**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. **The Background of the Study**

Morphology as one of the most important studies in linguistics is studies about how words are built up from the smallest pieces. According to Anderson,states that “Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across language, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those language”.[[1]](#footnote-2) Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed.

Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. Without words we would be unable to convey our thoughts through language.[[2]](#footnote-3) People always use words to build a sentence, to make a language and to socialize with others. There are millions words used by people. Every time people get more and more new words unless they know the way it happens.

One of language development is creating new word. Some words may sound unfamiliar or not common in general society. The way in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphems is called of word formation. One of the word formation process is Compounding.

According to Ingo Plag, “Compounding is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which either a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word”.[[3]](#footnote-4)

Compounding is very important word formation process to know, especially in learning morphology in linguistics where students are required to learn the origin of the word formed. It is because of the importance of knowing the meaning of a word and how it is formed, from the word pattern, from which the word is formed, and how the word can be created to become a meaningful word. In addition, writing is different from other word formationprocess, the meaning of word itself is different.For example the word *Breakfast* and *Brunch*, they equally include example of words from the word formation process. The difference, word *Breakfast* is formed of word *Break* and *Fast* are combined together to form a new word and have a new meaning. While word *Brunch* is formed of word *Breakfast* and *Lunch* are combined from the beginning and end of the original words,containing the meaning of these two original words, and it is usually called as Blending word.

In writing, the compound word is formed of two words combined to form a new word. The new word is composite of some lexical categories(such as noun, verb, adjective, adverband preposition).The two lexical forms of that category in either the same or different categories if combined will form a compound word category. This category will be classified into types of compound.

Compounding process not only about creating new wordsbut also creating new meaning. The meaning of word was compounding may be retaining the meaning of the words that formed or have a meaning that is much different from the original words.

Compound words not only found in English text books, in literary books such as novel, poems, etc. But also in articles texts such as articles in news paper, articles in magazine, articles in online news, etc.For examplein online news *Tempo.Co* there are articles published on Thursday, 05 April 2018 about Art & Culture, ‘Indonesia Promotes Batik at Qatar International Day Festival’.[[4]](#footnote-5) In that article, the writer found the compound word in fifth paragraph in the sentence ‘Batik is a *craftwork* with a high artistic value, ...’. *Craftwork* consists of ‘*Craft*’ as a noun and ‘*Work*’ as a verb*,* if combined would be a noun and has a new meaning that is ‘a work usually done by hand that exhibits artistry and individuality’.[[5]](#footnote-6) So, the word *Craftwork* in the sentence above, refer to nominal compound which explain the noun before. As well as in the second articles ‘Celebrating the Seba Baduy in Banten’.[[6]](#footnote-7) The writer found the compound word in third paragraph in sentence ‘Around of 2,000 people of Baduy community dresses in white with white *headbands,* ... will enliven the celebration’. The word *headbands* consist of ‘*Head*’ as a noun and ‘*band*’ as a noun. It is clearly if combined would be a noun and include of nominal compound. It has the new meaning that is ‘a band worn on or around the head’.[[7]](#footnote-8)*Headbands* are the plural form of *headband*.

Therefore, in this study the writer is analyzethe types of compound words according to Plag. Where Plag classifies the type of compound into four types, formed from lexical categories,such as nominal compounds, adjectival compounds, verbal compounds and neoclassical compounds.[[8]](#footnote-9) Then the writer also is analyzethe meaning of compound words to avoid misunderstanding the meaning of words.Then from the analysis,it can also be known and summed up the types of compound words mostly found.

As the medium, the writer choose to find out compound words in article in online news of *The Jakarta Post*. Because, in this era many people are always accessing information direcly from internet, whether through gadgets, leptop, computer or other electronic media. Whether its information that contains of news, fashion, culinary, entertainment, education, and others. This analysis of compound words in article is purpose to realized the people who read the article that in the text of article there are words include of compound words. Then besides the importance of word formation process especially compound words for prospective teachers, especially language teachers in improving the quality of teaching. This analysis also is purpose to give more knowledge about compound words especially to students in increasing the knowledge of how to build a new word, and to increasing the knowledge of vocabulary.

From those reason the writer interested in conducting the analysis of articles because the writer wanted to know more about Compound Words, entitled: **An Analysis Of Compound Words In Three Articles Of *The Jakarta Post***, especially in online edition. *The Jakarta Post* is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The news near is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation’s capital, Jakarta.

*The Jakarta Post* also is provide an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive sories that are free to access. This news website contains a lot of news that can be read by people around the world.*The Jakarta post* has been described as being Indonesia’s leading English-Language daily, and as a member of Asia News Network.[[9]](#footnote-10) That is the reason why the writer choosed*The Jakarta Post* as a source of articles in this analysis.

1. **Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, this study is limited to find out the compound words in three articles of *The Jakarta Post*. The subject of this study focused to three selected articles from the different topic of *The Jakarta Post* on its Website.

1. **Statements of the Problems**

Based on the background of the study above, there are three problems that can be formulated as folows :

1. What types of compound words can be found in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*?
2. What the meanings of compound wordsare described in theselected articles of *The Jakarta Post*?
3. What types of Compound Words mostly found in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*?
4. **The Aims of the Study**

Based on the limitation of the problems and the statement of the study, the aims of the study are :

1. To find out the types of compound words in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post.*
2. To analysis the meanings of compound words in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*.
3. To know the types of Compound Words mostly found in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*.
4. **Significance of the Study**

The result of this study are expected to give both theoretical and practical benefits as follows :

1. Theoretically

The result of this study is expected to give more knowledge about word formation especially compound words, and to enrich the previous research which is discusses about types and the meaning of compound words.

1. Practically

The result of this study is expected useful for students in increasing the knowledge and comprehension of the study of linguistics in the morphologyespecially compound words, to increasing the knowledge of vocabulary, and this study is expected can be used by the readers to understand the creation of new word.

1. **Previous Study**

There are some previous studies related to the topic of compound words as follows. In this section, the writer takes two previous studies as a reference that is reviewed to this study.

1. Arum Rumiyati (2015) wrote “A Morphological Analysis Of Compound Words Used In Novel ‘The Single Girl’s To-Do List’ By Lindsey Kelk”. This research paper is aimed at describing two problems namely the types and the meaning of compound words that are used in novel “*The Single Girl’s To-Do List*”. In achieving the objectives, the writer uses descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data are in the form of compound words. In collecting the data the writer uses documentation technique and the step are reading the novel “*The Single Girl’s To-Do List*”, selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the types and the meaning of compound words.

Based on the data analyzedtaken from novel “*The Single Girl’s To-Do List*”. The result shows that there are two finding. The first finding shows that from 798 data of compound, there are 636 data are classified as endocentric compound, 37 data are copulative compound, and 125 data are exocentric compound. The second finding shows the meaning of compound words consists of transparent meanings are 673 data (84,34%) and opaque meanings are 125 data (15,66%). From the analysis, it can be concluded that the writer found all the variation of the form of compound words and the meaning of compound words from the novel “*The Single Girl’s To-Do List*”, based on theory of compound words by Katamba (1993: 311).

1. Elena A. Smirnova, Ella l. Biktemirova and Diana N. Davletbaeva, in their study “Semantics Vs Pragmatics of a Compound Word”, in *International Journal Of Environmental And Science Education*, 2016, vol. 11, No. 14, p6663-6667.

This paper is devoted to the study of correlation between semantics and pragmatics potential of a compound word, which functions in informal speech, and the mechanisms of secondary nomination, which realizes the potential of semantic-pragmatic features of colloquial compounds.The following scientific methods were used in the research: analysis and synthesis, definition analysis, method of transformations, the semantic analysis, statistical method, descriptive analysis, and contextual method. The materials and methods chosen in the article help to prove that the meaning of a compound word is built not only on the semantic purpose but mostly on the pragmatic one, that is why the inner structure of a colloquial compound is more complicated. The research also shows that the traditional understanding of pragmatics determines the study of communicative features which appear in certain contexts. The obtained results can be applied in the educational system and are of theoretical and practical value for educational professionals who investigate the questions of pragmatics and semantics.

From both of previous study above, the similarity of this study is analyzed the same object that is about word formation process especially compound words. The differentiated of this study is the topic. If the first previous study focused to types and the meaning of compound words found in Novel “*The Single Girl’s To-Do List*”, while the second previous study focused on referring the meaning to the area of semantics or pragmatics. And this study is more refers to the first previous study that discussed about types and the meaning of compound words, but its difference in theory used.

1. **The Organization of the Writing**

This paper is arranged into 5 chapters, every chapter is divided become several sub chapter until arranging become systematic.To more clearly in this paper writing as follow:

Chapter I introduction, it contains the background of the study, the focus of the study, the statements of the problems, the aims of the study, the significance of the study, the previous study, and the organization of the writing.

Chapter II theoretical framework, it contains the compound words include the definition of compound words, the characteristic of compound words, the types of compounds; the definition of article, and the profil of *The Jakarta Post*.

Chapter III methodology of the research, it contains the objective of the research, the method of the research, the source of the data, the instrument of the research, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV the result of the study, it contains the data description and the data analysis.

Chapter V conclusion and suggestion, it contains the conclusion and the suggestion.

**CHAPTER II**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

1. **Compound Words**
2. **Definition of Compound Words**

Compound word is one of the word formation process. According to Fabb states that,“A compound is a word which consists of two words”.[[10]](#footnote-11) The meaning of a compound is usually to some extent compositional, though it is often not predictable. For example, *Sweatheart*is someone who loved.

The same definition is also expressed by Plag. According to Plag, “compounding is the combination of two words to form a new word. This definition contains two crucial assumptions, the first being that compounds consist of two (and not more) elements, the second being that these elements are words.”[[11]](#footnote-12)But both assumptions are in need of justification. In fact, there are some longer compounds which consists from three, four, five or even more members. Then kinds of elements can be used to form compounds is not only words. Therefore, Plag modify the definition of compound that “a compound is a word that consists of two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a wood”.[[12]](#footnote-13)

Based on the definitions above, is clear that compounding is a process in which forms new words not from bound affixes but from two or more independent words. Compounding process not only about creating new wordsbut also creating new meaning.The meaning of that word can be related to the original word itself or it can has the different meaning of the original word. Once someone know the meaning, it is possible to see the parts contribute to the whole, but if someone do not know the meaning of the whole,its not certain to guess it by looking at the meaning of the parts.

For examples, *Redhead* and *Bluebird. Redhead* is formed of two words elements. This word consists of ‘*Red*’ as an adjective and ‘*Head*’ as a noun. Both of these words has a meaning each other, if combined has a new meaning that is ‘a person who has red hair’ as a noun. This compound is subject to process of semantic drift, which can include metonymy. While *Bluebird*, it has the same formed with *Redhead* that is consists of an adjective and a noun which combined become a noun. But for the meaning, it has two meanings that are can include metonymy ‘a kind of taxi’ or can refer to the original word that is ‘a kind of bird which has blue color’. It depending on the sentence formed is. There are many possible semantic relations between the parts in a compound, as between the part in a sentence, but unlike a sentence, in a compound, case, prepositions and structural position are not available to clarify the semantic relation. One way to find out compound words that is by known the characteristic of compound words first.

1. **Characteristic of Compound Words**
2. **Structure of Compounds : the notion of head**

The vast majority of compounds are interpreted in such a way that the left-hand member somehow modifies the right hand member. In which the term *head* is generally used to refer to the most important unit in complex linguistic stuctures.[[13]](#footnote-14) In other words, the *head* is the part of word or phrase that determines its broad meaning and grammatical category.

In English, the right hand member in a compound is the *head* of compound.[[14]](#footnote-15)Thus, if the two words are in the same grammatical category, the compound will be in this category: a noun + a noun, the compound will be a noun (e.g. *boyfriend*);an adjective + an adjective, the compound will be an adjective (e.g. *redhot*)*.*

Then,when the two words fall into different categories, the class of the second or final wordwill be the grammatical category of the compound: a noun + an adjective, the compound will be an adjective (e.g. *headstrong*); a verb + a noun, the compound will be a noun (e.g. *daredevil*). On the other hand, compounds formed with a preposition are in the category of the nonprepositional part of the compound (e.g. *overtake, hanger-on, undertake, sundown, afterbirth,* and *downfall, uplift*).

Another property of the compound head is that if the compound is pluralized the plural marking occurs on the head, not on the non-head. Thus, *books cover* is not the plural of *book cover*, only *book covers* can be the plural form of *book cover*.

The structure of English compounds, as follows:[[15]](#footnote-16)

* 1. [ X Y]y
	2. X = {root, word,phrase}

Y = {root, word}

y = grammatical properties inherited from Y

This structure is a template for compounds which show that compounds are binary, and which kind of element may occupy which positions. And it is also clearly tells us that the right-hand member is the head, since this is the member from which the grammatical properties percolate to the compound as a whole.

1. **Stress in Compounds**

Compounds tend to have a stress pattern that is different from that of phrases. This is especially true for nominal compounds, and the following discussion of compound stress is rectricted to this class of compounds. While phrases tend to be stressed phrase-finally that is on the last word, compounds tend to be stressed on the first element.Formalized in Chomsky and Halle (1968: 17), that this systematic difference is captured in the so-called *nuclear stress rule* (‘phrasal stress is on the last word of the phrase’) and the so-called *compound stress rule* (‘stress is on the lef-hand member of a compound’).[[16]](#footnote-17) But in English, compounds generally have leftward stress.

Type of strees in compounds is marked by an acute accent on the vowel, and marks the noun compound that gives the compound its special meaning. In effect, it welds together the elements and thus makes the difference between the members of the following pairs:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Noun compound** | **Noun phrase** |
| 1. *greenhouse*

‘a glass building for growing plants’1. *hótbèd*

‘place encouraging rapid growth’1. *óperating instructions*

‘instruction for operating something' | *a green hóuse*‘a house that is green’*a hót bèd*‘warm sleeping place’*operating instrúctions*‘instruction that areoperating’ |

1. **Form of Compounds**

Compound words generally can be written in three ways.[[17]](#footnote-18) The first is *solid,* in which there is no separation at all depends on the idiosyncrasies of the particular compound (e.g. *blackbird*)*.* The second is *hyphenated*, used a hyphen to combine two or more words, compound adjectives are usually hyphenated (e.g. *gold-tail*), and the third is *open*, that there is space between the two word (e.g. *smoke screen*).

A compound may be used in any grammatical function: as noun (*wishbone*), pronoun (*anyone*), adjective (*foolproof*), adverb (*overhead*), verb (*gainsay*), conjunction (*whenever*), or preposition (*without*). It may be made up of the same or different grammatical categories.

The combination of grammatical categories to form compounding patterns as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Grammatical categories** | **Noun****(N)** | **Verb****(V)** | **Adjective (A)** |
| 1 | noun  | *film society* | *brainwash* | *stone-deaf* |
| 2 | verb  | *pickpocket* | *breakdance*  | *drip-dray* |
| 3 | adjective | *greenhouse* | *Blindfold* | *light-green* |
| 4 | preposition | *afterbirth* | *downgrade* | *Inbuilt* |
| 5 | adverb  | *overnight* | *ongoing* | *evergreen* |

But Ingo Plag argued that the compound types besides noun and noun, verb and noun, adjectiveand noun as nominal compound (for example, see on table column N);Noun and verb, verb and verb, adjective and verb as verbal compound (for example, see on table column V); and noun and adjective, verb and adjective, adjective and adjectiveas adjectival compound (for exmample, see on table column A).That is like preposition and verb, preposition and adjective and verb and preposition are not the result of a regular compounding processes involving these parts of speech, but are complex words arising from other word-formation mechanism, i.e.inversion and conversion.[[18]](#footnote-19)Like preposition and verb (e.g. *download*) and preposition and adjective (e.g. *inbuilt*) are mostly derived by inversion from phrasal combinations in which the particle follows the base word (*load down -> download ; built in -> inbuilt*). But, According to experts like Fabb, O’grady and Dobrovolsky, that the two words combined into one word andcreate a new meaning are including of compound word.

* 1. **Types of Compounds**

There are four types of compound words into which all lexical categories can combine by O’grady and Dobrovolsky (in Siahaan, 2008), are noun and noun, adjective and noun, verb and noun, and preposition and noun.[[19]](#footnote-20)

While Plag mentions type of compound are nominal compounds, adjectival compounds, verbal compounds, and neoclassical compounds.[[20]](#footnote-21)

* 1. **Nominal Compounds**

In term of part of speech, nominal compounds fall into the three sub-classes mentioned above, involving nouns, verb and adjective as non-heads. As examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **noun as non-head** | **verb as non-head** | **adjective as non-head** |
| newspaper | breakfast | Blackboard |
| bus stop | dance floor | full moon |

Noun-noun compounds are the most common type of compound in English. The vast majority of noun-noun compounds are right-headed. A number of compound which do not lend themselves easily to an analysis in terms of headedness.

1. Endocentric Compounds

The compounds which have their semantic head inside the compound (e.g. *book cover* is a kind of cover; *laser printer* is a kind of printer).

1. Exocentric Compounds

The compounds which have their semantic head is outside the compound (e.g. *redneck* is not a kind of neck but a kind of person; *pickpocket* is not a kind of pocket but someone who picks pockets).

Possesive Compounds.

The compound which involved in exocentric compounds in which they denote an entity that is characterized (sometimes metaphorically) by the property expressed by the compound (e.g. *loudmouth* is a person that possesses ‘a loud mouth’; *greybeard* is a person or animal with a grey beard).

1. Copulative Compounds

The compound formed of hyphenated words that no member is semantically prominent, but both members equally contribute to the meaning of the compound. These compounds have two semantic head, none of them being subordinate to the other. Copulatives fall into two classes, depending on their interpretation:

1. Appositional Compound; refers to one entity that is characterized by both members of the compound (e.g. *singer-songwriter* is person who is both as a singer and a songwriter).
2. Coordinative Compound; refers to two entities that the particular type of relationship is determined by the following noun (e.g. *the doctor-patient gap* is thus a gap between doctor and patient).
	1. **Adjectival Compounds**

Adjectival compounds can have nouns or other adjectives as non-heads. The interpretation of noun-adjective compounds follows basically the same principles as those of noun-noun compounds. The non-head element can serve either as a modifier or given the appropriate adjectival head. As examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **noun as non-head** | **adjective as non-head** | **verb as non-head** |
| smoke-free | icy-cold | broken-down |
| blood-red | blueish-green | open –minded |

The compound *blood-red*, the compound in the left column receive various kinds of interpretation (‘red like blood’). It can be analyzed that the first element of the compound satisfies an argument position of the adjective.

Adjective-adjective compounds with the first adjective as modifier (as in *icy-cold, blueish-green*) seem not to be as numerous as noun-adjective compounds. Among adjective-adjective compounds type, also find copulative compounds similar to the nominal compounds. On the other hand, there are appositional compounds such as *sweet-sour* and *bitter-sweet*, which refer to entities (tastes or emotions) that are the same time *sweet* and *sour*, or *bitter* and *sweet*. On the other hand, there are coordinative compounds that are, like their noun-noun counterparts, exclusively used attributively (e.g. *the high-low alternation, a Fench-German cooperation*).

There are adjectival compounds that involve derived adjectives as heads and that behave in a similar fashion as deverbal synthetic compounds (*e.g. university controlled*), it is not with the ornative suffix *–ed*, but with the adjectivally used past participle *controlled*, which is modified by *university*. Compounds with adjectival heads that are based on past participles often receive a passive interpretation (‘controlled by the university), with the non-head expressing the agent argument of the verb.

Therefore, with regard to their stress-pattern adjectival compounds show both leftward and rightward stress. Stress criterion is not as important for determining the status of adjectival compounds as compounds as it is for nominal compounds.

* 1. **Verbal Compounds**

Verbal compounds are compounds involving a verbal head may have nouns, adjectives and verbs as non-heads. The majority of compounds involving a verbal head is best analyzed as the result of a back-formation or conversion process. As examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **noun as non-head** | **adjective as non-head** | **verb as non-head** |
| proof-read | shortcut  | stir-fry |
| chain-smoke | broadcast  | dry-clean |

The compounds in column noun as non-head are all back-formations from noun-noun compoundswith either a verbal noun in *–ing* or a person noun in *–er* in head position (e.g. *proof-reading, chain-smoker*). In column adjective as non-head, conversion is involved with *to shortcut*, while *to broadcast* seem to be rather idiosyncratic instances of this type, whose semantics is not transparent.

In contrast to noun-verb and adjective verb combination, verb-verb compounds are not so readily as the product of back-formation or conversion. They seem to be regular copulative compounds referring to events that involve the conceptual integration of two events into one (e.g. *to stir-fry* ‘to stir while frying’). This interpretation parallels that of appositional nominal and adjectival compounds. Appositional verbal compounds are much less frequent, however. With regard to stress assigment, verbal compounds show no uniform behavior.

* 1. **Neoclassical Compounds**

Neoclassical formation defined as forms in which lexemes of Latin or Greek origin are combined to form new combinations that are not attested in the original language.Neoclassical compounds involve combining forms.

The properties of neoclassical forms focused on three phenomena that deserve special attention. First, the position and combinatorial properties of neoclassical elements; second, the phonological properties of the resulting compounds; and third, the status and behaviour of medial *-o-* that often appears in such forms.

The list of forms that can be argues to belong to the class of neoclassical forms is rather long, as folows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Form** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
|  | astro-bio-biblio-electro-geo-hydro-morpho-philo-retro-tele-theo- | ‘space’‘life’‘book’‘electricity’‘earth’‘water’‘figure’‘love‘backwards’‘distant’‘god’ | astro-physics, astrologybiodegradable, biocracybibliography, bibliotherapyelectro-cardiograph, electrographygeographic, geologyhydro-electric, hydrologymorphology, morpho-genesisphilotheist, philo-gastricretroflex, retro-designtelevision, telepathytheocratic, theology  |
|  | -cide-cracy-graphy-itis-logy-morph-phile-phobe-scope  | ‘murder’‘rule’‘write’‘disease’‘science of’‘figure’‘love’‘fear’‘look at’ | suicide, genocidebureaucracy, democracysonography, bibliographylaryngitis, lazyitisastrology, neurologyanthropomorph, polymorphanglophile, bibliophileanglophobe, bibliophobelaryngoscope, telescope |

The elements above occur either initially and finally. Hencea distinction is often made between *initial combining forms* and *final combining forms.* The difference between affixes and combining forms is that neither affixes nor bound roots can combine with each other to form a new word: an affix can combine with a bound root (cf. e.g. *bapt-ism, prob-able*); but cannot combine with another affix to form a new word (\**re-ism,* \**dis-ism* \**ism-able*). And a root can take an affix (cf. again *bapt-ism, prob-able*), but cannot combine exclusively with another bound root (e.g. *bapt-prob*). While combining forms, can either combine with bound roots (e.g. *glaciology, scientology*), with words (*lazyitis, hydro-electric, morpho-syntax*), or with another combining form (*hydrology, morphology*) to make up a new word.

1. **Article**
2. **Definition of Article**

According to Wikipedia that Article is a written work published in a print or electronic medium. It may be for the purpose of propagating news, research result, academic analysis or debate.[[21]](#footnote-22)While definition byRillian E. Wolseley, 1969:439 (in Pengertian Ahli, 2013) article is written essay whose length is not certain, aimed to conveying ideas and facts with convincing, educating, or entertaining intent.[[22]](#footnote-23)

Base on the definition above, it can be concluded that the article is a paper that develops the idea that the core of the problem raised from reality or specific references according to facts. News contained in newspapers or magazines is one of the forms of article writing created to convey the news.Its characteristic factual and usually controversial in order to entertain, inform, influence, and convince readers.

Article is much shorter than a book. Article is a separate clause or paragraph of a legal document or agreement, typically one outlining a single rule or regulation. It usually as a piece of writing, and it appear in newspapers, magazines, trade publication, journals, and even in books.Because of their relative brevity, articles typically are used to provide up-to-date information on a wide variety of topics.

Article can address any topic that the author decides to explore and can reflect opinion, news, research, instruction, nearly any focus. One of the articles that often appear is News Article. A news article discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. political or trade news magazine, club newsletters, or technology news website). A news article can include account of eyewitnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interview, polls, debate on the topic, etc. The elements of the article are headline, byline, lead, body or running text, and conclusion.

In this study, the writer choose the articles which include into descriptive and exposition articles related to the theory, which in these type of article explain something happened.These articles include of semi-formal articles. This below the types of articles.

1. **Types of Articles**

Based on the presentation and purpose of writing, the article can be divided into 6 types, as follows:[[23]](#footnote-24)

1. *Descriptive*, that describes a problem that occurs, so it can know what really happened.
2. *Narrative*, that attempt to create, tell, chronologically assemble an event with the aim to give information to the reader for his knowledge to grow.
3. *Exposition*, that telling, describing, and explaining something in detail. This issue communicated are mainly notice and information, e.g. news.
4. *Argumentation*, that aims to convince the reader to accept or take a certain attitude and action.
5. *Persuasion*, that aims to persuade the reader to believe and persuaded to the topic communicate.
6. *Mixed*, that the article containing of other types of articles.

In article writing, there are several types of articles. The types of articles by Sumandiria (in Hidayatullah, 2016), as follows:[[24]](#footnote-25)

* 1. *Practical Article*, is more than or some technical guidance on how to do something. Usually it is written using a chronological pattern or step by step, (e.g. how to use computer)
	2. *Light Article*, is types of article focuses on light topics by way of light presentaion. This type is commonly found in children’s rubies, teenagers, woman, and families, (e.g. Four Tips to avoid stress).
	3. *Article of Opinion Page*, in terms of its contents this article entered the opinion group. This article has an actual, relevant and is becoming a problem in society.
	4. *Expert Analysis Articles*, this type of article is written by expert in their fields, in fields of education, religion, politics, agriculture and others.

Other types of articles are academic paper, essay, scientific paper, blog, encyclopedia article, marketing article, usenet article (a message written in the style of e-mail and posted to an open moderated or unmoderated Usenet newsgroup), spoken article, listicle (an article whose primary content is a list), and portrait (a potrait od a person).[[25]](#footnote-26)

1. **The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta post is English daily newspaper was published on 1983.[[26]](#footnote-27)Its located at Jakarta, Indonesia. This newspaper was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of minister Ali Moertopo and Jusup Wanandi as the politician. Through its collaboration (*Suara Karya’s Newspaper* publishing of Golkar, *Kompas* owned Catholic, *Sinar Harapan* owned by Protestant, and *Tempo* as the weekly newspaper), they dedicated to make qualify English Newspaper.

The owners of PT Bina media is the one of English newspaper which published in the same year. At the time, there were two English newspaper had published, they are *Times* and *Indonesian observer*. However, even there are several English newspaper. jakarta post stil hold the Great selling and it makes the jakarta post is the famous International English newspaper in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post not only formed in newspaper but also features an *online* edition that can see on its website ([*www.thejakartapost.com*](http://www.thejakartapost.com)), and weekend edition called as *Sunday.* This news website contains a lot of news that can be read by people around the world. There are about News (politics, world, national, and city), Business, Community, Health, Lifestyle, Environment,Science & Tech, Entertainment, Food and Opinion. The Jakarta post has been described as being Indonesia’s leading English-Language daily, and as a member of Asia News Network.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. **Objective of the Research**

The objective of this study is compound words. These compound words found in articles, especially in three selected article of *The Jakarta Post*publish on May 4th – 6th,2018 in online edition. The words in the articles is limited about 700 - 1500 of words. Because the number of words of each published article is included in a short article. This study is based on the theory of Plag (2002) that explained clearly and detail about word-formation certainly of compounding. The data of this studyare wordsfound in selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*. The form of word containing of compound words.

1. **Method of the Research**

In conducting the study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. Where Denzin and Lincoln, 2004 (in Wahyuni, 2012), define that“Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter, ... Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical material - case study, personal experience, interview and visual texts;...”[[27]](#footnote-28)It is related with data which is usually not in the form of number.This is a descriptive study. Because compound word is not data formed of number but include of visual texts. This analysis need many words and sentence to describe about the result. This study analyzes the data objectively based on facts found that is analyze the compound words found in the articles and expose the result of analyze descriptively. That is the reason why the writer choosed descriptive qualitative research as the method of this study.

1. **Instrument of the Research**

In this study, the instrument usesdescriptive method that isanalyzes of documents.Lincoln and Guba,1985 (in Syamsuddin and Vismaia, 2009), define that the word “Documents” is used refer to every written form or not a record that was not prepared specifically for a specific purpose, such as letters, diaries, manuscripts, note case, articles, photos, etc.[[28]](#footnote-29)This analyze to known the compound words found in three selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*.

1. **Technique of Data Collection**

To collect the data, the writer uses documentation. Documentation techniqueis used to collect the data from the source of non-human, which consists of documents and recording.[[29]](#footnote-30)The data of this study is compound words, and this compound words found in article. It indicates that appropriate technique of collecting the data is uses documentation.

The techniques used in collecting data refers to Stewart,1984 (in Udin Ahmed, 2010) define that documentary methods is to collecting, analyzing and discussing the research data.[[30]](#footnote-31)First iscollecting data from*The Jakarta Post* Articles. Second is finding the compound words, then analyzing the types of compound words with the meaning. The last is making the conclusion about types of compoundmostly found in articles. The data are arranged systematically in accordance with the problem of the study.The kinds of data that used in this research are qualitative data. In this case, the research used only the result of the compound words in selected articles of *The Jakarta Post*.

1. **Technique of Data Analysis**

To analyze the data,the writer uses*model of Miles and Huberman*. Miles and Huberman offers a general pattern of analysis by following *Interactive Model*.[[31]](#footnote-32)Where researchers perform three data analysis activities simultaneously, namely : Data reduction, display data, and verification.[[32]](#footnote-33)

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, segregating, and transforming "raw" data involved inwritten-up field notes. Display data, in this context is a collection of information that has been compiled that allows the conclusion and takean action. Then in verification is the final conclusion of the whole in the research. The result of the data analysis is the result of the research for subsequent references as reference material in learning of Compound Words.

Furthermore, to known the types of compound words mostly found in the article. the data is calculated and showedin the table of percentages which the formula as follow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  P = F x 100% N | Note :P = PercentageF = Number of dataN = Number of total data |

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESULT OF THE RESEARCH**

1. **Data Description**

In this study, the writer uses documentation as the technique to collecting the data. The technique is following the documentary method, where the writer is collecting data, analyzing data, then discussing the research data to the next is makes the conclusion.

Besides, the result of the data is collectingfrom three selected article of *The Jakarta Post* online edition below:

1. **Types of Compound Words**

Based on the first statement problems of this study, the writer find out the types of Compound words in three selected article of *The Jakarta Post* appropriate with the theory of Plag.The types of compound found as follows:

**Table 1.1**

**Compounds Words in Article 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No  | Types of Compound Words | Forms of Compound |
| Solid | Open | Hyphenated  |
| 1  | Nominal Compound | businessman | president director | palm-oil |
| peatland | business permit |  |
| strongman | permit dokumen |  |
| businessmen | local activists |  |
| battlegrounds | agricultural business |  |
| playbook | tropical forest |  |
|  | forestry law |  |
|  | forest estate |  |
|  | high number |  |
|  | village funds |  |
|  | social funds |  |

In the first article that is an Online Article on May 4th, 2018 about News – National “Indonesia’s Regional Elections Take Toll On Environment” (source by Moses Ompusunggu, page 85), the data shows that there is one type of compound words found in these article that is nominal compound. These nominal compound are classified into Forms of Compound. There are 6 compound words in *solid form*, 11 compound words in *open form*, and 1 compound word in *hyphenated form*.(*\*For the meaning of these words see page 38*)

**Table 1.2**

**Compound Words in Article 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No  | Types of Compound Words | Forms of Compound |
| Solid | Open | Hyphenated  |
| 1 | Nominal Compound | outfits | christmas day | flip-flops |
| hotpants | royal family |  |
| neckline | dress code |  |
| grandson | ripped jeans |  |
| newcomer | etiquette expert |  |
| hemlines | long dresses |  |
| turtlenecks | classic coats |  |
| wardrobe | starring role |  |
|  | legal drama |  |
|  | shift dress |  |
|  | fashion figures |  |
|  | wedding dress |  |
| 2 | Adjectival Compound  |  |  | year-old |
|  |  | age-old |
|  |  | neutral-coloured |
|  |  | closely-guarded |

In the second article that is an Online Article on May 5th, 2018 about Lifestyle “Meghan Markle: Fashionista Facing A Royal Makeover” (source by Edouard Guihaire, Agence France-Press, page 89),the data shows that there are two types of compound words found in these article thatare nominal compound and adjectival compound. These compounds are classified into Forms of Compound. Nominal compound consists of8 compound words in *solid form*, 12 compound words in *open form*, and 1 compound word in *hyphenated form*. While adjectival compound consists of 4 compound words in *hyphenated form.* (\**For the meaning of these words see page 45*)

**Table 1.3**

**Compound Words in Article 3**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No  | Types of Compound Words | Forms of Compound |
| Solid | Open | Hyphenated  |
| 1 | Nominal Compound | rainforest | great ape | eco-safeguards |
| megaproject | remote corner |  |
| leverage | extractive industries |  |
| crisscross | knock-on effect |  |
| powerline | scientific papers |  |
| safeguards |  |  |
| Greenwashing |  |  |
| insiders |  |  |
| guidelines |  |  |
| 2 | Adjectival Compound | sizeable | nightmarishly complicated | chinese-sponsored |
|  |  | cross-national |
|  |  | heavy-handed |
| 3 | Verbal Compound  | understood |  | land-use |
| withdraw |  | export-import |
| 4 | Neo-classical Compound | hydropower |  |  |
| biology |  |  |
| Geopolitically |  |  |
| Hydroelectric |  |  |

In the thrid article that is an Online Article on May 6th, 2018 about “China-Backed Sumatran Dam Threatens The Rarest Ape In The World” (source by Bill Laurance, page 92), the data shows that there are all types of compound words (appropriate with the theory of Plag) found in these article, that are nominal compound, adjectival compound, verbal compound and Neoclassical compound. These compounds are classified into Forms of Compound. Nominal compound consists of 9 compound words in *solid form*, 5 compound words in *open form*, and 1 compound word in *hyphenated form*. While Adjectival compound consists of 1 compound word in *solid form*, 1 compound word in *open form*, and 3 compound words in *hyphenated form*.Verbal compound consists of 2 compound words in *solid form*, and 2 compound words in *hyphenated form*. Then Neoclassical compound consists of 4 compound words in *solid form*.(\**For the meaning of these words see page 54*).

Besides, from three selected articles found others compound. Where this compound not refers to this theory used of structure of compound. The second word elements of those compound not determines grammatical category of whole compound. The others compound as follows:

**Table 1.4**

**Others Compound in Article 1, 2, 3.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Others Compound | Forms of Compound |
| Solid | Open | Hyphenated |
| 1 | Phrasal verb |  | run out |  |
|  | carrying out |  |
| 2 | Adverb | afterward | under way |  |
| furthermore | right now |  |
| somewhat |  |  |
| indeed  |  |  |
| 3 | Noun | makeover |  |  |
| outlook |  |  |
| enterprise |  |  |
| upbringing |  |  |
| 4 | Adjective | overseas |  | on-trend |
| 5 | Prepositional verb | itself | freshen up |  |
| 6 | Verb |  | slowing down |  |

Based on data above, where if refers to theory of Plag, these compound not include to types of compound. Because not all of these patterns are equally productive and there are severe restrictions on some of the patterns. In theory of Plag, the word is compound if it is combination of two words to form a new word. Then the grammatical category of the second word is determines its broad meaning and grammatical category.

For example *afterward,* formed of two word elements. Those two word elements are the different categories *after* (Preposition) + *ward* (Noun). Those two words if combined not to be ‘noun compound’ but adverb.

But refers to definition of Compoundingaccording to experts like Fabb, O’grady and Dobrovolsky, that the two words combined into one word and create a new meaning are including of compound word. On the other hand, it can iclude of compounding.

1. **The Meaning of Compound Words**

Based on the second statement problems of this study, the writer analyzed the meaning of compound words found in three selected article of *The Jakarta Post.* The meaning of compound found as follows:

1. **Compound Words in Article 1**

The meaning of Compound words *solid* form in Table. 1.1 Compound in Article 1 (see page 33), as follows:

1. Businessman

The word ‘*Business*’ has lexical meaning ‘*activity of buying and selling: commerce or trade*’, whereas the word ‘*man*’ has lexical meaning ‘*adult male human being*’. When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that ‘*businessman*’ means ‘*people (man) who work inbusiness*’. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric compound.

1. Peatland

The word ‘*Peat*’ has lexical meaning ‘*partly decayed plant material, used in gardening or as a fuel*’, whereas the word ‘*land*’ has lexical meaning ‘*area of ground used for farming*’. When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that ‘*peatland*’ means ‘*is a kind of land; where land consisting largely of peat or peat bogs’*.Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Strongman

The word *‘strong’* has lexical meaning *‘having greet power (on mind or body)’*, whereas the word *‘man’* has lexical meaning *‘adult male human being’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘strongman’* means *‘is people (man) who have great power’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Businessmen

The word ‘*Business*’ has lexical meaning ‘*activity of buying and selling: commerce or trade*’, whereas the word ‘*men*’ has lexical meaning ‘*plural form of Man*. When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that ‘*businessmen*’ means ‘*people who works in business*’. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric compound.

1. Battlegrounds

The word *‘battle’* has lexical meaning *‘fight between armed force/competition’*, whereas the word *‘grounds’* is plural form of *‘ground’* has lexical meaning *‘solid surface of the earth’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘battlegrounds’* is plural form of *‘battleground’,* means *‘a location where a battle may be fought, or has been fought’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Playbook

The word *‘play’* has lexical meaning *‘do things for pleasure, as children do’*, whereas the word *‘book’* has lexical meaning *‘number of printed sheets of paper’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘playbook’* means *‘a book containing a sport team’s strategies and plays, especially in football’*, can also means *‘guide book’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *open* form in Table. 1.1 Compound in Article 1 (see page 33), as follows:

1. President director

The word *‘president’* has lexical meaning *‘leader of republic or person in charge of some organizations, club, etc.’*, whereas the word *‘director’* has lexical meaning *‘person who manages something, especially a company’*. When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘president director’* means *‘chairman or the people who have the highest office’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Business Permit

The word *‘business’* has lexical meaning *‘activity of buying and selling: commerce or trade’*, whereas the word ‘*permit*’ has lexical meaning *‘official written paper that allows somebody to do something’*. When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that ‘*business permit’* means *’permit for business something’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Permit Document

The word *‘permit’* has lexical meaning *‘official written paper that allows somebody to do something’*, whereas the word ‘*document*’ has lexical meaning *‘official paper giving information evidence’*. When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘permit document’* means *‘is a type of document’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Local activists

The word *‘local’* has lexical meaning *‘of a particular place*’, whereas the word *‘activists’* is plural form of *‘activist’* has lexical meaning *‘person who works to achieve political or social change’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘local activists’* is plural form of *‘local activist’,* means *‘activists for local territory; who work in certain local territory’*. Their semantic head outside the compound.This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Agricultural business

The word *‘agricultural’* has lexical meaning *‘be related to the agriculture’*, whereas the word *‘business’* has lexical meaning *‘activity of buying and selling: commerce or trade’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘agricultural business’* means *‘is a kind of business; where their business related to agriculture’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Tropical forest

The word *‘tropical’* has lexical meaning *‘of the tropics’*, whereas the word *‘forest’* has lexical meaning *‘large area of land covered with trees’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘tropical forest’* means *‘is a kind of forest’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Forestry law

The word *‘forestry’* has lexical meaning *‘science and practice of planting and caring for forest’*, whereas the word *‘law’* has lexical meaning *‘whole system of rules that everyone in a country must obey’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘forestry law’* means *‘is a kind of law;’*.Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Forest estate

The word *‘forest’* has lexical meaning *‘large area of land covered with trees’’*, whereas the word *‘estate’* has lexical meaning *‘land in the country, with one owner’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘forest estate’* means *‘land or area designated and fixed by the government to be preserved as a permanent forest’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. High number

The word *‘high’* has lexical meaning *‘measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top’*, whereas the word *‘number’* has lexical meaning *‘symbol or word that representing a quantity; quantity or amount’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘high number’* means *‘amount of something is high; very much’*. Their semantic head outside the compound.This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Village funds

The word *‘village’* has lexical meaning *‘very small town situated in a country area’*, whereas the word *‘funds’* has lexical meaning *‘amount of money for a purpose’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘village funds’* means *‘is a kind of government funds, allocated for village’*. Their semantic head outside the compound.This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Social funds

The word *‘social’* has lexical meaning *‘of society and the way it is organized’*, whereas the word *‘funds’* has lexical meaning *‘amount of money for a purpose’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘social funds’* means *‘funds for social’*. Their semantic head outside the compound.This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *hyphenated* form in Table. 1.1 Compound in Article 1 (see page 33), as follows:

1. Palm-oil

The word ‘*Palm*’ has lexical meaning ‘*(palm tree) tree growing in warm climates*’, whereas the word ‘*oil*’ has lexical meaning ‘*any of several thick slippery liquid that burn easily, used for fuel, food, etc.*’. When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that ‘*Palm-oil*’ means ‘*Type of oil which made from palm*’. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. **Compound Words in Article 2**

The meaning of Compound words *solid* form in Table. 1.2 Compound in Article 2 (see page 34), as follows:

1. Outfits

The word *‘out’* has lexical meaning *‘away from the inside of a place or thing’*,whereas the word *‘fit’*has lexical meaning *‘sudden attack of an illness’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘outfits’*means *‘clothing or equipment needed for a particular occasion or purpose’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Hotpants

The word *‘hot’* has lexical meaning *‘having a high temperature’*, whereas the word *‘pant’* has lexical meaning *‘man’s underpants, women’s knickers’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘hotpants’* is plural form of *‘hotpant’*means *‘is a kind of pant; very tight, brief women’s shorts, worn as a fashion garment’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Neckline

The word *‘neck’* has lexical meaning *‘the part of person’s or anial’s body connecting the head to the rest of the body’*, whereas the word *‘line’* has lexical meaning *‘a long, narrow mark or band’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘neckline’* means *‘the edge of womans’s garment at or below the neck, used with reference to its height or shape’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Grandson

The word *‘grand’* has lexical meaning *‘impressive and large or importan; also it can be as a prefix’*, whereas the word *‘son’* has lexical meaning *‘male child of a parent’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘grandson’* means *‘daughter or son of your child’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Newcomer

The word *‘new’* has lexical meaning *‘not existing before’*, whereas the word *‘comer’* has lexical meaning *‘out sider’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘newcomer’* means *‘person who has recently arrived in a place’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Hemlines

The word *‘hem’* has lexical meaning *‘edge of a place of cloth, turned under the sewn, especially on a piece of clothing’*, whereas the word *‘line’* has lexical meaning *‘a long, narrow mark or band’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘hemline’* means *‘lower edge of a skirt or dress’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Turtlenecks

The word *‘turtle’* has lexical meaning *‘an animal; large reptile with hard round shell, that lve in the sea’*, whereas the word *‘necks’* has lexical meaning *‘the part of person’s or anial’s body connecting the head to the rest of the body’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘turtlenecks’* is plural form of *‘turtleneck’*means *‘is a kind of collar, high cover the neck’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Wardrobe

The word *‘ward’* has lexical meaning *‘separate room in a hospital for people with the same type of medical condition’*, whereas the word *‘robe’* has lexical meaning *‘long loose garment’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘wardrobe’* means *‘tall cupboard for hanging clothes in’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *open* form in Table. 1.2 Compound in Article 2 (see page 34), as follows:

1. Christmas day

The word *‘christmas’* has lexical meaning *‘yearly celebration of the birth of christ; 25 december’*, whereas the word *‘’* has lexical meaning *‘period of 24 hours’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘Christmas day’* means *‘is a kind of Celebration Day; the day on which the festival of cristmas is celebrated, 25 december’*. Their semantic head inside the compound.This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Royal family

The word *‘royal’* has lexical meaning *‘of or belonging to a king or queen’*, whereas the word *‘family’* has lexical meaning *‘group consisting of one or two parents and their children’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘royal family’* means *‘the king, queen, or emperor, and all the members of their family’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Dress code

The word *‘dress’* has lexical meaning *‘piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that cover the body down to the legs; clothes’*, whereas the word *‘code’* has lexical meaning *‘system of words, letters, numbers or symbols that represent a message or record information secretly’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘dress code’* means *‘a set of rules, usualy written and posted, specifying the required manner of dress at school, office,etc’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Ripped jeans

The word *‘ripped’* has lexical meaning *‘(of clothes or pabric) badly torn’*, whereas the word *‘jeans’* has lexical meaning *‘trouser made of strong cotton’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘ripped jeans’* means *‘is a kind of jeans’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Etiquette expert

The word *‘etiquette’* has lexical meaning *‘rules for polite behaviour in society’*, whereas the word *‘expert’* has lexical meaning *‘person with special knowledge or skill’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘etiquette expert’* means *‘person who have special skill in etiquette of omething’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Long dresses

The word *‘long’* has lexical meaning *‘having a great or a given extent in space or time’*, whereas the word *‘dresses’* has lexical meaning *‘piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that cover the body down to the legs; clothes’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘long dresses’* is plural form of *long* dress’means*‘is a kind of dress’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Classic coats

The word *‘classic’* has lexical meaning *‘typical’*, whereas the word *‘coats’* has lexical meaning *‘piece of outdoor clothing worn over other clothes to keep warm or dry’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘classic coats’*is plural form of *‘classic coat’*means *‘is a kind of coats,’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Starring role

The word *‘starring’* has lexical meaning *‘denoting a principal role or performer in a film, play, or other show’*, whereas the word *‘role’* has lexical meaning *‘an actor’s part in a play, film, etc’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘starring role’* means *‘a main part for an actor in a film, play, television programme, etc’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Legal drama

The word *‘legal’* has lexical meaning *‘of or based on the law’*, whereas the word *‘drama’* has lexical meaning *‘play for the theatre, radio or television’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘legal drama’* means *‘is a kind of drama’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Shift dress

The word *‘shift’* has lexical meaning *‘act of amptying the bowels’*, whereas the word *‘dress’* has lexical meaning *‘piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that cover the body down to the legs; clothes’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘shift dress’* means *‘dress for shift at a certain time’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Fashion figures

The word *‘fashion’* has lexical meaning *‘popular style of clothes, hair, etc.’*, whereas the word *‘figures’* has lexical meaning *‘human form or shape’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘fashion figures’* is plural form of *‘fashion figure’*means *‘people who fashionable in fashion, and usually the fashion imitated by many people’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Wedding dress

The word *‘wedding’* has lexical meaning *‘mariage ceremony’*, whereas the word *‘dress’* has lexical meaning *‘piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that cover the body down to the legs; clothes’’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘wedding dress’*means *‘dress for wedding ; worn by a bride at her wedding, typically long and white’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *hyphenated* form in Table. 1.2 Compound in Article 2 (see page 34), as follows:

1. Flip-flops

The word *‘flip’* has lexical meaning *‘quick light blow’*, whereas the word *‘flops’* has lexical meaning *‘flopping movement or sound’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘flip-flops’* means *‘a light sandal, typically of plastic or rubber, with a thong between the big and second toe’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Year-old

The word *‘year’* has lexical meaning *‘the time taken by a planet to make one revolution around the sun’*, whereas the word *‘old’* has lexical meaning *‘having lived for a long time in longer young’.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. It can be identified that *‘year-old’* means *‘designating a one-year-old person, animal, or thing; of the age of one year’,* (e.g. *36-year-old*, means *designating the age of someone or something*). There is no member is semantically prominent. This compound include of Copulativecompound.

1. Age-old

The word *‘age’* has lexical meaning *‘the length of time that a person has lived or thing has existed’,* whereas the word *‘old’* has lexical meaning*‘having lived for a long time in longer young’.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. It can be identified that *‘age-old’* means *‘having existed for a very long time’*, (e.g. *age-old tradtions,* means *traditions having existed for a very long time*). There is no member is semantically prominent. This compound include of Copulative Compound.

1. Neutral-coloured

The word *‘neutral’* has lexical meaning *‘not supporting either side in an argument, war, etc’,* whereas the word *‘coloured’* has lexical meaning *‘having a particular colour or different colour’.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. It can be identified that *‘neutral-coloured’* means *‘having a colour that does not attract attention’,* (e.g. *neutral-coloured tights*, means *tights is coloured of neutral*). No member is semantically prominent. This compound include of CopulativeCompound.

1. Closely-guarded

The word *‘closely’* has lexical meaning *‘with little or no space or time in between’*, whereas the word *‘guarded’* has lexical meaning*‘not showing or saying too much’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘closely-guarded’* means *‘keep it tight’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. **Compound Words in Article 3**

The meaning of Compound words *solid* form in Table. 1.3 Compound in Article 3 (see page 35), as follows:

1. Rainforest

The word *‘rain’* has lexical meaning*’water that falls in drops from the clouds’*, whereas the word *‘forest’* has lexical meaning *‘large area of land covered with trees’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘rainforest’* means *‘is a kind of forest; thick forest in tropical areas with heavy rainfall’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Megaproject

The word *‘mega’* has lexical meaning*’very large’*, whereas the word *‘project’* has lexical meaning *‘an individual or collaborative enterprise that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘megaproject’* means *‘a very large-scale and coastly construction or engineering project’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Leverage

The word *‘lever’* has lexical meaning *‘handle used to operate a vehicle or a machine’*, whereas the word *‘age’* has lexical meaning *‘the length of time that a person has lived or thing has existed’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘leverage’* means *‘power to influence what people do’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Crisscross

The word *‘criss’* has lexical meaning*’smart or fashinable’*, whereas the word *‘cross’* has lexical meaning *‘mark made by drawing one line across another’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘crisscross’* means *‘a pattern of intersecting straight lines or paths’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Powerline

The word *‘power’* has lexical meaning*’having great power, influence or strength’*, whereas the word *‘line’* has lexical meaning *‘long thin mark on a surface’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘powerline’* means *‘a cable carrying electrical power’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Safeguards

The word *‘safe’* has lexical meaning*’protected from danger and harm’*, whereas the word *‘guards’* has lexical meaning *‘person who watches over somebody or something’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘safeguards’* is plural form of *‘safeguard’* means *‘something that prevents harm, damage, etc’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Greenwashing

The word *‘green’* has lexical meaning*’having the colour of grass ’*, whereas the word *‘washing’* has lexical meaning *‘act of washing something’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘greenwashing’* is similar with *greenwash’* means *‘disinformation disseminated by an organization so as to present an environmentally responsible public image’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Insiders

The word *‘in’* has lexical meaning*’at a point within an area or a space’*, whereas the word *‘sider’* has lexical meaning *‘a person who sides with a person or cause’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘insiders’* is plural form of *‘insider’* means *‘person within a group or organization especially someone privy to information unavailable to others’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Guidelines

The word *‘guide’* has lexical meaning*’person who shows the way to others, especially one employed to show tourists around places of interest’*, whereas the word *‘line’* has lexical meaning *‘long thin mark on a surface’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘guidelines’* means *‘advice to do something, or general rule; principle’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Sizeable

The word *‘size’* has lexical meaning*’how large person or thing is’*, whereas the word *‘able’* has lexical meaning *‘to having the power, means or opportunity to do something’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘sizeable’* means *‘fairly large’*.Theirsemantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Understood

The word *‘under’* has lexical meaning*’below something’*, whereas the word *‘stood’* is past participle of *‘stand’* has lexical meaning *‘be on your feet’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘understood’* means*‘know or realize the meaning of somebody or something’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Withdraw

The word *‘with’* has lexical meaning*’accompanied by (another person or thing)*, whereas the word *‘draw’* has lexical meaning *‘make a picture with a pen, pencil, etc’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘withdraw’* means *‘(cause somebody or something to) move back or away from a place or situation’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Hydropower

The word *‘hydro-’* as a neoclassical (Greek) form has lexical meaning ‘*water; or relating to water’*, whereas the word *‘power’* has lexical meaning *‘having great power, influence or strength’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word it self. It can be identified that *‘hydropower’* means *‘hydroelectric power (the production of electricity by the force of fast moving water)’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Biology

The word *‘bio-’*as a neoclassical (Greek) form has lexical meaning*’life; or relating to life’*, whereas the word *‘-logy’* as a neoclassical (Latin) formhas lexical meaning *‘science of’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word it self. It can be identified that *‘biology’*means *‘is a kind of study; that science of or study of living organisms’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Geopolitically

The word *‘geo-’*is a neoclassical (Greek) form has lexical meaning*’earth; or relating to the earth’*, whereas the word *‘politycally’* has lexical meaning *‘in a way that relates to the government or public affairs of a country’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word it self. It can be identified that *‘geopolitically’*means *‘relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors’*.Their semantic head inside the compound.This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Hydroelectric

The word *‘hydro-’* as a neoclassical (Greek) form has lexical meaning*’water; or relating to water’*, whereas the word *‘electric’* has lexical meaning *‘using, produced by or producting’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘hydroelectric’*means *‘producing electricity by the force of fast moving water such as rivers or waterfalls’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *open* form in Table. 1.3 Compound in Article 3 (see page 35), as follows:

1. Great Ape

The word *‘great’* has lexical meaning*’very large in size, quantity or degree’*, whereas the word *‘Ape’* has lexical meaning *‘large animal like a monkey, with no tail’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘great Ape’* means *‘is a kind of Ape; a large Ape of a family closely related to humans, including the gorilla, orangutan and chimpanzees’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Remote corner

The word *‘remote’* has lexical meaning*’far away from places where people live’*, whereas the word *‘corner’* has lexical meaning *‘place where two lines or surfaces meet’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘remote corner’* means *‘area which there are in remote of the city or teritory’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Extractive industries

The word *‘extractive’* has lexical meaning*’of or involving extraction, especially the extensive extraction of natural resources without provision for their renewal’*, whereas the word *‘industries’* is plural form of *‘industry’*has lexical meaning *‘(branch of) manufacture or production of goods from law material’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘extractive industries’* means *‘industries whose raw materials are taken directly from the natural surroundings’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Knock-on effect

The word *‘knock-on’* has lexical meaning*’a secondary, indirect, or cumulative effect’*, whereas the word *‘effect’* has lexical meaning *‘change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘knock-on effect’* means *‘indirect result of an action’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Scientific papers

The word *‘scientific’* has lexical meaning*’based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science’*, whereas the word *‘papers’* has lexical meaning *‘official documents’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. It can be identified that *‘scientific papers’* means *‘is a kind of papers’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Nightmarishly complicated

The word *‘nightmarishly’* has lexical meaning*’with full of dreams’*, whereas the word *‘complicated’* has lexical meaning *‘difficult to understand or explain because there are many different’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘nightmarishly complicated’* means *‘very complicated of something or to do something’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *hyphenated* form in Table. 1.3 Compound in Article 3 (see page 35), as follows:

1. Eco-safeguards

The word *‘eco-’* has lexical meaning*’representing ecology’*, whereas the word *‘safeguards’* has lexical meaning *‘something that prevents harm, damage, etc’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word it self. It can be identified that *‘eco-safeguards’* is plural form of *‘safeguard’* means *‘safeguard for Ecology from something that harm or damaged’*. Their semantic head inside the compound. This compound include of Endocentric Compound.

1. Chinese-sponsored

The word *‘chinese’* has lexical meaning *‘relating to china or its language, culture, or people’,* whereas the word *‘sponsored’* is from basic word of *‘sponsor’* has lexical meaning*‘a person or organization that pays for or contributes to the coats involved in staging a sporting or artistic event in return for advertising’.* But the adjectivelly heads that are based on past participle *‘sposored’* whis is modified by*chinese.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. It can be identified that *‘chinese-sponsored’* means *‘sponsored by chinese’*. There is no member is semantically prominent. This compound include of Copulative Compound.

1. Cross-national

The word *‘cross’* has lexical meaning *‘go across or extend from one side to the other of something,* whereas the word *‘national’* has lexical meaning*‘of a particular nation’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘cross-national’* means *‘of or relating to two or more nations’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentic Compound.

1. Heavy-handed

The word *‘heavy’* has lexical meaning *‘weight a lot’,* whereas the word *‘handed’* has lexical meaning*‘pick (something) up and give t ti (someone)’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the origianl word. It can be identified that *‘heavy-handed’* means *‘clumsy, or oppressive’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Land-use

The word *‘land’* has lexical meaning*’area of ground used for farming’*, whereas the word *‘use’* has lexical meaning *‘do something with a machine, a method, an object, etc for a particular purpose’.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. The item is back-formation from noun-noun compounds with a verbal noun in *–ing* in head position (*land-using*). It can be identified that *‘land-use’*means *‘using land for economic, residential, recreational, conversational, and governmental purpose’*. There is no member is semantically prominent. This compound include of Copulative Compound.

1. Export-import

The word *‘export’* has lexical meaning*’sell and send goods to another country’*, whereas the word *‘import’* has lexical meaning *‘bring in goods, etc from another country’.* When the two words are combined by hyphen, both words equally contribute to the meaning. It can be identified that *‘export-import’* means *‘relating to the business activity of selling goods between countries’*. There is no member is semantically prominent. This compound include of Copulative Compound.

1. **Others Compound in Article 1, 2, 3.**

The meaning of Compound words *solid* form in Table. 1.4Others Compound in Article 1, 2, 3 (see page 37), as follows:

1. Afterward

The word *‘after’* has lexical meaning *‘later than something’*, whereas the word *‘ward’* has lexical meaning *‘separate room in a hospital for people with the same type of medical condition’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘afterward’* means *‘at a later or future time’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Furthermore

The word *‘further’* has lexical meaning *‘at or to agreater distance in space or time’*, whereas the word *‘more’* has lexical meaning *‘a large number or amount’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘furthermore’* means *‘in addition; besides (used to introduce a fresh consideration in an argument)’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Somewhat

The word *‘some’* has lexical meaning *‘an unspecified number or amount’*, whereas the word *‘what’* has lexical meaning *‘used to questions to ask for particular’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘somewhat’* means *‘rather; to moderate extent or by a moderate amount’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Indeed

The word *‘in’* has lexical meaning*’at a point within an area or a space’*, whereas the word *‘deed’* has lexical meaning *‘something done’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘indeed’*means *‘used to emphasize a positive statement or answer’*.Theirsemantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Makeover

The word *‘make’* has lexical meaning *‘contruct, produce or prepare something’*, whereas the word *‘over’* has lexical meaning *‘resting on the surface of and partly or completely convering somebody or something’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘makeover’* means *‘a complete transformation of the apperance of someone or something’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Outlook

The word *‘out’* has lexical meaning *‘away from the inside of a place or thing’’*, whereas the word *‘look’* has lexical meaning *‘turn your eyes in a particular direction’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that ‘*outlook’* means *‘a person’s point of view or general attitude to life;* or can be *‘a view’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Enterprise

The word *‘enter’* has lexical meaning*’come or go into something’*, whereas the word *‘prise’* has lexical meaning *‘use force to separate something from something else’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘enterprise’* means *‘company or business’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Upbringing

The word *‘up’* has lexical meaning *‘to or in higher position’*, whereas the word *‘bring-ing’* has lexical meaning *‘come to a place with (someone or something)’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘upbringing’* means *‘way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Overseas

The word *‘over’* has lexical meaning*’resting on the urface of and partly or completely convering somebody or something’*, whereas the word *‘sea’* has lexical meaning *‘the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface and surrounds its land masses’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word .It can be identified that *‘overseas’* means *‘of or in foreign countries, especially those separated from your country by the sea’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Itself

The word *‘it’* has lexical meaning *‘(third person singular), used to refer to athing previously mentioned or easly identified’*, whereas the word *‘self’* has lexical meaning *‘a person’s essential being that distinguishes them from other’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘itself’* means *‘used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a thing or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *open* form in Table. 1.4 Others Compound in Article 1, 2, 3 (see page 37), as follows:

1. Run out

The word *‘run’* has lexical meaning *‘move using your legs, going faster than when you walk’*, whereas the word *‘out’* has lexical meaning *‘away from the inside of a place or thing’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘run out’* means *‘(of a supply of something) be used up’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Carrying out

The word *‘carrying’*the basic word from word *‘*carry’has lexical meaning *‘support and move (someone or something) from one place to another’*, whereas the word *‘out’* has lexical meaning *‘away from the inside of a place or thing’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘carrying out’* means *‘accomplishing some aim or executing some order; performing; another term for takeaway’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Under way

The word *‘under’* has lexical meaning *‘below something’*, whereas the word *‘way’* has lexical meaning *‘method, style or manner of doing something’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the orignal word. It can be identified that *‘under way’* means *‘having started and in progress; being done’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Right Now

The word *‘right’* has lexical meaning*’morally good or acceptable’*, whereas the word *‘now’* has lexical meaning *‘the present time’.*When the two words are combined, the meaningis different with the original word.It can be identified that *‘right now’* means *‘at this moment’*.Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include ofExocentric Compound.

1. Freshen up

The word *‘freshen’* has lexical meaning *‘make something fresh’*, whereas the word *‘up’* has lexical meaning *‘to or in higher position’.* When the two words are combined, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘freshen up’* means *‘make something fresh; or refresh oneself by washing or changing into clean clothes’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

1. Slowing down

The word *‘slowing’* has lexical meaning*‘to make slow or slower’*, whereas the word *‘down’* has lexical meaning *‘to or at a lower level or place’.*When the two words are combined, the meaning can be related to the original word it self. It can be identified that *‘slowing down’* means *‘to be less active, become slow or slower’*. Their semantic head outside the compound. This compound include of Exocentric Compound.

The meaning of Compound words *hyphenated* form in Table. 1.4 Others Compound in Article 1, 2, 3 (see page 37), as follows:

1. On-trend

The word *‘on’* has lexical meaning *‘physically in contact with and supported by (a surface)’*, whereas the word *‘trend’* has lexical meaning *‘general direction in which something is developing or changing or development’.*When the two words are combined by hyphen, the meaning is different with the original word. It can be identified that *‘on-trend’* means *‘very fashionable’*. Their semantic headoutside the compound.Thiscompoundinclude of Exocentric Compound.

1. **Type of Compound Words Mostly Found**

To know the types of compound words mostly found in the articlesrefers to the theories conveyed by Plag, it was explain in chapter III that the data is calculated and showed in the table of percentages which the formula as follow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  P = F x 100% N | Note :P = PercentageF = Number of dataN = Number of total data |

The data can see in the table as follows:

**Table3.1**

**Number of Compound Words**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Articles | Types of Compound | Compound Word |
| Nominal | Adjectival | Verbal | Neo-classical |
| 1 | 18 | - | - | - | 18 |
| 2 | 21 | 4 | - | - | 25 |
| 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 28 |
| Total (F) | 54 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 71 (N) |

From the table above shows that there are 71 (seventy one) compound words which appropriate with the theory of Plag. In the first article only found nominal compound with the number of compound words are 18 words. In the second article found nominal compound (21 words) and adjectival compound (4 words), then in the third article found all types of compound; nominal compound (15 words), adjectival compound (5 words), verbal compound (4 words), and neclassical compound (5 words). From the table above shows that in three article the types of compound mostly found is nominal compound.

To know the percentages of data, as follows:

* Nominal Compound : 54 x 100% = 76,05% = 76,1%

 71

* Adjectival Compound : 9 x 100% = 12,67% = 12,7%

 71

* Verbal Compound : 4 x 100% = 5,63% = 5,6%

 71

* Neoclassical Compound : 4 x 100% = 5.63% = 5,6%

 71

From the above details, it is clear that from four types of compound there is one compound that often appears, that is nominal compound.

1. **Data Analysis**

Besides, the writer conducted the interactive model, the result of the data is analyzed below:

1. **Types of Compound Words**

The types of compound in data descrition refers to the theories conveyed by Plag, where he explains that the types of compound word there are four types: nominal compound, adjectival compound, verbal compound and neclassical compound. He say that in English every two words combined to form a new word is compound if the word category refers to the second word or right-hand member that formed it.

Like grammatical category *adjective* combined with*noun* then the grammatical category of compound is *noun*, so it is include of *nominal compound*. If grammatical category *noun*combined with *verb* then the grammatical category of compound is *verb*, it is include of *verbal compound*. As well as with *adjectival compound*, if the right-hand member is *adjective* then the grammatical category of compound is *adjective*.

But there are grammatical category *adjective* combined with *verb* (*past participle)*e.g. ‘*chinese-sponsored’*(in table 1.3) form an adjective compound. This compound include of adjective, because there are hyphen which combined both of words.Besides that,in theory compound with adjectival heads are based on past participles often receive a passive interpretation (‘sponsored by chinese’), with the non-head expressing the agent argument of the verb.

Whereas Neoclassical compound is compound contained of form that can be argued to belong to the class of neoclassical forms is rather long. The form is lexemes of Latin or Greek origin.

From three selected article of *The Jakarta Post*, found all of types of compound refers to the theory used. Although in each article there is no all of types of compound. Like in article 1 only nominal compound, in article 2 only nominal and adjectival compound, and in article 3 there are all of compound’s types. This is shows that in articles there are compound words that can be used as learning material to increase the knowledge about word formation especially in compounding.

1. **The Meaning of Compound Words**

From the description analysis of the meaning of compound words from the data description, it shows that there are some ways to know and determine the new meaning of words are combined. First, the meaning can be related to the original word itself. Second, the meaning can different with the original word. Third,the meaning can equally contributed from both words.

The meaning from 71 compound words, 27 or 38% of them is related to the original word itself, 38 or 53,5% is different with the original word, and 6 or 8,5% is equally contributed from both word. So, it is clear that most of the meaning of compound words are different with the original word. It shows that the compound words not only create new word but also create new meaning.

Then to know the semantic head of compound as the characteristic of compound words appropriate with the theory of Plag, there are three types: Exocentric compound, Endocentric compound, and Copulative compound. To determine whether the compound words include into one of these three types that compounds are generally headed, and that head is always the right-hand member.As much as 19 or 26,7% of compound words has the meaning refers to the second word which is called as Endocentric compound, 46 or 64,8% has the meaning outside of the second word (compound) which is called as Exocentric compound, then 6 or 8,5% has contribute to each other’s meaning (First-second word). It is because there are the hyphen which become both of word has the meaning contributed each other, and its usually called as Copulative compound.

This is shows that compounding process not only about creat a new word but also can create a new meaning. Either the meaning is truthfully or metaphorically.

1. **Type of Compound Words Mostly Found**

Based on the data analysis and refers to the theory of Plag, it can be concluded that there are four types of compound word found in three selected articles of *The Jakarta Post* in online edition including nominal compound, adjectival compound, verbal compound and neoclassical compound. The percentage od data as follows:

**Table 3.2**

**Percentages of Data**

From the above details, it is clear that from four types of compound there is one compound that often appears, that is nominal compound. It is clearly showed in the table and the percentages that from 71 (seventy one) compound words 76,1% of them contain of Nominal Compound. These because nominal compound is compound words that indicate and refer to the single Noun (person, thing, animals, ect) which is often widely used in both written and or oral.

This result will be different with the next study of analysis of compound words. Because the types of compound words in article is not certain. It can be adjectival compound that often appears, or verbal compound, and or neoclassical compound. But the result for this study doing in three selected article of *The Jakarta Post*publish on May 4th – 6th,2018 in online edition is fact.

1. **Data Validity**

In this research, the data validity using observational persistence and semantic validity related to meaning the material which describe and reveal categories defines.

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSIONSAND SUGGESTION**

1. **Conclusion**

From the study done by the writer, it is known that in the article especially online articles there are words that contain of compound word. Based on the data analyzed on the study, the compound wordsthat are found have a certain type of compound and meaning of the compound word. The conclusion of them as follows:

1. The types of compound found appropriate with the theory used is the theory of Plag. There are 71 (seventy one) compound words and four types of compound found that are nominal compound (54 or 76,1%), adjectival compound (9 or 12,7%), verbal compound (4 or 5,6%), and neoclassical compound (4 or 5,6%). Nominal compound is when the grammatical category on the right member of compound is noun. Adjectival compound is when the grammatical category on the right member of compound is adjective, or it can be adjective + verb (past participle) combined by hyphen.Verbal compoundis when the grammatical category on the right member of compound is verb. Then, Neoclassical compoundis when the lexemes of Latin or Greek origin are combined to form new combinations that are not attested in the original language.
2. The meaning of compound words found there are three types: The first, the meaning can be related to the original word itself(27 or 38%). The second, the meaning can different with the original word (38 or 53,5%). The third, the meaning can equally contributed from both words (6 or 8,5%). Then the semantic head of compound as the characteristic of compound words appropriate with the theory of Plag, there are three types: Endocentric compound (19 or 26,7%), Exocentric compound (46 or 64,8%), and Copulative compound (6 or 8,5%).
3. About types of compound mostly found in the articles, from the four types of compound there is one type of compound that high frequently used in the article, namely nominal compound. The data showed that from 71 (seventy one) compound words 76,1% of them contain of Nominal Compound.These because nominal compound is compound words that indicate and refer to the single Noun (person, thing, animals, ect) which is often widely used in both written and or oral.
4. **Implication**

The result of the research on the analysis of compound words in articles shows the importance of knowledge of the compound words to increase the knowledge about morphology directly. Moreover, in learning English, compound words help the student to increase their vocabularies. It shows the importance of knowledge of the compound word to understand how new words with new meaning are formed by combining two or more word, because in English, the meaning of compound word with a word that forms a compound word can be very different.

1. **Suggestion**

After conducting the study and collecting the data, the writer offers some suggestions, as follows:

1. Other writers

This study can be used as beginning reference to studydescriptive analysis.

1. Readers

This study can be used as reference to increase the knowledge and comprehensionof the study of linguistics in the morphology especially compound words.

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**ARTICLE 1**

* [News](http://www.thejakartapost.com/news)
* [National](http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/national)

**Indonesia's Regional Elections Take Toll On Environment**

*Moses Ompusunggu*

The Jakarta Post

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2018/05/04/indonesias-regional-elections-take-toll-on-environment.html>

Testimony by a palm-oil businessman in a bribery trial at the Jakarta Corruption Court has revealed how local elections have done more harm than good to the environment.

The court heard on Wednesday that Rita Widyasari, the suspended regent of Kutai Kartanegara in East Kalimantan, allegedly financed her political activities with billions of rupiah that she received from the businessman, who allegedly wanted to secure concession permits in a protected peatland area in the former's regency.

Businessman Hery Susanto Gun, who is also being charged in the case, testified on Wednesday that Rita had demanded Rp 9 billion (US$643,950) when she was running for office.

Hery, president director of oil palm firm PT Sawit Golden Prima, told the court that the demand was conveyed by Rita's aide Hani Kristiyanto.

Rita did visit Hery afterward, but did not ask for the money, merely asking for advice on "winning the local election", Hery said.

When Rita was elected Kutai Kertanegara regent, Hery told the court that the politician, again through Rani, asked for Rp 6 billion because Rita had run out of money after the election.

According to Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) prosecutors, the Rp 6 billion was a bribe given by Hery to Rita relating to Hery's efforts to obtain a business permit for the former's 16,000-hectare oil palm concession in the regency.

After Hery gave the money to Rita, the latter finally signed the permit document for Hery's oil palm plantation, even though a local regulation prohibits agricultural companies from having concessions of over 15,000 ha.

Furthermore, according to local activists, the oil palm plantation is located within a peat swamp ecosystem, which plays a major role for the environment by cycling and storing significant amounts of carbon. A substantial proportion of Indonesia's peatlands, including in East Kalimantan, has suffered severe degradation to make way for industrial logging concessions and oil palm plantations.

Agricultural business in Indonesia, which contains one of the world’s three largest stands of tropical forest, along with the Amazon and Congo basins, rapidly expanded during the 32-year regime of former president Soeharto, which benefited a small group of forestry conglomerates with close links to the strongman president after it created the Forestry Law in 1967, which gave Jakarta the exclusive right to forest exploitation in roughly 143 million ha of the country's forests.

The fall of Soeharto in 1998 marked the birth of the regional autonomy system, which gave local forest agencies control over much of the forest estate, and the direct regional elections to generate a new breed of local leaders.

While political parties flex their muscles ahead of the simultaneous regional elections scheduled for June, in which 171 regions across Indonesia will elect their new leaders, the period is likely to be used by businessmen to deepen their ties to political hopefuls in the regions to support their business expansion through obtaining permits, environment groups have warned.

In a report released in January, the Indonesian Forum for Environment (Walhi) predicted 2018 would be a tough year for the environment, with corporations "hoping to secure their own interests through political intervention."

Walhi said that in the past business permits had been rampantly issued by local leaders before or soon after elections through various means, such as by revising local spatial documents, which detail land use in various areas.

"Regional elections always provide room for a strong association between business magnates and political leaders," Walhi said in its report.

The practice may flourish again in 2018, because the public's attention is solely focused on provinces that could be battlegrounds for political parties to secure their interests, not regions that are prone to environmental degradation and land conflicts, said Walhi executive director Nur Hidayati.

It is not only agricultural firms that are eyeing permits before or after regional elections, but also mining companies.

Merah Johansyah, national coordinator of the Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), said there were at least 13 regions participating in the simultaneous local elections that were prone to mining permit transactions in the midst of elections.

"They are regions with a high number of conflicts relating to mining operations based on Jatam's data," said Merah.

The regions are 11 provinces – Bengkulu, Central Java, East Java, East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Jambi, Papua, Riau, Southeast Sulawesi, South Sumatra and West Java,  -- and two regencies -- Dairi in North Sumatra and East Manggarai in NTT.

Issuing extractive business permits is one of five moves in the corruption playbook widely used by regional leaders in Indonesia, according to Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), along with misusing village funds, disbursing social funds, promotion for civil servants and misusing authority in goods and services procurement.

Another important element that could decide the future of the environment is whether candidate pairs competing in regional elections see environment protection as a primary concern during their campaigns.

But a substantial discourse on environmental protection is one that is somewhat missing in Indonesia's regional elections, said Hendri Sitorus, a North Sumatra University environmental sociologist.

"Regional election campaigns have not been sensitive to environment issues.”

### Topics :[environment,](http://www.thejakartapost.com/tag/environment)[RegionalElections](http://www.thejakartapost.com/tag/RegionalElections)

**ARTICLE 2**

* [Lifestyle](http://www.thejakartapost.com/life/lifestyle)

# Meghan Markle: Fashionista Facing A Royal Makeover

*Edouard Guihaire*

Agence France-Presse

London, United Kingdom| Sat, May 5, 2018| 05:09 am

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2018/05/05/meghan-markle-fashionista-facing-a-royal-makeover-1525521825.html>

*US actress and fiancee of Britain's Prince Harry Meghan Markle and Britain's Prince Harry arrive to attend the Royal Family's traditional Christmas Day church service at St Mary Magdalene Church in Sandringham, Norfolk, eastern England, on December 25, 2017. (AFP/Adrian Dennis)*

Glamorous and elegant, Meghan Markle is set to freshen up the British royal family dress code, while tailoring her outfits to suit her new role.

As she prepares to wed Prince Harry on May 19, the US former television actress is unlikely to be seen again in ripped jeans, hotpants or a plunging neckline.

As a sign of her new responsibilities, the 36-year-old has already closed her Instagram account, where she often posed in the sexy or dishevelled outfits befitting a TV celebrity -- but not necessarily a royal spouse.

In tying the knot with Queen Elizabeth II's grandson, she is also marrying into an institution where age-old traditions govern virtually all aspects of the royals' lives -- including the clothes they wear.

"Royal dress codes are very traditional, especially when the family member is carrying out royal duties," said Grant Harrold, a former butler in the House of Windsor.

The etiquette expert, who used to work for heir to the throne Prince Charles and his sons Princes William and Harry, said Markle could follow the example set by William's wife, the former Kate Middleton.

"As we have seen with the Duchess of Cambridge, hats are part of the royal dress code and it is likely that we will see Meghan Markle wearing hats more often," he told AFP.

And the royal newcomer will also have to get used to wearing neutral-coloured tights, ditch any eccentric nail varnish and watch the hemlines.

"The outfits are more of a personal decision, but dresses should always be the correct length of on or below the knee, and never above," said Harrold.

The makeover is already under way.

At Harry's side at public events since their engagement was announced in November, her style has been one of refined elegance: long dresses, turtlenecks, classic coats and unflashy colours.

There have been some exceptions: black jeans here, bare legs there, but hardly enough to trigger a palace revolution.

After all, Markle has not yet married into "the firm" -- as royals call the family in private -- and will still be learning the ropes as she goes along.

**Passion for fashion**

A keen fashionista, Markle has long cultivated a casual Californian look that is a nod to her Los Angeles upbringing: comfortable in shorts and flip-flops.

But after landing a starring role in 2011 in the US legal drama "Suits", where she played a senior paralegal, her look became symbolic of business chic.

"The fashion on 'Suits' is gorgeous, so it also became my education of designers and really knowing what fits my body well," Markle told outnet.com.

"On a normal day, I love a shift dress with flats and a little cropped jacket.

"I would probably wear jeans, a nice top and a blazer."

She cites Emmanuelle Alt, the editor-in-chief of Vogue Paris magazine, and US actress Gwyneth Paltrow as her inspiration -- two influential fashion figures whose outfits are studiously copied by their stylish fans.

Markle is "a hint of Grace Kelly, a dose of Alicia Keys, a touch of Amal Clooney and a lot of Kate Middleton," said French magazine Madame Figaro.

Christine Ross, who edits the Meghan's Mirror blog, dedicated to Markle and her wardrobe, said the star's style was "modern and on-trend while still maintaining a classic elegance".

"Meghan will definitely bring a youthful, vibrant change to the royal family," Ross told AFP.

"She is very different from the other royals, being an American with a diverse upbringing, and this will naturally give her a different outlook."

Her wedding dress is a closely-guarded secret that will be kept until the day itself -- and it could provide a hint about the sort of styles she might adopt once married into the royal family.

For several weeks, London has been bristling with rumours about who will design the dress, with names like Burberry, Ralph and Russo, Victoria Beckham, Roland Mouret, Erdem and Alexander McQueen swirling around.

* Tags :[Meghan-Markle,](http://www.thejakartapost.com/tag/Meghan-Markle)[royal-makeover,](http://www.thejakartapost.com/tag/royal-makeover)[Meghan-Markle-royal-makeover](http://www.thejakartapost.com/tag/Meghan-Markle-royal-makeover)

**ARTICLE 3**

* [Academia](http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia)
* [Opinion](http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/opinion)

**China-Backed Sumatran Dam Threatens The Rarest Ape In The World**

*Bill Laurance*

**The Conversation**

| Sun, May 6, 2018 | 09:52 am

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/05/06/china-backed-sumatran-dam-threatens-the-rarest-ape-in-the-world.html>



*With fewer than 800 individuals, it is one of the rarest animals on Earth. It survives in just a speck of rainforest, less than a tenth the size of Sydney, that is being eroded by illegal deforestation, logging, and poaching. (Wikimedia Commons/Tim Laman*).

The plan to build a massive hydropower dam in Sumatra as part of China’s immense [Belt and Road Initiative](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BriefingBook45p/ChinasRoad) threatens the habitat of the rarest ape in the world, which has only 800 remaining members.

This is merely the beginning of an [avalanche of environmental crises](http://science.sciencemag.org/content/358/6362/442.full) and broader social and economic risks that will be provoked by the BRI scheme.

The orangutan’s story began in November 2017, when scientists made a [stunning announcement](https://theconversation.com/how-we-discovered-a-new-species-of-orangutan-in-northern-sumatra-86843): they had discovered a seventh species of Great Ape, called the Tapanuli Orangutan, in a remote corner of Sumatra, Indonesia.

In [an article](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.04.082) published in Current Biology today, my colleagues and I show that this ape is perilously close to extinction – and that a Chinese-sponsored megaproject could be the final nail in its coffin.

**Ambitious but ‘nightmarishly complicated’**

The BRI is an ambitious but nightmarishly complicated venture, and far less organised than many believe. The hundreds of road, port, rail, and energy projects will ultimately span some 70 nations across Asia, Africa, Europe and the Pacific region. It will link those nations economically and often geopolitically to China, while catalysing sweeping expansion of land-use and extractive industries, and will have myriad knock-on effects.

Up to 2015, the hundreds of BRI projects were reviewed by the powerful [National Development and Reform Commission](http://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfndrc/), which is directly under China’s State Council. Many observers have assumed that the NDRC will help coordinate the projects, but the only real leverage they have is over projects funded by the big Chinese policy banks – the [China Development Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Development_Bank) and the [Export-Import Bank of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exim_Bank_of_China) – which they directly control.



*China’s Belt & Road Initiative will sweep across some 70 nations in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Pacific region. Mercator Institute for China Studies.*

Most big projects – many of which are cross-national – will have a mix of funding from various sources and nations, meaning that no single entity will be in charge or ultimately responsible. An informed colleague in China describes this model as “anarchy”.

**Tapanuli orangutan**

The dangerous potential of the BRI becomes apparent when one examines the Tapanuli orangutan. With fewer than 800 individuals, it is one of the rarest animals on Earth. It survives in just a speck of rainforest, less than a tenth the size of Sydney, that is being eroded by illegal deforestation, logging, and poaching.

All of these threats [propagate around roads](https://theconversation.com/the-global-road-building-explosion-is-shattering-nature-70489). When a new road appears, the ape usually disappears, along with many other rare species sharing its habitat, such as Hornbills and the endangered Sumatran Tiger.

The most imminent threat to the ape is a [US$1.6 billion hydropower project](http://www.batangtoru.org/threats/hydro-electric-dam/) that Sinohydro (China’s state-owned hydroelectric corporation) intends to build with funding from the Bank of China and other Chinese financiers. If the project proceeds as planned, it will flood the heart of the ape’s habitat and crisscross the remainder with many new roads and powerline clearings.

It’s a recipe for ecological Armageddon for one of our closest living relatives. Other major lenders such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank aren’t touching the project, but that isn’t slowing down China’s developers.

**What environmental safeguards?**

China has produced a small flood of documents describing [sustainable lending principles](https://foe.org/resources/investing-green-belt-road-assessing-implementation-chinas-green-credit-guidelines-abroad/) for its banks and [broad environmental and social safeguards](https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/wcm.files/upload/CMSydylgw/201705/201705161104041.pd) for the BRI, but I believe many of these documents are mere paper tigers or “greenwashing” designed to quell anxieties.

According to insiders, a heated debate in Beijing right now revolves around eco-safeguards for the BRI. Big corporations (with international ambitions and assets that overseas courts can confiscate) want clear guidelines to minimise their liability. Smaller companies, of which there are many, want the weakest standards possible.

The argument isn’t settled yet, but it’s clear that the Chinese government doesn’t want to exclude its thousands of smaller companies from the potential BRI riches. Most likely, it will do what it has in the past: issue lofty guidelines that a few Chinese companies will attempt to abide by, but that most will ignore.

**Stacked deck**

There are three alarming realities about China, of special relevance to the BRI.

First, China’s explosive economic growth has arisen from giving its overseas corporations and financiers enormous freedom. Opportunism, graft and corruption are embedded, and they are unlikely to yield economically, socially or environmentally equitable development for their host nations. I detailed many of these specifics in [an article](https://e360.yale.edu/features/the-dark-legacy-of-chinas-drive-for-global-resources) published by Yale University last year.

Second, China is experiencing a perfect storm of trends that ensures the harsher realities of the BRI are not publicly aired or even understood in China. China has a notoriously closed domestic media – [ranked near the bottom](https://asiancorrespondent.com/2018/04/china-model-threatens-press-freedom-in-asia-pacific/#wvflezrfe5mdMDjr.97) in press freedom globally – that is intolerant of government criticism.

Beyond this, the BRI is the signature enterprise of President Xi Jinping, who has become the de-facto ruler of China for life. Thanks to President Xi, the BRI is now [formally enshrined](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-congress-silkroad/pressure-on-as-xis-belt-and-road-enshrined-in-chinese-party-charter-idUSKBN1CT1IW) in the constitution of China’s Communist Party, making it a crime for any Chinese national to criticise the program. This has had an obvious chilling effect on public discourse. Indeed, I have had Chinese colleagues withdraw as coauthors of scientific papers that were even mildly critical of the BRI.

Third, China is becoming increasingly heavy-handed internationally, willing to overtly bully or covertly pull strings to achieve its objectives. Professor Clive Hamilton of Charles Sturt University has warned that [Australia has become a target](https://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/australian-universities-fear-offending-chinese-backers-clive-hamilton/news-story/984a9cdadc8f9f7b1d16d47a8d1645cd) for Chinese attempts to stifle criticism.

**Remember the ape**

It is time for a clarion call for greater caution. While led by China, the BRI will also involve large financial commitments from [more than 60 nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Infrastructure_Investment_Bank) that are parties to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, including Australia and many other Western nations.

We all have a giant stake in the Belt and Road Initiative. It will bring sizeable economic gains for some, but in nearly 40 years of working internationally, I have never seen a program that raises more red flags.

[Bill Laurance](https://theconversation.com/profiles/bill-laurance-4358), Distinguished Research Professor and Australian Laureate, [James Cook University](http://theconversation.com/institutions/james-cook-university-1167).

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