

TYPES OF COMPOUND WORDS IN THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLES IN JOSHUA HUTABARAT'S MURDER

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to find out the types of compound words in The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder based on McCarthy, 2005 theory. This study was applied by using a descriptive qualitative approach. The source of the data of this study was collected from Joshua Hutabarat's Murder articles in The Jakarta Post. The writer found three types of compound words, they are compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. The results of this study are 33 data which were categorized into compound nouns, 12 data which were categorized into compound verbs, and 10 data which were categorized into compound adjectives.

Keywords: Morphology, Word Formation, Compound Words, Types of Compound Words

INTRODUCTION

Language is not simply used in oral communication but also to communicate, such as writing from the information or giving the information to express feelings and emotions. People use language variations to communicate the situation that is talking about and the roles that people play in such situation (Fasold, 2006). In language study, one of the sciences that contains the use of language is linguistics. Linguistics is a field of science that examines language as a scientific means of communication between people. In general, a discipline that is concerned with the structure and form of language in phenomena as complex as human language is linguistics (Curtiss, et al., 2000). Linguistics examines the structure of the language of how humans combine to create the meaning of sounds, words, and sentences that eventually become a wide text range of languages (Meyer, 2009).

There are several branches in linguistics, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. A discipline that identifies the smallest components in the production of words is morphology. Morphology is concerned with how words are put together and how the relationship

between one word and another word makes them up (McCarthy, 2002). There is a term in morphology known as the compound word.

Compound words can be found, in both spoken and written language. The written text is a source of word formation in which compounds are easily found around us, for example, in novels, English textbooks, newspapers, and magazines. Newspapers aid in unchanging the reader's awareness, knowledge, and reading habits (Cabansag, 2011).

The Jakarta Post: A Study in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder. It was a premeditated murder case against Joshua Hutabarat involving Ferdy Sambo that occurred in July 2022. This murder shocked the Indonesian people because the murderer was a state apparatus with the highest rank, a two-star general. This murder is also a case of human rights violations where many attempts to conceal existing facts were found so that many media outlets cover this case.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Study of the word formation, including the process through which new words are created in various languages and how word forms change based on how words are used in sentences is called morphology (Lieber, 2009). The branch of linguistics that studies how processes of word

formation and how their internal structure develops is known as morphology (Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen, & Spencer, 2009).

In language, several types of processes of word formation can be found such as derivation, affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, blending, and backformation. One of the general language-building processes which creates words is compounding and this is the point of discussion in this study. The latest study on compound words that the writer searched was (Yulianti, Ambarita, & Sitinjak, 2023) who argue that there were three types of compound words in Romeo and Juliet novel, they are endocentric compound words, exocentric compound words, and copulative compound words.

Compound words consist of lexemes that combine to form words, which are made up of two words with the meaning of the head (Booij, 2005). Compound words are made by combining more than one word to form a single word, which is the first being made up of two and not more elements (Plag, 2018). So, words that are made up of not more than two different words to form a new meaning with lexemes are compound words.

According to McCarthy (2002), there are three types of compound words, they are:

1. Compound Nouns. The most prevalent type of compound in English is Compound Nouns (McCarthy, 2002). A determiner is properly contained with single words as a noun. As a single unit, each compound noun is modified by other categories such as nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. McCarthy (2002) divides compound nouns into several lexical categories, preposition + noun, verb + noun, adjective + noun, and noun + noun.
2. Compound Verbs. The majority of compound verbs in English are not formed by joining Two lexemes combined to form a new verb are not the majority of compound verbs, but in English form, the majority of compound words are formed by one of three ways. Compound verbs can be formed by backformation from nouns

otherwise known as adjective compounds, by zero derivation from noun compounds, and by affixing two words (Adams, 1973). McCarthy (2002) divides compound verbs into several lexical categories, noun + verb, preposition + verb, adjective + verb, verb + verb.

3. Compound Adjectives. The interpretation of a compound adjective is typically clear from the words that joined it. Compound Adjectives are compound word that uses an adjective as the head or core of the compound word (McCarthy, 2002). Combining two parts creates a new word of adjectives, and it is usually written with a hyphenated known as a compound adjective. A present or past participle is frequently used as an adjective. McCarthy (2009) divides compound adjectives into three namely, noun + adjectives, adjective + adjective, preposition + adjective.

RESEARCH METHODS

The writer used descriptive qualitative research, which does not use formulas or statistical statistics to examine and interpret the data, but this study emphasizes quality and pertains to the concepts, theories, meanings, and characteristics associated with the study's topic. The goal of descriptive qualitative research is to make sure that the theory matches to evidence rather than the other way around (Taylor, Bogdan, & DeVault, 2016). Therefore, in this research, the writer described and investigated any types and meanings of Compound Words in The Jakarta Post Articles on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat.

The writer applied some steps to collect the data, including reading The Jakarta Post Articles on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat in August 2022 as the main data source, marking the data by underlining the compound words, listing the compound words in The Jakarta Post Articles on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat in August 2022, and classifying the data into types of compound words. Also, the writer applied some steps to analyze the data, including collecting the data from

The Jakarta Post Articles on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat, classifying the data depend on types of compound words, rechecking and making sure all the information of data are accurate, and making the conclusions.

The Jakarta Post Article on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat in August 2022 is the source of data of this study. Study of morphology, word formation, compound words, and the types of compound words are used to conduct this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are three types of compound words found in The Jakarta Post Articles on the murder of Joshua Hutabarat. There are 33 data that are categorized in compound nouns. It is because the word class is the head of the compound word, and the determiner of compound nouns properly contained with single words as nouns, and 12 data which are categorized in compound verbs, the data belong to compound verbs which have a verb as the rightmost lexemes, the head of compound verb denoted by right-headed. In compound adjectives, it is found that there are 10 data categorized in compound adjectives, which is because the head or the core of a compound word and usually written with hyphenated punctuation.

Compound Nouns

The word *forehead* is formed from two lexemes *fore* means a word that used to indicate something that has happened in the past, but there is no specific time description is being talked about, and *head* means body parts of living things whose position is above the neck. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *forehead*. This word refers to part of the head bone whose position is located in front of the head, above the eyes. The meaning of the compound word is the same as the of its head. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word.

The word *nightmare* is formed from two lexemes *night* which means the time during which people usually rest for eight hours, and *mare* means the name used for horses or donkeys that are female. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *nightmare*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It is clear that the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of the compound word since the meaning experiences that can be pleasant or stressful are felt in the human subconscious during sleep.

The word *breadcrumb* is formed from two lexemes *bread* combined with *crumb*. The meaning of word *bread* is a flour-based food that is processed by the process of baking, steaming, and frying, while the meaning of word *crumb* is food waste that is left in place of food such as a plate and bowl that is fragile and usually small in shape. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *breadcrumb*. This word refers to the smallest bread that has a crumbly texture and dry which is usually used to bake food by coating the food. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It is clear that the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of compound word.

The word *eggshell* is formed from two lexemes *egg* which means oval-shaped food in which there is a white and yellow liquid, and *shells* means animals that live on the seabed and have a very hard skin texture. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *eggshells*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It can be seen that the meaning of the

compound word always shows the meaning of the word of compound word, since the meaning skin of egg that generally white and light brown and has hard textured.

The word *bodyguard* is formed from two lexemes *body* which means all parts that exist in humans and animals, and *guard* means a word that is used for anything related to making sure something stays where it should be. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *bodyguard*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of the compound word. It can be seen that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the meaning of the compound word is the same as the meaning of its head since the meaning is a term that is used by people who are paid to protect someone wherever she or he goes.

The word *leadership* is formed from two lexemes *leader* which means a person who has the authority to guide objects, usually those who are guided are humans, and *ship* means a term used in transportation that is used on the water that can accommodate many people. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *leadership*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It can be seen that the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of the compound word since the meaning is a term that is commonly used for people who indicate have the ability to lead something.

The word *firepower* is formed from two lexemes *fire* which means reactions that arise due to a trigger that comes from a state or object that has a hot nature, and *power* means a term that refers to the ability of power possessed. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *firepower*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun

because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It is clear that the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of the compound word since the meaning of the term refers to fire objects owned by the government apparatus of the state.

The word *hostage* is formed from two lexemes *host* which means a term that is used for people who have the task and responsibility to host an event, and *age* means the time interval for a human, from the time he or she was born to the present. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *hostage*. This compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It can be exactly seen that the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of a compound word since the meaning is a person held captive by the perpetrator who aims to do something that the perpetrator wants in a coercive way, and usually, this harms the victim.

The word *girlfriend* is formed from two lexemes *girl* which means a person who is young and female whose reproductive system is vaginal, and *friend* means someone who can be considered like family even though she or he is not related by blood and is always there in times of joy and sorrow. In this case, these words create a new word *girlfriend* with a different meaning. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head lexical noun which is placed on the right items of compound word. So, the referent of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word of the compound word, since the meaning is a female friend who has a relationship and desire to have each other based on love.

The word *watchdog* is formed from two lexemes *watch* which means an activity performed by living things using the eyes to interpret objects

or views and processed into the brain, and *dog* means an animal that has four legs with a tail, and usually this animal is feed by humans and often referred to as man's best friend. In this case, these words create a new word *watchdog* with a different meaning. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. So, the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head, since the meaning means a guard dog that has a duty of guarding the case of a ruler that is happening, usually associated with matters of a political nature.

The word *hometown* is formed from two lexemes *home* which means a place or structure of the building where a person lives and feels comfortable and worthy, and *town* means a city that has a narrow area and is not too crowded. In this case, these words create a new word *hometown* with a different meaning. Based on the types of compound words, this compound word is classified as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. So, the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head, since the meaning is a place where people come from and is otherwise known as the place where a person is born.

The word *chairman* is formed from two lexemes *chair* which means a thing that is used as a seat that usually has a backrest and armrest at the right and left, and this object has the same length legs, and *man* means a kind of living thing that has two hands and two fee that is considered special that rules the entire earth. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *chairman*. This compound word is categorized as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. So, the head of the compound word always

shows the meaning of and the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head since the meaning is a term that is used for someone who is a senior who has the highest position in an organization.

The word *firearm* is formed from two lexemes *fire* which means reactions that arise due to a trigger that comes from a state or object that has a hot nature, and *arm* means the part of the human body located in the area of the hand that functions as a link between the shoulder and hand. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *firearm*. This compound word is categorized as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of a compound word. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head since the meaning is a gun that is usually used to perform actions that have been permitted and by permitted conditions, usually, this object is used by people who have the authority to protect the public from criminal acts.

The word *bedroom* is formed from two lexemes *bed* which means objects that are usually used by humans to rest the body in a room, and *room* means a closed place that is usually inside a building that has a ceiling and doors. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *bedroom*. This compound word is categorized as a compound noun because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of a compound word. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head since the meaning is a closed place that can be found in a building that serves as a place where someone spends time to take a rest.

All the compound words belong to compound nouns since the meaning of the word

can be indicated by its head which is placed on the right items of compound word. It is because the referent of the compound word is the same as the referent of its head, and the head of the compound noun shows the meaning of each word of a compound word. The data of compound nouns were taken from The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Compound Nouns found in The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder

| Compound Nouns | Lexical Categories |
|----------------|--------------------|
| forehead | noun + noun |
| girlfriend | noun + noun |
| bedroom | noun + noun |
| firearm | noun + noun |
| breadcrumb | noun + noun |
| footage | noun + noun |
| hometown | noun + noun |
| nightmare | noun + noun |
| watchdog | noun + noun |
| bodyguard | noun + noun |
| eggshells | noun + noun |
| underworld | preposition + noun |
| hostage | noun + noun |
| chairman | noun + noun |
| forefront | noun + noun |
| backbone | noun + noun |
| outside | preposition + noun |

Compound Verbs

It is shown that the word *undertaking* is formed from two lexemes which means a word that is used to refer to a person or thing whose position is at the bottom, and *taking* means the act of bringing something by tying it from its original place by using hand. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *undertaking*. This compound word is

categorized as a compound verb because the meaning of the word can be delivered by its right-headed which is placed on the right items of compound verb. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the meaning of the compound word is not always the same as the meaning of its head, since the meaning of a word that is used for actions that have been and will be performed based on what should be done.

It is shown that the word *backlash* is formed from two lexemes *back* which means a part of the thing that has been passed, and *lash* means a tool that has flexible properties and is usually used to hit objects both animals and humans. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *backlash*. This compound word is categorized as a compound verb because the meaning of the word can be delivered by its right-headed which is placed on the right items of compound verb. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the meaning of the compound word is not always the same as the meaning of its head, since the meaning of a thing that arises as a result of an event that occurs or as a result of an action taken.

It is shown that the word *overseeing* is formed from two lexemes *over* which means a term that is used to express actions of an excessive nature, and *seeing* means an activity performed by living things using the eyes to interpret objects or views and process into the brain. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *overseeing*. This compound word is categorized as a compound verb because the meaning of the word can be conveyed by its right-headed which is placed on the right items of compound verb. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the meaning of the compound word is not always the same as the meaning of its head, since the meaning activities aim to prevent the unwanted thing from happening.

It is shown that the word *withhold* is formed from two lexemes *with* which means a word that is connected with other words, so the meaning of a sentence has a clear statement, and *hold* means an action that is usually performed by hand to hold anything to keep it in the desired position. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *withhold*. This compound word is classified as a compound verb because the meaning of the word can be conveyed by its right-headed which is placed on the right items of compound verb. It is clear that the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word. So, the meaning of the compound word is not always the same as the meaning of its head since the meaning is an action that is usually performed by hand to hold anything to keep it in the desired position.

It is shown that the word *withdrew* is formed from two lexemes *with* which means a word that is connected with other words, so the meaning of a sentence has a clear statement and *drew* means an activity that is usually carried out on a flat field with a white background by doodling to create a desired shape. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *withdrew*. This word refers to an action taken to avoid something unwanted that has a bad effect. It is clear that the compound word is categorized as a compound verb because the meaning of the word can be indicated by its right-headed which is placed on the right items of the compound verb. So, the head of the compound word always shows the meaning of the word, and the referent of the compound word is not always the same as the referent of its head.

Those compound words are compound verbs that have right-headed which is placed on the right items of compound verbs, and the meaning of the compound word is not always the same as the meaning of its head. The data of compound verbs from were taken The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder are shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Compound Verbs found in The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder

| Compound Verbs | Lexical Categories |
|----------------|--------------------|
| feet-dragging | noun + verb |
| flip-flop | verb + verb |
| backlash | noun + verb |
| undermined | preposition + verb |
| overseeing | preposition + verb |
| withhold | preposition + verb |
| undertaking | preposition + verb |
| outspoken | preposition + verb |
| withdrew | preposition + verb |
| oversaw | preposition + verb |

Compound Adjectives

Nationwide consists of two lexemes *nation* which means a group of people who are living in a country that share the same culture and language in a government, and *wide* means a term that is used for a long distance between one object and another. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *nationwide*. This word refers to the scope of an area that includes a broad community that exists in a region in one government. It is clear that the head of the compound word does not always convey the meaning of the word, where *wide* is the explanation for the previous *nation*, therefore *wide* is called as the core or the head of the compound word. This compound word is categorized as a compound adjective because the adjective word of the compound word can convey the meaning of the word of compound word through the right-headed of compound adjective.

Accountable consists of two lexemes *account* which means a word that is usually known as the result of data that has been filled in each administrative process that has been carried out, and *able* means a term that refers to the availability

of an object. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *accountable*. This word refers to an action for which a person can take responsibility for the decisions or actions that are already taken. It is clear that the head of the compound word does not always convey the meaning of the word, where *able* is the explanation for the previous *account*, therefore *able* is called the core or the head of the compound word. This compound word is categorized as a compound adjective because the adjective word of the compound word can convey the meaning of the word of compound word through the right-headed of compound adjective.

Otherwise consists of two lexemes *other* which means a word that is used as the meaning as additional words that is usually followed by a plural noun, and *wise* means a situation where someone can make the right decision by considering everything. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *otherwise*. This word refers to the term that used to express things that may have different effects or outcomes on a particular condition. It is clear that the head of the compound word does not always convey the meaning of the word, where *wise* is the explanation for the previous *other*, therefore *wise* is called the core or the head of the compound word. This compound word is categorized as a compound adjective because the adjective word of the compound word can convey the meaning of the word of compound word through the right-headed of compound adjective.

Suitable consists two lexemes *suit* which means the formal attire used to attend formal occasions usually consists of a set of clothes that have the same material and color, and *able* is a term that refers to the availability of an object. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *suitable*. This word refers to the term that used to express something that is considered appropriate and compatible when used on a particular object. It is clear that the head of the compound word does not

always convey the meaning of the word, where *able* is the explanation for the previous *suit*, therefore *able* is called the core or the head of the compound word. This compound word is categorized as a compound adjective because the adjective word of the compound word can convey the meaning of the word of compound word through the right-headed of compound adjective.

Full-blown consists of two lexemes *full* which means a term used when an object has an opportunity and has reached a predetermined line or limit to be met, and *blown* means an activity that aims to fill the air on an object using the mouth. In this point, those words combine to form a new word with a different definition: *full-blown*. This word refers to object which have all the characteristics that must be fully developed. It is clear that the head of the compound word does not always convey the meaning of the word, where *blown* the explanation for the previous *full*, therefore *blown* is called the core or the head of the compound word. This compound word is categorized as a compound adjective because the adjective word of the compound word can convey the meaning of the word of compound word through the right-headed of compound adjective.

So, the interpretation of these compound adjectives is typically clear from the words that joined it and it written with a hyphenated. The data of compound verbs were taken from The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder are shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Compound Adjectives found in The Jakarta Post Articles in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder

| Compound Adjectives | Lexical Categories |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| full-blown | adjective + verb |
| low-ranking | adjective + noun |
| high-ranking | adjective + noun |
| accountable | noun + adjective |
| suitable | noun + adjective |
| otherwise | adjective + adjective |

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| tight-lipped | adjective + adjective |
|--------------|--------------------------|

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis above, the writer concluded that there are three types of compound words in that articles, namely compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. Compound nouns have the word class as the head of the compound word, and the determiner of compound noun properly contained with single words as noun, while compound verbs have a verb as the rightmost lexemes, the head of the compound verb denoted by right-headed. Last but not least, compound adjectives have an adjective as the head or the core of compound words and are usually written with hyphenated punctuation. Compound nouns on noun + noun lexical category are the most dominant types of compound words used in The Jakarta Post: A Study in Joshua Hutabarat's Murder.

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