), and Preposition + Noun (PN). Second, compound adjectives were distinguished into some form. They were; Adjective + Adjective (AA), Noun + Adjective (NA), and Preposition + Adjective (PA). Third, compound verbs which distinguished into some form. They were; Verb + Verb (VV), Noun + Verb (NV), Adjective + Verb (AV), and Preposition + Verb (PV).

There were 236 compound words in the findings, which were consisted of all the forms of compound word types. The highest percentage was obtained by a compound noun with 60% (142 words), followed by a compound adjective with 32% (75 words), and the last was compound verb with 8% (19 words). Based on that explanation, compound noun became the most dominant compound word type found in the research.

According to the findings, it was preferable to acquire basic language abilities about words and their form. This research was just one of several types of word formation in English. Readers were expected to get a better understanding of compound words as a result of this study, and the researcher hoped that readers would be able to strengthen their knowledge of word formation, particularly compound words, as one of the first stages toward improving language skills. The researcher hoped that this study could be a reference for the next researcher who would conduct research related to compound words. The researcher selected a written language to be analyzed as the subject of this study. The

The 1st Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature
Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
English Education Study Program
August 7, 2021

researcher suggested researching spoken language as found in movies, songs, dialogues, or speeches for further research.

References

- Al-Kadi, A. M. T., & Ahmed, R. A. (2018). Evolution of English in the internet age. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 7(3), 727–736. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v7i3.9823>
- Altaikhaineh, A. R. M. (2016). What is a compound? The main criteria for compoundhood. *ExELL*, 4(1), 58–86. <https://doi.org/10.1515/exell-2017-0007>
- Belcher, W. L. (2016). *Writing your journal article in twelve weeks*. SAGE. www.wendybelcher.com.
- Creswell, J. W. (2004). *Research design; Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approach* (Fourth Edi). SAGE Publication Ltd.
- Damayanti, L. (2020). Compound words found in seventy-seven thousand service-trees (Sri Chinmoy). *E-Journal of Linguistics*, 14(2), 271. <http://ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/jret>
- Hingne, P. G. (2013). *Impressive tool to communicate in modern world is the language English*. 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.7763/IJSSH.2013.V3.253>
- Lillis, T., & Curry, M. J. (2006). Professional academic writing by multilingual scholars: Interactions with literacy brokers in the production of English-medium texts. *Written Communication*, 23(1), 3–35. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0741088305283754>
- McCarthy, A. C. (2002). *An introduction to English morphology: Words and their structure*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Noumianty, D. S. (2016). *An analysis of compound words on culinary terms in Masterchef U.S. season 7 (2016)*. 7, 83. <http://uin.ac.id>
- Parc, C. (2020). *Ingo PLAG, Word-formation in English (2 nd Edition)*. September 2020, 0–12. <https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.4532>
- Rahadiyanti, I. P. (2017). *Compound Words in Political Articles of Strategic Review Magazine Compound Words in Political Articles of*. 64. https://repository.usd.ac.id/14821/2/134214108_full.pdf
- Vinney, M. C. (2017). *English closed compound words in articles related to Kartini day found in The Jakarta Post April 2016 And 2017*. April 2016, 1–100. <http://univ.usd.ac.id>
- Yule, G. (2019). The study of language. *In The Study of Language* (Sixth Ed). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108582889>
- Zelizer, B. (2005). Definitions of journalism. *Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism*, March, 66–80. <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/resources/definitions-of-journalism.html>