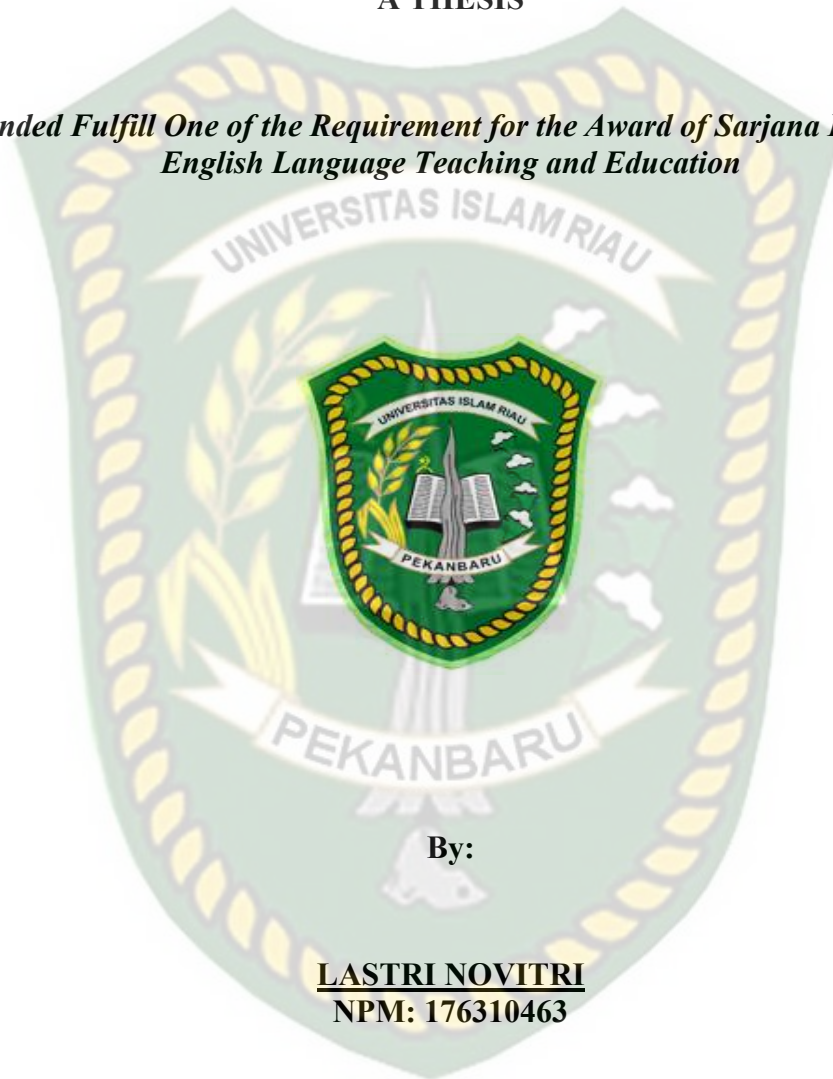


**AN ANALYSIS COMPOUND WORDS FOUND IN THE POLITICAL
ISSUES NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER**

A THESIS

*Intended Fulfill One of the Requirement for the Award of Sarjana Degree in
English Language Teaching and Education*



By:

LASTRI NOVITRI
NPM: 176310463

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

PEKANBARU

2021


THESIS APPROVAL

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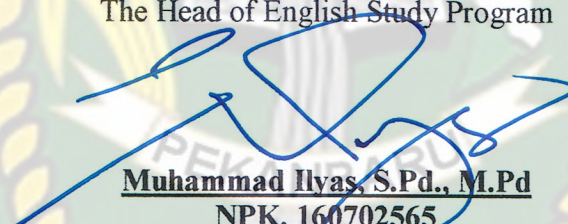
AN ANALYSIS COMPOUND WORD FOUND IN THE POLITICAL ISSUES
NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER

Name : Latri Novitri
Index Number : 176310463
Study Program : Teacher Training and Education

Advisor


Shalawati, S.Pd.I., M.A. TESOL
NIDN. 1023027904

The Head of English Study Program


Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd
NPK. 160702565
NIDN. 1021068802

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, August 19th 2021

The Vice Dean of Academic



Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed
NIDN. 100506820

THESIS

AN ANALYSIS COMPOUND WORD FOUND IN THE POLITICAL ISSUES
NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER

Name : Lastri Novitri
Index Number : 176310463
Study Program : Teacher Training and Education

THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED

Thursday, August 19th 2021

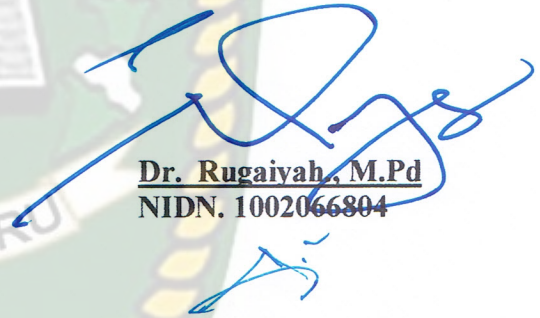
THE EXAMINER COMMITTEE

Head Advisor



Shalawati, S.Pd.I., M.A. TESOL
NIDN. 1023027904

Examiners



Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd
NIDN. 1002066804

Arimuliani Ahmad, S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 1010117003

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, August 19th 2021

The Vice Dean of Academic



Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed
NIDN. 10050682

LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor hereby notifies that:

Name : Lastri Novitri
Index Number : 176310463
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education
Study Program : English Language Education
Advisor : Shalawati., S.Pd.I.,MA. TESOL

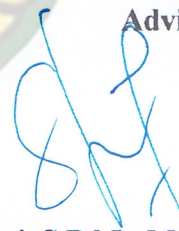
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Pekanbaru, August 19th 2021

Advisor



Shalawati, S.Pd.I., M.A. TESOL
NIDN. 1023027904



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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

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 Telp. +62 761 674674 Fax. +62 761 674834 Website: www.uir.ac.id Email: info@uir.ac.id

KARTU BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR
SEMESTER GENAP TA 2020/2021

NPM : 176310463
 Nama Mahasiswa : LASTRI NOVITRI
 Dosen Pembimbing : 1. SALAWATI S.Pdi., M.A TESOL 2. SALAWATI S.Pdi., M.A TESOL
 Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
 Judul Tugas Akhir : Analisis Penggabungan Kata yang Ditemukan Dalam Berita Politik pada Koran Online Jakarta Pos
 Judul Tugas Akhir (Bahasa Inggris) : An Analysis Compound Words Found in the Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper
 Lembar Ke :

NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
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2	Selasa, 16 Februari 2021	Profread Chapter I, II	Revisi background and research problem and theoritical by expert	
3	Jum'at, 26 Februari 2021	Revised Chapter I, II	Ok	
4	Selasa, 02 Maret 2021	Approved to Join Proposal Seminar	Ok	
5	Kamis, 18 Maret 2021	Join to Proposal Examination	Allowed to join proposal examiner	
6	Senin, 05 Juli 2021	Profread Chapter III, IV	Add the some information on chapter III and IV	
7	Kamis, 08 Juli 2021	Approved to Join Thesis Examination	Allowed to join thesis examiner	
8	Kamis, 19 Agustus 2021	Join the Thesis Examination	Ok	

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(Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed)



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Telp. +62 761 674674 FaXL. +62 761 674834 Website: www.uir.ac.id Email: edufac.fkip@uir.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PLAGIAT

Nomor: 053/SKBP -PBIng-FKIP/UIR/VIII/2021

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Islam Riau menerangkan bahwa:

Nama	:	Lastri Novitri
NPM	:	17 631 0463
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (S1)
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Ketua Program Studi


Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN 1021068802

PROGRAM STUDY PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

Nama Mahasiswa : Lastri Novitri

NPM : 176310463

DAFTAR PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

No	Perbaikan	Halaman
1.	The instrument is replaced with documentation techniques, newspapers, Jakarta Post, by stating the date and month of publication	10
2.	The statement in the data analysis is made like the data description in chapter III	10
3.	Reference space are reduced and created using Mendeley	111
4.	Occurrences replaced with frequency	11, 27, 29, 86

Pekanbaru, 19 Agustus 2021
(Dosen Penguji)



Arimuliani Ahmad., S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 1010117003

DECLARATION

The undersigned researcher:

Name : Lastri Novitri
Index Number : 176310463
Place/ date of birth : Muara Dilam/ 25 October 1998
Study Program : English Language Education (S1)
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (directly or indirectly), which were taken from various sources and mentioned scientifically. The researcher is responsible for the data and fact provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, August 19th 2021

The Researcher



LASTRI NOVITRI
NPM. 176310463

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillah rabbil 'alamin, I would like to thank Allah SWT who has given me the chances and opportunity to finish this thesis in pandemic era.

Researcher faced some obstacles at process completing this thesis; one of my obstacles is virus corona. Virus corona make all school closed and it is thus impossible for researcher finish this thesis without any help from the following people, for the valuable guidance, correction, suggestion, advice, and support when researcher feel down it was surprise for all people around the researcher to complete and finish this thesis of any assistance of the following people. Therefore, I want to thanks:

1. Dra. Hj. Sri Amnah S.Pd., M.Si, the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty and all staffs of Islamic University of Riau, who always answer all question from the researcher.
2. Muhammad Ilyas S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni S.Pd., M.Pd., as the Secretary of English Language Education who gave support and permission to write and allowed this thesis until examination.
3. Shalawati S.PdI., MA. TESOL as the supervisor who always encouraged me to complete my obligations in this thesis. Thank you for your advice,

criticism, support, time, dedication, guidance and all idea in completing this thesis.

4. For my examiners at examination Dr. Rugaiyah. M.Pd, Arimuliani Ahmad S.Pd., M.pd. who always give me a chance for make this thesis be better. All lecturers in English Language Education of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of UIR who gave me so many lessons and experience during this course.
5. My beloved parents, Edison and Jusniar who have given me support in moral and material all the time after finishing academic year in UIR Pekanbaru, thank you for the prays, loves, effort and who always believe in me and always say that quickly please and make us pound of you.. Hopefully, I will do my best at this thesis and after my graduate.
6. The researcher would like to say to her siblings, Eka Fitri S.Pd and Jefri Novraliza, Leo Agus Saputra S.T and Mariani, and my nephew Alfi Sakhi Zaidan and Qhaira Putri Novraliza for the give me support and energy.
7. The researcher would like to say thanks for all friends-in arms, namely: Faizal Almaris, I Made Bayu Dwi Anggara S.Pd, Hersalina S.Pd, Sri Rahayu S.Pd, Ulandari S.Pd, Arisa Santika soon S.Pd also has provided support and assistance in the writing of this thesis and to all member of D class 2017 English, who accompany and help the author better in collecting data, the ups and downs in completing this thesis.

Eventually, I realize that the thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the constructive criticism and corrections from the examiners will be highly appreciated.

Pekanbaru, August 2021

The researcher

LASTRI NOVITRI
NPM: 176310463



ABSTRACT

Lastri Novitri. 2021. An Analysis Compound Words Found in the Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. Thesis. Pekanbaru: English Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau.

This research focuses of compound words found in Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. The qualitative descriptive research is purposed in describing the types and the meaning of compound words.

The researcher analyzes the formations of compound words with morphology theory to know the internal structures of compound words. There are three types of compound words. Those are compound nouns, compound adjective, and compound verbs. A morphological analysis is used by the researcher to analyze the compound words, classify the types and the meaning of compound words.

The researcher found 100 compound words in political newspaper. About 76 of them are compound noun, 24 of them are compound adjective, and compound verbs are not found in Political Newspaper.

Key words: *morphology, compound words, compounding.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistic is a scientific study of language. Linguistic is a study and how to construct and produce the language. Furthermore, it has several elements that linguistic should be focused on, those are *phonetic, phonology, morphology, and discourse analysis*.

Morphology is a sub discipline of linguistic that deals with such pattern, Booij, (2007:3). According to Haspelmath in Yastanti, (2018) morphology is the study of the form and meaning of words. This research studies the relationship from one word to another. So, it can be concluded that words can form naturally due to the habits of the environment and time. This study discusses the words that are made through the process of word formation and word combining. Talking about a term called word, it is well known as a unit in language that has meaning and consists of one or more morpheme. A word is sometimes placed in a hierarchy of grammatical constituents, above the morpheme level and below the phrase level.

A word can be grammatically simple and complex. A simple word is a word which consists of one morpheme that has meaning. Whereas, complex word is a word which structurally can be divided into smaller parts and still has a meaning for each. New words are born naturally due to habits, environment and

changing time. This study discusses about words created by the process of word formation, specifically compounding.

Compounding is a process of bringing together two or more words into one process of combining of lexical categories (N, V, Adj, or Prep) to create a larger word and the results meaning in new/different form of it is elements. These are the examples of compound word:

1. =>*radio* + *active* = *radioactive*
=>N + Adj = Adj

The meaning of *radio* is the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves of radio frequency, especially those carrying sound messages. The meaning of *active* is having a power of acting.

2. => *foot* + *Ball* = *football*
=>N + N = N

The meaning of *foot* is one of the organs that are used for locomotion. The meaning of *ball* is a solid or hollow sphere. When both of the words are united to form *football*, the meaning become a sport played on foot in which the teams attempt to get ball into a goal or a zone defended by the other team.

As language learners, compound word must be something hard to understand because most of the times word classes of can be so much different from its roots.

There are several factors that may be caused this problem such as word definition. Identifying the meaning relationship, categorize the word, and finding its occupation. On the other hand, the use of compound word in English texts is countless. The misused of compound word in their writing or speaking product lead to a very fatal mistakes. Through learning how the meaning of each morpheme contributes to the meaning of the compound word, students can develop an important word-attack strategy, increase their word-building skills, build vocabulary, reinforce spelling skills, and develop reading fluency.

This research studies about compound words found in online political newspapers. The reason why this political newspaper is used as a source of data is because this newspaper is considered one of the most widely read mass media to get information about what is happening both nationally and internationally. That is the reason why a political newspaper was chosen as it is data source.

The researcher also believes that political newspapers are a good source of data to get compound words. In addition, the online version was chosen because technology is currently advancing so that more people like to choose to read newspapers online because it is more practical and relaxed. This online news can also be accessed through the website of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper online anywhere and anytime.

Besides that, reading most of online newspapers is also free of charge compared to reading newspapers that people have to buy. In this study, another reason why the *Jakarta Post* is used as the data source is because the *Jakarta Post* is an internationally newspaper that is already in English. In addition, native English speakers are adept at modifying words so that the newspaper is rich in source of compound word, especially compound word.

One of the purposes of this research is actually to tell the reader that the compound word exists in any kind of English text, no matter just a light text or even hard text. So for that, the researcher chose political news published in the Jakarta post newspaper as the target of this research analysis because it is well known news and is always in the interest of greatest writers. Another reason is, this political news uses a number of compound words to support this research.

As referenced by the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing a research entitled “AN ANALYSIS ON COMPOUND WORD FOUND IN THE POLITICAL ISSUES NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER”. Hopefully this research becomes a meaningful source to increase knowledge about compound words and increase people’s awareness of compound words.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this study, the researcher found problems such as many people have difficulty understanding and identifying compound words. Because the word class of compound words can be very different from their original meaning.

1.3 Focus of the Problem

Based on the identification of the research, this research is focused on analyzing the types and meaning compound words in the political issues news of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper.

1.4 The Question of Research

Based on the background of the study above, this study is aimed to answer the following questions below:

1. What are the types of compound words found in political issues of The Jakarta Post online Newspaper?
2. What are the meanings of compound words found in Political issues of The Jakarta Post Newspaper?

1.5 The Objective of Research

George Yule (2006) states that there are various word formation processes that may occur in one word, one of which is compounding. Some words in a newspaper

have a single word which is actually two words combined into one word, which is called compound word.

So, this research aims to explain the process of compound words found in the political issues news of the Jakarta Post online newspaper, describing the type and meaning of the compound word which occurs to each terms.

1.6 The Significant of Research

There are some benefits that the researcher can obtain from this study. There are two kinds of the significance of the research, theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical

This research helps in learning one subject in morphology, the compound word. It is also expected to enrich previous research which discusses about the process, type and meaning of compound words. It also helps in understanding the compound words on political issues news of the *Jakarta Post online newspaper*.

2. Practical

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the readers, and future researcher. The research can give the beneficial information to the readers about the creation of new words. And this research can also give the information for those who want to increase their English especially in vocabulary. Teachers can also use this research as the references to teach their students. The last, this research can be the

previous research for the future researchers who are interested in doing the same field of research.

1.7 Assumption of the research

“There is wide range from compound words found in political issues news of the Jakarta Post online newspaper”.

1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

Some specific terms will be used in the research. In order to build a better understanding and get the same point of view during the research, the researcher wants to represent some definition of terms that are used in this research in this section. The study of word formation, internal structure of word, and the rules words are formed.

1. Compound word

Compound word is a word consists of two or more word which is grammatically different with its roots. The combination of two words or more which are very closely related, so that after being combined, it forms a unity and produced new meaning. Raharjo, (1983:159).

2. Media mass

Media mass is a delivery message channel from the sender (communicator) to the receiver (communicant) that is relatively unrestricted and heterogeneous. The receiver from the media mass is called public (audience), Muis in ISKI,(2001 :55).

3. The Jakarta post newspaper

Jakarta post newspaper is a daily English newspaper in Indonesian that contains several kinds of news such as national, issue, politics, economics, sports, education, and business.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some theories to review the related literature in order to strengthen the research itself.

According to Srijono (2010:53), compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories *noun, verb, adjective, or preposition*. To create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new or different from its elements.

According to Jackson (2000:81), a compound word consists of two roots, and one of the elements is complex. A compound includes two simplest types of compounds. They also lead mostly in the language. To give a concept of the extent to which these compound words can dominate in the English language, we've some preliminary lists of common sense is created is created.

According to Booij (2012), compound word is word formation that consists of two lexemes (base word). Booij does not mention *word* can be done by derivation or inflection while compound words are usually described as root words to distinguish compound words from word phrases.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Method of the Research

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Bagon and Taylor (2000) qualitative methodology is a research procedure that bears descriptive data either written and oral expression of people or their behavior. Therefore, the data collected are in words, sentences or pictures at all. The design in called descriptive qualitative because it is natural base, more focusing on process than result, analytic-inductive, descriptive and its scheme is temporal Moeleong, (2003).

1.10.2 Source of the Data

The data in this research is all of the compound word in the political issues news on the Jakarta post online newspaper. This newspaper was first published since April 25, 1983 in Jakarta. The Jakarta post is one Indonesia daily that speaks English. Jakarta post also has an online edition that contains news from newspaper and other news.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The instrument which used in this research is documentation technique and political newspaper, Especially the Jakarta post. The newspaper published on April-July.

1.10.4 Data Collecting Technique

In collecting the data the researcher uses documentation technique and the steps were downloading Jakarta post newspaper from the internet, reading online of the Jakarta post newspaper, and analysis the online newspaper of the Jakarta post newspaper.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the analysis conducts to the types, the formations and the meaning of compound words. The researcher analyzed the compound words in the political issues news of the Jakarta post. The researcher also presents the table of distributions of endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound. In order to answers the first research question.

Table 1.1
The Distribution of Compound Words

Types of Compound	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun		
Adjective		
Verb		

Then, the researcher also presents the tables of distributions of each kind of compound word which is formed by several lexical categories. For the example, here is the table of distribution of compound nouns formation.

Table 1.2
The Distribution of Compound Nouns Formation

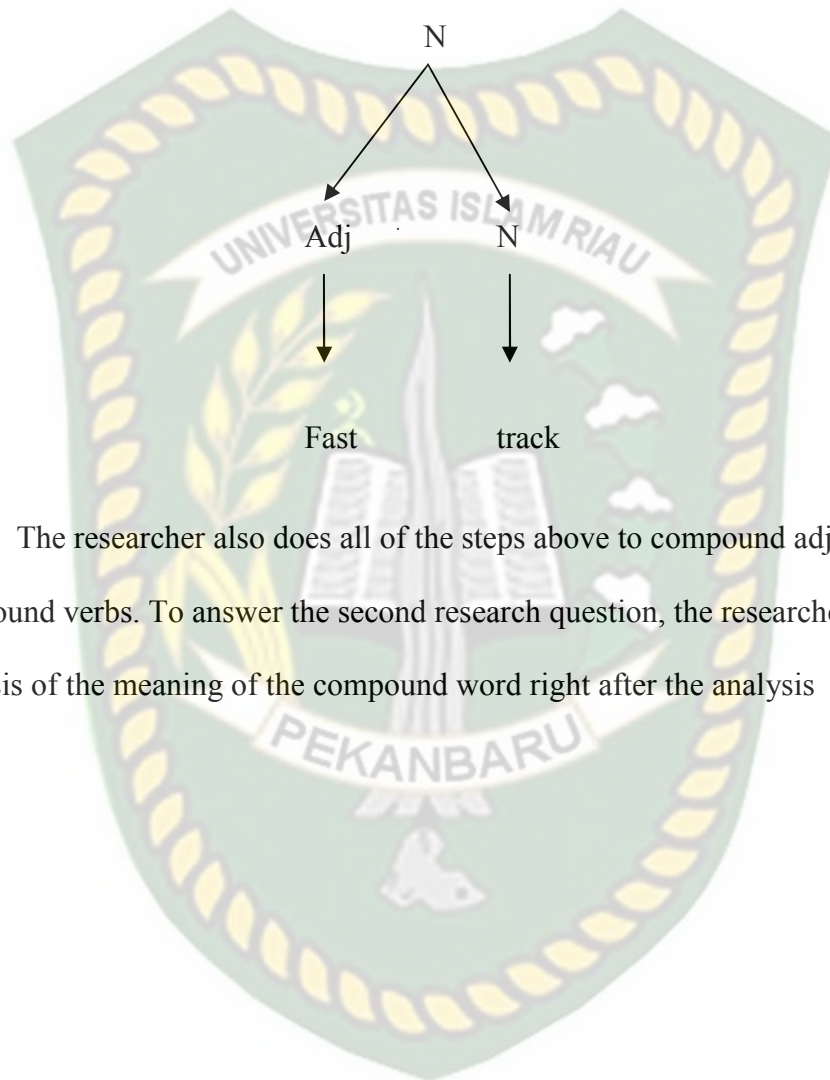
Process of Compound	Frequency	Percentage
Noun + Noun		
Noun + Verb		
Verb + Verb		
Adjective + Noun		
Total		

In the analysis of compound nouns, the researcher also presents the tree diagram of compound words to depict the internal structures of compound words.

Here is the example of the tree diagram:

Diagram 1.10.5

Internal Structures of Compound Word



The researcher also does all of the steps above to compound adjectives and compound verbs. To answer the second research question, the researcher give a the analysis of the meaning of the compound word right after the analysis

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theories

2.2 Morphology

Many experts explain and describe about morphology, some of them are Katamba and Yule. According to Katamba (1993:19), morphology is a science that studies the structure of words. Meanwhile, Yule (1985:67), identify of morphology as the study of the basic element of a language and the element is called a morpheme. In the same way as Yule, Katamba (1993:19) explains morphology is the study of linguistic language that studies about morphemes.

Morphology is part of linguistics, which is the study of morphemes. Furthermore, morphology studies and analyzes the structure of word form. Another definition came from Nida, she explains that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. From some opinions of experts, it can be concluded that morphology is a linguistic science that deals with the process of forming word formation. By morphology, the main purpose in this study is to analyze the internal structure of words which are formed each other. So, the discussion in morphology is in the morphemes.

The definition of morpheme is the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology. Morpheme is the smallest unit found in meaningful language. There are

two kinds of morphemes, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morpheme is categorized as a free morpheme. If it can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase, for example, *in*, *but*, *do*, *stay*, and *blend*. Those morphemes can stand alone independently. Those morphemes do not need to be attached with other morphemes.

The second classification is bound morpheme which is a morpheme that should be attached to another morpheme. This kind of morpheme is usually the affixes, for example, *ed*, *er*, *ing*, and *s*. Those kinds of morphemes cannot stand alone. They need another morphemes to be attached those morphemes are combined each other to make a new word. The process of combining the elements to make a new word is usually termed as word formation process. There are several kinds of word formation process, for example affixation, blending, clipping, borrowing, and compounding Akmajian (2001:32). This research focuses on a process word formation and combining of words contained in linguistics.

2.3 Compound

Compound is a part of word formation process. Compounding is a process of combining some lexical categories *nouns*, *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *prepositions* O'Grady, (1996:26). In another definition, compound word is the combination of lexemes into larger words Scalise (2010:5). For example in the compound word is *public policy*. *Public policy* is from the word of *public* as a noun and *policy* as a noun. Those are combined into the new word of *public policy* which has the new meaning.

Compound word has the rightmost morpheme which is usually termed as head Fromkin (2009:61). The role of head as the rightmost morpheme is to determine the category of entire word. For example, *address book* is noun compound. *Address books* are called nouns because their rightmost morpheme *book* is a noun. Then, *capital-intensive* is an adjective compound. *Capital-intensive* has the rightmost morpheme intensive which is an adjective. The last is *Overachieve* as a compound verb. The head is also used to identify the broad meaning of compound.

Fromkin, Blair and Collins (1999:81) state that there are three kinds in spelling compound word:

1. Open Compound Word

Open compound word to write down the constituent word elements separately or this kind compound word is spelled with a space between the two words as *living room*, *school bus*, and *high school*. Some open compound words are a combination of nouns (verbs) and adjectives which form a new word. The compound word will look similar to the modified or described noun by the adjective. The way to tell the differences is by looking at the meaning of the word combination, which is if the construction gives birth to a new word then it is a compound word.

2. Closed Compound Word

Closed compound word is a combination of word is a combination of words written together or is not separate. The most common example we encounter is *handphone*. In fact, the word *handphone* is a combination of the words *hand* and *phone* which then forms a new word with a new meaning, *handphone*. And generally closed compound words only consist of two words.

3. Hyphenated

The last type of compound word is hyphenated. Where a hyphen (-) is used to combine different words. Hyphenated compound words can consist of more than two words. For examples: *Cigarette-case, egg-up, and self-confidence*.

The shape of the hyphenated compound word can also change depending on its placement. For example, the adjective compound still uses the hyphen (-) if it modifies a noun. If it changes positions, the hyphen is replaced with a space.

Based on McCarthy's theory, there are three kinds of compound, compound *nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs* (McCarthy, 2002:60). Those are as follow:

Table 2.1
The differences between of compound and non compound

Compound word	Non compound
Drop kicked <u>e</u> d	Dropped <u>e</u> d kick
Friday night <u>s</u>	Friday <u>s</u> night

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

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

2.3.1 Compound Noun

According McCharty (2001:28), compound noun is also defined as a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a noun. The noun compound can be formed from several combinations of lexical categories. The researcher focuses on the compound words formations of noun + noun, verb + noun, noun + verb, verb + verb, Adjective + noun, particle + noun, adverb + noun, verb +

particle, phrase compounds. This classification of compound word has nine forms in classifying the compounds according to the parts of speech of its constituent.

All forms of compound equations for example nouns indicate the type of the word, for example, like *a laser printer* is a kind of printer. It has some similarities with nouns and denotes the subclass of reference the *laser head* is a kind of printer, *a book cover* is similar to the *cover*, and a *letter head* is the *head* of a letter. We can call it a compound because it has a semantic *head* inside the compound. This is the reason why it is called an endocentric compounds.

According to Katamba (1993:311), the most compound in English are endocentric, they have a head. In such compound, normally the head element appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word. Endocentric compounds semantically specify the sub-grouping in the class of entities that the head. There are the examples with the head is underlined, a *schoolboy* is a kind of a boy and *bedroom* is a kind of *room*. The examples of compound word formations with several lexical categories. Those are as follow:

Table 2.2
The Formation of Compound Nouns

The Lexical Categories	Examples
Noun + Noun	Bus stop
Noun + Verb	Nosebleed
Verb + Verb	Make-believe
Adjective + Noun	Fast-food
Particle + Noun	Down-town
Adverb + Noun	New generation
Verb + Particle	Drop-out

2.3.2 Compound Adjective

Compound adjective are formed by several different patterns. The compound adjective is formed by several lexical categories Beuer (2004:209). Compound adjectives are usually written in a hyphen, for example, *well-dressed*, *never-ending*, and *shocking- pink*. There are twelve process of forming the compounds adjectives. Those are Noun + Adjective, verb + adjective, adjective + adjective, adverb + adjective, particle + adjective, noun + noun, verb + noun, adjective + noun, particle + noun, verb + verb, adjective + verb, verb + particle. This is an example of compound adjective formation presented by the researcher presents in the table below:

Table 2.3
The Formation of Compound Adjectives

The Lexical Categories	Examples
Noun + Adjective	Cary-carrying
Verb + adjective	Fail safe
Adjective + adjective	Open-ended
Adverb + adjective	Cross-modal
Particle + adjective	Over-qualified
Noun + noun	Coffee-table
Verb + noun	Roll-neck
Adjective + noun	Blue-collar
Particle + noun	In-depth
Verb + verb	Make-believe
Adjective + verb	High-rise
Verb + particle	Tow-away

In this study, the researcher only focuses on one formation of compound adjectives. The formation is Adverb + Adjective. The first example of formation of Adverb + Adjective is *counter* (Adverb) is combined with *intuitive* (Adjective), and then it becomes *counterintuitive* (Adjective). Secondly is *over-qualified* (Adjective) which comes from *over* (Adverb) and *qualified* (Adjective). Lastly is *uptight* (Adjective) which is the combination of *up* (Adverb) and *tight* (Adjective).

2.3.3 Compound verb

According to Adam (1973:57), the majority of compound verbs in English are not formed by putting two lexemes together to form a new verb, but by back-formation or conversion from compound nouns, for the back formation, the example is *trickle-irrigate* is from the back formation of *trickle-irrigation*.

Compound verbs are formed under several different lexical categories. Those are noun + verb, adjective + verb, particle + verb, adjective + noun. Bauer (2004:207). Here are the researcher presents the examples of compound verbs which are formed by several lexical categories. Those are as follow:

Table 2.4
The Formation of Compound Verb

The lexical categories	Examples
Noun + verb	Sky-dive
Adjective + verb	Fine-tune
Particle + verb	Overbook
Adjective + noun	Brown-bag

2.4 Semantics

According to Griffiths (2006: 1), semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. He defines semantics as research on the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences is different from

pragmatics which only connects language and its context. Similar to Griffiths, Borg (2006:19) states that a semantic theory is interested in sentence meaning and not speaker meaning. This study deals with the meaning of the linguistics unit from the smallest one which is morphemes, then it is followed by words, phrases, and sentences.

There are several subfields in semantics study. Those are lexical semantics and phrasal or sentential semantics. Lexical semantics is a subfield of semantics which concerns with the meaning of word. However, phrase or sentential larger than the word. This research focuses on compound word formation.

2.4.1 Lexical Semantic

The purpose of this study is to find the meaning of the word, the analysis in lexical semantics is not only for the words but also including subcategories which are affixes, phrases, and compound words Cruse(1986:20).Lexical semantics is a way of identifying how the meaning of lexical units correlates with the structure of language. It includes the compound words which are formed and attached by several lexical units.

2.5 Compound Word Meaning

Compound word meaning does not always be predicted from its parts. For example, *white house*, *white house* is not always white because the meaning of *white house* is actually the official residence of the US presidents in Washington DC.

Meanwhile, the meaning of *white house* is a *house* which is painted with *white* color. In this study, the researcher focuses on identifying the meaning of compound words by its parts. There are several types of compound words meanings. Those are:

2.5.1 Endocentric Compound

Endocentric compound is a compound which the meaning can be denoted by its head O’Grady (2005:125). So, the meaning of the word can be identified by look up to the head of the word. Below examples of endocentric compound words:

Table 2.5
The Examples of Endocentric Compound Words

Example	Meaning
Air field	A field where airplanes land
Air hose	A hose that carries air
Airplane	A conveyance that travels through the air

From the examples above, it can be seen that the headwords of the endocentric compounds are on the right. Katamba (1993) “say it has been recognized for a long time that that most English compounds are endocentric, with the head normally is located on the right” (p.305). It means that the words are considered endocentric when the first word serves as the modifier of the second word or the head which specifies the meaning of the head more precisely.

2.5.2 Exocentric Compound

Compounds may be termed exocentric when the meaning is not consistent from its parts. Exocentric compound is a compound which the meaning does not follow from its parts meaning O’Grady (2005:125). In exocentric compound, the interesting fact is that it can use an irregular plural marker, or plural suffix *-s* in the headword O’Grady (1996).

Table 2.6
The Examples of Exocentric Compounds Words

Examples	Meaning
Big foots	Members of an extinct tiger species
Maple Leafs	Toronto’s National Hockey League team
Walkmans	A type of portable audio cassette player

2.5.3 Copulative compound

Copulative compound is a type of compound which denotes an entity made up of the various parts listed in the form, Bauer (2003:327). So, copulative compound words are formed when two or more words which have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. This means that in order to form a copulative compound, two nouns must be able to be connected by *and* and they are joined together. In English, there are not so many copulative compound words since the productivity of the process is limited. There are a few examples of English

copulative compound words, such as *bittersweet*, *sleepwalk*, *player-manager*, *father-daughter*, *mother-son*.

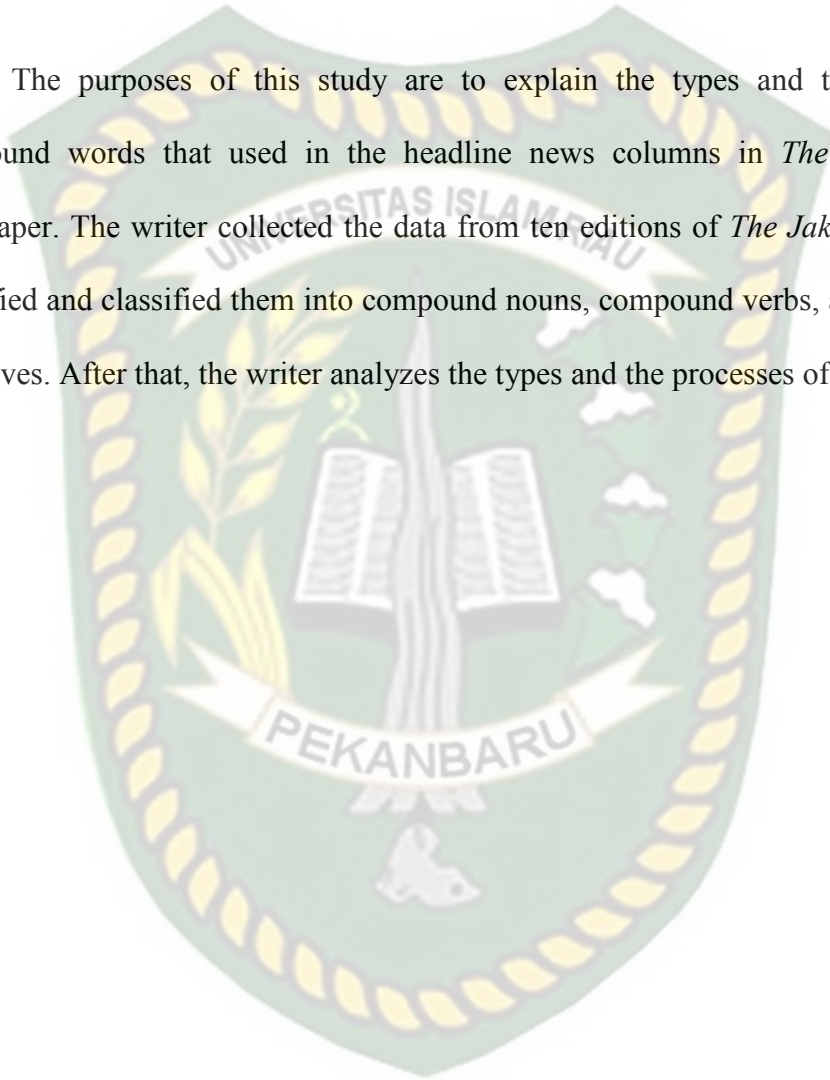
So far, the research about compound words formation commonly takes the data from the novels, short stories, and poetries. Furthermore, the research that takes the data the scientific source, such as newspaper, is still less. That is why writer is interested in analyzing the compound words formation used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

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

In addition, headline news contexts are the most important news in every edition of this newspaper. Sometimes it tells about disaster, politics, economy, and other topics. Hence, the writer tries to find the compound words formation to be analyzed its process of forming, types, and also meaning as the object of this paper.

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

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



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis about compound words found in the Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. The table below shows the distribution of compound words. There are three types of compound words which are compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

1. Types of compound word

Table 3.1
The Distribution of Compound Words

Types of Compound Words	Frequency	Percentage
Compound Noun	76	76%
Compound adjective	24	24%
Total	100	100%

The table shows the total occurrences and percentage of the compound words found in the data source. From the total 100 compound words, compound nouns appear most often in the news followed by compound adjectives. In the news,

compound nouns appear seventy six times, with a percentage of 76%. Compound adjectives appear twenty four times, with a percentage of 24%.

However, a compound verb related to political does not found in the news. The table above shows that compound noun is the dominant types of a compound word found in the political of The Jakarta Post newspaper.

3.2 Data Analysis

In doing the analysis, the researcher used of English dictionary which is *Oxford Dictionary of English* to find the information about the part of speech and the meaning of every words or terms found in the Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. It is an Android-based application that the researcher downloaded on *Play store*.

3.2.1 Compound Noun

The pattern of compound noun is any root + noun. The second root must be a noun while the first root may be a noun, a verb, or an adjective. Compound is a fixed expression which is made up of more than one word and function as a noun McCharty, (2001:28). There are four formations of compound noun that the researcher focused and found in Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. Those are Noun + Noun, Noun + Verb, Verb + Verb, and the last one is Adjective + Noun. The researcher would give the information about the

distributions of compound noun formation of lexical categories by showing the table below.

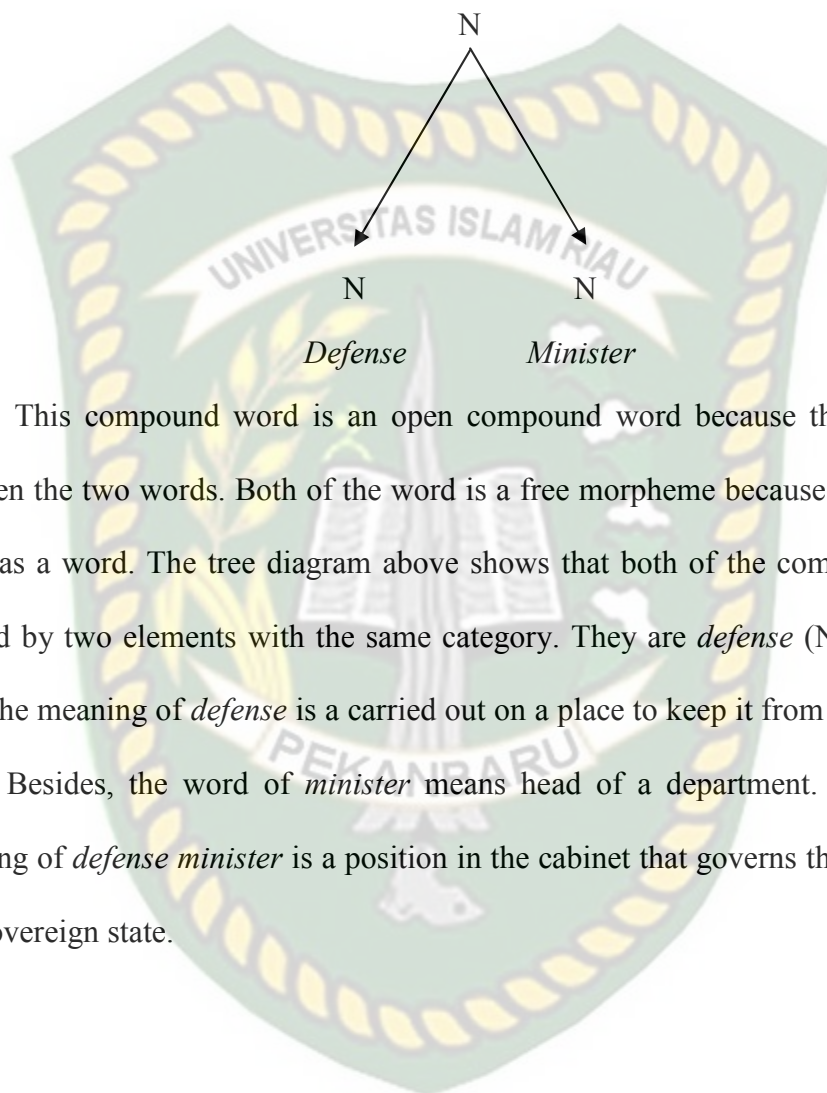
Table 3.2
The Distributions of Compound Noun Formation

Lexical Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Noun + Noun	57	75%
Noun + Verb	11	14,5%
Verb + Verb	4	5,3%
Adjective + Noun	4	5,3%
Total	76	100%

The table shows that the most frequent formation of compound noun is Noun + Noun. It has 57 of occurrences or about 75%. Then, it is followed by Noun + Noun in the second place with 11 of occurrences is Noun + Verb. It has about 14,5% from the total occurrences. The third place with 4 of occurrences is Verb + Verb. It has about 5,3 % from the total occurrences. The last formation with only 4 of occurrences is Adjective + Noun. It only has 5,3% from total occurrences.

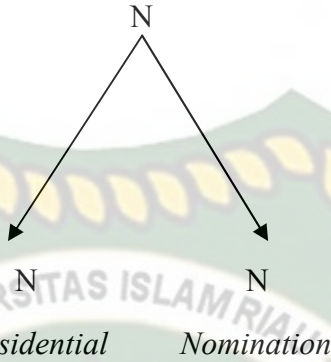
3.2.1.1 Noun + Noun

1. *Defense minister*



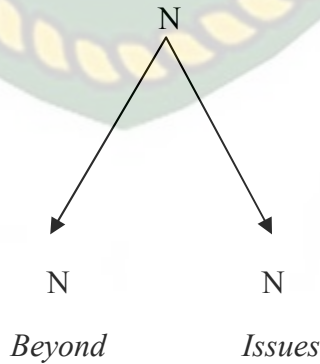
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. Both of the word is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *defense* (N) and *minister* (N). The meaning of *defense* is a carried out on a place to keep it from being taken by other. Besides, the word of *minister* means head of a department. Therefore, the meaning of *defense minister* is a position in the cabinet that governs the armed forces of a sovereign state.

2. *Presidential nomination*



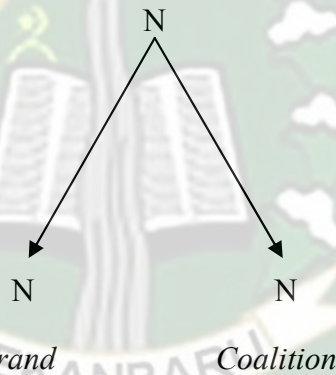
There are two elements found in this compound word. Both of the word is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The word *presidential* is a noun. And the word *nomination* is a noun. The meaning of *presidential* is head of institution or company. However, the meaning of *nomination* is a process carried out by someone to get a position in a region. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *presidential nomination* is a process to get a position in an institution or party.

3. *Beyond issues*



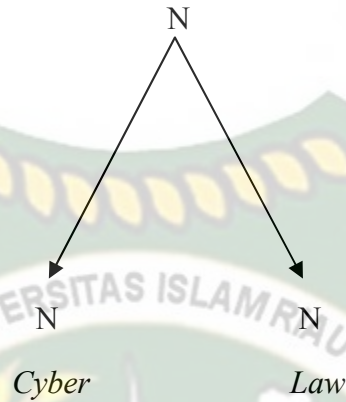
This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two elements with the same category. The first word is *beyond* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme. The second word *issues* is a noun belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has same meaning. The meaning of *beyond* is an area that is not part of that thing. Therefore, the meaning of *issues* is a something that must be solved or a way out.

4. *Grand coalition*



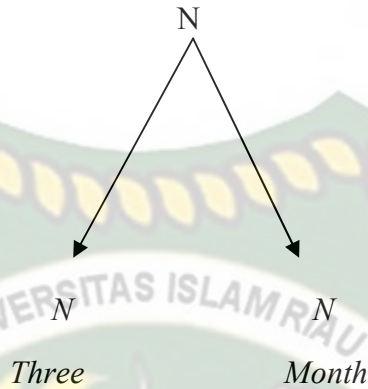
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *grand* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *coalition* is a noun. The meaning of *grand* is another word for big which means noble or someone who is most respected. Then, the meaning of *coalition* is a partnership between several parties to gain an excess of votes in parliament. If the two words *grand* and *coalition* are combined, the meaning will remain the same.

5. *Cyber law*



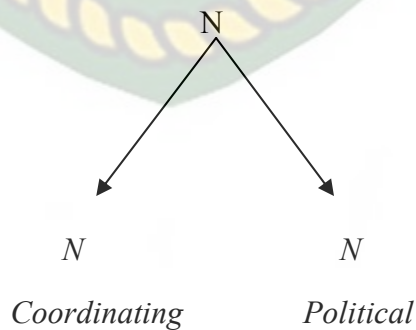
This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *cyber* (N) and *law* (N). Both of them are free morpheme. The meaning of *cyber* is namely electronic media in computer networks that are widely used for one way and reciprocal online communication purpose. Besides, the word *law* means a regulation or custom that is officially considered binding which is confirmed by the ruler or government. Therefore, the meaning of *cyber law* is a legal aspect whose scope includes every aspect related to individuals or legal subjects who use and utilize internet technology starting when they start online and enter cyberspace.

6. *Three-month*



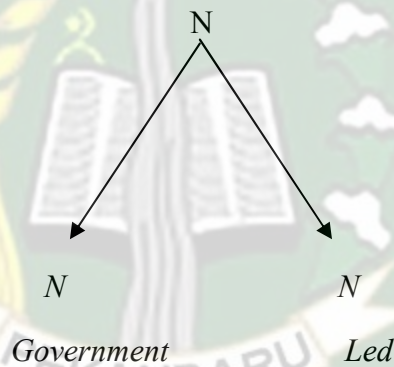
The word *three-month* is formed by the word *three*, a noun, combined with *month* which is also a noun. Both of the words are a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. They are connected with (-) which make it called as *Hyphened* compound word. The meaning of *three* is a number denoted by the number *three* or the number before the number four and after the number two. Then, the meaning of *month* is a celestial body that orbits the earth shining at night. Meanwhile, the meaning of the word *three-month* is a long time.

7. *Coordinating political*



The compound word is formed by two morphemes. They are *coordinating* (N), and *political* (N). *Coordinating* and *political* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *coordinating political* which means a minister who leads the *coordinating* ministry or *political* affairs.

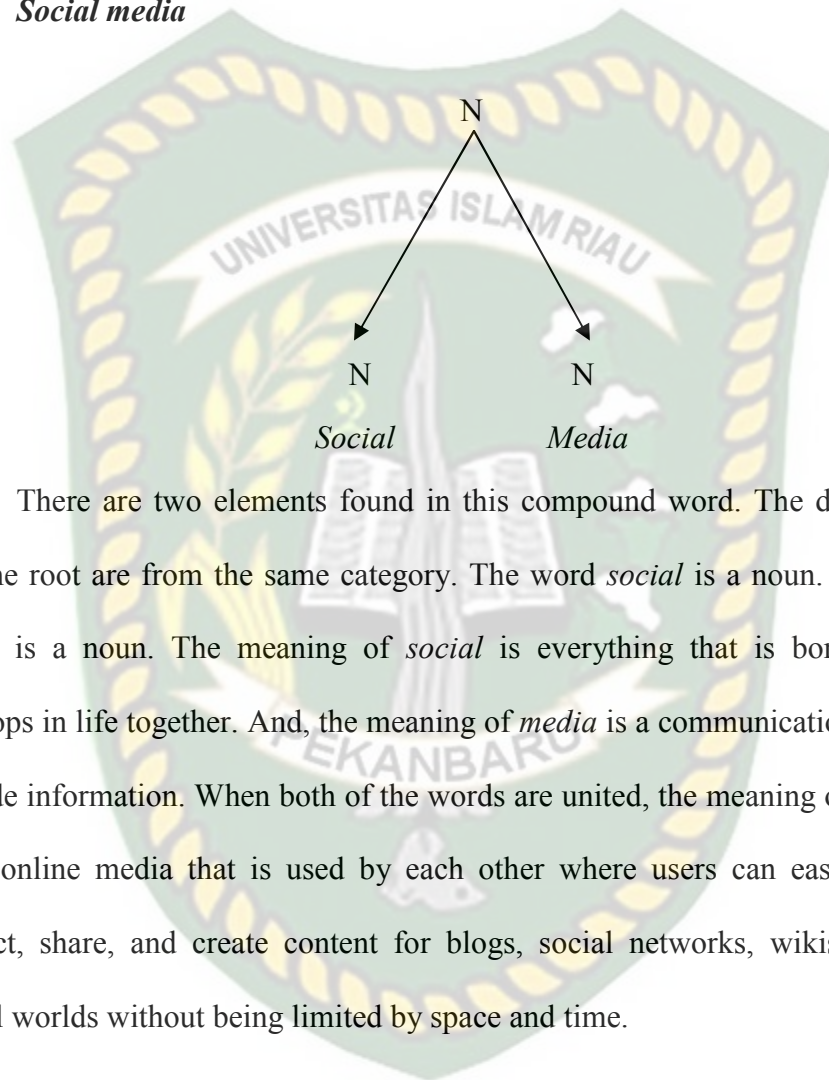
8. *Government-led*



This compound word is belonged to hyphenated compound word. From the diagram, we can see that it is formed by two morphemes. The first word is *government* is a noun and belongs to bound morpheme. The second word is *led* which is a noun and belongs to bound morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has same meaning from it is roots. The meaning of *government* is a system that exercises an authority or power in social, economic, and political life in a country. The word *led* is to guide, for example a blind person comes

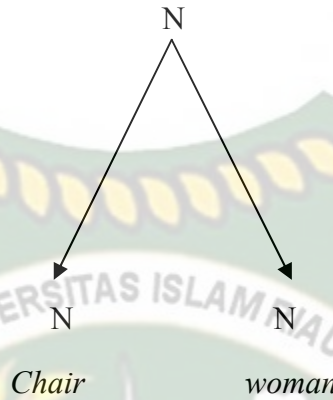
to be led by someone else. However, the meaning of *government-led* is regions that are still under the supervision of legal authority.

9. *Social media*



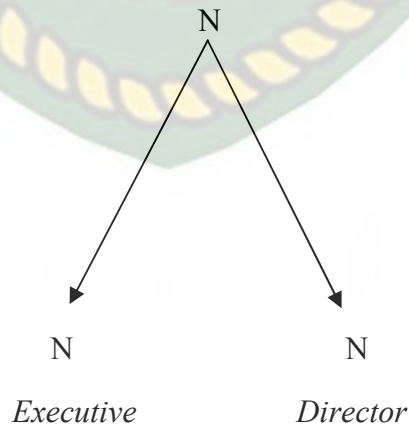
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the root are from the same category. The word *social* is a noun. And, the word *media* is a noun. The meaning of *social* is everything that is born, grows, and develops in life together. And, the meaning of *media* is a communication tool that can provide information. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *social media* is an online media that is used by each other where users can easily participate, interact, share, and create content for blogs, social networks, wikis, forums, and virtual worlds without being limited by space and time.

10. Chairwoman



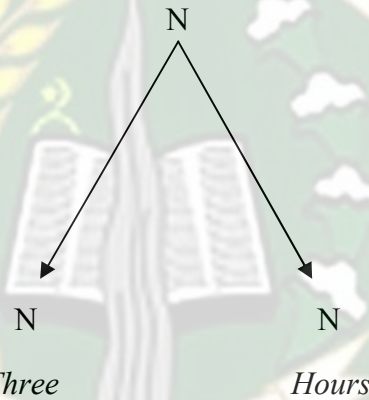
This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *chair* (N) and *woman* (N). Both of them are free morpheme. The meaning of *chair* is a seat with legs and a backrest. Besides, the word *woman* is a girl. Therefore, the meaning of *chairwoman* is the oldest person and has a lot of experience in a job.

11. Executive director



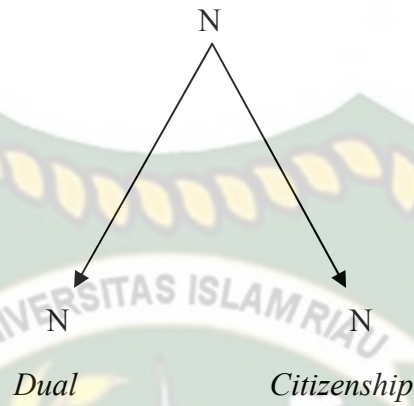
This compound word is formed by two morphemes. They are *executive* (N), and *director* (N). *Executive* and *director* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *executive director* which means a member of the board of *directors* for an organization.

12. *Three-hours*



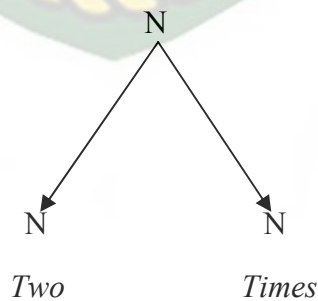
This compound word is belonged to hyphenated compound word. From the diagram, we can see that it is formed by two free morpheme which is *three* is and *hour*, and “-s” which is an inflectional bound morpheme. The word *three* is a noun. The meaning of *three* is a number represented by the number of *three*, or after the number of two. Besides, the word of *hour* is a noun. The meaning of *hour* is a tool to measure time. However, if the two words are combined will has the same meaning.

13. *Dual citizenship*



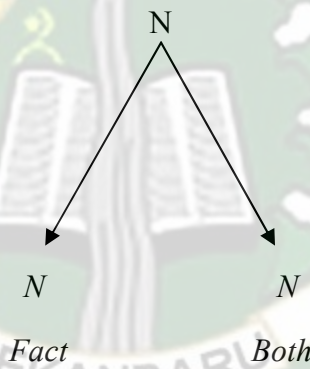
This compound word is an open word because there is a space between the two words. The word *dual* is a noun. And, the word *citizenship* is a noun also. The meaning of *dual* is a science in mathematics that discusses the double count or double relationship. And, the meaning of *citizenship* is a right where humans settle or live in the territory of a country. However, the meaning word of *dual citizenship* is a child born from a legal marriage of an Indonesian *citizen* father and a Turkish *citizen* mother.

14. *Two times*



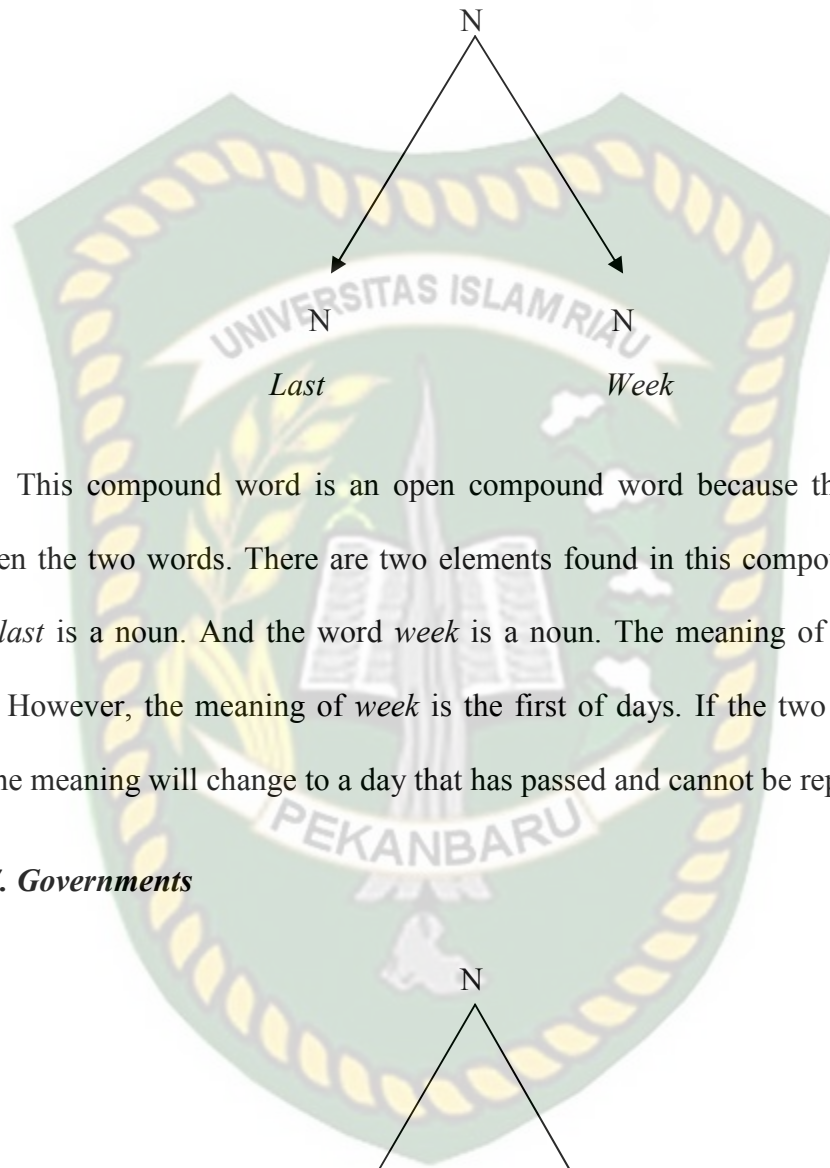
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *two* (N), *time* (N) and “-s”. *Two* and *times* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *time* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the *two* words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *two times* which means a multiplication.

15. Fact both



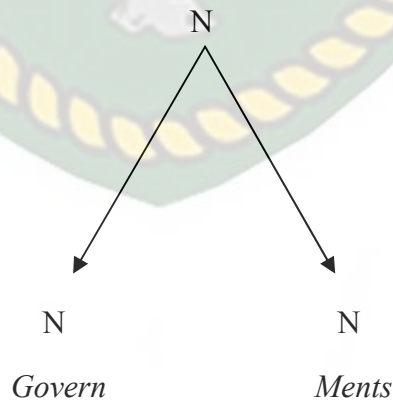
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *fact* is a noun. The head of this word *both* is a noun. When they are combined to form *fact both* it become a noun just like the head. The meaning of *fact* is a state or event that actually exists or occurs. Then, the meaning of *both* is one of the numbers in the number, or after the number one. So, the meaning of the word *fact both* is an opinion that is considered to be in accordance with it is reality.

16. Last week



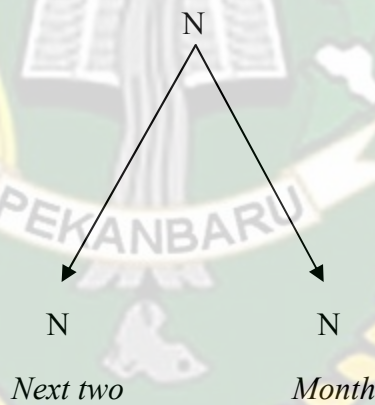
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. There are two elements found in this compound word. The word *last* is a noun. And the word *week* is a noun. The meaning of *last* is the last order. However, the meaning of *week* is the first of days. If the two are combined, then the meaning will change to a day that has passed and cannot be repeated again.

17. Governments



This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *govern* (N), and *ment*(N) and “-s”. *Govern* and *ment* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *ment* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word of *governments* which means a system of exercising authority and power.

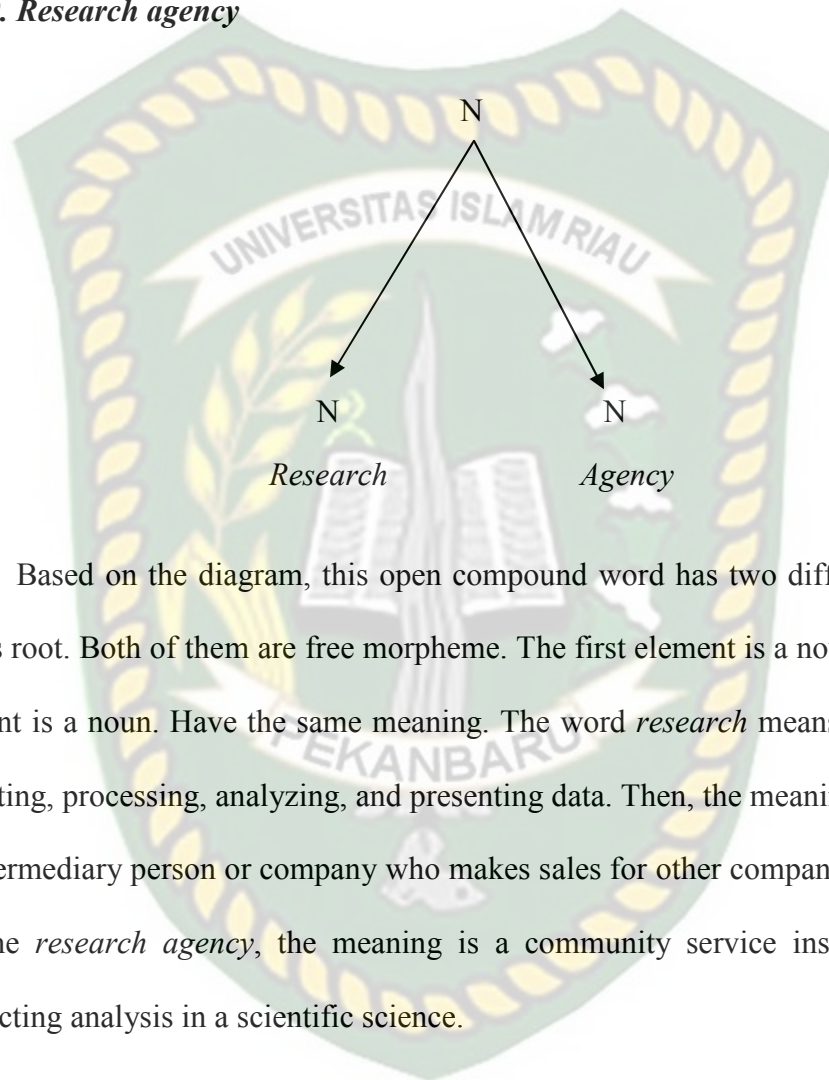
18. Next two month



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *next two* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *month* is a noun. Both words are included in free morphemes because they can stand alone. The meaning of *next two* is the next number or the number after two which is three. Then, the meaning of *month* is a celestial body that revolves around

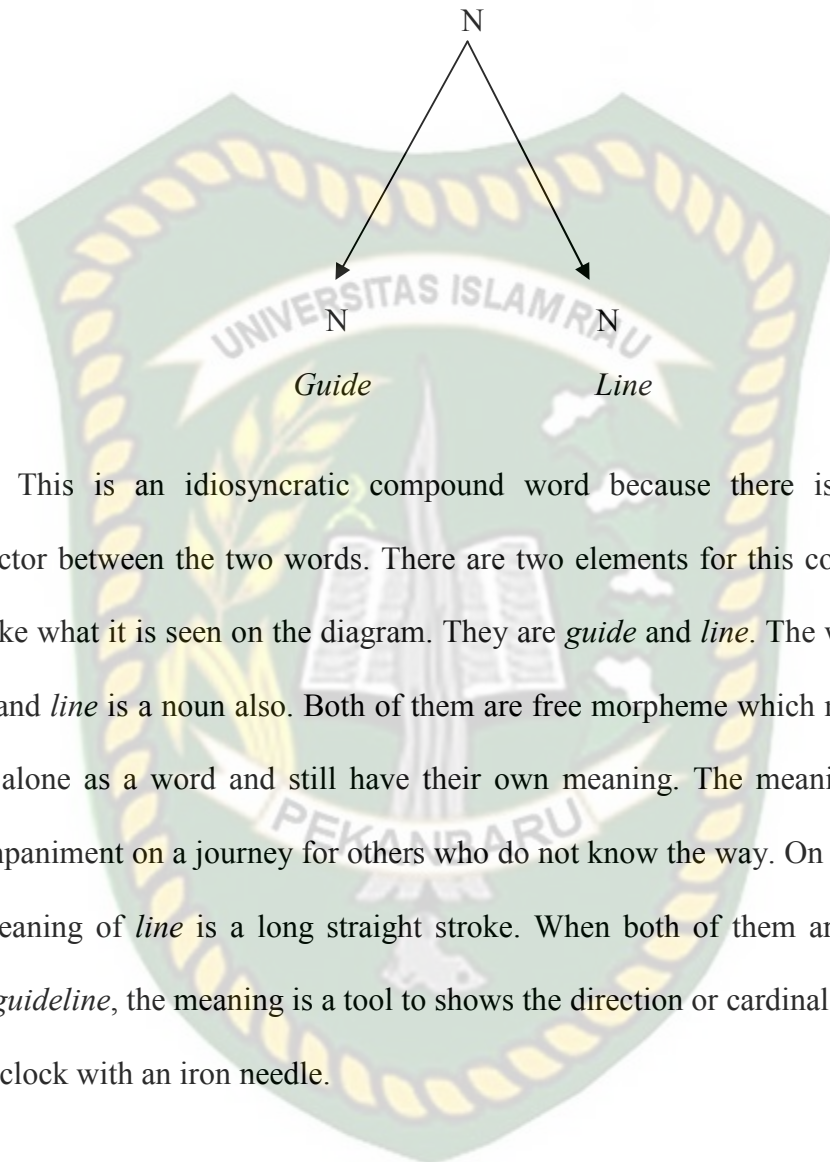
the earth and shines at night because of the reflection of light. If the words *next two month* are combined, they will have the same meaning as the previous translation.

19. *Research agency*



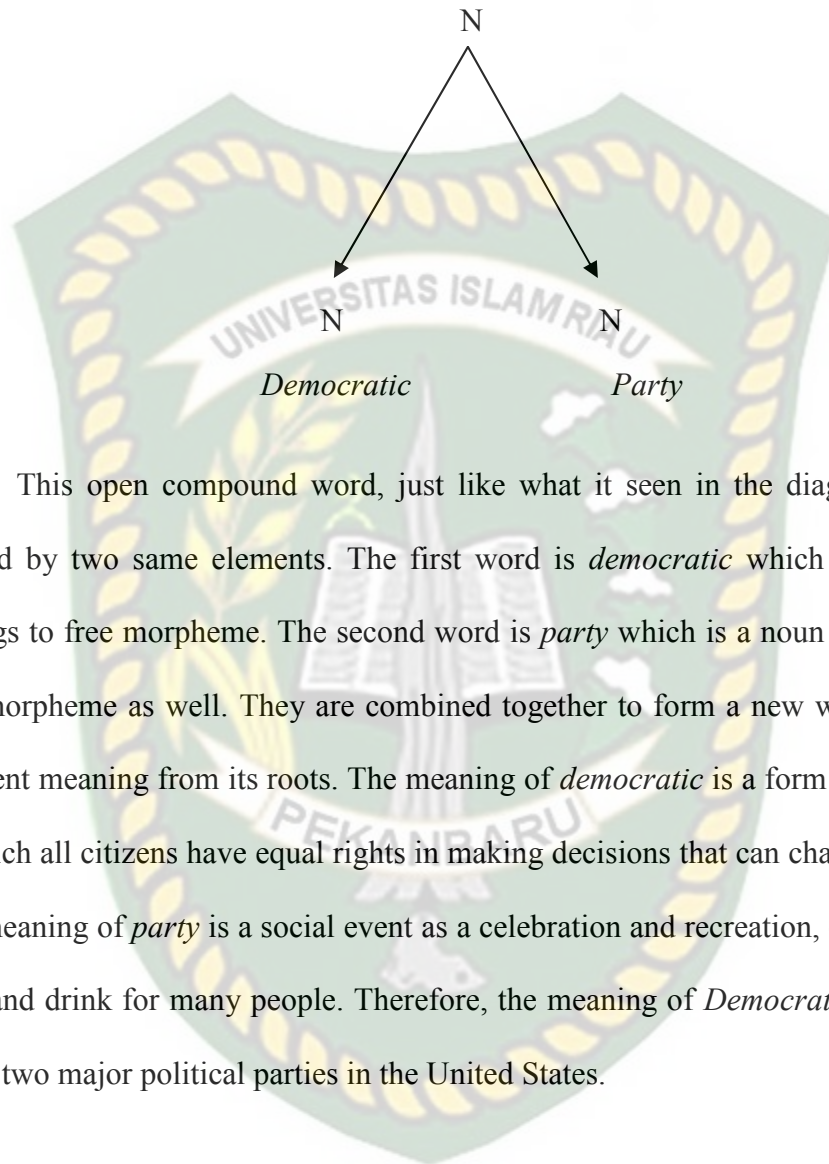
Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as it is root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is a noun. So, another element is a noun. Have the same meaning. The word *research* means an activity of collecting, processing, analyzing, and presenting data. Then, the meaning of *agency* is an intermediary person or company who makes sales for other companies. When they become *research agency*, the meaning is a community service institution that is conducting analysis in a scientific science.

20. *Guideline*



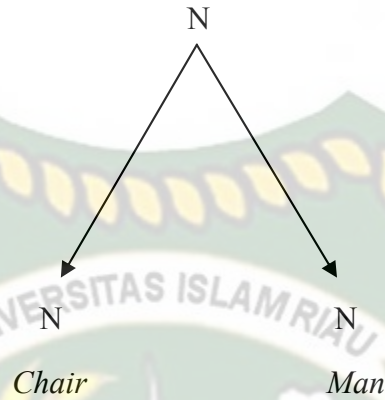
This is an idiosyncratic compound word because there is no space or connector between the two words. There are two elements for this compound word. Just like what it is seen on the diagram. They are *guide* and *line*. The word *guide* is a noun and *line* is a noun also. Both of them are free morpheme which means they can stand alone as a word and still have their own meaning. The meaning of *guide* is accompaniment on a journey for others who do not know the way. On the other hand, the meaning of *line* is a long straight stroke. When both of them are combined to form *guideline*, the meaning is a tool to shows the direction or cardinal points, usually like a clock with an iron needle.

21. *Democratic party*



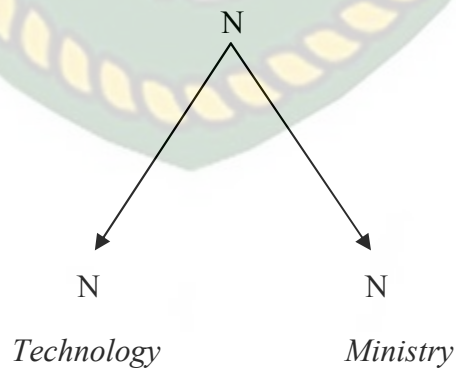
This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two same elements. The first word is *democratic* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *party* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its roots. The meaning of *democratic* is a form of government in which all citizens have equal rights in making decisions that can change their lives. The meaning of *party* is a social event as a celebration and recreation, or a banquet of food and drink for many people. Therefore, the meaning of *Democratic Party* is one of the two major political parties in the United States.

22. *Chairman*



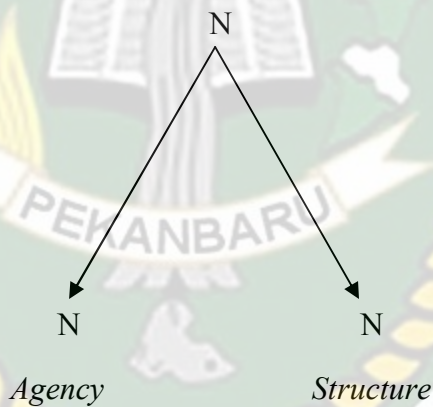
This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *chair* (N) and *man* (N). Both of them are free morpheme. The meaning of *chair* is a seat with legs and a backrest. Besides, the word *man* is a boy. Therefore, the meaning of *chairman* is the oldest person and has a lot of experience in a job.

23. *Technology ministry*



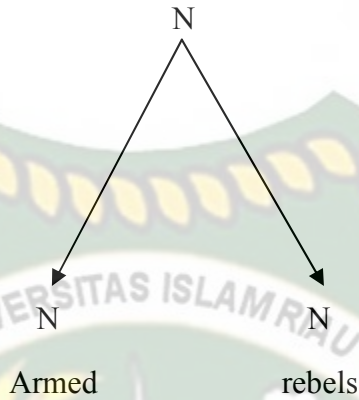
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from same categories. The word *technology* is a noun. And the word *ministry* is a noun. The meaning of *technology* is the overall means to provide goods needed for the survival and comfort of human life. Whereas, the meaning of *ministry* is a work or states affairs held by an institution of office. When, both of the words are united, the meaning of *technology ministry* is a person in charge of carrying out government duties in the field of research and government affairs in the field of science and technology to assist the president in administering the state government.

24. *Agency structure*



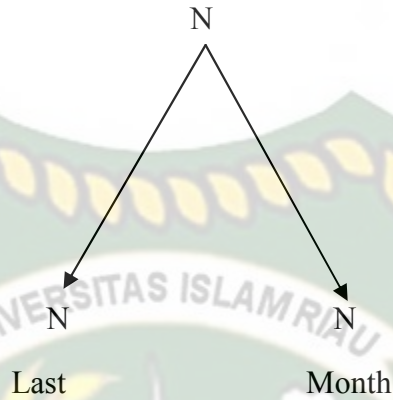
This compound word is formed by two morphemes. They are *agency* (N), and *structure* also (N). *Agency* and *structure* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them creates a new word *agency structure* which means someone who is in charge of making a schedule in a job in the company.

25. *Armed rebels*



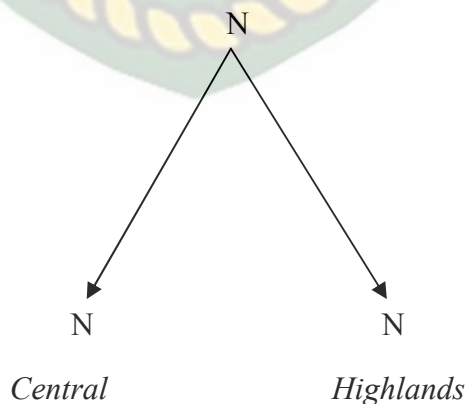
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *armed* (N), *rebel* (N) and “-s”. *Armed* and *rebel* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *rebels* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new word *armed rebel* which means someone who serves as a deterrent to every form of military threat and armed threat from outside and within the country to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation. Restorer to state security conditions that has been disrupted due to security disturbances.

26. Last month



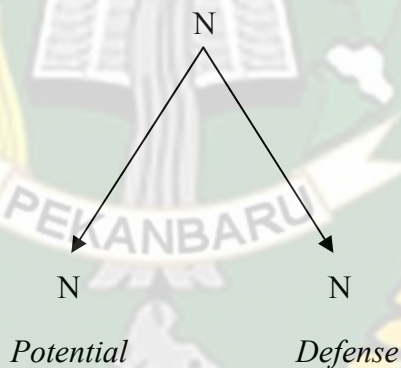
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. There are two elements found in this compound word. There word *last* is a noun. And the word *month* is a noun. The meaning of *last* is the *last* order. However, the meaning of *month* is a celestial body that revolves around the earth, shining at night because of the reflection of sunlight or a tool to determine the period and period of time. If the two are combined, then the meaning will change to a day that has passed and cannot be repeated again.

27. Central highlands



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *central* (N), *highland* (N) and “-s”. *Central* and *highland* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of highland but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *central highland* which means an area in the center of the interior of the island of Honshu in Japan. It mostly covers Nagono and Yamanashi Prefectures.

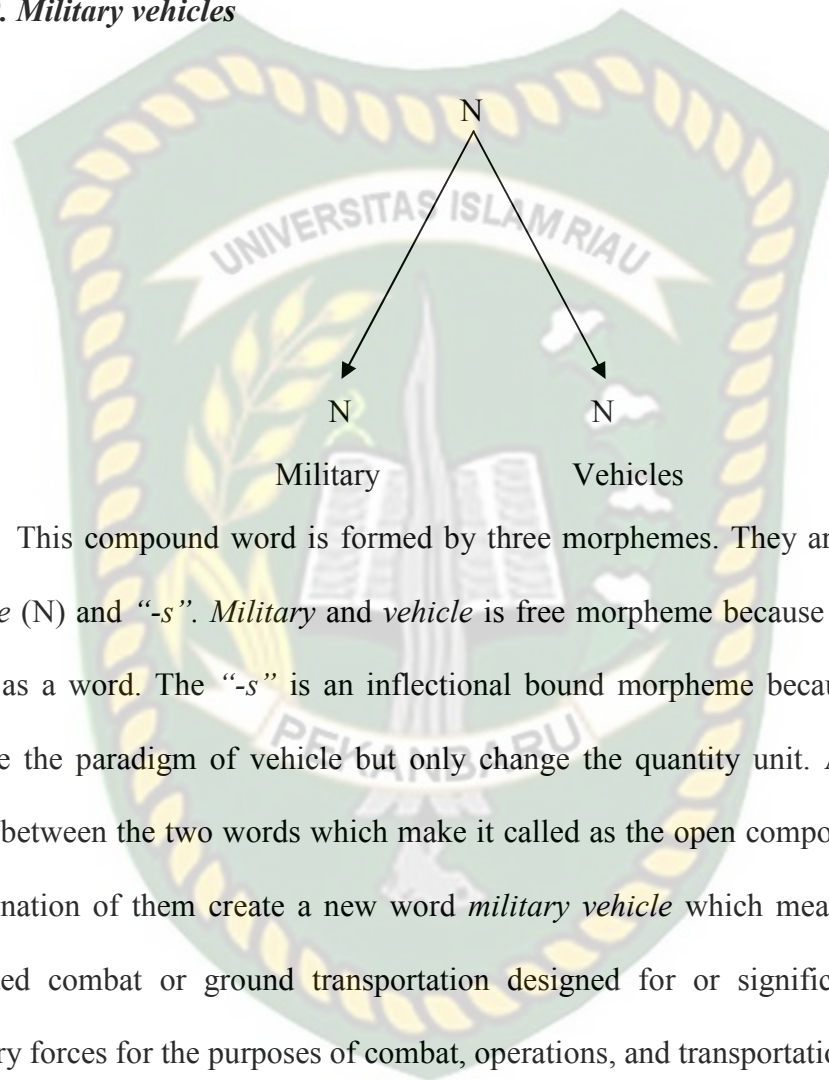
28. Potential defense



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *potential* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *defense* is a noun. When they are combined to form *potential defense* it become a noun just like the head. The meaning of *potential* is a person’s ability that has the possibility to be developed. Then, the meaning of *defense* is the reaction of an agency to an attack, and by extension all means and measures of risk or hazard

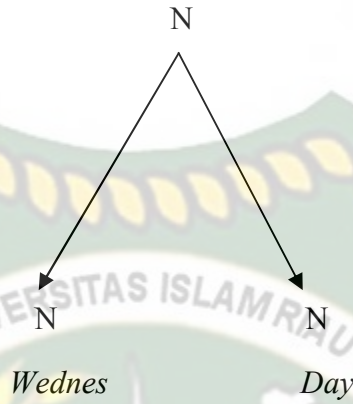
identification and measurement. So, when the two words are combined the meaning will remain the same.

29. *Military vehicles*



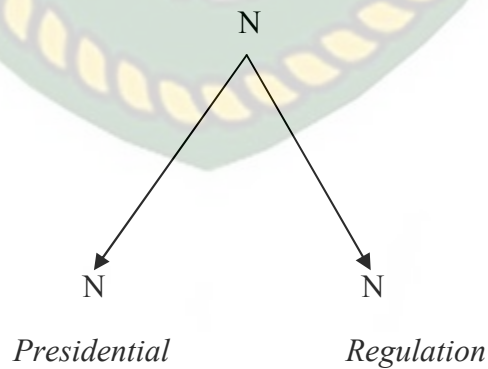
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *military* (N), *vehicle* (N) and “-s”. *Military* and *vehicle* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of vehicle but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new word *military vehicle* which means vehicle that included combat or ground transportation designed for or significantly used by military forces for the purposes of combat, operations, and transportation.

30. *Wednesday*



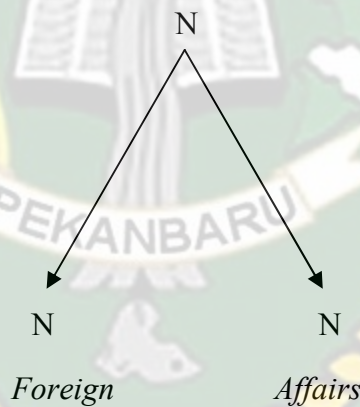
The compound word *Wednesday* consists of two morphemes. The first one is *wednes* which is a noun. The second one is *day* which is a noun. Both of them are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and still below. The meaning of *wednes* is the fourth day of the week. Then, the meaning of *day* is the time from morning to morning again. If the words are combined the meaning will remain the same.

31. *Presidential regulation*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *presidential* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *regulation* is a noun. When they are combined to form *presidential regulation* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *presidential* is head of institution or company. Then, the meaning of *regulation* is a set of instructions, rules, provisions made to regulate salaries of government employees, and family relationships. So, the meaning of the word *presidential regulation* is a statutory regulation made by the president.

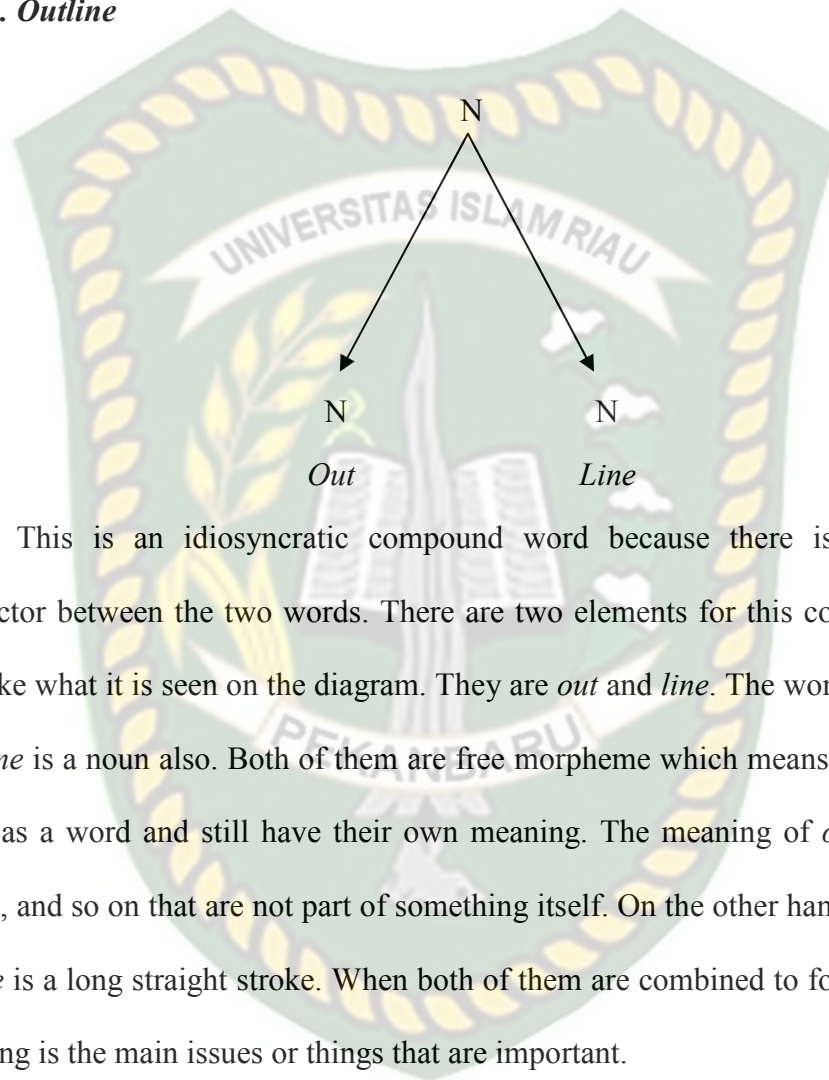
32. *Foreign affairs*



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *foreign* (N), *affair* (N) and “-s”. *Foreign* and *affair* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *affair* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The

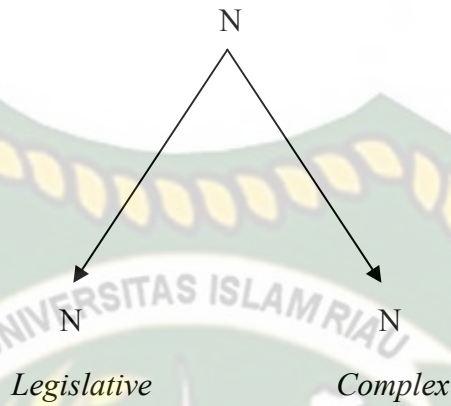
combination of them created a new word *foreign affair* which means a journal of international relations and foreign policy of the United States.

33. *Outline*



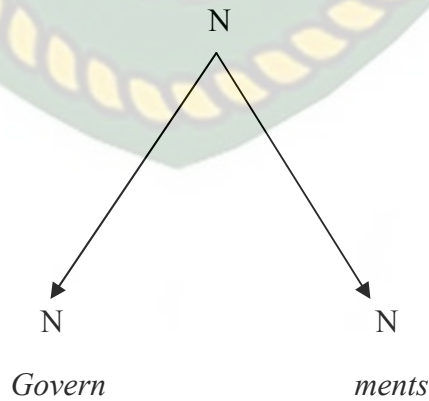
This is an idiosyncratic compound word because there is no space or connector between the two words. There are two elements for this compound word. Just like what it is seen on the diagram. They are *out* and *line*. The word *out* is a noun and *line* is a noun also. Both of them are free morpheme which means they can stand alone as a word and still have their own meaning. The meaning of *out* is an areas, places, and so on that are not part of something itself. On the other hand, the meaning of *line* is a long straight stroke. When both of them are combined to form *outline*, the meaning is the main issues or things that are important.

34. Legislative complex



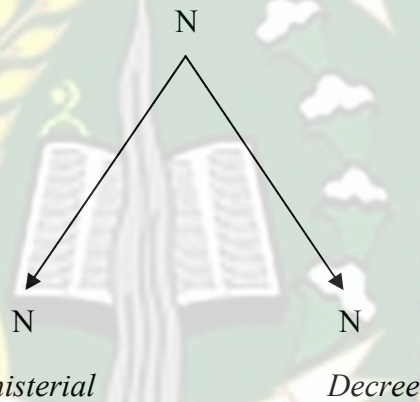
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from some of category. The word *legislative* is a noun. And the word *complex* is a noun. The meaning of *legislative* is someone who has the authority to make laws. However, the meaning of *complex* is a set of unified groups. When, both of the words are united, the meaning of *legislative complex* is a seat of power for councils.

35. Governments



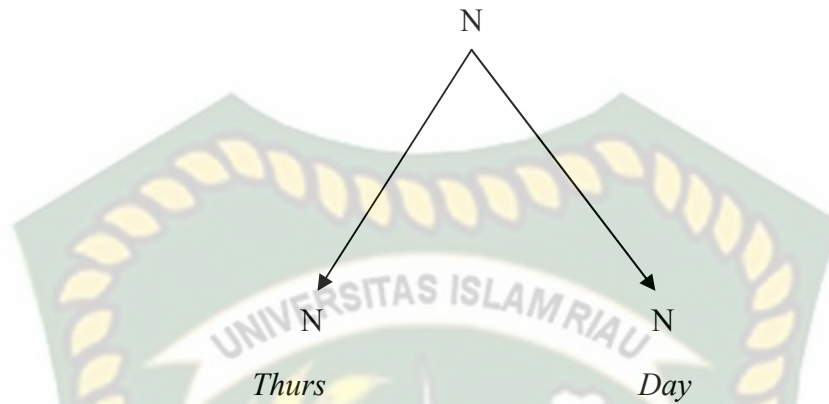
This compound word is idiosyncratic because there is no space or connector between the two words. The tree diagram above shows that both of the compound word is formed by two elements with the same category. They are *Govern* (N) and *Ments* (N). Both of them are free morpheme. The meaning of *Governments* is a group of people who jointly assume limited responsibility for exercising power.

36. Ministerial decree



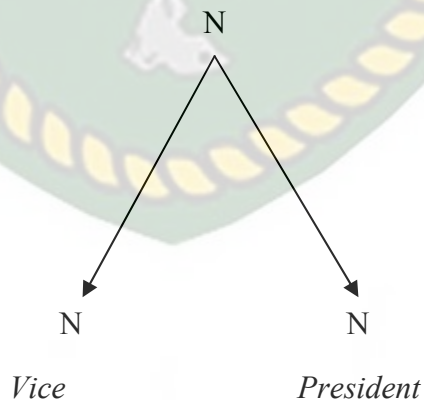
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *ministerial* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *decree* is a noun. When they are combined to form *ministerial decree* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *ministerial* is a work or states affairs held by an institution of office. Then, the meaning of *decree* is a decision. So, the meaning of the word *ministerial decree* is decisions are results and agreements that have been recognized and agreed upon by the president.

37. *Thursday*



The compound word *Thursday* consists of two morphemes. The first one is *Thurs* which a noun. The second one is *day* which is a noun. Both of them are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and still below. The meaning of *Thurs* is the five day of the week. Then, the meaning of *day* is the time from morning until morning again. If the words are combined the meaning will remain the same.

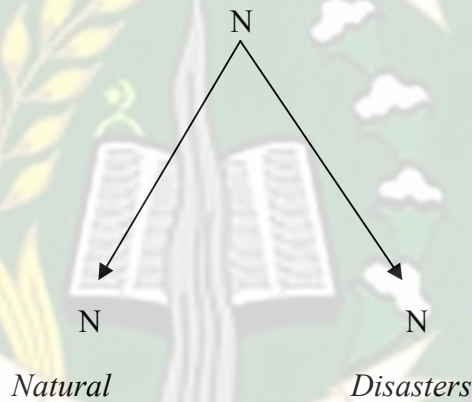
38. *Vice president*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *vice* is a noun. The head of this word which is the

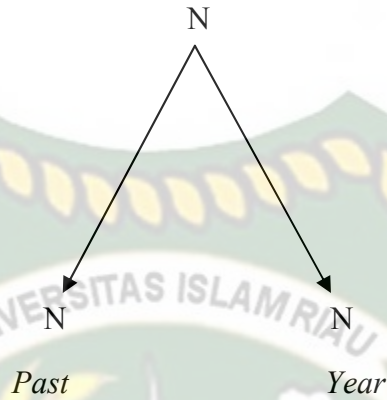
word *president* is a noun. When they are combined to form *vice president* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *vice* is a person who is authorized to replace someone else. Then, the meaning of *president* is a position name used for the head of an organization, company, university, or country. So, the meaning of *vice president* is a government position that is one level lower than the president.

39. *Natural disasters*



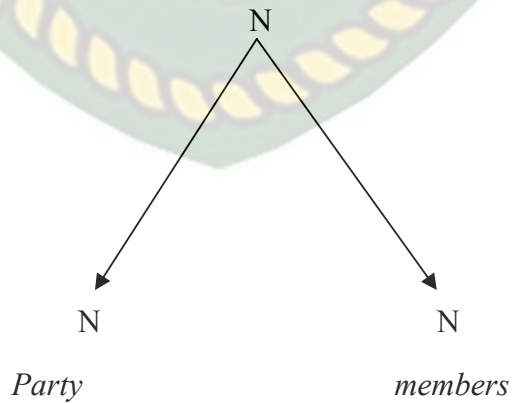
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *natural* (N), *disaster* (N) and “-s”. *Natural* and *disaster* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *disaster* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *natural disaster* which means disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides.

40. Past year



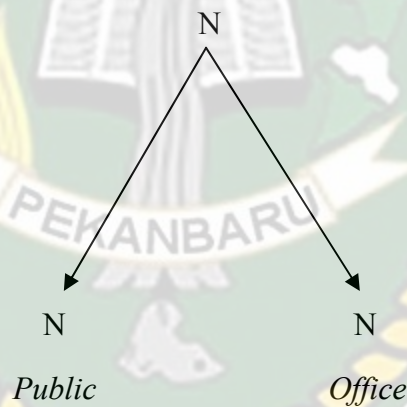
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. There are two elements found in this compound word. There word past is a noun. And the word year is a noun. The meaning of *past* is a something temporary. However, the meaning of *year* is a period of twelve month. If the two are combined, then the meaning will change to a *year* that has passed and cannot be repeated again.

41. Party members



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *party* (N), *member* (N) and “-s”. *Party* and *member* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of member but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new word *party member* which means association of a group of people who share the same opinion, agree, agree in the political field. Based on an cadre party or structure monopolized by a group of prominent *party members*.

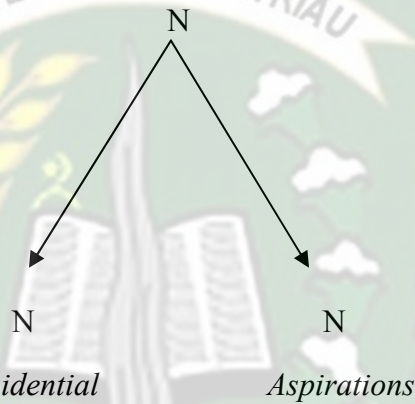
42. Public office



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *public* is a noun. The head of this word which is the words *office* is a noun. When they are combined to form *public office* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *public* is a part of the economy that is run by a country or government consisting of the central government, local governments, government organizations and influence a nation, or community. Then, the meaning

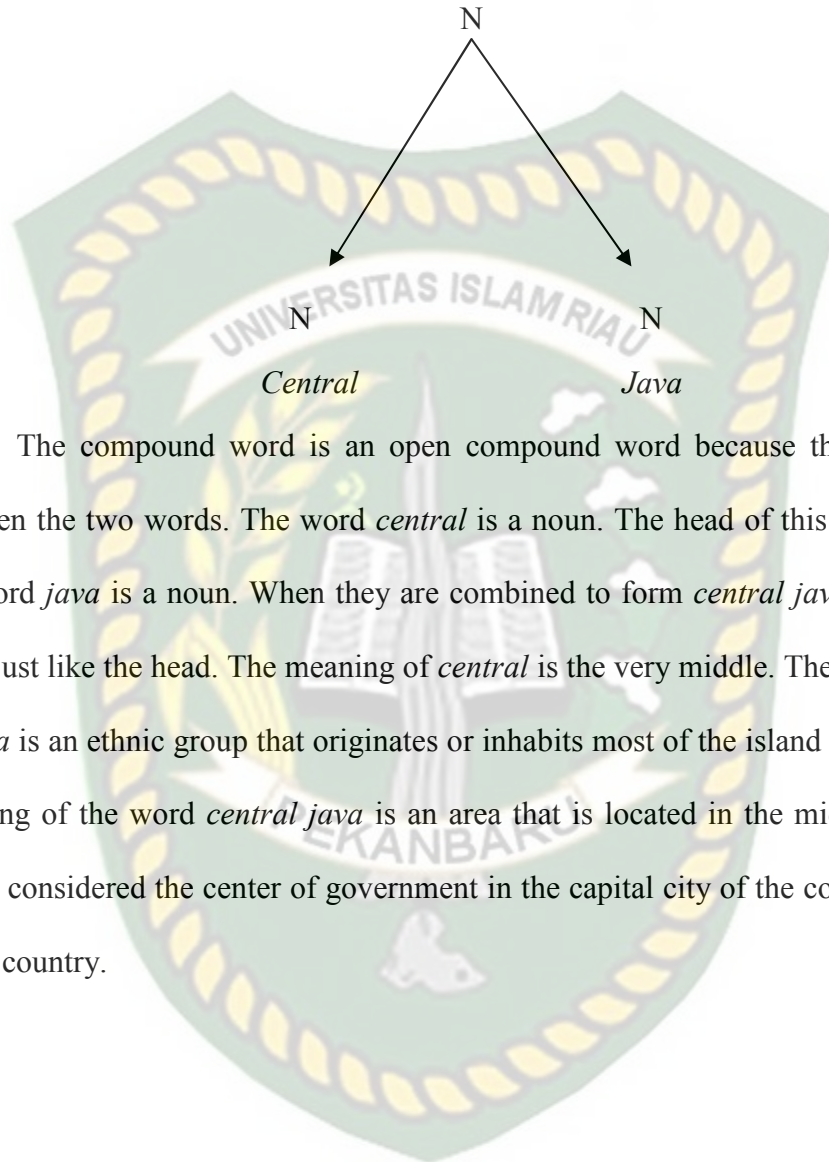
of *office* is a hall, building, house, or room for a place to take care of a job and company. So, the meaning of the word *public office* is a business entity that has obtained permission from the minister of finance as a forum for *public* accountants to provide their services.

43. *Presidential aspirations*



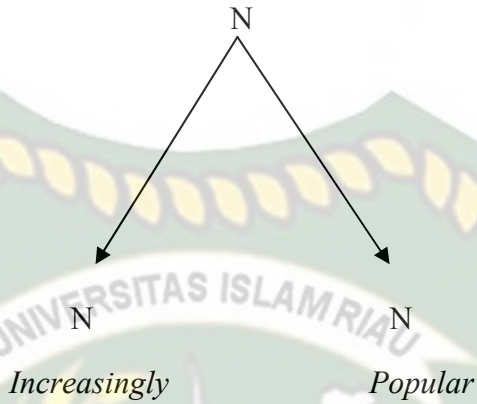
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *presidential* (N), *aspiration* (N) and “-s”. *Presidential* and *aspiration* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of aspiration but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them creates a new word *presidential aspiration* which means a hope and a president’s goal for success in the future.

44. *Central java*



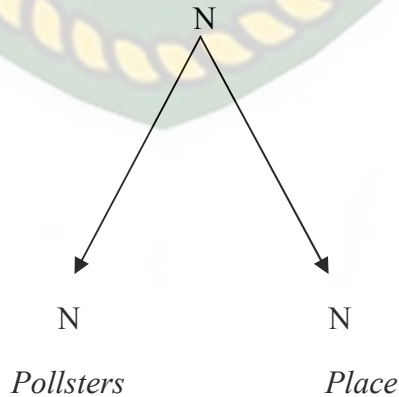
The compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *central* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *java* is a noun. When they are combined to form *central java* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *central* is the very middle. Then, the meaning of *java* is an ethnic group that originates or inhabits most of the island of java. So, the meaning of the word *central java* is an area that is located in the middle or a point that is considered the center of government in the capital city of the country, territory of the country.

45. Increasingly popular



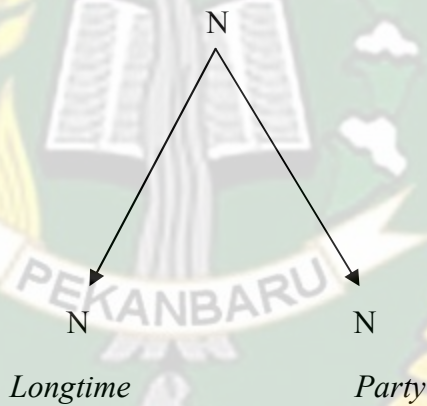
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from the same of category. The word *increasingly* is a noun. And the word *popular* is a noun. The meaning of *increasingly* is *increasing*. However, the meaning of *popular* is known and liked by many people. If the two words are combined then the meaning will change namely to become more liked by many people or even more famous.

46. Pollsters place



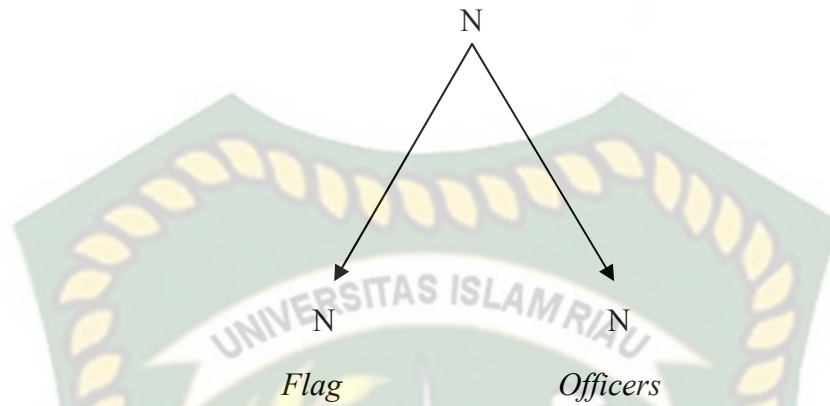
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *pollster* (N), *place* (N), and “-s”. *Pollster* and *place* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *pollster place* which means a place where voters cast their ballots and fill out their ballots in general elections.

47. Longtime party



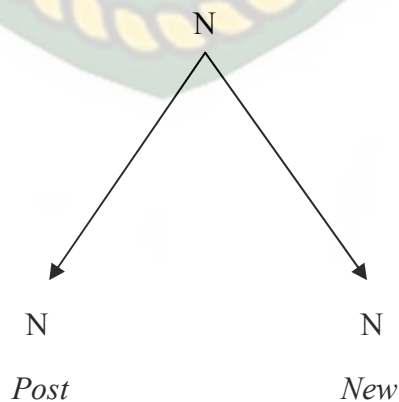
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from the same of category. The word *longtime* is a noun. And the words *party* is a noun. If the two words are combined, the meaning will remain the same, namely the *General Election* which is held every five years will be held again on April.

48. Flag officers



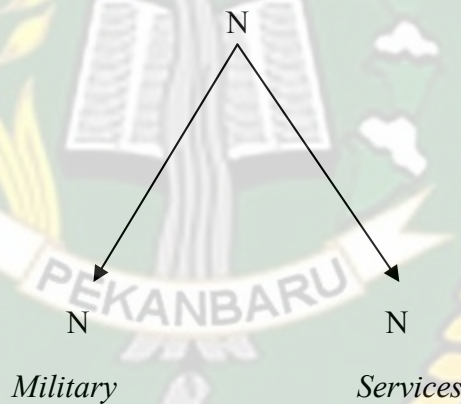
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *flag* (N), *officer* (N) and “-s”. *Flag* and *officer* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *officer* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *flag officer* which means a member of the heritage flag raising squad.

49. Post-new



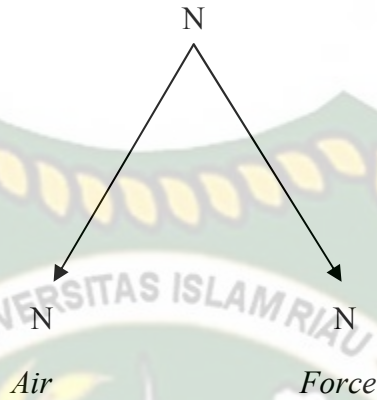
The word *post-new* is formed by the word *post*, a noun combined with *new* which is also a noun. Both of the words is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. They are connected with (-) which make it called as *Hyphened* compound word. The meaning of *post* is the office that organizes the delivery of goods, letters, money, and so on. Then, the meaning of *new* is never seen before. Meanwhile, the meaning of the word *post-new* is the bound form after postharvest and postgraduate.

50. *Military services*



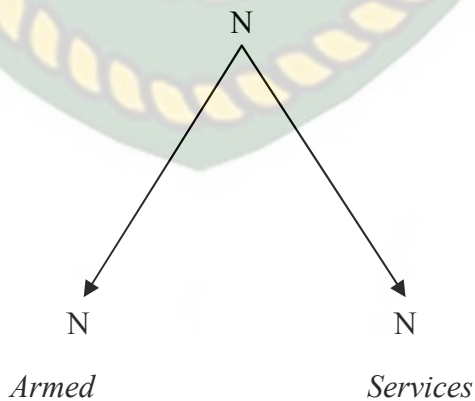
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *military* is a noun, and *service* is a noun and “-s”. *Military* and *service* is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of service but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *military service* which means someone who does work, either by choice pr by non-volunteer.

51. Air force



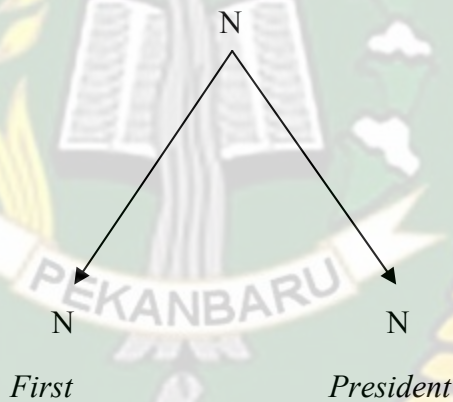
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *air* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *force* is a noun. If the words *air force* are combined. It has the meaning, namely one of the branches of the armed forces and is part of the *Indonesian National Army* which is responsible for the operation of the state defense of the *Republic of Indonesia* in the air.

52. Armed services



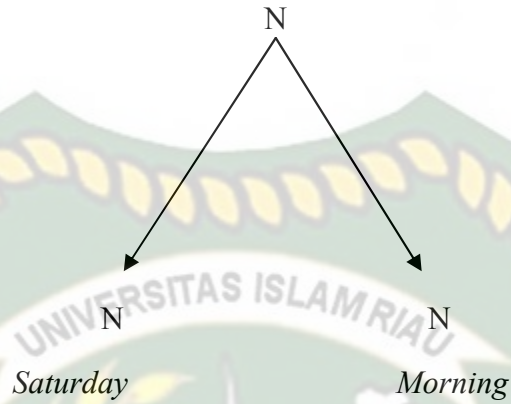
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *armed* (N), *service* (N) and “-s”. *Armed* and *service* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *armed service* which means a group of citizens of country who acts against the legitimate government by carrying out *armed* resistance.

53. First president



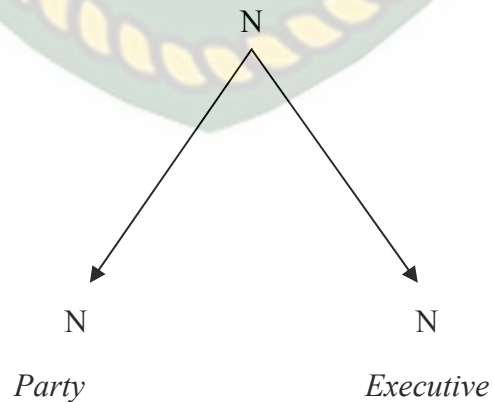
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *first* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *president* is a noun also. When they are combined to form *first president* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *first* is everything that starts from the beginning. Then, the meaning of *president* is a title used for the leadership of an organization. So, the meaning of the word *first president* is someone who serves first as a head institution, company, and so on.

54. Saturday morning



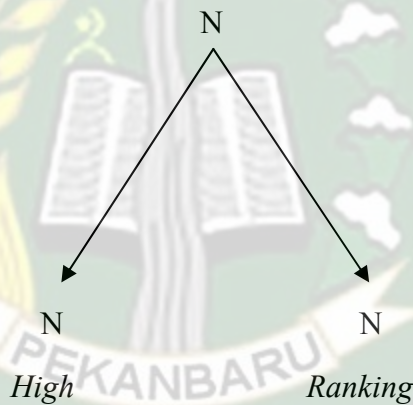
The word Saturday morning is formed by two different elements. There are *Saturday* and *morning*. They are both free morpheme that can stand alone and has a meaning. The word *Saturday* is a noun. Then, the word *morning* is a noun also. The meaning word of *Saturday* is the seventh day of the week. The meaning of *morning* is the first part of the day. Therefore, the meaning of *Saturday morning* is where the majority of workers will get a day off.

55. Party Executive



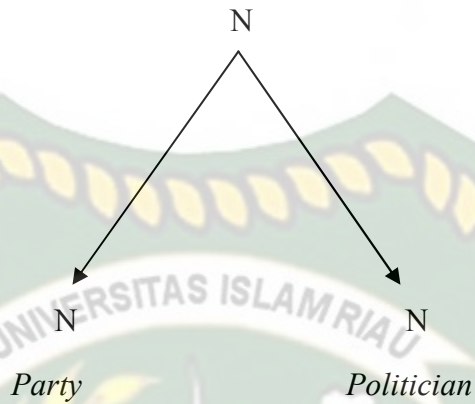
From the diagram above, we can see the elements of *party executive* are the same of category. There is a noun and noun combined together. The noun is *party* and the noun is *executive*. They are both are free morpheme. The meaning of *party* is banquet eating and drinking. The meaning of *executive* is relating to the management, government, or the administration of something. Therefore, the meaning of *party executive* is a law-implementing body or institution that runs the government.

56. *High-ranking*



This hyphenated compound word is created by unify two free morphemes. The first element is a noun which is the word *high*. The second element is a noun, it is *ranking*. They have different meaning. The word *high* means for away from the bottom position. The word *ranking* is a struggle to achieve a victory. When they become *high-ranking*, the meaning is a level a civil service position.

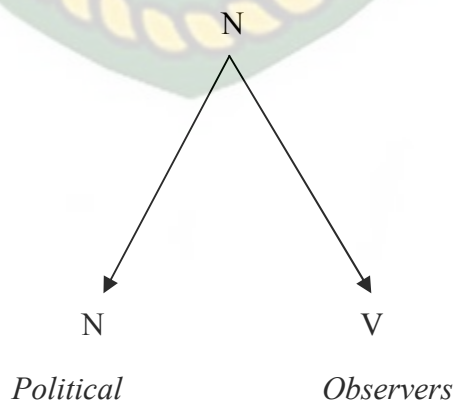
57. Party politician



The word *party politician* is formed by two different elements. There are *party* and *politician*. They are both free morpheme that can stand alone and has a meaning. The word *party* is a noun. Then, the word *politician* is a noun also. The meaning of *party* is associations, a group of people who share the same opinion, agree especially in the political field. Therefore, the meaning of *politician* is an activity directed at gaining and maintaining power in society.

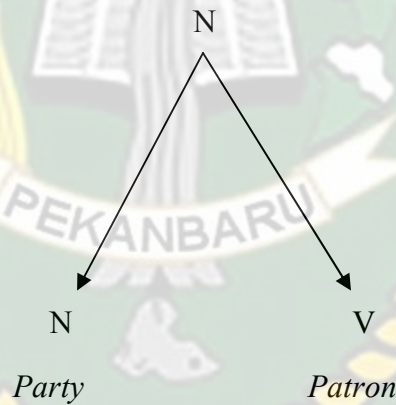
3.2.1.2 Noun + Verb

1. Political observers



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. They are *political* (N), *observer* (V) and “-s”. *Political* and *observer* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *observer* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *political observer* which means one of the *politicians* who is the opponent of the owner of the TV station.

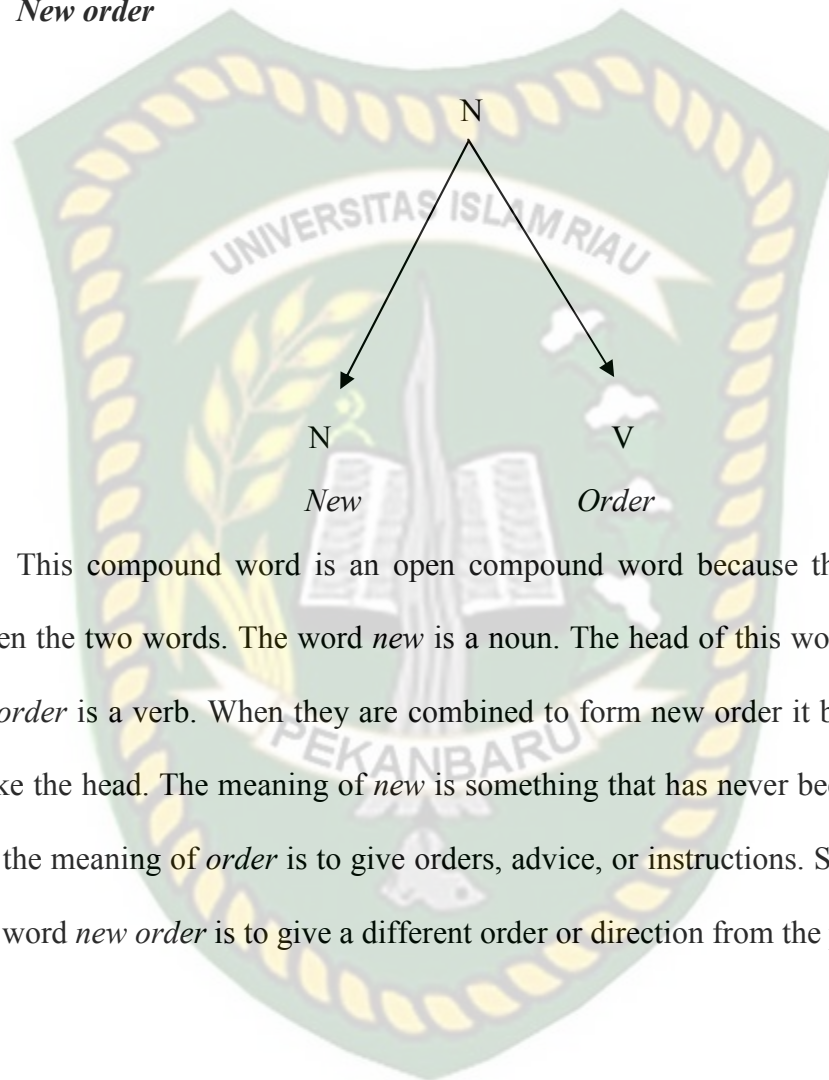
2. *Party patron*



There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different of category. The word *party* is a noun. And the word *patron* is a verb. The meaning of *party* is a banquet of food and drink attended by many people. However, the meaning of *patron* is a pattern of clothing, batik and so on or the basis of a traditional concept that can be the scale of truth for every form art.

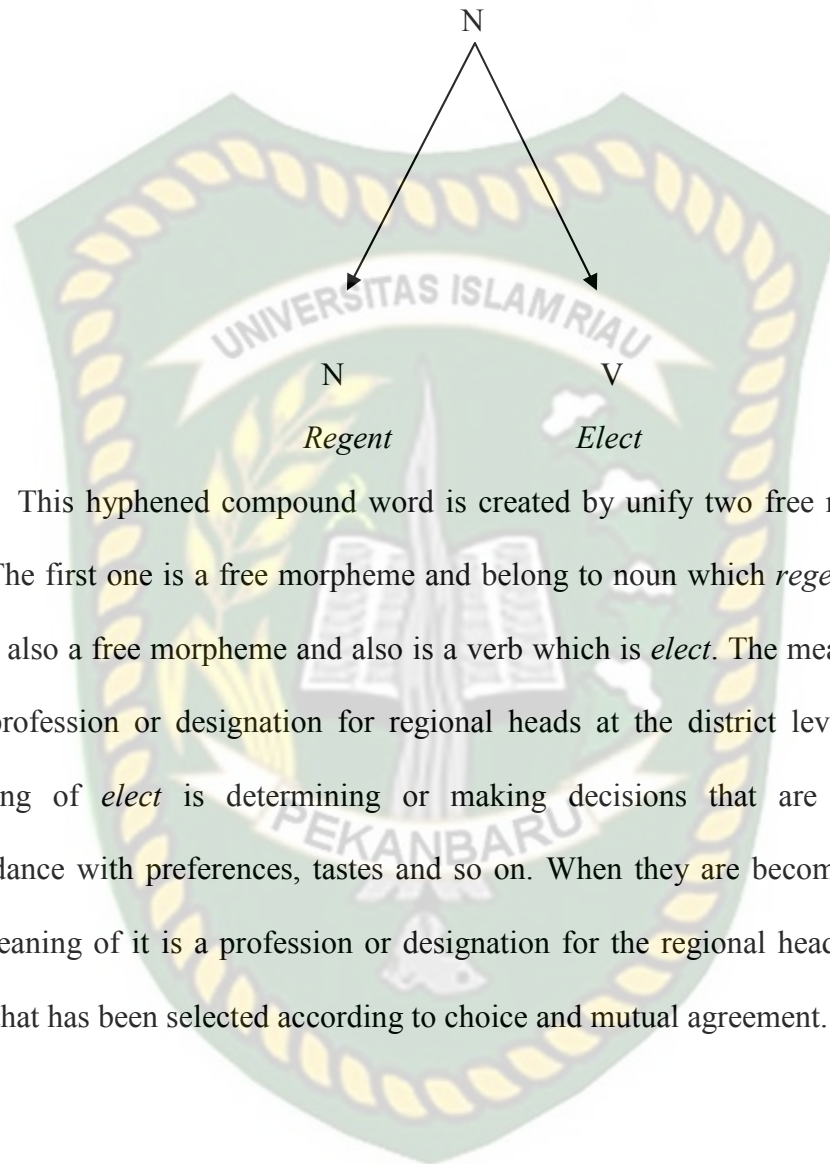
When, both of the words are united, the meaning of *party patron* is a term in the political field related to the *party*.

3. *New order*



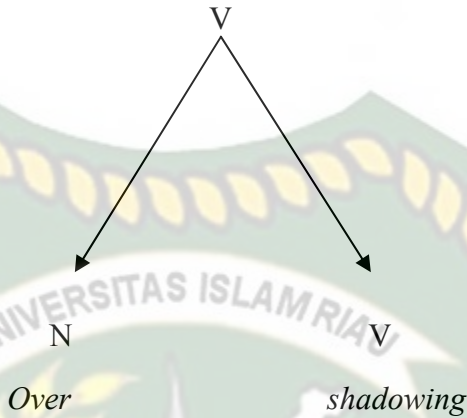
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *new* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *order* is a verb. When they are combined to form *new order* it becomes a verb just like the head. The meaning of *new* is something that has never been seen before. Then, the meaning of *order* is to give orders, advice, or instructions. So, the meaning of the word *new order* is to give a different order or direction from the previous one.

4. *Regent-elect*



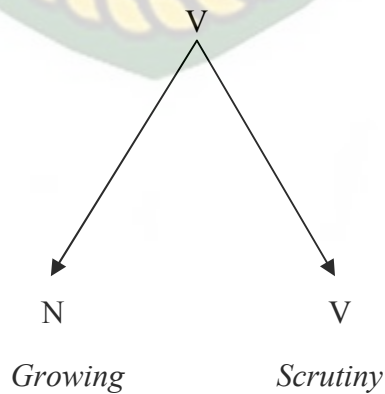
This hyphenated compound word is created by unify two free morpheme into one. The first one is a free morpheme and belong to noun which *regent*. The second one is also a free morpheme and also is a verb which is *elect*. The meaning of *regent* is a profession or designation for regional heads at the district level. Beside, the meaning of *elect* is determining or making decisions that are considered in accordance with preferences, tastes and so on. When they are become *regent-elect*, the meaning of it is a profession or designation for the regional head at the district level that has been selected according to choice and mutual agreement.

5. Overshadowing



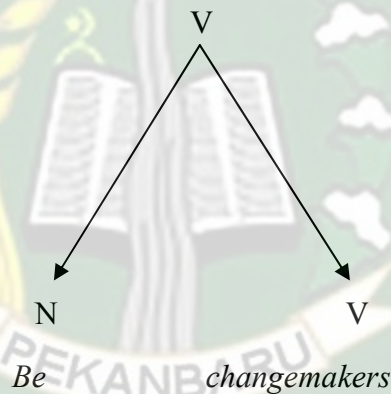
At least, there are three elements in this idiosyncratic compound word. They are *over*, a free morpheme, which is a noun. There is “-s” which is an inflectional bound morpheme. The last, there is *shadowing* which belongs to free morpheme and also it is a verb. The meaning of *over* is more than it should be, about the size, number, magnitude, and so on. The word *shadowing* is a process or method of making a product. Meanwhile, the meaning of *overshadowing* is thinking about something that is considered very important so that it can be conveyed verbally.

6. Growing scrutiny



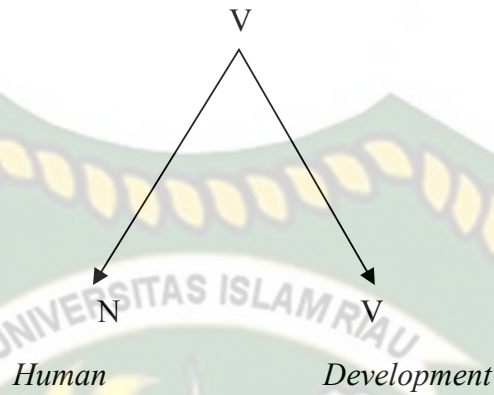
Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is a noun which is the word *growing*. Another element is a verb, it is *scrutiny*. They have different meaning. The word *growing* means a development or progress. The word *scrutiny* is defined as surveillance and guarding. When they become *growing scrutiny*, the meaning is supervision that works as desired.

7. *Be changemakers*



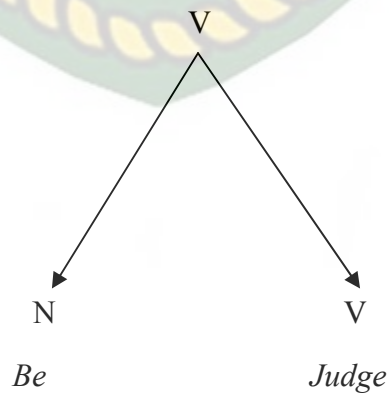
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *be* (N), *changemaker* (N) and “-s”. *Be* and *changemaker* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *changemaker* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *change makers* which means someone who can make our lives better, but also better.

8. *Human development*



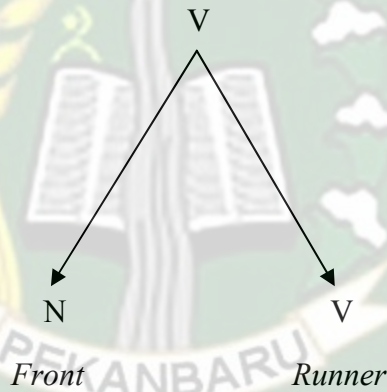
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different of category. The word *human* is a noun. And the word *development* is a verb. The meaning of *human* is intelligent creatures that are able to control other people. However, the meaning of *development* is a process or way of running a business. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *human development* is a scientific study of the patterns of *human* change throughout the *human* life span.

9. *Be judge*



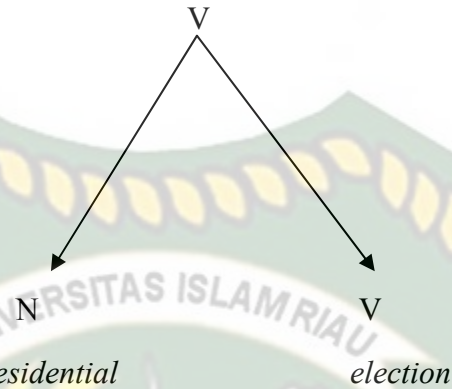
Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is a noun which is the word *be*. Another element is a verb, it is *judge*. They have different meaning. The word *be* means appointed or elected. The word *judge* is the person who becomes the case in court. When become *be judge*, the meaning is a person who adjudicates cases in a court or tribunal.

10. Frontrunner



The word *frontrunner* is formed by two different elements. The first word is *front*. It is a noun. The second one is *runner* is a verb. Both of the words is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning. The word *front* is an order of the earliest or first. And, the meaning of word *runner* is someone who steps at high speed. Therefore, when they are united to for *frontrunner*, the meaning is someone who walks at a high speed who often follows in a race.

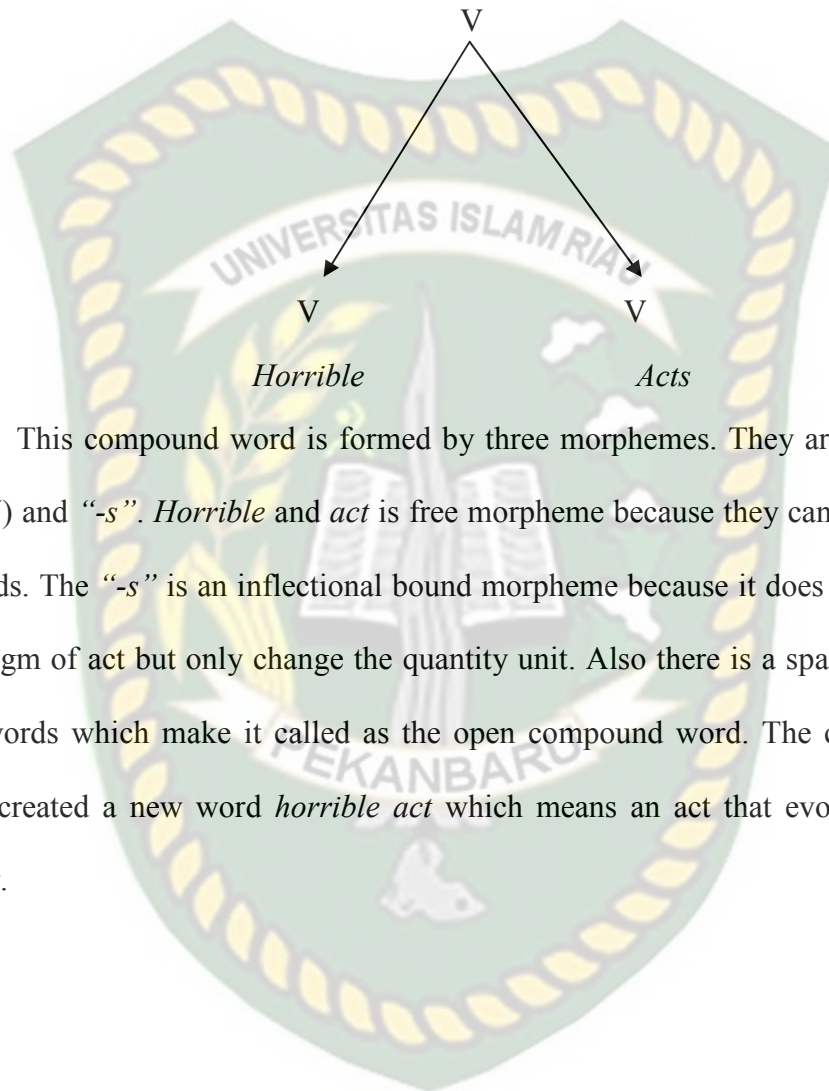
11. *Presidential election*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *presidential* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *election* is a verb. When they are combined to form *presidential election* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *presidential* is a position name used for the head of an organization, company, university, or country. Then, the meaning of *election* is a means of implementing people's sovereignty which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly. So, the meaning of the word *presidential election* is the process of selecting someone to fill a certain political position. The positions are varied, ranging, from presidential or executive people's representatives or legislative positions at various levels of government to village heads.

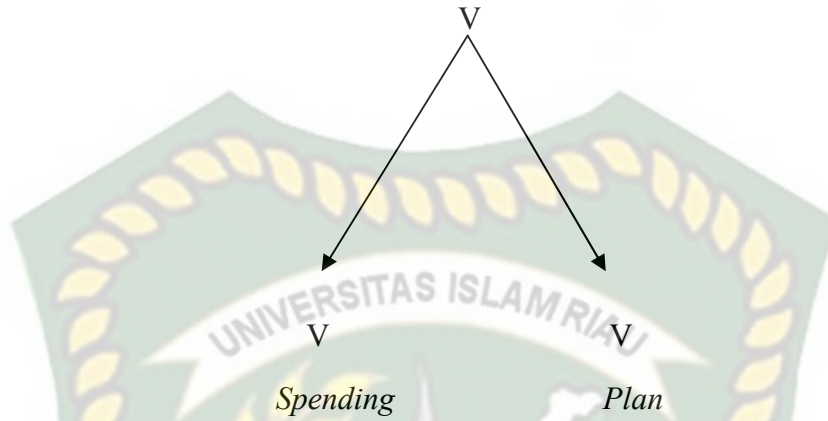
3.2.1.3 Verb + Verb

1. *Horrible acts*



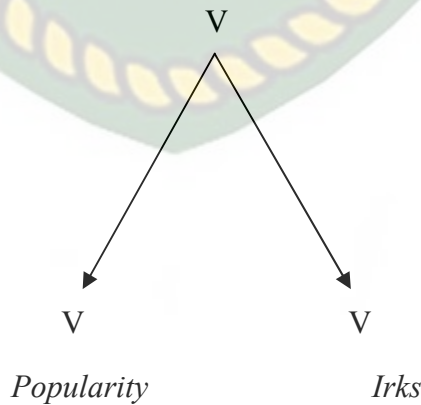
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *horrible* (V), *act* (V) and “-s”. *Horrible* and *act* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a words. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of act but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *horrible act* which means an act that evokes a sense of horror.

2. *Spending plan*



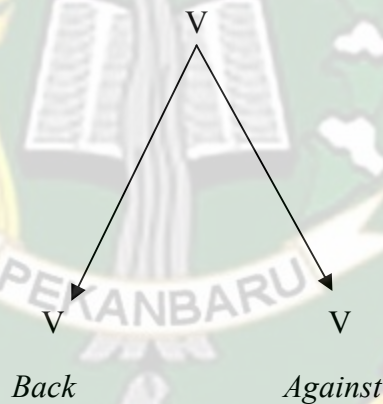
The word *spending plan* is formed by the word *spending*, a verb combined with *plan* which is also a verb. Both of the words are a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The meaning of *spending* is a process, method, act of producing results. Then, the meaning of *plan* is something to be done. Meanwhile, the meaning of the word *spending plan* is a plan that makes it easy to make plans to buy something you want.

3. *Popularity irks*



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *popularity* is a verb, and *irk* is a verb, and “-s”. *Popularity* and *irk* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a words. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of *irk* but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new word *popularity irk* which means a feelings of envy with others who are more famous.

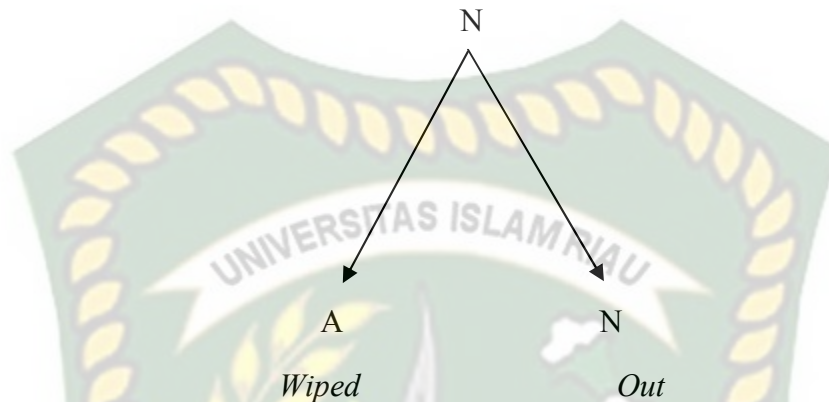
4. *Back against*



There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from the same of category. The word *back* is a verb. And the word *against* is a verb. The meaning of *back* is moving to a place or state again. So, the meaning of the word *back against* is to rise from defeat and back to fight.

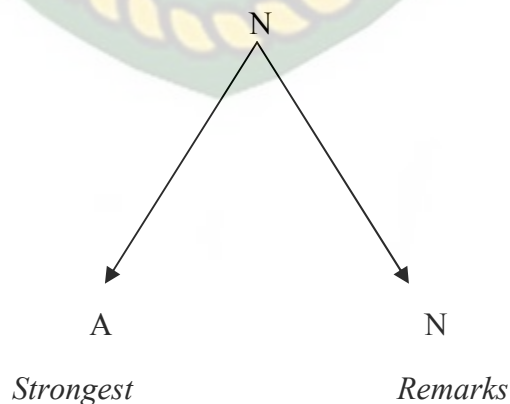
3.2.1.4 Adjective + Noun

1. *Wiped out*



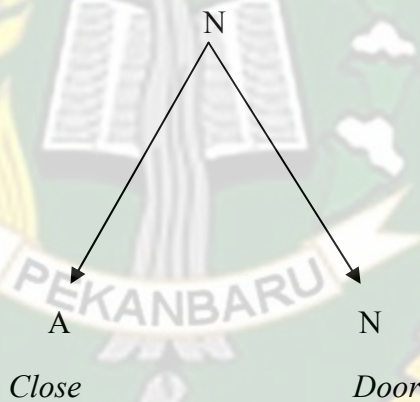
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *wiped* is an adjective. The head of this word which is the word *out* is a noun. When they are combined to form *wiped out* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *wiped* is not present or not visible anymore. Then, the meaning of *out* is an area, place, and so on that are not part of something itself. So, the meaning of the word *wiped out* is something that can't be seen again.

2. *Strongest remarks*



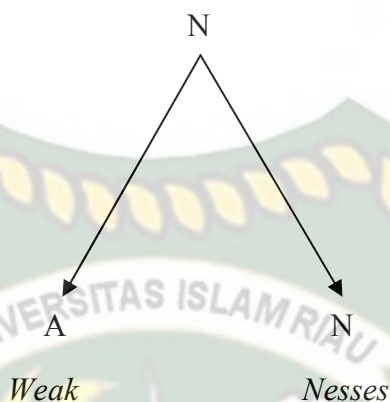
This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *strongest* (Adj), *remark* (N) and “-s”. *Strongest* and *remark* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of remark but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *strongest remark* which means is a review or response that is prioritized on news, speeches, and so on to explain an opinion.

3. *Close-door*



This compound word is belonged to hyphened compound word. From the diagram, we can see that it is formed by two free morpheme which is *close* and *door*. The word *close* is an adjective. Then, the word *door* is a noun. The meaning of *close* is to lock tightly and can't be opened again. However, the meaning of *door* is the place to enter and exit a room. So, the combination of them created a new word *close-door* which means is not having another chance.

4. *Weaknesses*



At least, there are three elements in this idiosyncratic compound word. They are *weak*, a free morpheme, which is an adjective. There is “-s” which is an inflectional bound morpheme. The last, there is *nesses* which belongs to free morpheme and also it is a noun. The meaning of *weak* is a state where there is no power. The word *nesses* in a social creature needs. Meanwhile, the meaning of *weaknesses* is a state or trait of being helpless or weak.

3.2.2 Compound Adjective

A compound adjective is a structure that is composed of two or more free morpheme or lexical and used to describe a new situation or change the modification of an entity (Hamawand 2011). Those are Noun + Adjective, Verb + Adjective, Adjective + Adjective, Verb + Noun, and Adjective + Verb. The researcher would give the information about the distributions of compound adjective formation in the Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper.

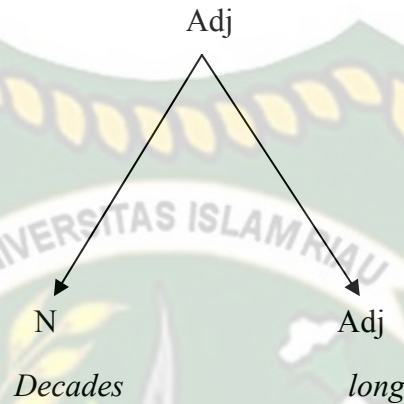
Table 3.3
The Distributions of Compound Adjective Formation

Lexical Categories	Occurrences	Percentage
Noun + Adjective	5	20,83 %
Verb + Adjective	2	8,33 %
Adjective + Adjective	1	4,17 %
Verb + Noun	15	62,5 %
Adjective + Noun	1	4,17 %
Total	24	100 %

The table shows that the most frequent formation of compound adjective is Noun + Adjective. It has 5 of occurrences or about 20,83 %. Then, it is followed by Noun + Adjective in the second place with 2 of occurrences is Verb + Adjective. It has about 8, 33 % from the total occurrences. The third place with 1 of occurrences is adjective + adjective. It has about 4, 17 % from the total occurrences. The four placed with 15 of occurrences is Verb + Noun. It has about 62, 5 % from the total occurrences. The last formation with only 1 of occurrences is Adjective + Verb. It has about 4, 17 % from the total occurrences. The discussion below is discussing the compound adjective found by the newspaper.

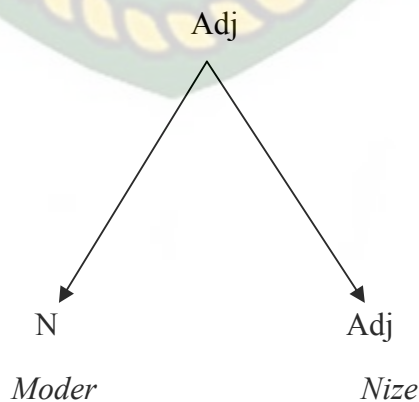
3.2.2.1 Noun + Adjective

1. *Decades-long*



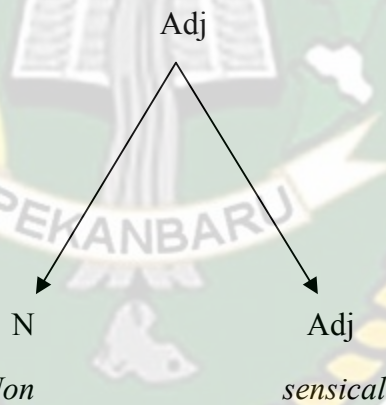
This compound word is belonged to hyphenated compound word. From the diagram, we can see that it is formed by two free morpheme which is *decade* and *long*, and “-s” is inflectional bound morpheme. The word *decade* is a noun. The meaning of *decade* is a time consisting of ten years, starting with the year ending with zero. Beside, the word *long* is an adjective. The meaning of *long* is the distance from end to end. However, the meaning of *decades-long* is *long* time.

2. *Modernize*



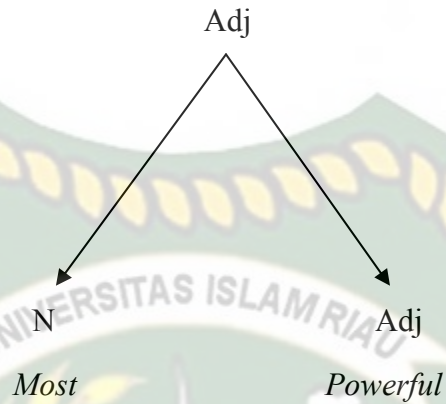
This is an idiosyncratic compound word because there is no space or connector between the two words. There are two elements for this compound word, just like what it is seen on the diagram. They are *moder* and *nize*. The word *moder* is a noun and *nize* is an adjective. Both of them are bound morpheme which means they can't stand alone as a word and still have their own meaning. When both of them are combined to form *modernize*, the meaning is a process of transformation from a change to a more advanced or increasing direction in various aspects of people's lives.

3. *Non sensical*



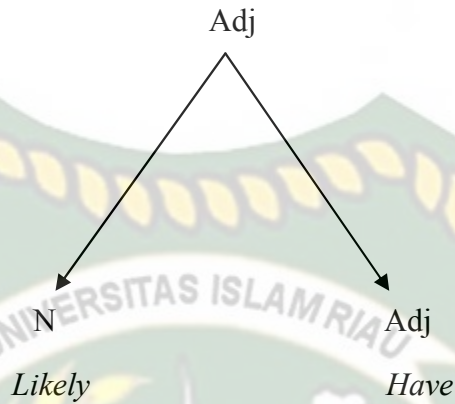
This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *non* is a noun. The head of this word which is the word *sensical* is an adjective. When they are combined to form *non sensical* it becomes a noun just like the head. When both of them are combined to form *non sensical*, the meaning is something that cannot be accepted by reason, strange, impossible, and illogical

4. *Most powerful*



This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different elements. The first word is *most* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *powerful* which is an adjective and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its roots. The meaning of *most* is an expression of praise that is said by someone when he sees something beautiful or ugly. The meaning of *powerful* is someone who has more energy or *power* than others. Therefore, the meaning of *most powerful* is someone who has a lot of energy in doing a job.

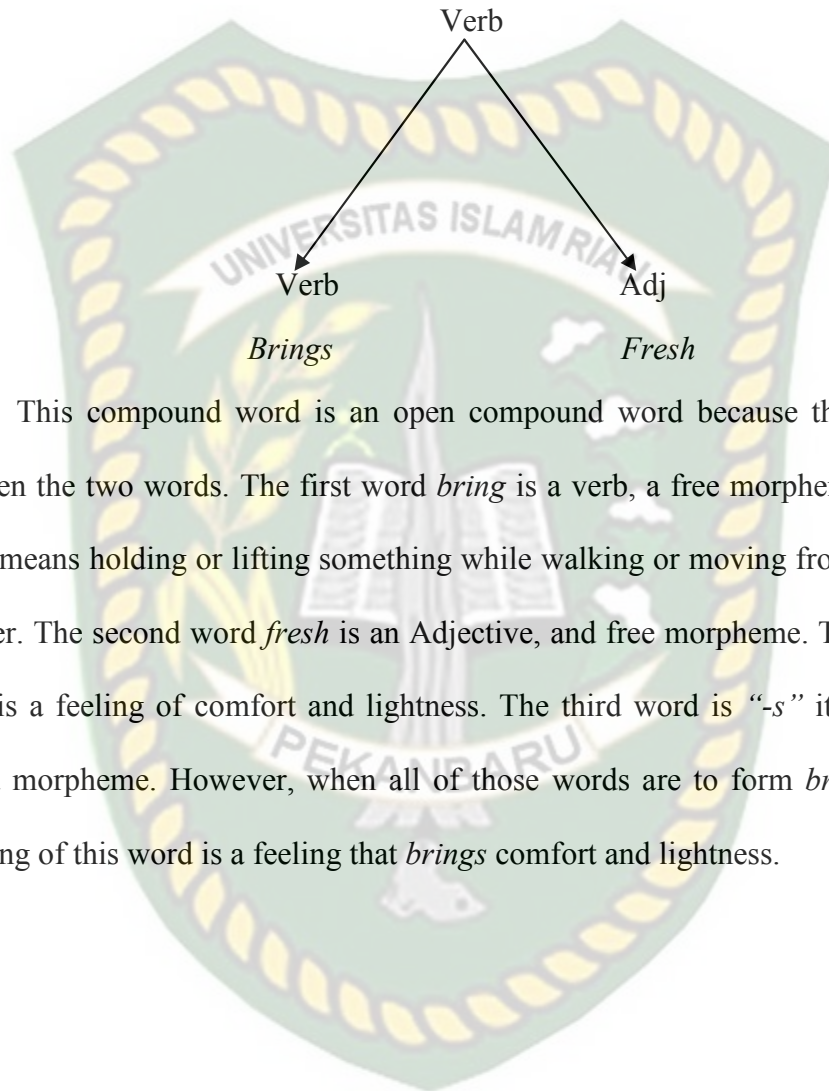
5. *Likely have*



This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different elements. The first word is *likely* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *have* which is an adjective and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its roots. The meaning of *likely* is something that is not clear. The meaning of *have* is possession or property. Therefore, the meaning of *likely have* is something that is likely to happen.

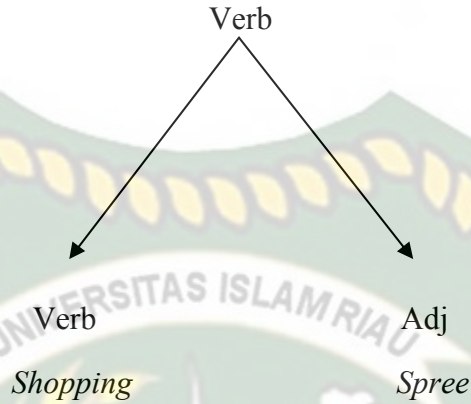
3.2.2.2 Verb + Adjective

1. *Brings fresh*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The first word *bring* is a verb, a free morpheme. The words *bring* means holding or lifting something while walking or moving from one place to another. The second word *fresh* is an Adjective, and free morpheme. The meaning of *fresh* is a feeling of comfort and lightness. The third word is “-s” it is inflectional bound morpheme. However, when all of those words are to form *brings fresh*, the meaning of this word is a feeling that *brings* comfort and lightness.

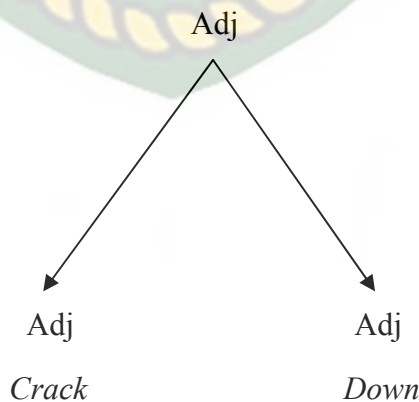
2. *Shopping spree*



Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is a verb which is the word *shopping*. Another element is an adjective, it is *spree*. They have different meaning. The word *shopping* means spending money to buy something. The word *spree* is a feeling of pleasure, happiness, breadth, and relief. When they become *shopping spree*, the meaning is spending money to buy necessities.

3.2.2.3 Adjective + Adjective

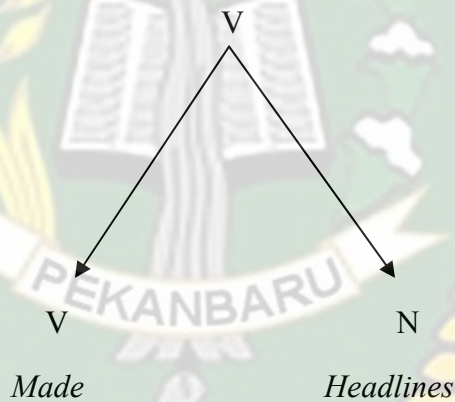
1. *Crack down*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *crack* is an adjective. Then, the word *down* is adjective as well. The meaning word of *crack* is visible streaks on hard objects such as plates, stones, which indicate they will break. Then, the meaning word of *down* is moving downwards or to a lower place than the original place. So, if the words are combined the meaning will remain the same.

3.2.2.4 Verb + Noun

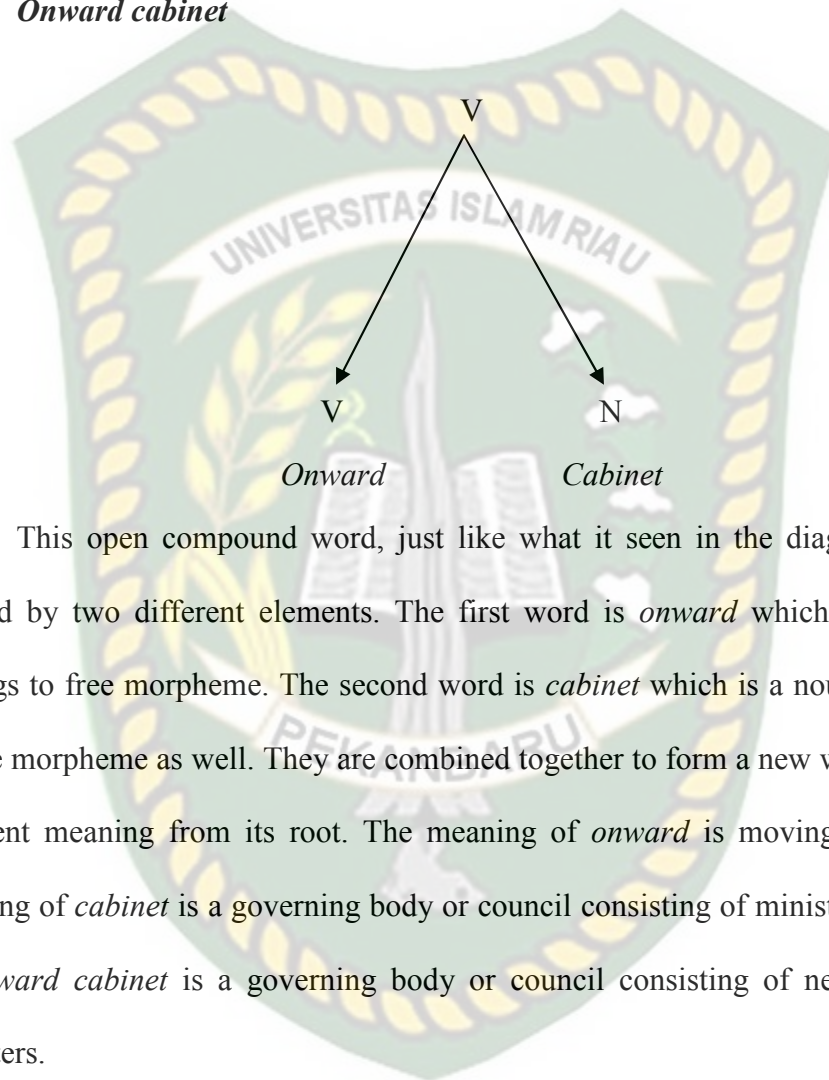
1. *Made headlines*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The first word of *made* is a verb, a free morpheme. The word *made* means the work of someone made with his own hands. The second word of *headline* is a noun, a free morpheme. The meaning word of *headline* is something that adorns the top of the head, like a crown. The third word is “-s” it is inflectional bound morpheme. However, the meaning word of *made headlines* is news that

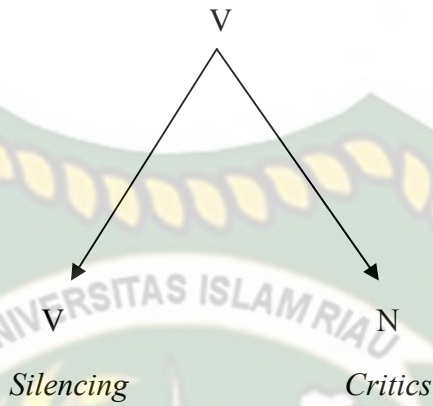
considered very appropriate to be posted on the front page with a title that stimulates attention and uses a relatively larger typeface.

2. *Onward cabinet*



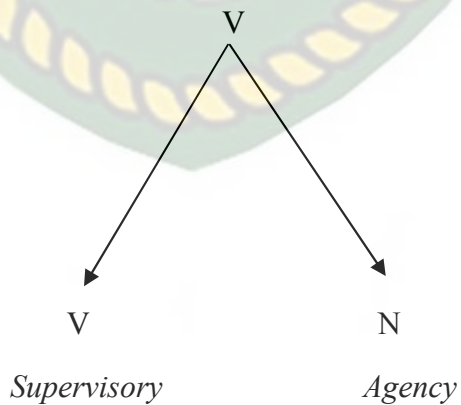
This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different elements. The first word is *onward* which is a verb and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *cabinet* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its root. The meaning of *onward* is moving forward. The meaning of *cabinet* is a governing body or council consisting of ministers. Therefore, of *onward cabinet* is a governing body or council consisting of newly appointed ministers.

3. *Silencing critics*



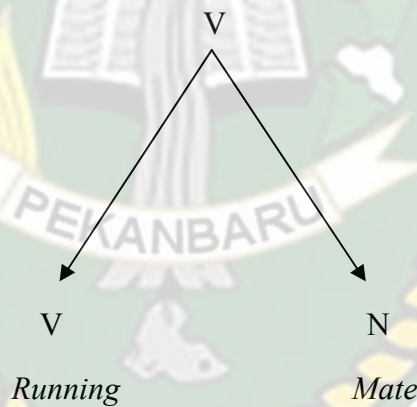
There are three elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different of category. The word *silencing* is a verb. And the word *critic* is a noun. Then “-s” it is inflectional bound morpheme. The meaning of *silencing* is to close one’s mouth to be silent or not to speak. Then, the meaning word of *critic* is a person who wants to express his opinion. If the words are combined *silencing critics* the meaning will remain the same.

4. *Supervisory agency*



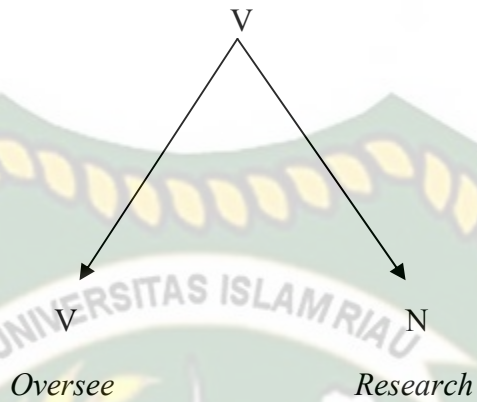
This compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different elements. The first word of *supervisory* is a verb and, belongs to free morpheme. The second word of *agency* is a noun and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its root. The meaning word of *supervisory* is the surveillance and maintenance of an item. Then, the meaning word of *agency* is an intermediary person or company that seeks to sell for another company on behalf of an entrepreneur. There, of *supervisory agency* is a person who observes or controls a product.

5. *Running mate*



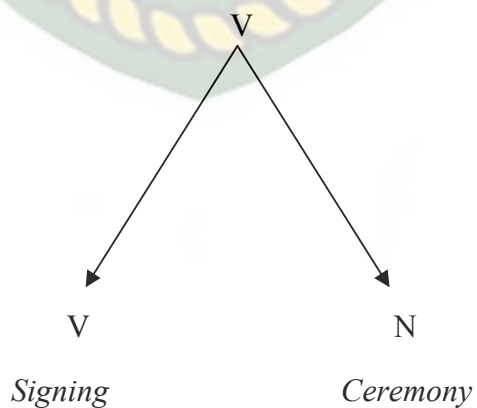
The word *running mate* is formed by two different elements. The first word is *running* it is a verb. The second one is *mate* which is a noun. Both of words is a free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning. The word *running* is walking at high speed. And, the meaning word of *mate* is a couple is two men and women. Therefore, when they are united to for *running mate*, the meaning of this is running at high speed in a crowded.

6. *Oversee research*



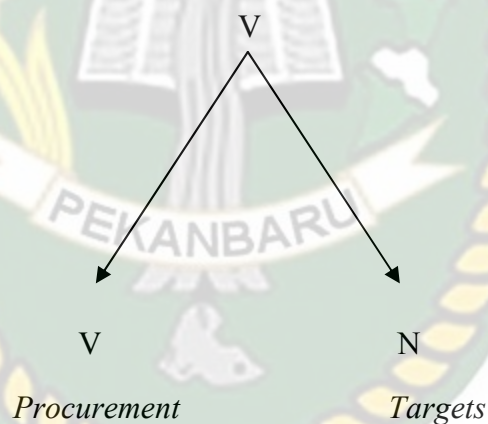
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different of category. The word *oversee* is a verb. And the word *research* is a noun. The meaning of *oversee* is seeing and paying attention to the behavior of others. However, the meaning of *research* is an activity of collecting, processing, analyzing, and presenting data that is carried out systematically and objectively to solve a problem or test a hypothesis. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *oversee research* is conducting and paying to a research.

7. *Signing ceremony*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *signing* is a verb. The head of this word which is the word *ceremony* is a noun. When they are combined to form *signing ceremony* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *signing* is a process, method, act of *signing* a letter or file. Then, the meaning of *ceremony* is a series of planned actions with a certain order, rule, sign, or symbol of greatness. So, the meaning of the word *signing ceremony* is a tradition that is carried out at traditional, ethnic, or racial events in an area.

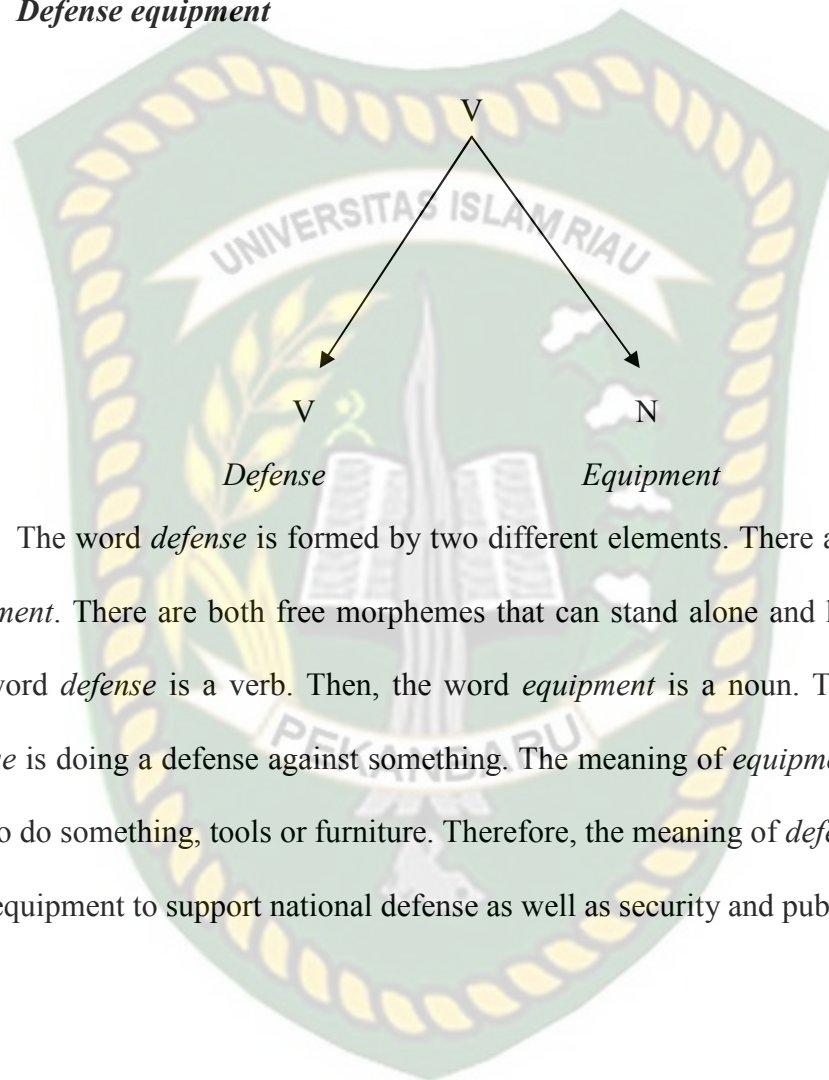
8. *Procurement targets*



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *procurement* (V), *target* (N) and “-s”. *Procurement* and *target* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them create a new

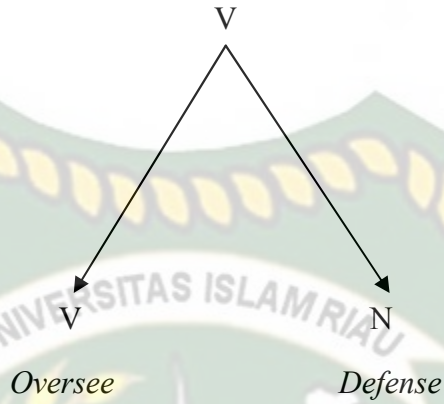
word *procurement targets* which means a someone who becomes an inspector in a process, method, deed, procures, provide a product.

9. *Defense equipment*



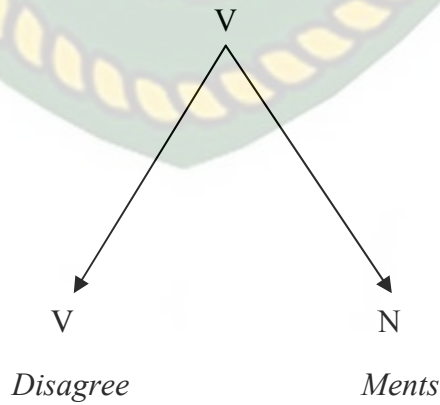
The word *defense* is formed by two different elements. There are *defense* and *equipment*. There are both free morphemes that can stand alone and has a meaning. The word *defense* is a verb. Then, the word *equipment* is a noun. The meaning of *defense* is doing a defense against something. The meaning of *equipment* is an object used to do something, tools or furniture. Therefore, the meaning of *defense equipment* is all equipment to support national defense as well as security and public order.

10. *Oversee defense*



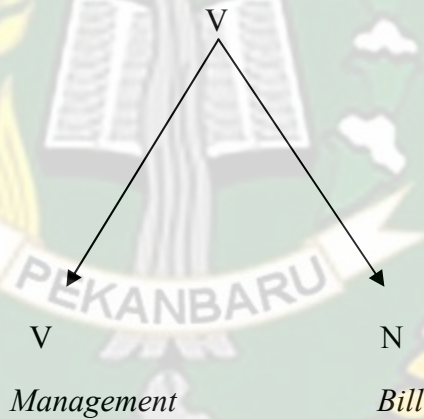
Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is a verb which is the word *oversee*. Another element is a noun, it is *defense*. They have different meaning. The words *oversee* means seeing and paying attention to the behavior of others. The word *defense* is doing a defense against something. When they become *oversee defense*, the meaning is keep the border area safe.

11. *Disagreements*



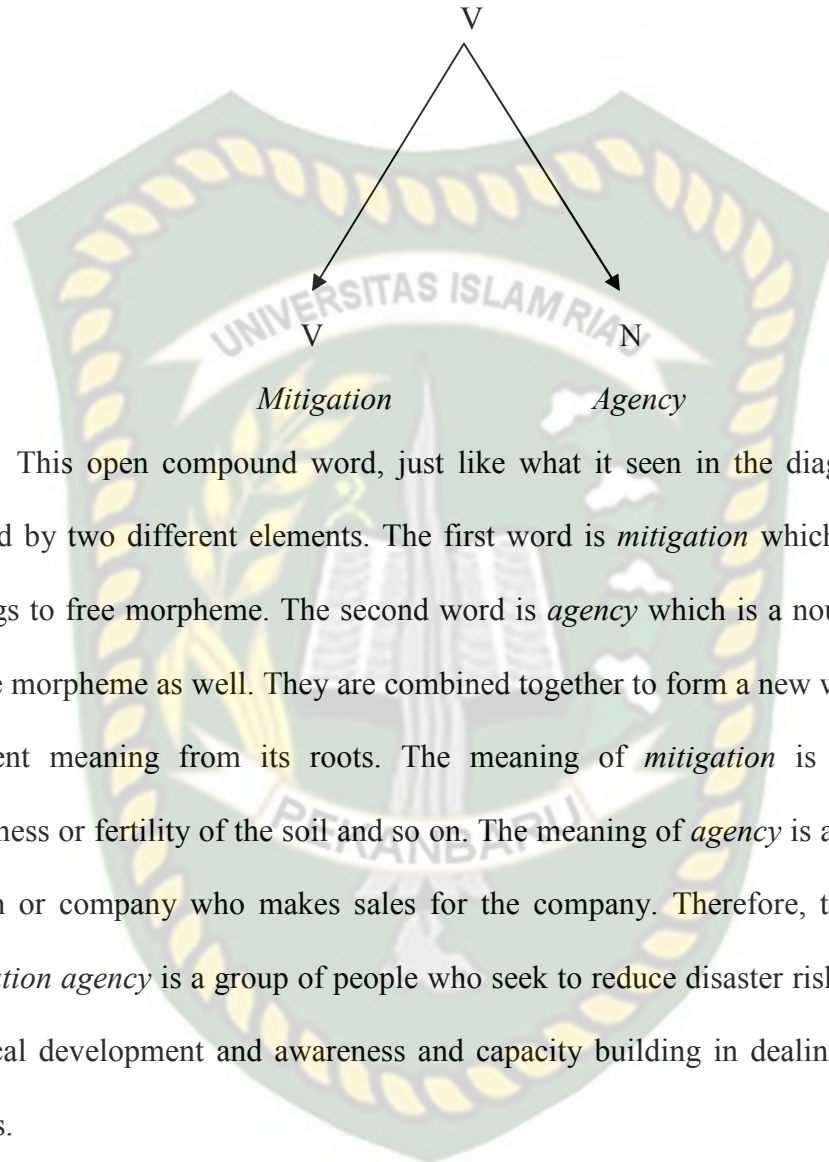
The word *disagreements* are an idiosyncratic compound word. It has three morphemes as its elements. The first element is *disagree*, a free morpheme and it is a verb. The word *disagree* means disagree with an argument. The second one is *ment*. It is also a free morpheme but it is a noun. The third element is “-s”. It is a inflectional bound morpheme. However, when all of those elements are combined to form *disagreements*, the meaning of this word is an opinion that is different from what is decided and expressed by one or more people in a decision making.

12. Management bill



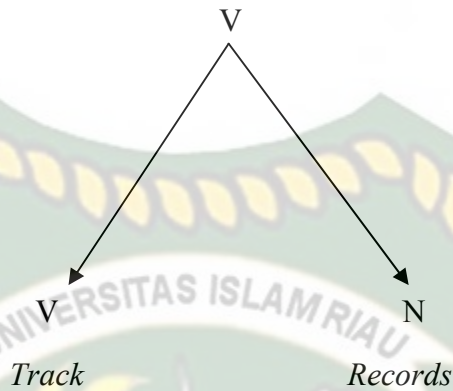
There are two elements found in this compound word. The diagram depicts that the roots are from different of category. The word *management* is a verb. And the word *bill* is a noun. The meaning of *management* is a process of how to make a product. However, the meaning of *bill* is to take or ask for something that is already due. When both of the words are united, the meaning of *management bill* is a final product bill consisting of items, materials needed to produce the product.

13. *Mitigation agency*



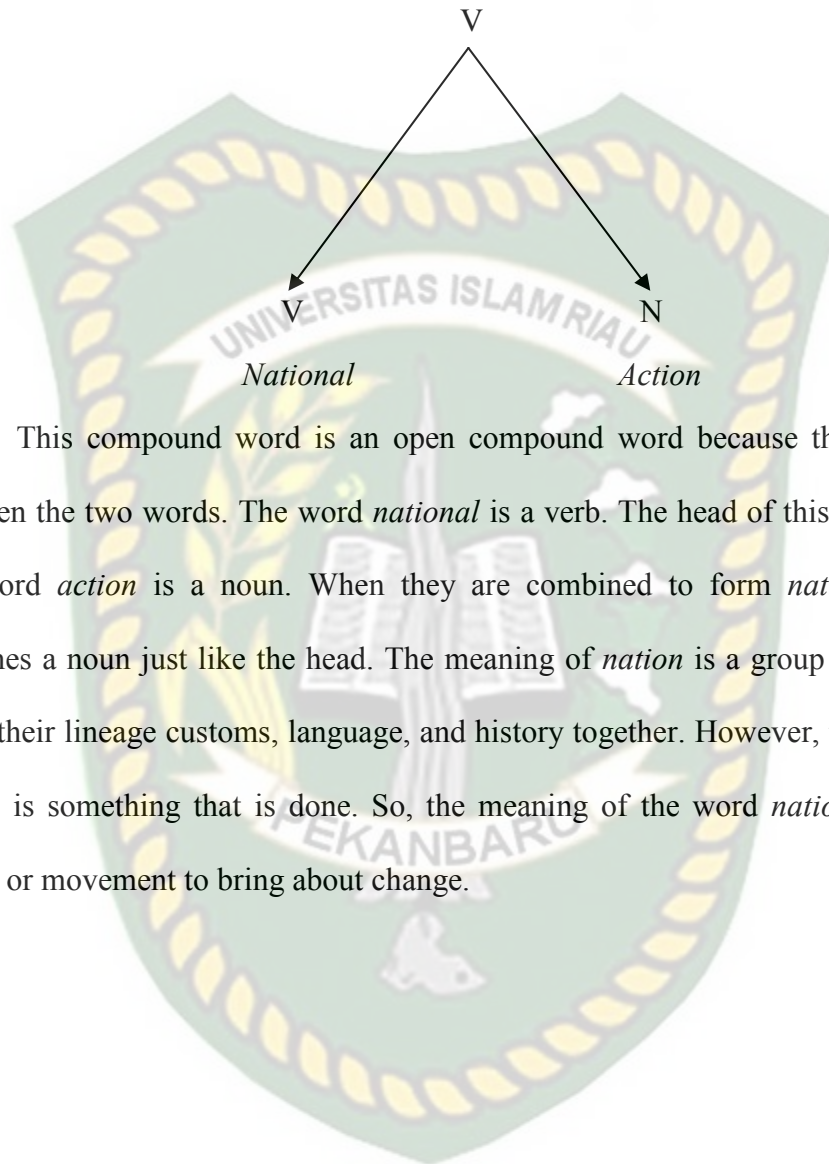
This open compound word, just like what it seen in the diagram above, is formed by two different elements. The first word is *mitigation* which is a verb and belongs to free morpheme. The second word is *agency* which is a noun and belongs to free morpheme as well. They are combined together to form a new word which has different meaning from its roots. The meaning of *mitigation* is to reduce the roughness or fertility of the soil and so on. The meaning of *agency* is an intermediary person or company who makes sales for the company. Therefore, the meaning of *mitigation agency* is a group of people who seek to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and capacity building in dealing with disaster threats.

14. *Track records*



This compound word is formed by three morphemes. They are *track* (verb), *record* (N) and “-s”. *Track* and *record* is free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word. The “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme because it does not change the paradigm of record but only change the quantity unit. Also there is a space between the two words which make it called as the open compound word. The combination of them created a new word *track record* which means all the things that a person or organization has done in the past, which shows how well they are doing their job, and solving problems.

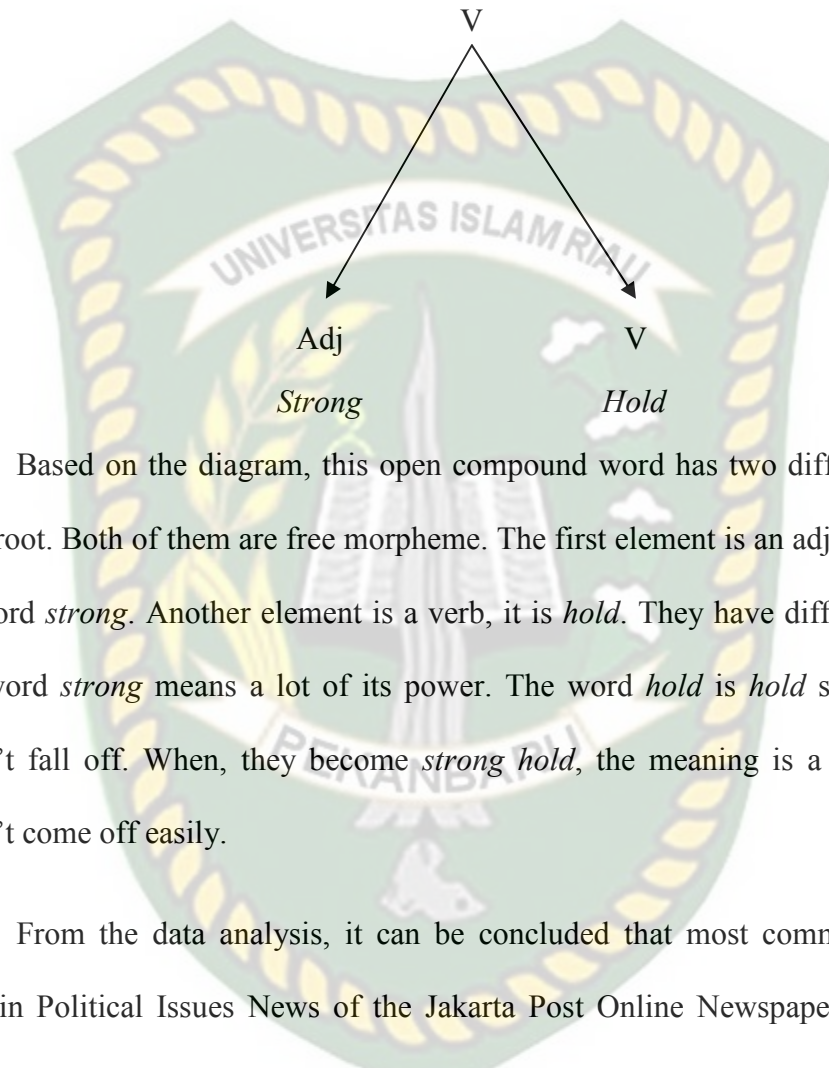
15. *National action*



This compound word is an open compound word because there is a space between the two words. The word *national* is a verb. The head of this word which is the word *action* is a noun. When they are combined to form *national action* it becomes a noun just like the head. The meaning of *nation* is a group of people who share their lineage customs, language, and history together. However, the meaning of *action* is something that is done. So, the meaning of the word *nation action* is an action or movement to bring about change.

3.2.2.5 Adjective + Verb

1. *Strong hold*



Based on the diagram, this open compound word has two different elements as its root. Both of them are free morpheme. The first element is an adjective which is the word *strong*. Another element is a verb, it is *hold*. They have different meaning. The word *strong* means a lot of its power. The word *hold* is *hold* something so it doesn't fall off. When, they become *strong hold*, the meaning is a resistance that doesn't come off easily.

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that most common compound word in Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper is compound noun. Then, it followed by compound adjective, and compound verbs are not found in the Newspaper. The researcher also fined all of the types of compound word based on the way it spelled. There hyphenated, closed, and open compound word. All of the compound word in this newspaper politics is dominated by endocentric meaning. However, there is also some of exocentric meaning found in this newspaper politics.

2.3.3 Compound Verb

From the analysis conducted by ten newspaper studied, there is no compound verbs were found in the news (0).



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

In this chapter, the researcher gives the conclusions of the analysis that have been done by the researcher. Based on the focus of the research, there are two findings in this research. The first one is related to the compound word formation in Political Issues News of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper. The second one is about the meaning of the compound words.

There are three kinds of compound word formation that is analyzed by the researcher. They are compound noun, compound adjective, and compound verb. The formation of compound words found in the Political Newspaper is dominated by compound noun. It has 76 occurrences or about 76%. Then, it is followed by compound Adjective with 24 with occurrences 24%. However, a compound verb related to political does not found in the news.

Not only has the formation, the researcher analyze about the meaning of the compound words. In Political Newspaper, most of the compound words are Endocentric which means that in order to find the meaning. It can be done by look up to the head of the word. There is also some exocentric compound word found in Political newspaper.

4.2 Suggestions

As the closure of this chapter, the researcher likes to give some suggestions to the reader as follow:

1. The researcher suggests students to increase their knowledge about linguistic, especially in morphology about word formation construction. It can bring so many benefits for them. One of the benefits is in increasing their vocabulary.
2. The researcher expects that there will be the next researcher who analyzed the compound word in more specific way to help in enrich the study of compound words and give the contribution in the same field of this study.
3. The last, the researcher expects that this study can help the reader to enrich the knowledge about compound words.

2.6 Past Study

There are some past studies that have the same objective to this research so that the author choose those studies to be reference of this study. The past studies are:

1. **Compound Words Used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight**

Compound Words Used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight This study was written by Ririn Dwi Cahyanti which is Published on March 25, 2016. It is aimed to describing the types, the function, and the meaning of the compound words used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight. This qualitative research put compound words as the object of the research. in collecting the data, the researcher use the techniques such as data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The researcher also shows the distribution of each kind of compound words in percentage.

2. **Compounding Words: Words Formation in Republika Newspaper**

This research investigated words formation that found in the Republika newspaper by Eripuddin and Liana Fuji Lestari which is published on June 1, 2019. The research was a descriptive qualitative research design. The object of this research was headline of Republika newspaper. The instrumentation of the research was documentation. The data were consisted of 96 data. The data analyzed by using the theory of word formation (O'Grady, 1996) the results of this research shown that 70 data were classified as endocentric compound and opaque meaning. Transparent

meant that the meanings of the words could be predicted from the each of the word.

Opaque meant that the meaning of words could not predict from the each of word.

3. Compound Words Found in Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees

This research deals with compound words used in Seventy-Seven Thousand Service-Trees by Sri Chinmoy which is published on July 31, 2020. This research is trying to describe the types and the structure of compound words and supported by two theories, those are Booij (2007) and McCharty (2002). In achieving the objectives, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data are in the form of compound words. In collecting the data the writer applies documentation technique and the steps are reading attentively, selecting, collecting, and classifying the data systematically by following the types and the structure of compound words.

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