

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistics is the study of language as a whole, both in the structure of the language itself and in terms of its use in society. Linguistics also has various scientific branches, one of which is morphology. Mariani et al. (2019, p. 14) explain that based on language system, linguistic divided into phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic.

Morphology is a field that specializes in the study of word formation. The study of word-formation and word-structure is called morphology (Katamba, 2005, p. 3). In learning language, words are the very first things that are learned. If someone mastered a word as well as its meaning, one could use the word to fulfill what he wanted to convey to the recipient. The process of word formation is learned in morphology. The processes of word formations include derivation, compounding, inflection, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym and initialism, onomatopoeia, and coinage. In this research, the researcher will focus the research on compounding.

Each word formation has a different process and one of them is compounding. According to O'Grady (ascited in Hadiyati, 2011, p. 112)

compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition) to create a larger word. Compound words are two or more words that combine into one and form a new meaning. Based on the part of speech, compound words are grouped into three: nominal compound, verbal compound, and adjectival compound. The types of the compound are determined by the head which is on the right side. If the head is a noun, the compound is nominal; if the head is a verb, the compound is an verbal; and if the head is an adjective, the compound is adjectival. From the formation process, the meaning of compound is also obtained. Compound has two types of meanings based on semantic headedness.

Compound has a new meaning that comes from head of the compounds, one of which is endocentric. This word has the meaning inside the head of the compound. The example of endocentric is “school boy” (which means a boy who is still in a school). There is also an exocentric compound. That is a word which the meaning is outside of the head of the compound, for example “black board” (which means a board to write, not a board painted black). There are three types of compound words, namely nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound.

Compounds can be found in written and spoken languages, for example in speech, films, magazines, poetry, novels, newspapers and short stories. However, at this time the researcher will use the newspaper as a research object, because the newspaper is one of the media that presents the latest writings that can be used as an up to date study material. The Jakarta Post is a newspaper that will be used by researcher as a research object.

The reason the researcher uses The Jakarta Post as a research source is because it is one of the printed Indonesian newspaper that uses English as its language, the other one is Tempo Magazine. The Jakarta Post has an offline and online edition that contains the complete latest news and this can be enjoyed by people in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post has also won several awards and has been dubbed the most prominent English daily in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post is also a member of the Asia News Network.

Compounding is combining of two or more words that form new words. Compounding is a way of forming new words that enrich a language. These new words can be found in various fields of life, because any fields must have their own developments. One of them is in the field of education. The field of education is a field that is always presented in any mass media, including newspapers.

The example of compound word from The Jakarta Post in edition 1st April 2021 education issue is below:

Yes, things are bad in **Prime Minister** Viktor Orban's Hungary, a **European Union country** where **constitutional protections** for **academic freedom** have been erased, **gender studies** has been denied accreditation as an **academic course**, and a former **army colonel** has been appointed chancellor of the Budapest of Univeristy of Theatre and Film Arts.

From the example above, the bold words are the compound words. So, the compound word found in paragraph above are *prime(Adj) minister(N)*, *European(N) Union(N) country (N)*, *constitutional(Adj) protections(N)*, *academic(Adj) freedom(N)*, *gender(N) studies(N)*, *academic(Adj) course(N)*, *army(N) colonel(N)*. All of them belong to nominal compound because the head

are nouns and have endocentric meaning because the meanings are related with the words composed them.

The education issue is linear with the background of the researcher as a student majoring in English Education who also studies compound words during her study period. So this research is also useful for university students who want to conduct a research about compound words. They can do newspaper analysis as well and examine the compound words in the newspaper. So they can understand more deeply what compound words are, what are their types and meanings, and what are the differences of compound words and phrases. In connection with these reasons, the researcher will focus on analyzing compound words found in newspapers that discuss educational issues. Based on this description, the researcher decided to conduct a research entitled “An Analysis of Compound Words in Education Issue of the Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021”.

1.2 Focus of the Problem

In accordance with the background of the problem above, focus of the problems are:

1. What are the types of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
2. What are the semantic headedness of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
3. What are the percentages of types of compounds and semantic headedness found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?

1.3 Formulation of the Problems

In accordance with the focus of the problems above, the formulation of the problems are:

1. What are the types of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
2. What are the semantic headedness of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
3. What are the percentages of types of compounds and semantic headedness found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To investigate the types of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
2. To investigate the semantic headedness of compound words found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?
3. To investigate the percentages of types of compounds and semantic headedness found in Education Issue of The Jakarta Post Edition on April 2021?

1.5 Usages of the Research

The uses of this research is affords to give more information about compounding process which can be used as a resources of references for the next researchers to deepen the understanding about this topic.