

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS USED IN BUSINESS COLUMN OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ON JANUARY 2019

Lisnawati Iskandar¹⁾
lisnaiskandar90@gmail.com

Indri Kustatinah²⁾
Indri.kustatinah@gmail.com

T. Sri Suwarti³⁾
tarcisiassuwarti@gmail.com

Corresponding Author : lisnaiskandar90@gmail.com
Universitas PGRI Semarang

Abstract:

The objective of the study were (1) to find out the compound words found in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper, (2) to find out the processes of compound words found in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper, and (3) to find out the types of compound words found in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The methodology of the research was qualitative research. The main source of this research was the English newspaper entitled The Jakarta Post. Some steps to analyze the data were reading the article in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper, finding the compound words, collecting the data of compound words found in tabular form, and identifying the processes and types of compounding. The analysis results showed that (1) Compound words consisted of compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective. (2) The processes consisted of a) 51 compound nouns (60%) with the division as follows; $N + N = N$, $V + N = N$, $N + V = N$, $ADJ + N = N$, $PP + N = N$, and $V + PP = N$, b) 19 compound verb (22,4%) with the division as follows; $V + N = V$, $PP + V = V$, $V + PP = V$, and $ADJ + V = V$, c) 15 compound adjectives (17,6%) with the division as follows; $N + ADJ = ADJ$, $ADJ + N = ADJ$, $ADJ + V = ADJ$, $PP + N = ADJ$, $PP + ADJ = ADJ$ and $ADJ + ADJ = ADJ$. (3) The types of compound words found were endocentric compound and exocentric compound. Based on the results of this final project, the researcher suggests that this research can contribute as a media in Morphology teaching.

Keyword: *Morphology, Compound Word, Business Column, Newspaper*

1. Introduction

Language is one aspect of communication and it is very important in life to interact with one another. As Cook states (2008:12), language is at the center of human life. It is used to express love or hatred, to achieve goals and further careers, to gain artistic satisfaction or simple pleasure, to pray or to blaspheme. People create language by using words to be a sentence which then have meaning and can be understood by other people. People communicate by using language to exchange information, express their thoughts or idea, and feelings, whether in a spoken or written language. This time, there are lot of ways to communicate with others because of the development of technology. As an international language, English holds control in the development of globalization it means that English plays a role in communication in the fields of politics, economics, defense, technology, and science as a global language.

One of media that provide information is newspaper, actually daily newspaper which is can read any information whether local or international because it serve news and information up to date and accurate. On the other hand, newspaper can also useful in media learning English. The learners can read the article in the newspaper and also can study the meaning of the words. It will not make the English learners get bored to study English. If they bored to read printing newspaper they can read it in online and it can be more flexible to everyone when they cannot find the printing newspaper or when they are too lazy to bring printing newspaper whenever they go especially for the English learners who is still in school which is many of them don't like to read. In Indonesia, they are many daily newspaper that published and One of the daily English newspaper is The Jakarta Post.

On the other hand, people try to communicate perfectly and completely with others. They are trying to share any information they have as much as they can. One of them is a correspondent or journalist. The journalist wants to give the information as perfect, up to date, accurate, complete, and can be understood for people. The accuracy of the article that they write is determined by the sentences which refer to word structure which grammatical and structural. However, words structure and sentence structure can lead to being ambiguous, even though they are grammatically correct. People might have the different interpretation of the meaning of the word.

There are millions words used by people this day. Every people get more new words in every time only if they know the way it form. On the other hand, the word form has a deep relation with meaning. The meaning of the new word is influence by the process of forming a word. This process usually called word formation process.

According to George Yule (2006:54) that there are kind of word formation process which might be occur in a word, one of them is compounding. Many languages form words by a process called compounding and words that are composed of two or more based, roots, or stems called compound words. English compound words cover part of speech as noun, verb, and adjective.

Some words in newspaper have single word which actually composed of two or more words that combined into one word, called compound word. So, this problem is the focus of the present study.

Apart from the concept of compound words, investigating the meaning of compound words in the newspaper is the challenging topic because the compound word is the product of people and there is process behind it. Moreover, newspaper provides lots of compound words forms and types which are very helpful to the English learner to collect and clarify it. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interesting to analyze this compound word to be a research. This research will be focuses on process and types of compound words. In further, this research entitled *Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Business Column The Jakarta Post Newspaper Published on January 2019*.

2. Review Of Related Literature

2.1 Previous Study

There are some previous researchers that related with this study. They were done by Arum Rumiwati (2015) and Novi Di Prihatin (2015).

The first is written by Arum Rumiwati (2015) entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk". It was a case study of compound words use in Novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk. The objectives of this study were (1) To describe the types of compound words that used in novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk and (2) To describe the meaning of compound words that used in novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk. In this research, she used descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. In collected the data she used documentation technique and the steps are reading the novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk, selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the types and the meaning of compound words. From her research found in novel *The Single Girl's To-Do List* by Lindsey Kelk, they are three types of compound words. From data 798 of

compound, there are 636 data are classified as endocentric compound, 37 data are copulative compound, and 125 data are exocentric compound. She also classifies the meaning of compound in transparent and opaque meaning. The compounds which have transparent meaning are 673 data, it is about 84,34% from all of the data. While the compounds which have opaque meanings are 125 data or about 15, 66% from all of the data.

Novi Dwi Prihatin (2015) in her study entitled “An Analysis of Compound Word Found in The Dialogues of The Longest Week Movie Script”, is the second previous study. The objectives of this study comprises three: (1) To find out compound words in The Longest Week Movie Script, (2) To find out the types of compound words found in The Longest Week Movie Script, (3) To describe the dominant types of compound found in The Longest Week Movie Script. To reach those, she applied the descriptive qualitative method and object of the study was the script of The Longest Week Movie by Peter Glanz. There were 82 compound words found in the dialogue of The Longest Week Movie Script. Then, there are two types of compounding processes used in the compound words in the script. There are endocentric compound and exocentric compound with percentage 30 compound words or 36, 6% of the total terms which use endocentric and 52 compound words or 63,4% of the total terms which use exocentric. In this research, she finding the exocentric compound is dominant type of compounding which use in the compound word in the script.

There some journal that concern in this topic. The first journal were done by Ririn Dwi Cahyanti, the second journal by Nely Arif, Duty Volya, & Ernanda, and the third journal were done by Ayu Widia Ningsih & Rusdi Noor Rosa.

Ririn Dwi Cahyanti (2016) in her journal on English as a Foreign Language entitled “Compound Word use in Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight”, is the first journal. This study was aimed at describing the types, function, and meaning of the compound words use in Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight (Meyer, 2005). To reach those, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method and the object of the study was the novel of Twilight written by Stephenie Meyer’s (2005). There are 253 words has been found in this novel. Moreover, in the written perspective, there are 5 open form words, 65 hyphenated form words, and 183 closed form words. In the word class perspective there are 173 compound noun words, 13 compound verb words, and 67 compound adjective

words. While in the meaning perspective, there are 10 words in exocentric compound and 113 words in the endocentric compound. The study's function of compound words could hopefully help students as a learner as well, the other learners who learn about compound word from novel as the media teaching, and readers as students who attracted in Twilight novel to know and understand about compound words. This study used lexical meaning and contextual meaning in qualify the meaning of compound words.

Nely Arif, Duty Volya, & Ernanda (2014) in their *LearnINGJournal* with the title "Compound Words in The Kerinci Language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect", is the second journal. This research aims to determine the compound words in Kerinci Language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi seen from its function in the sentence. To reach those, they applied the descriptive qualitative method. The function of the compound in Kerinci Language, dialect of Pondok Tinggi can grammatically be a subject, object, and adverbs. The pattern of formation of compound words can be seen below: Compound word that function as subject, for examples: N + N, V + N, and N + V; the function of compound words as a predicate such as N + N, / Ba - / N + N; compound words function as an object are N + V/N, N + V/N/Adv, and function of compound words as an adverb are N + N, N + V, and N + R + N.

Ayu Widia Ningsih & Adi Noor Rusdi (2017) in their *Journal of English and Literature* entitled "Type and Process of Compound Words Use in Headline News Columns in The Jakarta Newspaper", is the third journal. The purposes of this study are to explain the types and the processes of compound words that used in the headline news column in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The writer collected the data from ten editions of the identified and classified them into compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. After that, the writer analyzed the types and the processes of them. The researcher have analyzed the types and processes of compound word in ten editions of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. In the data analysis, the researcher 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 about 49,30%, and the type that mostly used is endocentric which occurs 48 times from 71 data or about 67,61%. Then, the researcher also found 14 compound verbs with percentage 12,29% from 114 data. The type that mostly used is exocentric which occurs 9 times form 14 data or about 64,28% while the process that most frequently use is Particle + Verb that occurs 11 times from 14 data, or it is about 78,58%. And the last, the writer found 29 compound adjectives they are about 25,43% from

114 data. The types that most frequently 21 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 or it's about 27, 59% from 29 data of compound adjectives. Susanto (2014) stated about Analisis Pragmatik Dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Iklan Di Surat Kabar the Jakarta Post Online.

From the researcher presented above, the researcher focus on the word formation process especially compounding process use in the compound words found in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. This research will be different with other researchers because the researcher use the newspaper as an object especially in Business Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Even though, the researcher use the same topic that is word formation process especially compounding. However, the objects which were chosen by the researcher were various from magazine and movie script.

2.2 Related Theory

2.2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation. As the part of linguistics, morphology has lot of definitions form experts. According to Matthews (1991:1), morphology is the study of forms of words. In traditional view of language, words are put together to form sentences. The words differ from each other in both sound and meaning.

The other definition also came from Geert Booij (2005:4), he states that morphology is the sub discipline of linguistics that deals with such pattern. Further, he explained that the existence of such patterns also implies that words may have internal structure.

Katamba (2005:19), morphology is the study of internal structure of words. It explain of how words are formed, how the process of new words, and others.

According to Rochelle Lieber (2009:2), she stated that morphology is the study of word formation including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world which used in linguistics to denote the study of words, both regard to their internal structure and their combination or formation to form new or larger units and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. Based on that, the

meaning of morphology is the study about structure, formation, how to form new words, and the larger unit.

2.2.2 Word Formation

Ingo Plag (2003:25) state that word formation is the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes. It means, word formation is the process of creating new words.

In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation from George Yule (2006) to analyze the data. Below is the explanation of word formation processes:

Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms (Yule, 2006:53). The most typical sources are invented trade names of one company's products that become general terms. For example:

Teflon (frying pan) (Yule, 2006:53).

Kleenex (facial tissue) (Yule, 2006:53)

Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages because there is no parable in the English or other language that we use as active language or as a native language of a language. According to George Yule (2006), borrowing is the process taking over of words from other languages. Throughout history, the English language has adopted some number of loan-words from other languages. For example:

Lilac (Persian) (Yule, 2006:53).

Piano (Italian) (Yule, 2006:53).

Compounding

According to George Yule (2006), he states that compounding is the words that are composed of two or more words to be a new word that have new meaning. For instance:

Football → foot (Noun) + ball (Noun)

Blue print → blue (Adjective) + print (Noun)

Blending

Blending is the process of word formation in which parts of lexemes that are not morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme. For instance:

Smog is from smoke and fog (Yule, 2006:55).

Brunch is from breakfast and lunch (Yule, 2006:55).

Clipping

Clipping is process of creating new word by shortening already existing words. For example:

Info created from 'information'

Typo created from 'typographical error'

Blog created from 'web log'

Ad created from 'advertisement' (Yule, 2006:55)

Back formation

Back formation is a process of reducing a word of one type becomes a word of another type (Yule, 2006:56). For example:

Donate is from donation (Yule, 2006:56).

Worker is from work (Yule, 2006:56).

Orientate is from orientation.

Conversion

Conversion is process in which to form new word by shifting the category of part of speech of an already existing lexeme without adding an affix.

For example:

Bread → to bread it means 'to put bread (crumbs) on something.

Acronyms

Acronym is the new word that pronounced as a word rather than as a series of letter. For example, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) pronounced [eidz].

Derivation

Derivation is the accomplished process by means of a large number of affixes of English language which are not actually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule, 2008:57). A few example are the elements un-, mis-, -ful, -less which appear in unhappy, misunderstanding, joyful, countless.

For example:

Negative prefix un- → Unhappy (Yule, 2006:57) mis- → Misunderstanding (Yule, 2006:57).

Suffix changes the word class (noun → adjective) -ism → Terrorism (Yule, 2006:57) -ish → Boyish (Yule, 2006:57).

Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are the operation of more than one process in the

creation of a particular word (Yule, 2006:58). It is necessary for the language users to make their own innovative words by using two or more formation processes.

For example:

Deli is from Germany → Borrowing (Yule, 2006:58) Deli (Delicatessen) → Clipping.

Laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) → Acronym (Yule, 2006:59) Lase as a 'Verb' (Laser) → back formation.

2.2.3 Compound Word

According to Ingo Plag (2003), he explained that compounding is the combination of two words to form a new word. From the statement above, compounding is a process which combines two or more words which already exist to form a new word. A compound is a new word created by the word formation process of compounding. The combination of some of those words 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. Another example, pigtail (kuncir rambut) the meaning of pigtail itself is not the real meaning that is the tail of a pig.

The other opinion is from Francis Katamba (2005:49), compound word is formed by combining two bases which may be words in their own right to form a new lexical item. It means compounding is the process to combine two bases or three to form a new meaning of word.

Another opinion came from Yule (2006:54), he said that compounding is a process of joining two separate words to produce a single form. From those explanations, the researcher 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.

2.2.4 Process of Compound Word

According to Katamba (2005:49), he said in his book that there are three methods of forming new lexical items to one compounding.

The other opinion is from 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 them according to the

part of speech of its constituents. Delahunty and Garvey divided process of compound word into: 9 process 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 term particle as a substitute of preposition.

a. Compound Nouns

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

- 1) Noun + Noun = billboard
- 2) Verb + Noun = breakfast
- 3) Noun + Verb = sunshine
- 4) Adjective + Noun = fast-food
- 5) Particle + Noun = down-town
- 6) Adverb + Noun = Now generation
- 7) Verb + Particle = cop-out
- 8) Phrase compound = son-in-law
- 9) Verb + Verb = make-believe

b. Compound Verbs

There are four classification of forming of compound verbs that are:

- 1) Noun + Verb: sky-dive
- 2) Adjective + Verb: fine-tune
- 3) Particle + Verb: overbook
- 4) Adjective + Noun: brown-bag

c. Compound Adjectives

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

- 1) Noun + adjective: card-carrying; childproof
- 2) Verb + adjective: fail safe
- 3) Adjective + adjective: open-ended
- 4) Adverb + adjective: cross-modal
- 5) Particle + adjective: over-qualified
- 6) Noun + noun: coffee-table

- 7) Verb + noun: roll-neck
- 8) Adjective + noun: red-brick; blue-collar
- 9) Particle + noun: in-depth
- 10) Verb + verb: go-go; make-believe
- 11) Adjective + verb: high-rise;
- 12) Verb + particle: see-through; tow-away

2.2.5 Types of Compound Word

According to Martin and Andrea (2010) divided types of compounding into two types of compound words based on the different semantic relations between the head and modifier. They are endocentric compounds and exocentric 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.

Moreover, 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, also a textbook is a kind of book.

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.

In addition, the theory from Delahuntly, Garvey, Murty, and Katamba said that compound word has 3 forms: the closed form, compounds written as single words (newspaper, goldfish, highway); the hyphenated form, compounds that are hyphenated (mother-in-law, second-rate, court-martial); the open form, compounds written as separated words (end zone, high school, health care).

2.2.6 The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a daily English newspaper that published in Indonesia which released on 25 April 1983. Owner this newspaper is PT Bina Media Tenggara. It was founded by a combination of four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi.

The daily English newspaper is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia but also in bringing together for competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective. This newspaper targeted to foreign people reader and educated Indonesian, even though the number of Indonesian readers from the middle class also continues to increase. This daily newspaper is useful for local and international journalists as a training ground and it won numerous awards and is dubbed the most prominent English daily newspaper in Indonesia.

3. Research Methodology

Before doing a research, the researcher should be decided the research design. It will be determined on how the research is done. A research design was the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design was conceptual structure within which research was conducted. It was constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. For example, the design included an outline what the researcher will do for writing the hypothesis and its operated implications to the final analysis of data. There were two kinds of research that are qualitative research and quantitative research. In this

research the writer used Descriptive Qualitative Research. Descriptive method is a kind of qualitative research of which the data was in the form of written and spoken word. on the other hand, qualitative research has a number of the method. One of them is descriptive qualitative method.

In descriptive qualitative method, the researcher arranges the data in written or oral word form and used library research in analyzing to find the data too. She looked for some resources like journals, books, articles, etc at the library and internet or e-books. The researcher used library research in analyzing the possible process and type of compounding in compound word found in The Jakarta Post newspaper. She will conduct descriptive qualitative research to find out the process and types of compounding which most common used. She looked for some sources like articles, journals, books, and e-books at the library and internet. Furthermore, based of descriptive qualitative research, the writer collected, classified, analyzed the data and drew some conclusions based on the findings.

3.1 Data Sources

This study use *The Jakarta Post* newspaper as the sources of the data. The writer chooses the sources of the data form *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which published one edition at first week, one edition at second week, one edition at third week, fourth edition at fourth week and one edition at fifth week in January 2019. This primary sources will be used by researcher to be analyzed. Primary sources of data has been described as those items are original to the problem under the study such as magazine, files, letters, newspaper, manuscripts, films, recording transcription, log books, and research report. The source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010: 129). In conducting the study, the writer used song lyrics Ed Sheeran's album entitled "Divide". The lyric contained 16 songs: Eraser, Castle on the Hill, Dive, Shape of You, Perfect, Galway Girl, Happier, New Man, Hearts Don't Break Around Here, What Do I Know?, How Would You feel, Barcelona, Bibia Be Ye Ye, Nancy Mulligan, and Save Myself.

3.2 Techniques of collecting data

The researcher use documentation method in collecting data for this research. The steps in collecting data are follows:

1. Look for a daily edition for *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in January 2019.
2. Collect and select *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in January 2019.
3. Collect a sheet of newspaper based on the businesses column article in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper for analyze.

4. Collect references are relevant to know the right step to analyze compound word such as books (from e-books), journals, articles, etc from internet.
5. Read one by one the article in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
6. Find out the compound words in business column article of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
7. Collect the data of compound word found in tabular form.

3.3 Techniques of analyzing data

The writer will use descriptive analysis method to analyze the movie. Even though this data could not be revealed in number, but in sentences. The writer did some steps that will suitable to be used in analyzing data. The steps analysis are bellows:

1. Read the article
The researcher read the business articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper one by one.
2. Find out the compound words
The researcher tries to find out the compound words in business column article of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
3. Collect the data of compound word found in tabular form.
4. Identify the process of compounding.
After find out the compound words in the newspaper, the writer analyzed the processes of compound words used in business column *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019 using the formula from Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory. For example:

a. Process of Compound Verb

- 1) Noun + Noun = Noun

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word in *chairman* business column *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *chairman* above is formed through the process *chair* (Noun) + *man* (Noun) which result is in the formation of new word is *chairman* (Noun). Therefore, *chairman* include *compound noun*.

5. Identifying type of compounding
6. Making conclusion based on the data analysis.

4. Findings And Discussion

There are some points explains in research findings and discussions. The researcher found the compound words, analyze the processes and types of compound words, and it is contribution for teaching Morphology. The following is the result of the data analysis based on what the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

4.1 Compound Words Found in Business Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The result of analyzing compound words in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper is reported here. Hereafter, the researcher found:

Table 4.1
The Compound Words Found in Business Column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper Published on January 2019

COMPOUND WORDS					
No	1 st Week	2 nd Week	3 rd Week	4 th Week	5 th Week
1	Landowner	Pipeline	Software	Benchmark	Try out
2	Backyard	Bring down	Figure out	Turns into	Crossroad
3	Digging out	Outlook	Chairman	Mankind	Shut down
4	Step-up	Follow-up	Sky high	Led to	Blueprint
5	Lawmaker	Motorcycle	Aircraft	Outsider	Roadmap
6	Facebook	Blackberry	Airport	Mainland	Set back
7	Overlapped	Underdog	Partnership	Leakage	Hold back
8	Palm oil	Headquarter	Put up	Downsized	Watchdog
9	Seaport	Hometown	Jump in	Overseas	Highlight
10	Push down	Marketplace	Deadline	Underway	Air pollution
11	Outflow			Informal	Nationwide
12	Meltdown			Outstanding	Start-up
13	Outcome			Blue-chip	household
14	Slowdown			Toll road	Incomplete
15	Long-awaited				Underdeveloped
16	Understand				Businessmen
17	Workforce				Low-cost
18	Airline				Earthquake
19	Lifestyle				Airbus

20	Online				Southeast
21	Homegrown				Network
22	Forecast				Gateway
23	Long-term				Rooftop
24	Spokesperson				
25	Cyber law				
26	Independent				
27	Undertaking				
28	Policymaker				
28		10	10	14	23
TOTAL OF COMPOUND WORDS					
85					

Based on the table 4.1 above, there were 85 compound words in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. The compound words found were compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

4.2 Process of Compound Word Found in Business Column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper

The researcher analyzed the processes of compound words that are compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective use in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. The analysis of each word was taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition (1974). From the first result analyzing, there were 85 compound words found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. Then, the researcher identified which processes were mostly used in this newspaper:

a. Process of Compound Noun

1) Noun + Noun = Noun

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *hometown* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The processes of compound word *hometown* above, is formed through the process *home* (N) + *town* (N) which results in the formation of new words *hometown* (N). so, *hometown* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the research found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper

published on January 2019: *landowners, lawmakers, facebook, palm oil, seaport, policymaker, airline, life style, motorcycle, marketplace, aircraft, airport, partnerships, benchmark, leakage, toll road, crossroad, blueprint, roadmap, air pollution, businessmen, earthquake, airbus, rooftop, gateway* and *mankind*.

2) **Verb + Noun = Noun**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *spokesperson* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The processes of compound word *spokesperson* above, is formed through the process *spoke* (V) + *person* (N) which results in the formation of new words *spokesperson* (N). so, *spokesperson* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *workforce, watchdog, pipeline,* and *chairman*.

3) **Noun + Verb = Noun**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *network* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The processes of compound word *network* above is formed through the process *net* (N) + *work* (V) which result in the formation of new words *network* (N). Therefore, *network* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *household,* and *homegrown*.

4) **Adjective + Noun = Noun**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *blackberry* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *blackberry* above is formed through the process *black* (Adj) + *berry* (Noun) which results in the formation of new word is *blackberry*. Therefore, *blackberry* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *cyber law software, deadline, mainland,* and *backyard*.

5) **Preposition + Noun = Noun**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *backyard* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *underdog* above is formed through the process *under* (PP) + *dog* (Noun) which results in the formation of new word is *underdog*. Therefore, *underdog* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *outlook* and *undertaking*.

6) **Verb + Preposition = Noun**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *slowdown* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *slowdown* above is formed through the process *slow* (Verb) + *down* (PP) which results in the formation of new word is *slowdown*. Therefore, *slowdown* include *compound noun*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *meltdown*, *outcome*, *follow-up*, *outsiders*, *shut down* and *start-up*.

b. **Process of Compound Verb**

1) **Verb + Noun = Verb**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *headquarter* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *headquarter* above is formed through the process *head* (Verb) + *quarter* (Noun) which results in the formation of new word is *headquarter*. Therefore, *headquarter* include *compound verb*.

There are another compound verbs with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *set back* and *hold back*.

2) **Preposition + Verb = Verb**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *overlapped* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *overlapped* above is formed through

the process *over* (PP) + *lapped* (Verb) which results in the formation of new word is *overlapped*. Therefore, *overlapped* include *compound verb*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *outflow*, *understand*, and *downsized*

3) Verb + Preposition = Verb

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *bring down* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *bring down* above is formed through the process *bring* (Verb) + *down* (PP) which results in the formation of new word is *bring down*. Therefore, *bring down* include *compound verb*.

There are another compound nouns with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *digging out*, *step up*, *push down*, *figure out*, *put up*, *jump in*, *try out*, *turn into*, and *led to*.

4) Adjective + Verb = Verb

. Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *forecast* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *forecast* above is formed through the process *fore* (Adj) + *cast* (Verb) which results in the formation of new word is *forecast*. Therefore, *forecast* include *compound verb*.

There are another compound adjective with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *highlight*.

c. Process of Compound Adjective

1) Noun + Adjective = Adjective

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *sky high* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *sky high* above is formed through the process *Sky* (Noun) + *high* (Adj) which results in the formation of new word is *sky high*. Therefore, *bring down* include *compound adjective*.

There are another compound adjective with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *nationwide*.

2) Adjective + Noun = Adjective

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *blue-chip* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *blue-chip* above is formed through the process *blue* (Adj) + *chip* (Noun) which results in the formation of new word is *blue-chip*. Therefore, *blue-chip* include *compound adjective*.

There are another compound adjectives with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *long-term*, *overseas*, *underway*, and *low-cost*.

3) Adjective + Verb = Adjective

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *underdeveloped* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *underdeveloped* above is formed through the process *under* (PP) + *developed* (Verb) which results in the formation of new word is *underdeveloped*. Therefore, *underdeveloped* include *compound verb*.

There are another compound verb with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *long-awaited*.

4) Preposition + Noun = Adjective

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *online* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *online* above is formed through the process *on* (Adj) + *line* (Noun) which results in the formation of new word is *online*. Therefore, *online* include *compound adjective*.

There are another compound adjectives with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *independent* and *outstanding*.

5) **Preposition + Adjective = Adjective**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *informal* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *informal* above is formed through the process *in* (PP) + *formal* (Adj) which results in the formation of new word is *informal*. Therefore, *informal* include *compound adjective*.

There are another compound adjective with the formula above that the researcher found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019: *incomplete*.

6) **Adjective + Adjective = Adjective**

Based on the formula, the researcher found the compound word *southeast* in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The process of compound word *southeast* above is formed through the process *south* (Adj) + *east* (Adj) which results in the formation of new word is *southeast*. Therefore, *southeast* include *compound adjective*.

The researcher did not find any other compound adjective based on the formula above in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019.

Based on the analysis process above, the researcher category and frequency the processes of compounding found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The data can be seen from the following table:

Table 4.2

Total Percentage of Compound Noun, Compound Verb, and Compound Adjective the Whole Data

Processes of Compound Word	Total	Percentage
1. Compound Noun	51	60%
2. Compound Verb	19	22,4%
3. Compound Adjective	15	17,6%
	85	100%

Table 4.2 above describes the total percentage of compound words

That are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives which were found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The percentage of compound noun occurrence for about 60%, compound verb 22,4%, and compound adjective 17,6%

3.3 Types of Compounding Found in Business Column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper

According to Martin and Andrea (2010), there are two types of compounding. They were endocentric and exocentric compound. Furthermore, Booij (2007) said that endocentric compounds are compounds with a head while exocentric compounds is the compounds with no head inside.

Based on the theory above, the researcher will analyzed the types of compound word used in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. The analysis of each word was taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition (1974). Then, the researcher identified which types were mostly used in this newspaper:

a. Endocentric Compound

This following table is to show the compound words that are found with three categories; compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

Table 4.3
The Category of Endocentric Compound

No	ENDOCENTRIC COMPOUND		
	Noun	Verb	Adjective
1	Landowner	Digging out	Nationwide
2	Lawmaker	Step up	Low-cost
3	Cyber law	Push down	Overseas
4	Palm oil	Bring down	
5	Seaport	Figure out	
6	Policy maker	Put up	
7	Lifestyle	Jump in	
8	Motorcycle	Turn into	
9	Hometown	Led to	
10	Homegrown	Try out	
11	Chairman	Headquarter	
12	Partnership		
13	Leakage		
14	Toll road		
15	Roadmap		

16	Air pollution		
17	Earthquake		
18	Rooftop		
19	Marketplace		
20	Workforce		
21	Software		
22	Network		
23	Gateway		
24	Backyard		
25	Mainland		
26	Mankind		
27	Meltdown		
28	Businessmen		
29	Spokesperson		
30	Crossroad		
31	Highlight		

As table 4.3 has been presented above, noun endocentric compound has the highest number that is 31 compounds from total 45 endocentric compounds. It is followed by verb 11 compounds and adjective 3 compounds. For the analysis, each category (noun, verb, and adjective) will explain the meaning of all compounds. All of the meaning of compounds in this analysis is taken from Oxford dictionary and Merriam Webster dictionary.

1) Compound Noun

a) Landowner

It is made from the words *land* (N) and *owner* (N).. *land* means the part of earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air while *owner* a person who owns something. Thus, if these words are combined, the meaning of *landowner* becomes a person who owns land, especially a large amount of land. The head of this compound is *land* and *owner* is the modified.

b) Lawmaker

It is made from the words *law* (N) and *maker* (N). *law* means the system of rules that a particular country or community recognizes

as regulating the actions of its members and may enforce by the imposition of penalties while *maker* a person or thing that makes or produces something. Their combination turns into noun, *lawmaker* which mean a person who in charge of making law. The head is *maker* and *law* as modified.

c) **Cyber law**

It is made from *cyber* (ADJ) and *law* (N). *Cyber* means characteristic of the culture of computers, information technology and virtual reality. Then, *law* means the system of rules that a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and may enforce by the imposition of penalties. This words are combined and make a new meaning. *Cyber law* means laws or specific law, relating to internet and computer offenses, especially fraud or copyright infringement. The head of this compound is *cyber* modified by *law*.

d) **Palm oil**

It is made from *palm* (N) and *oil* (N). *Palm* means an unbranched evergreen tree with a crow of long feathered or fan-shaped leaves and typically having old leaf scars forming a regular pattern on the trunk. Palms grow in warm regions especially the tropics while *oil* means a viscous liquid derived from petroleum especially for use as a fuel or lubricant. The meaning of *palm oil* can be identified from the head which is *oil*. This compound word is considered as an endocentric compound because the meaning can be identified from the head.

e) **Seaport**

It is made from *sea* (N) and *port* (N). *Sea* means the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses while *port* is a town or city with a harbor where ships load or unload. The head of this compound is *port* modified by *sea*. The combination of this head and modifier results a noun; *seaport* which has new meaning of a town or city with a harbor for seagoing ships.

f) **Policymaker**

It is made from the words *policy* (N) and *maker* (N). *policy* is a noun which mean a set of ideas, or a plan for action followed by

a business, a government, a political party, or a group of people. *Maker* also is noun which means a person or thing that makes or produces something. Their combination also result noun, *policymaker* is a member of a government department, legislature, or other organization who is responsible for making new rules, laws, etc. the head of this compound is *maker* modified by *policy*.

g) **Lifestyle**

It is made from the words *life* (N) and *style* (N). *Life* means the condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, functional, activity and continual change preceding death. *Style* also is a manner of doing something. Their combination might result a new word with new meaning of *lifestyle* that is the way in which a person or group lives. The head of this compound is *style* modified by *life*.

h) **Motorcycle**

It is made from the words *motor* (N) and *cycle* (N). *Motor* means a machine especially one powered by electricity or internal combustion that supplies motive power for a vehicle or for some other device with moving parts while *cycle* means a complete set or series. This combination create a new meaning of *motorcycle*; a two-wheeled vehicle that is powered by a motor and has no pedals. By the meaning of *motorcycle*, the head of this compound is *motor* modified by *cycle*.

i) **Hometown**

It is made from *home* (N) and *town* (N). *Home* means the place where one lives permanently. *Town* an urban area that has a name, defined boundaries and local government and that is generally larger than a village and smaller than a city. When *home* and *town* are combined into *hometown*, it results a new meaning of the town where one was born or grew up. The head of this compound is *town* modified by *home*.

j) **Homegrown**

It is made from *home* (N) and *grown* (V). *Home* means the place where one lives permanently. *Grown* means undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically; progress of maturity. This words are combined and form a new word and new meaning.

homegrown means grown or produced in one's own garden or country. The head of this compound is *home* modified by *grown*.

k) **Chairman**

It is made from the words *chair* (V) and *man* (N). *Chair* is a verb which means understood as a person in charge of a committee while *man* is an adult human male. The meaning of *chairman* (as noun) itself is a person especially a man who is the administrative head of a department of instruction at a college or university. The head of this compound is *man* modified by *chair*.

l) **Partnership**

It is made from the words *partner* (N) and *ship* (N). *Partner* means a person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or company with shared risks and profits while *ship* means a vessel larger than a boat for transporting people or goods by sea. Their combination also results a noun; *partnership* which means a state of being a partner or partners. By the meaning of these two separated word, it is clear that the head of this compound is *partner* modified by *ship*.

m) **Leakage**

It is made from the words *leak* (N) and *age* (N). *Leak* means a hole, crack, etc through which liquid or gas may wrongly get in or out while *age* means the length of time that a person has lied or a thing has existed. The combination of this words create new word and new meaning that is *leakage* which means a thing that has leaked, a gas/oil. The head of this compound is *leak* modified by *age*.

n) **Toll road**

It is formed from two simple words *toll* (N) and *road* (N). *Toll* means money paid for the use of eg a road or bridge while *road* means a wide way leading one place to another especially one with a specially prepared surface that vehicles can use. The combination result *toll road* (N) which means a road that one must pay a toll to travel on. The head of this compound is *road* modified by *toll*.

o) **Roadmap**

It is from the words *road* (N) and *map* (N). *Road* means a wide way leading one place to another especially one with a specially prepared surface that vehicles can use. *Map* also is a diagrammatic representation of an area of

land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc. The combination results *roadmap* (N) which means a map, especially one designed for motorists, showing the roads of a city, state, or other area. The head of this compound is *map* modified by *road*.

p) **Air pollution**

It is formed from two lexemes *air* (N) and *pollution* (N). *Air* means the mixture of gases surrounding the earth and breathed by all land animals and plants. *Pollution* also means the presence in or introduction into the environment of substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects. Thus, if these words are combined, the meaning of *air pollution* become the presence in or introduction into the air of substance which has harmful or poisonous effects. The head of this compound is *pollution* modified by *air*.

q) **Earthquake**

It is made from two words *earth* (N) and *quake* (N). *Earth* is a noun which means the planet on which we live while *quake* is also a noun which means an earthquake. The head of this compound is *quake* modified by *earth*. The combination of this head and modifier results a noun; *earthquake* which has new meaning a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface.

r) **Rooftop**

It is made from the words *roof* (N) and *top* (N). *Roof* means the structure forming the upper covering of a building or vehicle. *Top* also means the highest or uppermost point, part or surface of something. Their combination might result a new word with new meaning of *rooftop* that is the outer surface of a roof. The head of this compound is *top* modified by *roof*.

s) **Marketplace**

It is made from the words *market* (N) and *place* (N). *Market* itself means a regular gathering where people buy and sell goods while *place* means a particular or point in space. Their combination result a new word *marketplace* (N) which means the system of buying and selling goods under competitive conditions. The head of this compound is *place* modified by *market*.

t) **Workforce**

It is made from the words *work* (V) and *force* (N). *Work* means be engaged in physical or mental activity in order to achieve a purpose or result especially in one's job. *Force* means strength or energy as an attribute of physical action or movement. When *work* and *force* combined into *workforce*, it results a new meaning of the people engaged in or available for work, either in a country or area or in a particular company or industry. The head of this compound is *work* modified by *force*.

u) **Software**

It is made from the words *soft* and *ware*. *Soft* is an adjective which means easy to mold, cut, compress, or fold not hard or firm to touch. *Ware* is a noun which means pottery, typically that of a specified. Their combination results *software* as a noun which means the program and other operating information used by computer. The head of this compound is *ware* modified by *soft*.

v) **Network**

It is made from the words *net* and *work*. *Net* is a noun which means a length of open-meshed material made of twine, cord, rope or something similar, used typically or catching fish or other animals while *work* is a verb which means be engaged in physical or mental activity in order to achieve a purpose or result especially in one's job. Their combination results *network* as an noun which means a group or system of interconnected people or things. The head of this compound is *work* modified by *net*.

w) **Gateway**

It is made from the words *gate* (N) and *way* (N). *Gate* means a barrier, usually on hinges that can be pulled across or away from an opening in a wall. *Way* means a road, track, path, or street for travelling along. Their combination results a new word *gateway* as a noun which means a way in or out that can be closed by a gate or gates. The head of this compound is *gate* modified by *way*.

x) **Backyard**

It is made from *back* (ADJ) and *yard* (N). *Back* means of or at the back of something while *yard* means a piece of ground adjoining a

building or house. Their combination results new word *back yard*, as a noun, which means a yard behind a house or other building. The head of this compound is *yard* modified by *back*.

y) Mainland

It is made from *main* (ADJ) and *land* (N). *Main* means chief in size or importance. *Land* means the part of earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air. When *main* and *land* are combined into *mainland*, it results a new word of a large continuous extent of land that includes the greater part of a country or territory as opposed to offshore islands and detached territories. The head of this compound is *land* modified by *main*.

z) Mankind

It is made from the words *man* (N) and *kind* (N). *Man* means human being; a person either male or female while *kind* means a group of people or things having similar characteristics. Their combination also results a noun; *mankind* which means all human being considered together. The head of this compound is *man* modified by *kind*.

aa) Meltdown

It is made from the words *melt* (V) and *down* (PP). *Melt* means make or become liquefied by heat while *down* is from a higher to lower point of (something). Their combination turns into noun, *meltdown* which means a disastrous event, especially a rapid fall in share prices. The head of this compound is *down* modified by *melt*.

ab) Businessmen

The compound word *businessmen* comes from *business* (N) and *men* (N). The meaning of *business* is a person's regular occupation profession or trade, while *men* is human being, a person either male or female. Therefore, *businessmen* is understood as a person who works in business or commerce, especially at an executive level. Based on the types, it is classified as *endocentric compound* because this compound has *men* as the head and *business* as the modifier. In this case, *men* is modified by *business*. So, it created a compound *businessmen* which the meaning is restricted by the modifier that understood as *businessmen* is kind of man.

ac) Spokesperson

It is made from the words *spokes* and *persons*. The formation of *spokesperson* is originally from *spoke(man)* + *person* (first recorder in 1970-1975), where the origin of *spokesman* itself is *spoke* (*irregular as noun*) + *s* + *-man* which was used in 1510-1520. However, if we look into the meaning of the separated word, we might find that *spoke* (V) which is the simple past of *speak* which means to say words in order to express your thoughts, feelings, opinion, etc., to someone: to talk to someone, while *person* (N) means a human being regarded as an individual. Then, *spokesperson* is understood as a man or woman who speaks for or represents someone or something.. Based on the types, it is classified as *endocentric compound* because this compound has *person* as the head and *speak* as the modifier. In this case, *person* is modified by *speak*. So, it created a compound *spokesperson* which the meaning is restricted by the modifier that understood as *spokesperson* is a kind of human or sex.

ad) Highlight

It is made from the words *high* (ADJ) and *light* (V). *High* is an adjective which means having power, an important position or great influence while *light* is a verb which means to produce light makes an object or area bright or easy to see. Their combination results *highlight* as a verb which means to make or try to make people notice, easy to see and know or be aware of (someone or something). The head of this compound is *light* modified by *high*.

ae) Crossroad

It is made from the words *cross* (N) and *road* (N). *Cross* means a mark, object, or figure formed by two short intersecting line or pieces. *Road* also is a wide way leading one place to another especially one with a specially prepared surface that vehicles can use. Their combination results *crossroad* as a noun which means an important point in one's life career. The head of this compound is *cross* modified by *road*.

2) Compound Word

a) Digging out

It is made from the words *digging* (V) and *out* (PP). *Digging* means break up and move earth with a tool or machine. *Out* means through

to the outside. Their combination results *digging out* as a verb which means = to make hollow by digging. The head of this compound is *digging* modified by *out*.

b) **Step up**

It is made from the words *step* (V) and *up* (PP). *Step* means lift and set down one's foot or one foot after the other in order to walk somewhere or move a new position while *up* means from a lower to higher point of (something). Their combination results *step up* which means to increase, augment, or advance especially by one or more steps.

c) **Push down**

It is made from the words *push* (V) and *down* (PP). *Push* is a verb which means move forward by using force to pass people or cause them to move aside. *Down* is a preposition which means from a higher to lower point of (something). Their combination result verb *push down* which means to cause the amount, number, or value something to increase or be reduced. The head of this compound is *push* modified by *down*.

d) **Bring down**

It is made from the words *bring* (V) and *down* (PP). *Bring* is verb which means come to a place with (someone or something). *Down* is a preposition which means from a higher to lower point of (something). Their combination result verb (appears in the sentence: "*Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati said the government wanted to maintain the positive momentum and further bring down the fiscal deficit amid external uncertainties ...*"), which is to cause to fall by or as if by shooting. Through the meaning of *bring down*, it can be concluded that it is a compound verb despite the head of this compound is *bring* which performs as a verb. In this case, the meaning of the whole compound based on its position in the sentence is essential to be identified to know what compound it is considered.

e) **Figure out and Try out**

These compounds are made from the words; *figure* and *out*, *try* and *out*. *Figure* as a verb means be significant and noticeable part of

something. *Try* as a verb means make an attempt or effort to do something while *out* as a preposition means through to the outside. If these words are combined, the meaning of *figure out* becomes discover, determine and *try out* becomes to compete for a position. The head of this compounds are *figure* and *try* modified by *out*.

f) Put up

It is formed from the words *put* (V) and *up* (PP). *Put* means move to or place in a particular position while *up* means from a lower to higher point of (something). Their combination results new word *put up* which means to place in a container or receptacle. The head of this compound is *put* modified by *up*

g) Jump in

It is formed from the words *jump* (V) and *in* (PP). *Jump* means push oneself off a surface and into the air by using the muscles in one's legs and feet. *In* means expressing the situation of something that is or appears to be enclosed or surrounded by something else. Their combination results new word *jump in* which means to join a conversation.

h) Turn into

It is made from the words *turn* (V) and *into* (PP). *Turn* means move or cause to move in a circular direction wholly or partly around an axis or point. *Into* means expressing movement or action with the result that someone or something becomes enclosed or surrounded by something else. Their combination results *turn into* as a verb which means to result in (something).

i) Led to

It is made from the words *led* and *to*. *Led* as a verb which means be in charge or command of. *To* as a preposition which means expressing motion in the direction of (a particular location). Their combination results *led to* which means to results in (something).

j) Headquarter

It is made from the words *head* and *quarter*. *Head* as a verb which means be in the leading position on. *Quarter* as a noun which means each of four equal or corresponding parts into which something is or can be divided. Their combination results *headquarter* as verb which

means provide (an organization) with headquarters at a specified location.

3) Compound Adjective

a) Nationwide

it is made from the words *nation* (N) and *wide* (ADJ). *Nation* means a large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory. *Wide* means of great that average width. Their combination results *nationwide* which means extending throughout a nation. The head of this compound is *nation* modified by *wide*.

b) Low-cost

It is made from the words *low* (ADJ) and *cost* (N). *Low* means in or into a low position or state. *Cost* means an amount that has to be paid or spent to buy or obtain something. Their combination creates new word, *low-cost* which means relatively inexpensive. The head of this compound is *cost* modified by *low*.

c) Overseas

it is made from the words *over* (ADJ) and *seas* (N) which later being inflected by the suffix (s). *Over* means being at an end. *Seas* means the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses. Their combination results *overseas* as an adjective which means in or to a foreign country, especially one across the sea. The head of this compound is *over* modified by *seas*.

b. Exocentric Compound

1) Facebook

The compound word *facebook* comes from the words *face* (N) and *book* (N). the meaning of *face* is the front part of a person's head from the forehead to the chin, while *book* is a bound set of blank sheets for writing or keeping records in. the English compound *facebook* is neither a kind of face nor a book, but *facebook* is a social media that use by people to share about their life. Based on the types, it is classified as *exocentric compound* because the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compound.

Based on the analysis above the researcher finds any other compound words in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper published on January 2019 which includes exocentric compounds i.e. airline, airport, airbus, aircraft, benchmark, household, blueprint, pipeline, watchdog, blackberry, outlook, deadline, underdog, undertaking, outcome, slowdown, follow up, outsiders, shut down, start-up, set back, hold back, overlapped, outflow, understand, downsized, underway, forecast, sky high, long-term, deadline, blue-chip, long-awaited, underdeveloped, online, independent, outstanding, informal, incomplete, and southeast.

Based on the analysis type above, the researcher category and frequency the type of compounding found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The data analysis can be seen from the following table:

Table 4.4
Total Percentage of Endocentric Compound and Exocentric Compound from the Whole Data

Total of Compound Word	Total	Percentage
Endocentric Compound	45	52,9%
Exocentric Compound	40	47,1%
	85	100%

Table 4.4 above describe the total percentage of compound words types i.e. endocentric compound and exocentric compound were found in business column *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. From 85 data found that exocentric compound is the most dominant type were found in this newspaper. The percentages of endocentric compound for about 52,9% and exocentric compound for about 47,1%.

2) Open, Closed, and Hyphenated Compound

Table 4.5
Open, Closed, and Hyphenated Compound

Open	Closed	Hyphenated
Digging out	Landowner	Long-awaited
Palm oil	Backyard	Follow-up
Push down	Lawmaker	Long-term
Bring down	Facebook	Low-cost
Figure out	Overlapped	
Sky high	Seaport	

Put up	Outflow	
Jump in	Meltdown	
Turns into	Outcome	
Led to	Slowdown	
Toll road	Understand	
Try out	Pipeline	
Shut down	Outlook	
Set back	Motorcycle	
Hold back	Blackberry	
Air pollution	Underdog	
Cyber law	Headquarter	
	Hometown	
	Marketplace	
	Software	
	Chairman	
	Aircraft	
	Airport	
	Partnership	
	Deadline	
	Benchmark	
	Mankind	
	Outsider	
	Mainland	
	Leakage	
	Downsized	
	Overseas	
	Underway	
	Informal	
	Outstanding	
	Crossroad	
	Roadmap	
	Watchdog	
	Highlight	
	Nationwide	
	Household	

	Incomplete	
	Underdeveloped	
	Businessmen	
	Workforce	
	Airline	
	Lifestyle	
	Online	
	Homegrown	
	Forecast	
	Spokesperson	
	Independent	
	Undertaking	
	Policymaker	
	Earthquake	
	Airbus	
	Southeast	
	Network	
	Gateway	
	Rooftop	
	Total	
17	64	4

Based on the table 4.5 above describe the total percentage of compound words types i.e. open, closed and hyphenated compound were found in business column *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on January 2019. From 85 data found that closed compound is the most dominant type were found in this newspaper. The percentages of open compound for about 20% while closed compound for about 75,9% and hyphenated compound for about 4,71%.

5. Discussion

Compounding was the kind of word formation process which often appeared in business column of *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper. That proved from the result of analysis conducted by the researcher who found compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

The writer of The Jakarta Post newspaper prefer to used compound nouns than compound verbs or compound adjectives to make a news sentences in business column which often appear in business column such as partnership, businessmen, blueprint, and marketplace. It was compound nouns when viewed from the process of compound word. that's why, compound nouns process become a dominant process.

The writer of The Jakarta Post newspaper often used an endocentric and closed type to develop his ideas into sentences in sport column of newspaper. It is proven from the distribution, endocentric compound has the highest result that is 45 compounds or 52,9% and closed compound has 64 compounds or 75,9% than the exocentric that is 40 compounds or 47,1%. It concludes that the most exist compound is endocentric. It might be because the content of the articles is mostly telling the fact and compound words that are used also should have the literal meaning so the readers can read it easily. This compound relevant if used in newspaper because it has literal meaning and easy to read by readers. Therefore, endocentric compound was the dominant type in business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper.

This English newspaper can contribute in teaching Morphology. The lecture can used English newspaper as a media for Morphology teaching especially in material compounding.

6. Conclusion

From the findings and discussion above, the researcher concludes that After analyzing the newspaper, the researcher makes the conclusion based on the statements of the problem that are compound words found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper were compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective. The processes of compound words found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper were compound noun with the division as follows; $N + N = N$, $V + N = N$, $N + V = N$, $ADJ + N = N$, $PP + N = N$, and $V + PP = N$, compound verb with the divisions as follows; $V + N = V$, $PP + V = V$, $V + PP = V$, and $ADJ + V = V$ and compound adjective are; $N + ADJ = ADJ$, $ADJ + N = ADJ$, $ADJ + V = V$, $PP + N = ADJ$, $PP + ADJ = ADJ$, and $ADJ + ADJ = ADJ$

The types of compound words found in business column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper were endocentric compound and exocentric compound.

References

- Arif, Nely, dkk. 2014. *Compound Words in The Kerinci Language, Pondok Tinggi Dialect*. LearnINGjournal, 1(1), 115-136.
- Booij, Geert. 2005. *The Grammar of Words*. New York: Oxford University press.
- Cahyanti, Dwi Ririn. 2016. *Compound Word Used in Stephenie Meyers's Twilight*. Journal on English as a Foreign Language, 6(1), 59-70.
- Delahunty, Gerald P and James J Garvey. 2010. *The English Language: From Sound to sense*. Fort Collins, Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse and Parlor Press.
- Haspelmath, Martin., & Sims, D Andrea. 2010. *Understanding Morphology*. London: Hodder Education, an Hachette UK Company.
- Katamba, Francis. 2005. *English Word*. USA: Routledge.
- Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introduction Morphology*. USA: Cambridge University Press.
- Mattews, P. H. 1991. *Morphology. Second Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ningsih, Widia Ayu., & Rosa, Noor Rusdi. 2017. *Types and Process of Compound Words Used in Headline New Columns in "The Jakarta Post" newspaper*. Journal of English Language and Literature, 1-9. Ejournal.unp.ac.id
- Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word Formation in English*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Prihatin, Novi Dwi. 2015. *An Analysis of Compound Word Found in The Dialogues of "The Longest Week" Movie Script*. Universitas PGRI Semarang.
- Rumiyati, Arum. 2015. *A Morpological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel "The Single Girl's To-Do List" by Lindsey Kelk*. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Stevenson, Agus. 1974. *Oxford Dictionary of English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Susanto, D. A., & Rahayu, P. M. (2014). Analisis Pragmatik Dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Iklan Di Surat Kabar the Jakarta Post Online. *Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, dan Budaya*, 4(1), 12-21.
- Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language. Third Edition*. England: Cambridge University Press.