

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. Morphology

1. Definition of Morphology

The term of ‘morphology’ derives from ‘*morph*’ that has meaning *form*, *shape*, etc. and ‘*-ology*’ that has meaning *study of something*. For the first time, in 1859, a German linguist, August Schleicher named *morphology* as a sub-discipline of linguistics. Year after year, morphology has become one of the major part of linguistics that study about the internal structure of words which are the smallest independence units of language.¹

In Matthews’ book, he defined *morphology* as one of the branches of linguistic theory which studies the forms of words.² In the other explanation of morphology, Lieber said that the study of word formation is morphology, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentence”.³

When talking about *morphology* means talking about words and their ‘anatomy’. Because, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words

¹ George Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics*. Global English-Oriented Research Journal: 2015, p. 161.

² Ilzamudin Ma’mur, As’ari B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology*. Humaniora, 2009; p. 13 cited from P. H. Matthews. *Morphology*. Cambridge University Press; 2nd ed. 1991, p. 1.

³ Rochelle Lieber. *Introducing Morphology*, Cambridge University Press; 2009, p. 2.

(Becker & Beiswanger, 2006).⁴ Furthermore, Nick Cipollone, and *et al.*, have explained that morphology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.⁵

The other hand, Booij said that “Morphology deals with the systematic suitability between the form and meaning of words. The study of these regularities of words comprises the domains of inflection and word formation. Inflection concerns the expression of morph-syntactic properties, sometimes required by a specific syntactic context. Word formation deals with the creation of new (complex) words by various morphological mechanisms such as compounding, affixation, truncation, and segmental and tonal alternations”.⁶

In addition, it can be concluded that morphology is one of linguistic branches that studies about something that attach to the words but do not change the meaning, or the class words; and studies about how the word is formed until produce new meaning.

2. Word Formation

In morphology, there is a morphological process, it called by word formation. The word formation is a branch of the science of language which studies the patterns on which a language forms a new lexical unit, i.e. words.

⁴ Annette Becker, Markus Beiswanger. *Introduction to English Linguistics*, UTB Basics; 2006, p. 76.

⁵ Cipollone, Hartman Keiser, Vasishth, *Language Files: Materials for an introduction to Language and Linguistics*. P.134.

⁶ Booij. *Morphology: The Structure of Words*, 1st ed., p. 2.

Zeki Hamawand explained in his book, that word formation is the study about the creation of new words and the principals involved in doing so. It involves different processes which are used to build new lexical items from the existing ones. Each word-formation process results in the production of a specific type of word.⁷

There are two basic functions of morphological operations that create complex words; they are word formation and inflection. Here the writer just focused on word formation process. Word formation processes create new words, and hence expand the lexicon of a language.⁸

In addition, Ma'mur and Fathoni discussed that in the process of word-formation, there are generally known at least seven broad ways how English words are formed: affixation, conversion, compounding, reduplication, clipping, blending, and acronym.⁹ Therefore, the writer decided to discuss about word formation process on compounding.

B. Compounding

1. Definition of Compounding

Becker said that compounding is another part of word formation process.¹⁰ In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme that consists of more than one

⁷ Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English Word Formtion in Cognitive Grammar*, Continuum International Publishing Group; 2011, p. 9.

⁸ Booij, *Morphology: The Structure of Words*, 1st ed., p. 3.

⁹ Ma'mur, B. Fathoni, *Modern English Morphology: an introductory reading*, p. 71.

¹⁰ Becker, Bieswanger, *Introduction to English Linguistics*, p. 91.

stem, and it is the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes. According to Payne, in his book, he said that “A compound is a word that is formed from two or more different words. For example, in the word *windshield* is composed by the words *wind* and *shield* (Payne, 1997: 92).¹¹ Therefore, in familiar terms, compounding is the combination of two or more lexemes to make a new word.

In the other explanation, compounding is the combination of two words to form a new word (Plag, 2002:170).¹² Nick and friends explained that compounding is a process that forms new words not forms bound affixes but from two or more independent words. The words that are the parts of the compound can be free morphemes, words derived by affixation, or even words formed by compounding themselves.¹³

Cross-linguistically, the most common form of word formation is compounding, the combination of two or more lexemes (words) into a complex word, such as the English word *songbook* composed of the noun *song* and *book*. In addition, compounding is the concentration of two or more words to form a single new word. Because compounding always results in creating new word.¹⁴ Furthermore, compounding is an intensively studied word formation process

¹¹ Thomas E. Payne, *Describing Morphosyntax: A guide for field linguistics*, Cambridge University Press; 1997, p. 92.

¹² Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, Cambridge University Press; 2002, p. 170.

¹³ Cipollone, Hartman Keiser, Vasisht, *Language Files: Materials for an introduction to Language and Linguistics*, p. 144.

¹⁴ Donna Lardiere, Edited by Ralph Fasold and Jeff Connor-Linton, *an Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, Cambridge University Press; 2006, p. 77.

and it also a common and frequent process for enlarging the vocabulary at all languages.¹⁵

2. Head of Compounding Word

The term of head is usually used to the important unit in complex of linguistic structure. English compounds which the head is modified by the other member of the compound (Plag, 2003: 135).¹⁶ According to Booij, compound which has a head is called by endocentric compound, and for the compound which headless is called by exocentric compound.¹⁷ Furthermore, there is a number of different ways in classifying compounds. Especially in English unless other languages.

Lieber (2006: 46) has the way in dividing compound. She had divided up compounds into root and synthetic. The exposition as follows:

Root is usually known as a primary compounds. Those compounds are made up by two lexemes such as nouns, adjectives, or verbs; typically, in the second lexeme is not derived from a verb. In the interpretation of the semantic relationship between the head and the non-head in root compounds is truly free as long as it is not the relation between a verb and its argument. For example, *windmill*, *ice cold*, *hard hat*, and *red hot*. While synthetic compounds are composed by two lexemes which the head lexeme is derived from a verb and the non-head interpreted as an argument of that verb. For instance of the compounds such as *dog walker*, *hand washing*, and *homemade*.¹⁸

¹⁵ Victoria Fromkin, and *et al.*, *an Introduction to Language*. 7th ed. P. 95.

¹⁶ Plag. *Word-Formation in English*, p. 135.

¹⁷ Geert Booij, *the Grammar of Words: an Introduction to Morphology*. Oxford University Press; 2007, 2nd ed., p. 79.

¹⁸ Lieber. *Introducing Morphology*. P.46.

She has another explanation that in compounding words, the head is the element that serves to determine both of the part of speech and the semantic kind denoted by the compound as whole. For instance, in English the part of speech is determined as the base such as *greenhouse* and *sky blue* is always be the second one; the compounds *greenhouse* is a noun, it is *house*, and *sky blue* is an adjective as *blue* is. Thus, also in the semantic category is determined as the base of the compound. In the former case a type of building, and in the latter a color. Therefore, English compound is called by right-headed.

According to Plag (2003: 135), he said that the compound is obtained mostly by semantic and syntactic information of its head. Thus, if the head is a verb, the compound will be a verb, e.g. *deep-fry*. Therefore, if the head is a noun, the compound will be a noun, e.g. *housewife*.¹⁹

3. Stress in Compounding Word

In English, most compound words are nouns.²⁰ A stress is the usually appropriate criterion. The compounds in English are oftentimes stressed on the first or left-base, meanwhile, the stress of phrase is usually on right-base. Therefore, to differentiate the compounds from the phrases, Plag (2003: 137) has explained in his book. He said that the stress of compound is stressed at the first word that called by compound stress rule. Meanwhile, the phrase is stressed at the last word that called by nuclear stress rule. For examples:

¹⁹ Plag *Word Formation in English*, p. 135.

²⁰ Becker, Bieswanger. *Introduction to English Linguistics*, p. 91.

- a. Compound noun : *payment problems* (the stress is in the word *payment*)
- b. Noun phrase : *new house* (the stress is in the word *house*)

The systematic difference between the stress placing in compound noun and phrase is only as the stress pattern that distinguished between the compound and the phrase.

According to Carstairs and Carthy (2002: 59), the explanation above is a semantic view in the stress compound pattern. For instance, in the expression *a green house* (1), and *a greenhouse* (2). These words have different sound relating to the different in meaning.²¹ The following examples:

Table 2.1
The Different Stress between Phrases and Compounds

Phrases	Compounds
<i>Black bóard</i> (board that is black)	<i>Bláckboard</i> (board for writing on)
<i>Hair nét</i> (net made of hair)	<i>Háirnet</i> (net for covering hair)
<i>White hóuse</i> (house that is white)	<i>Whíte House</i> (residence of the US President)

²¹ Carstairs, Carthy, *an Introduction to English Morphology*, p. 59.

C. Forms of Compounding Words

According to O'Grady (1997: 153) cited by Vinney, he said that there are three ways in writing compound that sometimes it is written by putting hyphen, sometimes as separated word, and as single word.²² The three ways as follows:

1) Solid

The solid or closed compounds defined as the combination of two words written in a single word. For instances: '*authorship*', '*copywriter*', '*brainstorm*'.

2) Hyphenated

This kind is formed in which two or more words are connected by the hyphen. For examples: *brother-in-law*, *eye-opener*, *ready-made*.

3) Open

This kind formed by the two words that belong together. But there is a space in between them. These are called by open compound. For examples: *follow up*, *real estate*, *South America*.

²² Monica Christanti Vinney. English Closed Compound Words in Articles Related to Kartini Day Found in the Jakarta Post April 2016 and 2017. Sanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta (2017), p. 15.

D. Types of Compounding Words

As the writer knows, there are many types of compounding words in some experts' perspective. In this study, the writer decided to use the theory of compound words' types according to Rochelle Lieber. She said that compound words have three types such as attributive compound; coordinative compound; and subordinative compound.²³

1) Attributive Compound

In attributive compound the non-head acts as a modifier of the head. For instance, *snail mail* is defined by a kind of mail that moves like a snail, and *windmill* is a kind of mill that activated by the wind. For this type, there is a relationship with the head that might be expressed as the first element. For the following examples:

- a. *School book* (a book that used at school)
- b. *Year book* (a record of school activities over a year)

2) Coordinative Compound

In coordinative compound, the second element cannot be modified by the first element. Because, between the first and the second element have equal weight. In English, this genre of compounds can indicate something which shares denotations of both base elements equally. For examples:

²³ Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, p. 47.

a. *Producer-director* (the two elements are equal, between a producer and a director)

b. *Blue-green* (the compound refers a mixture of the two colors)

3) Subordinative Compound

In the subordinative compound, one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, it usually as its object. This happened when one element of the compound is part of a verb or derived from a verb. As the writer has seen that is the same as the synthetic compound if we looked back to subordinative compound in English. For examples:

a. *Truck driver* (someone who drives truck)

b. *Meal preparing* (it's meant by preparing meal or food)

To sum up, based on what has explained above, that the subordinative is interpreted in specific way.

E. The Jakarta Post

In Indonesia, there is a daily English newspaper namely *The Jakarta Post*, it is the first English newspaper in Indonesia that was published on 1982 when the minister Ali Moertopo and Jusup Wanandi as the agent of Suara Karya's newspaper, the publishing of Golkar committee. They decided to make qualify

English newspaper.²⁴ The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesian although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased.

As the writer has known, the Jakarta post newspaper offered many breaking news of the wealth information in Indonesia and abroad. There are many topics in *the Jakarta post*, such as world, international, art, technology, lifestyle, and many more. The writer decided to choose one of the topics of them. It is *lifestyle articles* that informed about human, place condition, the newest event in some countries beside on the side of the style.

For this study the writer uses English newspaper as the media of the object in the study. The purpose of using newspaper in this study is to find out which *compound word* is, and to know what *types and forms of compounding word* that most used by the writer (journalist). In addition, the language in newspaper is different from the language in reading books that usually used by the students, and motivated the students in learning English.

²⁴ Emeliya Sukma Dara Damanik. *Themes in the Headline News of Jakarta Post*: Loquen English Study Journal (2015) Vol. 8. No. 2, p. 187.