

**THE TYPES AND GRAMMATICAL USES OF COMPOUND WORDS
FOUND IN *THE JAKARTA POST WEEKENDER* MAGAZINE AND THOSE
FOUND IN *NEWSWEEK* MAGAZINE**

THESIS



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2011**

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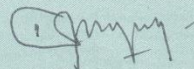
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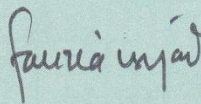
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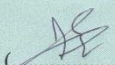
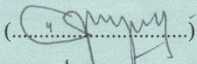
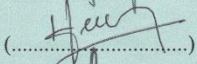
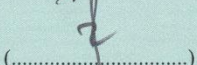
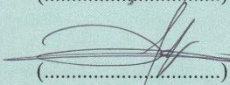
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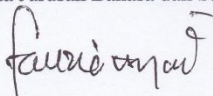
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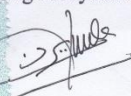
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ABSTRAK

Deska, Yerni. 2011. “The Types and Grammatical Uses of Compound Words Found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender Magazine* And Those Found in *Newsweek Magazine*. Skripsi. Padang: Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini membahas jenis-jenis kata majemuk dan penggunaannya secara gramatikal di dalam dua buah majalah, yakni majalan terbitan Jakarta, “*The Jakarta Post Weekender magazine*”, dan majalah terbitan luar negri, “*Newsweek magazine*”. Metode yang di pakai di dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif karena mendiskripsikan jenis-jenis kata majemuk dan penggunaannya secara gramatikal di dalam kedua majalah tersebut.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis-jenis dari kata majemuk berbeda-beda jenisnya yang ditemukan dari kedua majalah tersebut. Di dalam kedua majalah tersebut ditemukan jenis yang berbeda dan jenis yang sama dari kata majemuk. Banyaknya kata majemuk yang ditemukan pada masing-masing majalah. Di dalam kedua majalah ada beberapa jenis yang tidak ditemukan pada setiap majalah dan ada jenis kata majemuk yang bisa ditemukan pada masing-masing majalah tetapi dengan jumlah yang berbeda.

Penggunaan kata majemuk secara gramatikal juga mempengaruhi kata majemuk itu sendiri di dalam kalimat. Hal ini ditemukan dari masing-masing majalah. Penggunaan kata majemuk secara gramatikal ini juga berpengaruh pada gaya dari kalimat dimana kata majemuk ditemukan di dalamnya.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil 'Alamin is the first sentence in my mind after finishing and completing this thesis. First of all, I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT, who has been giving the opportunity, power, easiness and everything for me in finishing and completing this thesis. In addition, I also send *shalawat* and *salam* for the prophet Muhammad SAW, the last prophet and the greatest leader of human beings.

In this occasion, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisors, **Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.** and **Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd.**, who have given the continuous guidance and remarkable advice toward the competition of this thesis. My appreciation also goes to my examiners, **Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M., Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd. M. Hum** and **Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum.**, who have given generous help and valuable suggestions to improve my thesis. My gratitude is also expressed to my academic advisor **Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.**, for his guidance during my studies. I also thanks very much to all lecturers of the English Department who have given the valuable knowledge during my studies.

Padang, Juli 2014

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Sentence is a part of language that has a system both in written and spoken forms. A good sentence must consist of several words, each of them has a function and different elements. One of the various forms of words is a compound word. A compound word is a word formed by combining two or more words together. According to Bauer (1983:54), “Compound word is a combination of two or more words which functions as a single word”. The formation of compound word in a sentence can be identified by different word classes, it can be noun, verb, adjective, adverb and also participle. There are three forms of compound words in morphological studies, namely: compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. For example: the word *inner-beauty* can be seen as the compound adjective as in *The inner-beauty is very important for women* and the word *cupboard* can be seen as compound noun as in *They have a new cupboard.*

Physically, compound words and phrases look the same. According to Booij (2007:82) there are two reasons why it not easy to distinguish compound and phrases. First, phrases can have the same function as words, that of labels for name-worthy categories. Second, phrases and compounds look quite similar because compound patterns often derive historically from phrasal words combination. Both of them have two or more elements. But, the use of stress patterns seems necessary in helping the

user of language to know which one can be called compound and which one cannot be classified in compound. Besides, in meaning compound words are usually more speciallization than phrases.

As it is read compound word is different from phrase but most of the readers do not know the differences. Actually both of them play an important role to decide whether it is compound or phrase. In particular, most compounds are characterized by stress on the first component. Otherwise in phrases, the second element is generally stressed (O'Grady *et al*, 1996:153).

Mostly readers read newspapers or magazines. The readers read newspapers or magazines without intonation or stress. This influences the meaning to the sentence if there is compound word in that sentence. From this case, researcher wants to find out more about compound words.

Furthermore, Fromkin and Rodman (1988:137) stated that one of the interesting things about compound is you cannot always tell by the word it contain what compound means. It means the meaning of a compound is not always the sum of the meaning of its part, examples: Green **'House** and Black **'Board** are phrase because the stress is on the second words, as in the example; *I have a **green 'house**. My brother believes a **black 'board** can save him from evil* on the other hand **'Greenhouse** and **'Blackboard** are compound words because the stress is on the first words. As in the example; *Mrs. Hasan plants the flowers in her **'greenhouse**. Teachers write the questions on the **'blackboard**.*

From these examples the researcher sees that compound word is considered to be a combination of two free words. Its also different with phrase otherwise its look like the same. The different can be seen from the stress and the meaning from the words. McCarthy (2002:59) stated that to distinguish compound and phrases is semantic: a compound tends to have a meaning that is more or less idiosyncratic or unpredictable. Words are more likely to be lexical item than phrases are, so treating semantic idiosyncrasy as an indicator of compound status will not often be misleading. It is make some problems in difrentiating between compound words and phrases. In addition the reader can use the meaning of the little words to predict or figure out the meaning of compound words.

The focus of the research is compound words and the researcher is interested to analyze it because there are so many things that can be explored. The researcher can explores types and grammatical uses of compound words in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and *Newsweek Magazine*. From those magazines the researcher would like to find the frequencies of types of compound words and describe grammatical uses of compound words, and explain it by giving some examples of compound words. The researcher chooses those magazines because there are many compound words found in those magazines.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

As the researcher said previously, the main problems of this research are the types and the grammatical uses of compound words found in the *The Jakarta Post*

Weekender and *Newsweek Magazine*. There are so many compound words that can be found in those magazines. Generally, there are some topics that can be analyzed from the formation of words from semantic and morphological aspects, such as: derivation, inflection, blends, abbreviation, acronym, compound words, etc. From compound words there are several kinds of compound word that can be analyzed, such as compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, rhyme-motivated compounds, other form classes, and ablaut-motivated compound.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification above, this research limited on the comparison of the types of compound words; compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives, from the morphological aspect. In this case, the researcher considered to identify the compound word based on the theory of morphology as stated by Bauer. Bauer (1983:201) said, the normal way of classifying compounds is by the function they play in the sentence as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. In this research, the researcher would also identified the grammatical uses of compound words, they were: noun modifier, verb modifier, and adjective modifier.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study is formulated as follow “How was the comparison between the types of compound words and the grammatical uses of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and those found in *Newsweek Magazine*?”

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem and in order to guide the writer, this research would answered the research questions as follow:

1. What are the types of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and those found in *Newsweek Magazine* ?
2. What are the grammatical uses of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and those found in *Newsweek Magazine*?
3. How are the grammatical uses of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and those found in *Newsweek Magazine* influence the stylistic of the language uses?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

Based on the research questions above, there are two purposes of the research:

- 1.7 To identify the frequencies of the types of compound words as found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and *Newsweek Magazine*.
- 1.8 To identify the grammatical uses of compound words as found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and *Newsweek Magazine*.
- 1.9 To identify the grammatical uses of compound words found in *The Jakarta Post Weekender* and *Newsweek Magazine* influence the stylistic of the language use.

1.7 Significance of the Research

Based on this research, the researcher hopes that the result of this analysis can give information about compound words and can be used to support the next research especially in knowledge of compound words. It enriches the knowledge about types and grammatical uses of compound words and enlarging the vocabularies. The researcher also hopes that the result of this analysis can give contribution to the linguistics field, especially to morphological studies.

1.8 Definitions of Key Terms

1. Compound word : A word that consists of two or more words that has one meaning and functions as a single word.
2. The Jakarta Post Weekender Magazine : A magazine that belongs to The Jakarta Post Newspaper and it is published once a month by The Jakarta Post newspaper in Jakarta.
3. Newsweek Magazine : The international news magazine published by Newsweek newspaper in New York, The United States of America.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In doing this research, the researcher used theories and opinion related to the analysis and the theories as guidance to analyze the data. They are the types and the grammatical uses of compound words. The meaning of compound words is not always the meaning of each part but the whole part of the word. Compound word is one of the word formation that connects to the morphological studies.

2.1 Form of Compound Words

Compound word is a form of words that consist of two words that has one meaning. Compound words can not be inserted another words between the two part of the words. If there is another word between the words, it will change its meaning and its form. Compound words are often written with a hypen. According to Bauer (1983:202) the combination of two or more words to make a new meaning is a compound words.

Stageberg (1965:109) states that there are three ways to identify compound words; (1) Compound words cannot be divided by the insertion of intervening material between the two parts, but grammatical structures can be so divided, (2) A member of a compound word cannot participate in a grammatical structure, (3) Some compound words are differentiated from grammatical structure by superfixes.

According to Bauer (1983:202) there are seven forms of compound words, they are: compound noun, compound adjective, compound verb, other form classes,

rhyme-motivated compound and ablaut-motivated compounds. On the other hand Plag (2002:185) states that compound words are divided into nominal compound, verbal compound, and adjectival compound. In this chapter the researcher is going to review three kinds of compound words; compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives.

Hewings (1999:108) states that when a particular combination is regularly used to make a new noun, it is called compound noun. According to Plag (2002:185) compound noun is called nominal compound which falls into the three sub-classes involving nouns, verbs, and adjectives as non-heads. To create a compound noun; noun, verb, and adjective are the supporting words of its own word to create a compound noun. All of the words; noun, verb, and adjective, if it is combined by another form of words such as noun + noun, verb + noun, verb + verb, it will produce compound noun.

According to Carstairs (2002:60) compound noun divided into four patterns; verb-noun, noun-noun, adjective-noun, and preposition-noun. Compound noun is the largest sub grouping of compounds, and many types of semantic relationship can be isolated within this grouping, as well as different syntactic patterns (Bauer, 1983:202). There are nine various forms of compound nouns, they are:

a. Noun + noun

The majority of compounds in this class are endocentric. Bauer (1983:203) states that endocentric compound is the compound which is the second element is the grammatical head and a first element which is

the modifying element. According to Plag (2002:186) endocentric compounds is the compound that have semantic head inside the compound. On the other hand Boij (2007:79) says that compounds with a head are called endocentric compounds. It can be concluded that endocentric compound is a compound with a head in the word. For example: an *armchair* is a kind of chair, a *book cover* is a kind of cover.

Within this category, the next group consist of compounds made up of gerund+noun: for example a *fishing rod* is a 'rod for fishing'. According to Hewings (1999:108) some compound noun consist of -ing + noun. (This -ing form is sometimes called a 'gerund', 'verbal noun', or '-ing noun'. The -ing form here usually says what function the following noun has. For example *a living room* is a room for guests.

The next group is where the first element of the compound is a proper noun: for example *Wellington airport*. In this group where the first element is a proper noun is for a noun that refers to a place that has people's name in the word. The last group consist of compounds made up of two common nouns: for example *adventure playground*.

This pattern mostly appears not only in compound noun but also in compound verbs and compound adjectives. Noun + noun pattern always appears in most of compounds. But the pattern is not always compound nouns, it will change depend on the the grammatical uses of the sentence where this pattern is appeared. This pattern is not only noun + noun but

also with gerund. But the form of the meaning still the same; compound noun.

b. Verb + noun

The first pattern of this compound is where the noun is the direct object of the verb, for example: *pickpocket*. And the second pattern is where the noun is not the direct object of the verb, for example: *hovercraft*, *jump jet*, and *play pit*. In this pattern noun is not only as a direct object to the verb but also as indirect object.

c. Noun + verb

In this group the verb here is the second element which is usually interpreted as being a noun, for example: *sunshine*. *Shine* here is as noun because in this pattern the verb will be interpreted as noun not as verb. It will be a verb if it is not combined with another word.

d. Verb + verb

This pattern is extremely rare, and probably not productive. An example is *make-believe*, which is also used as an adjective and a verb. This pattern also appears in compound verb, but the grammatical uses of this pattern will be different. In this pattern verb + verb here will be a compound noun, it is also used as an adjective and verb. It is marked by a hyphen.

e. Adjective + noun

This pattern is marked by the stress on the adjective that indicates a compound which is distinguish it from noun phrase. For example: *deep structure* is thus a compound if stress 'deep structure, but noun phrase is stressed *deep* 'structure.

f. Particle + noun

Recent examples from this pattern is *afterheat*. This pattern is very restricted pattern because there is limited example found.

g. Adverb + noun

This is a very restricted pattern, because only adverbs of time or place occur in such compounds. It is possible that this class is not distinct from the previous class, since many of particles can also be interpreted as adverbs showing time or place. The only recent example of this pattern is *nowgeneration*, where *now* could alternatively be interpreted as an adjective formed by conversion.

h. Verb + particle

This pattern is combination from verb + particle where this pattern has grammatical uses as compound noun. Recent examples are *cop-out* and *drop-out*.

i. Phrase compound

There are several kinds of construction which might be included under this heading. In some cases, it may be questionable whether such

formations should actually be considered to be compounds or lexicalizations of syntactic structures, for example *lady-in-waiting*, *son-in-law*. In this group the head element is final and the first element is a phrase or sentence.

Adams (1973:105) says “verb compound may arise in three different ways; by backformation from noun or adjective compound, by zero derivation from noun compound and, less often, in the same way as other types of compounds, by linking two words together. On the other side Carstairs (2002:60) states that there are four pattern of compound verbs, they are; verb-verb, noun-verb, adjective-verb, and preposition-verb. According to Bauer (1983:207), the majority of compound verb in English are not formed by putting two lexemes together to form a new verb, but by backformation or conversion from compound nouns. There are seven forms of compound verbs, they are:

a. Noun + verb

In this group the vast majority arise from back-formation. According to Minkova *et al* (2001:15) the part of the word that is clipped off is a recognizable affix where the word *edit* is often cited as an example of the process, known as back formation. For example: *colour-code*.

b. Verb + noun

This group is converted from a member of a relatively series of compound nouns, for example: *shunpike*. This pattern appears in

compound noun, but in this pattern the grammatical uses is as compound verb.

c. Verb + verb

This type is rare. Adams (1973:109) listed *test-market* as the example and Bauer (1983) has found one recent example, *trickle-irrigate*. Adam and Bauer did not explain about this pattern, they just gave an example of this pattern.

d. Adjective + verb

This type arises through back-formation (or occasionally, conversion). It is a relatively productive way of forming compound verbs. Recent examples are *double-book*, *fine-tune*, *free-associate*, and *soft-land*.

e. Particle + verb

Some of this types are back-formations, and most of them are verbal formations. Recent examples are *outachieve*, *overachieve*, *overbook*, *overeducate*, *overmark* (an exam paper).

f. Adjective + noun

Compound verbs on this pattern are not common. The example of this type is given here: *brown-bag* 'to bring one's own (liquor) to a restaurant, usually in a brown paper bag'.

g. Noun + noun

This type arises from conversion of a compound noun. In this type the grammatical uses of this pattern shows a compound verb. A recent example is *to breath-test*.

According to Carstairs (2002:61) there are three types of compound adjective, they are; noun-adjective, adjective-adjective, and preposition-adjective. Compound adjective are formed according to a large number different patterns, though there may be some dispute about exactly what constructions should be termed compound adjective (Bauer, 1983:209). There are twelve forms of compound adjectives, they are:

a. Noun + adjective

This is the most frequent type of compound adjective, and there are a number of distinguishable semantic sub-types. For example: *machine readable and space-borne*.

b. Verb + adjective

This type is not listed by Adams (1973), and Bauer (1983) has only one recent example: *fail safe*. It must therefore be assumed that the type is rare, and possibly new.

c. Adjective + adjective

This type can be divided into two groups: appositional compounds and endocentric ones. The example of appositional

compounds are *bitter-sweet* and *deaf-mute*. These oppositional compounds, however, are rather rare, and adjective + adjective compounds are normally endocentric. Recent examples are *double-helical*, *large-standard*, *open ended*, *ready-made*.

d. Adverb + adjective

More common form in this type has a particle at the first element. Recent examples are *over-qualified* and *uptight*. The majority of compounds in this group are simply participial forms of compound verbs.

e. Noun + noun

All of compound adjectives are exocentric that function as adjective but their second (head) element is not an adjective. A noun compound functioning as a modifier to another noun that is probably not so much functioning as an adjective as forming a three-term noun compound. For examples: *back-street* (*abortionist*), *coffee-table* (*book*), *glassteel* (*sky-scraper*).

f. Verb + noun

The form in this group is more obviously adjectival, since some of them do not appear to be used nominally. Recent examples are *break-bulk* (*consignment*), *roll-neck* (*sweater*), and *turn-key* (*contract*).

g. Adjective + noun

Noun here refers to adjectival compound because the adjectives influence the noun to produce compound adjective. Recent examples are

broad-brush (estimate), grey-collar (worker), red-brick (university), and solid-state (physic).

h. Particle + noun

In these examples, a prepositional phrase is converted to a modifier. The particles arise from prepositional phrase which is converted to modifier. Recent examples are *before-tax (profit), in depth (study)*.

i. Noun + verb

This type did not appear to exist, since the verb invariably turns up as a present or past participle, and hence becomes classified as an adjective. There is no example we found.

j. Verb + verb

Most of the forms used here do not occur as compound verbs. The type must be assumed to be new (consider also verb + verb compound nouns and verbs), and possibly growing. Recent examples are *go-go (dancer), pass-fail (test), stop-go (economics)*. The type *make-believe*, which is rare, may arise through the conversion of the verb + verb compound noun.

k. Adjective/adverb + verb

The description of this type is awkward because their first element is an adjective in form, but appear to function semantically as an adverb. Thus for consistency here they should be classified as adjective + verb,

although Adams (1973:92) treats them as adverb + verb. It can be seen from the example *high-rise (tower) and quick-change (artiste)*.

1. Verb + particle

This type is very productive. In most cases, it would seem that it is not phrasal verbs which are converted in this type, but verbs and prepositions or adverbial particles. Recent examples are *see-through (blouse)*, *tow-away (zone)*, and *wrap-around (skirt)*.

It can be concluded that compound nouns have nine types, they are noun-noun, verb-noun, noun-verb, verb-verb, adjective-noun, particle-noun, adverb-noun, verb-particle, and phrase compound. Some of these types are marked by open, close, and hyphen words. In determining these compounds from noun phrases, stress pattern is included. This type belongs to endocentric compound.

Compound verbs arise from backformation or conversion from compound noun. Most of the patterns appear in compound verb also appear in compound noun, but in this pattern the types come from compound noun through backformation and conversion. Compound verbs have seven types, they are noun-verb, verb-noun, verb-verb, adjective-verb, particle-verb, adjective-noun, and noun-noun.

Compound adjectives belong to exocentric compound. Some of the patterns arise from the conversion. There are twelve types of compound adjectives, they are: noun-adjective, verb-adjective, adjective-adjective, adverb-adjective, noun-noun,

verb-noun, adjective-noun, particle-noun, noun-verb, verb-verb, adjective/adverb-verb, and verb-particle. Where some of the types are rarely appear.

2.2 Grammatical Uses

According to Scott (1968) grammar provides an insight into its particular area of language. There are several uses of grammar; grammar can be of help in commenting on language appropriate to different register; grammar can provide a terminology which enables language to be discussed, grammar can analyse and sometimes resolve ambiguities, grammar can help in describing and comparing styles and registers, grammar can help elucidate meaning by making clear the relationships of parts.

A grammatical analysis treats linguistic items not as expressions but as forms. To put the same thing in everyday terms: in grammar, we are exploring language not as sound or as writing but as wording. The ordinary everyday sense of the term 'wording', as in 'could you help me with the wording of this notice?', refers to the words and structures that are used; it thus corresponds very well to grammar which is more accurately called 'lexicogrammar' (Hallyday,1994:17).

Bauer says (1983:201) that, the normal way of classifying compounds is by the function they play in the sentence as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. In traditional grammar, distinct words functioning together as a compound, or unit modifiers are usually hyphenated when they appear immediately before the noun or pronoun. When

compound or unit modifiers follows the noun or pronoun, the compound is not usually hyphenated.

In conclusion, grammatical uses show the use of the word of the language in sentences, phrases, or words. To determine the use of the words in sentences, phrases, and compound words, it should be seen grammatically. Grammatical uses use to identify the using of words grammatically and its also use as modifier in analyzing compound words.

2.3 Stylistic Analysis

Doing stylistic is to explore language and creativity in language use. Stylistic language tells about the 'rules' of language because it often explores text where those rules are bent, distended or stretched to breaking point (Simpson, 2004:3). On the other hand Crystal and Davy (1983:16) state that stylistic description of the actual linguistic features used is identical with that made for any other purpose. The main purpose of stylistics are; to analyze language habits----to identify, from the general mass, those features restricted to certain kinds of social context, to explain why such features have been used as opposed to others, to classify these features into categories based upon a view of their function in the social context.

Stylistic considerations only enter in when its selected features from language as a whole and relate to situational variables via various techniques of quantification. According to Katie Wales in *A Dictionary of Stylistics*, "The goal of most stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to

show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic 'causes' where these are felt to be relevant."

According to Simpson (2004:4) there are three basic principles of stylistic analysis. They are:

- a. Stylistic analysis should be rigorous

It should be based on an explicit framework analysis.

- b. Stylistic analysis should be retrievable

The analysis is organised through explicit terms and criteria, the meanings of which are agreed upon by other students of stylistics.

- c. Stylistic analysis should be replicable

Try to copy each other's work. It means that the method should be sufficiently transparent as to allow other stylisticians to verify them, either by testing them on the same text or by applying them beyond that text.

It can be concluded that stylistic analysis has three basic principles, they are stylistic analysis should be rigorous, stylistic analysis should be retrievable and stylistic analysis should be rigorous, retrievable and replicable. It is principled if the pathway followed by the analysis is accessible and replicable. Stylistic analysis is used to explore the language.

2.4 The Previous Studies

The research about compound words formation was concluded by Nisa (2004). Nisa analyzed about the compound words formation as found in the novel *What Katy Did by Susan Coolidge*; it included the forms of compound words, the meaning of compounds, and the differences between compound words and phrases that were found in the novel. In analyzing the data, Nisa used the theory of Bauer (1983).

Nisa found that there were three forms of compound words as found in the novel, they were compound nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Based on the forms, Nisa has found 69 compound nouns, 1 compound verb, and 14 compound adjectives. Based on the data, the most frequent occurrence of compound words was the compound nouns which had Noun + Noun combination, it occurred 59 times, meanwhile the combination of Particle + Noun occurred 6 times, and the combination of Verb + Noun only occurred 1 time, next the combination of Adverb + Noun only occurred 1 time, and the last one was the combination of Noun + Verb occurred 2 times. Moreover, in compound verbs based on the data collection, it occurred in a small number. It only occurred 1 time. In compound adjectives, the combination of Adjective + Noun occurred 10 times and the combination of Noun + Adjective occurred 3 times. Meanwhile, the combination of Verb + Adjective only occurred 1 time.

Next, the meaning of compound words in the novel which is translated by Nisa based on the context in the sentences of the novel, and it was not always

produced a new meaning because in the analysis showed the meaning of compound words can be implicit meaning and can be not.

Moreover, compound words also have been analyzed by Masriza (2004). He analyzed the ability of the students to use the English stress in compound words and intonation in sentences. In his research, Masriza formulated the problem on the ability of the second year students of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Bung Hatta University to use the English stress in compound words and intonation in sentences. Hence, his study was limited to measure the students' ability in using English stress and intonation as the English suprasegmental features. It was a case study at the English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University. In his analysis, there were two kinds of intonations, they were: falling and rising intonation. He analyzed them to the students' ability in using falling and rising intonation in sentences.

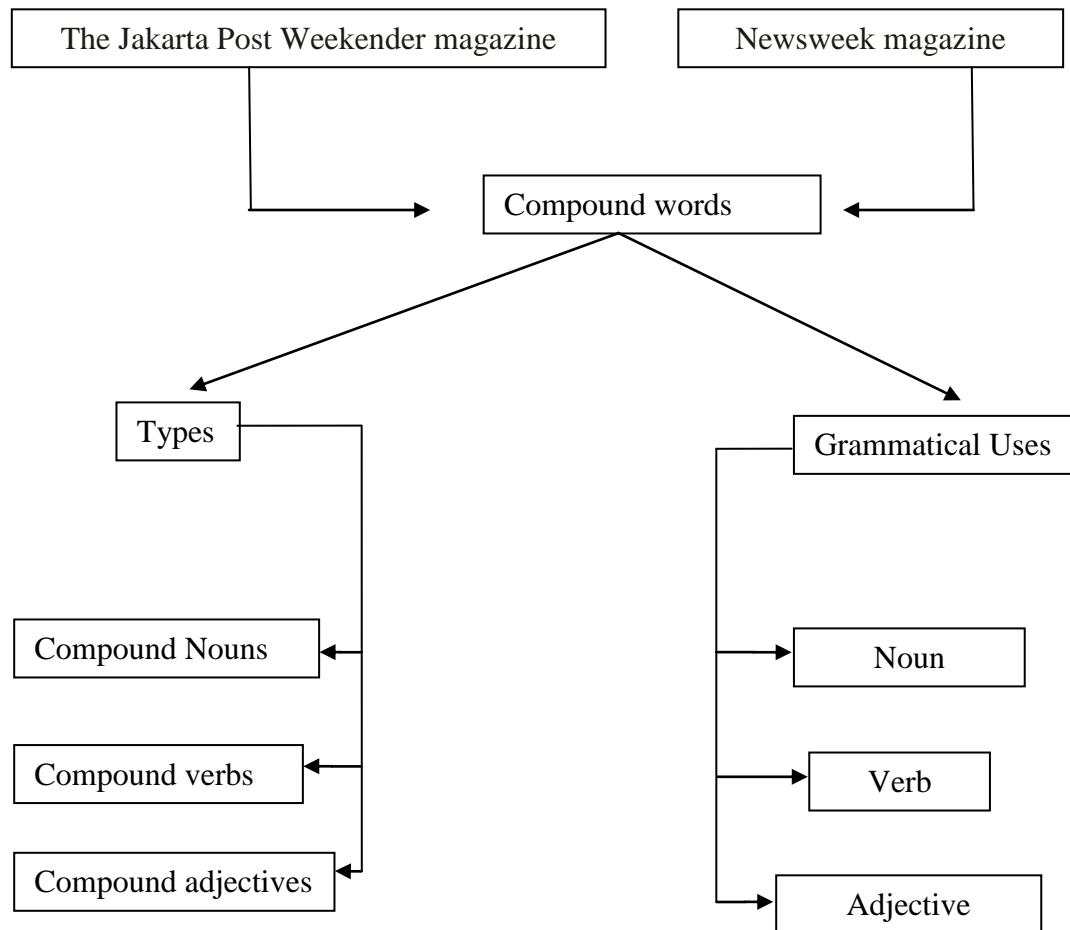
On the other research, Waspada (2005) analyzed the forms and the functions of compound words as found in the novel *A Ghost At Noon by Alberto Moravia*. The forms of compound words found by Waspada were compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. After that, she also analyzed the functions of the compound words in the novel *A Ghost At Noon by Alberto moravia*. The forms of compound words above had the function as modifiers, such as; noun, verb, and adjective modifiers and to find out the functions of each forms of compound words, then they can be seen from the position of compound words in the sentences of the novel.

The previous researchers were quite the same with this research since the research had been studied about the forms of compound words, the meaning of compounds, and the differences between compound words and phrases. However, there was still a difference between this research and the previous ones. This research found out the comparison of types and grammatical uses in The Jakarta Post Weekender and Newsweek Magazines.

2.5 The Conceptual Framework

This research is going to analyzed the types and grammatical uses of compound words. the researcher is going to read the Jakarta Post Weekender and Newsweek magazine and analyzed the compound words found in those magazines.

The schema would be drawn the process of the research as the following:



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Compound words is a combination of two or more words that has a single meaning. Compound words has several types, they are: compound nouns, compound verb, and compound adjectives. Each of the types have several forms where the forms have the same pattern in each types of compound. To differentiate it by using grammatical use that makes the words easily to put in each types and pattern.

In this research the reseacher would like to find the frequencies of each types of compound words from each pattern. This research finds that there are many types of compound nouns, compound adjectives and compound verbs that is used in Newsweek and Weekender magazine. From the magazine the most types that occur is compound noun by the formulation of noun + noun. This formula occurs 96 times both in Newsweek and Weekender magazine. Next types that mostly occurs is still compound noun by the formulation of adjective + noun which occurs 27 times in those magazines. The last types that mostly occurs is compound adjective by the formulation of adjective + noun that occurs 28 times in Newsweek and Weekender magazines.

The last point that found in this research is the grammatical use. The grammatical use that mostly came is the noun modifier. Noun modifier occurs in the

most types of compound nouns, compound verbs and compound adjectives. Noun modifier indicates the words that forms compound words as noun.

5.2 Suggestion

The research can be contribution for next researcher who is interested in researching about compound words. the researcher can also give to morphology, syntax, and semantics. After observing the subject in analyzing the forms of compound words the researcher found that compound nouns by the formation of noun + noun mostly appears in Newsweek and Weekender magazine. The grammatical use that found by the researcher is noun modifier that mostly appears in all types of compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs.

The researcher suggests to the next reseach about compound words, it can be analized from the semantic aspect which observes about the meaning of compound words. The meaning of each compound words in semantic are more speciallized to observe. Researching compound words in semantic field can show more details about compound words if it compares to phrase.

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