

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Data Description

This chapter is aimed to answer the problem statement of the study that the writer has presented in chapter I. Before going to classify the forms and the types of compound words, the writer has read the article first relating to Lieber's theory that has presented in Chapter II. The compound words that found in four *lifestyle* articles are presented as follows:

**Table 4.1**  
**Compound Words those Found in Four *Lifestyle* Articles**

No	<i>Lifestyle</i> Articles	Compound Words
#1	Watchmaking Art is Eternal, Says Jean-Claude Biver. Singapore/ Saturday, January 5, 2019/ 12:03 pm	himself Off-white ourselves superstar Timekeeper smartwatch World Cup young people
#2	Pikachu and Provocation at London's Fashion Week for Men London, United Kingdom/ Tuesday, January 8, 2019/ 06:04 pm	catwalk eco-fashion Fashion Week jogging pants miniskirt Nigerian-born ready-to-wear standout
#3	Who Dressed Best for the First Presidential Debate: Jokowi or Prabowo? Jakarta/ Friday, January 18, 2019/ 08:18 am	blue-collar dress code lineup

#4	Like a Son but Cheaper: Harried South Koreans Pamper Pets Instead of having Kids Ha Young Choi and Min Woo Park Seoul, South Korea/ Friday, January 25, 2019/ 10:09 am	hand-made high cost high-quality household Home Shopping mid-range online shopping pet food sign up startup working days
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>30</b>

Those are compound words that the writer has found in four selected *lifestyle* articles which related to Lieber's theory. To know each type of compound words that found, here the writer presented the classification of them.

## 1. Types and Forms of Compound Words Classification

Here the writer has classified the compound words into its types and forms based on Lieber's and O'Grady's theory that have described in Chapter II. These types and forms described as following the first to the fourth article.

### a) Types and Forms of Compound Words in #1 Article

In the first *lifestyle* article is written by Wening Gitomartono in Singapore on Saturday, January 5 2019 at 12:03 pm entitled "*Watchmaking Art is Eternal, says Jean-Claude Biver*". In this article, the writer has found

six compound words as attributive that formed by three open and three solid compounds. Furthermore, one compound word is classified as coordinative that formed by hyphenated, and one compound word as subordinative that formed by solid compounds.

**Table 4.2**  
**Compound Words that Found in #1 *Lifestyle* Articles**

No	#1 Watchmaking Art is Eternal, says Jean-Claude Biver			
	Types of Compound Words	Forms of Compound Words		
		Open	Hyphenated	Solid
1	Attributive	World Cup	-	himself
		young people		superstar
		smartwatch		ourselves
2	Coordinative	-	off-white	-
3	Subordinative	-	-	timekeeper

#### **b) Types and Forms of Compound Words in #2 Article**

The second *lifestyle* article is written by Agence France-Presse in London, United Kingdom on Tuesday, January 8 in 2019 at 06:04 pm entitled “*Pikachu and Provocation at London’s Fashion Week for Men*”. In this article, the data showed that there were five compound words as attributive which formed by one open, two hyphenated, and two solid compounds. Furthermore, there were one compound word as subordinative that formed by one open compound. In addition, the writer did not find any type of coordinative compound in this article.

**Table 4.3**  
**Compound Words that Found in #2 Lifestyle Article**

No	#2 Pikachu and Provocation at London's Fashion Week for Men			
	Types of Compound Words	Forms of Compound Words		
		Open	Hyphenated	Solid
1	Attributive	fashion week	eco-fashion	catwalk
			Nigerian-born	miniskirt
2	Coordinative	-	-	-
3	Subordinative	jogging pants	ready-to-wear	standout

### c) Types and Forms of Compound Words in #3 Article

The third *lifestyle* article is written by Jessicha Valentina in Jakarta on Friday, January 18, 2019 at 08:18 am entitled “*Who Dressed Best for the First Presidential Debate: Jokowi or Prabowo?*”. In this article, the writer found three compound words as attributive that formed by one open, one hyphenated, and one solid compound. Therefore, the writer did not find any compound word as coordinative and subordinative compound.

**Table 4.4**  
**Compound Words that Found in #3 Lifestyle Article**

No	#3 Who Dressed Best for the First Presidential Debate: Jokowi or Prabowo?			
	Types of Compound Words	Forms of Compound Words		
		Open	Hyphenated	Solid
1	Attributive	dress code	blue-collar	lineup
2	Coordinative	-	-	-
3	Subordinative	-	-	-

#### d) Types and Forms of Compound Words in #4 Article

In the fourth *lifestyle* article is written by Reuters in Seoul, South Korea on Friday, January 25 in 2019 at 10:09 am entitled “*Like a Son but Cheaper: Harried South Koreans Pamper Pets Instead of Having Kids Ha Young and Min Woo Park*”. In this article, the writer found five compound words as attributive that formed by three open, one hyphenated, and one solid compound. Therefore, six compound words as subordinative that formed by five open and one hyphenated compound. In addition, in this article, the writer did not find any compound word as coordinative.

**Table 4.5**  
**Compound Words that Found in #4 Lifestyle Article**

No	#4 Like a Son but Cheaper: Harried South Koreans Pamper Pets Instead of Having Kids Ha Young Choi and Min Woo Park			
	Types of Compound Words	Forms of Compound Words		
		Open	Hyphenated	Solid
1	Attributive	high cost	mid-range	household
		high quality		
		pet food		
2	Coordinative	-	-	-
3	Subordinative	Home Shopping	hand-made	-
		online shopping		
		sign up		
		startup		
		working days		

Based on four *lifestyle* articles that have selected, there are some compound words that did not indicate to the three types of compound words according to Lieber's theory. To sum up, the writer did not present them here, because those compound words that found were not relating to the theory that the writer have described in Chapter II and intending to avoid confusion of reader understanding.

## **2. Meaning of Compound Words**

In four selected *lifestyle* articles, there are the types and forms of compounding words that found and it has classified. Therefore, every word has meaning, so the writer has presented the compound words by their meaning. The meaning of words will be changed when the two of words are combined. For example, the meaning of word '*home*' is house, or a place that there is family inside it. But, when it combined as '*homework*', the meaning changed as a task that a teacher gave in the end of the class that should be done while student outside the classroom or they are not in the school.

In this case, the writer did not want to analyze the meaning of compounding words that found only used the writer's self-knowledge as a student in English Department. Therefore, the writer has decided to use an online dictionary such as Merriam Webster Dictionary and Collins

Dictionary. The meaning of compounding words that found will be described alphabetically as follows:

2.1) blue-collar (in #3 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 12<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*blue-collar*' is combined by two elements; they are *blue* and *collar*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*blue*' is an adjective which means 'having the color of a clear sky on a sunny day'. For example, '*our dress code for the concept for school's book is blue*'; and the word '*collar*' is a noun which means 'part around the neck of a shirt, jacket or coat'. The words '*blue-collar*' is an adjective which means 'having characteristics associated with blue-collar workers; or designating or of industrial workers, especially the semiskilled and unskilled.

2.2) catwalk (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 6<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*catwalk*' is combined by two elements; they are *cat* and *walk*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*cat*' is a noun and it is kind of animal which means 'the small furry animal that often kept as a pet'. For example, '*Rani has a cat, namely Dino*'; and the word '*walk*' is a verb which means 'moving or going somewhere by

putting one foot in front of the other on the ground, but without running'. For example, '*he walks alone over there*'. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word '*catwalk*' is classified as a noun which means as a narrow walkway. But in the fashion context, this compound word has a meaning as a platform along which models walk in a fashion show. For example, '*Paula spins into the catwalk at once, in Zaskia Sungkar's collection on a theme*'.

### 2.3) dress code (in #3 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 7<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*dress code*' is combined by two elements; they are *dress* and *code*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*dress*' is a noun which means 'piece of woman's clothing made in one piece that cover the body down to the legs; clothes'. For example, '*Monica wears a long dress in Ari & Dewi' wedding party*'; and the word '*code*' is a noun which means 'a systematic statement of a body of law'. Furthermore, the words '*dress code*' is a noun which means 'a formally or socially imposed standard of dress'.



#### 2.4) eco-fashion (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 8<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*eco-fashion*' is combined by two elements; they are *eco* as *ecology* and *fashion*. These two words can stand alone as a single word that has own meaning. The word '*ecology*' is a noun which means 'study of the relations of living things to their surroundings; and the word '*eco*' in this compound word is a prefix in noun, adjective, and adverb which means 'connected with the environment'. Afterwards, the word '*fashion*' is a noun which means 'a popular style of clothes, hair, and etc., at a particular time. For example, '*Fatimah has a new Batik that is a special wear as a fashion in Indonesia*'. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word '*eco-fashion*' is classified as a noun which means as a fashion mode that has connection to the environment.

#### 2.5) Fashion Week (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 1<sup>st</sup>)

The compound word '*Fashion Week*' is combined by two elements; they are *fashion* and *week*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*fashion*' is a noun which means 'a popular style of clothes, hair, and etc., at a particular time. For example, '*Fatimah has a new Batik, it is a special wear as a fashion in Indonesia*'; and the word '*week*' is a noun which means

any of a series of 7-day cycles used in various calendars, especially a 7-day cycle beginning on Saturday and ending on Saturday. For example, *'my mom visited my brother in his house at the second week of this month'*. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word *'fashion week'* is classified as a noun which means as a fashion industry event, lasting approximately one week, where in fashion designers, brands or 'houses' display their latest collection in runway fashion shows to buyers and the media. This influence trends for the current and upcoming seasons. For example, *'Kia By Zaskia Sungkar has held a fashion show in New York Fashion Week'*.

#### 2.6) hand-made (in #4 lifestyle article, paragraph 15<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word *'hand-made'* is combined by two elements; they are *hand* and *made* (v.*make*). These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *'hand'* is a noun that is a part of body which has specific means 'part of the human arm below the wrist'. For example, *'I draw your face with my own hand'*; and the word *'made'* is a verb three (*make*) which means 'construct, produce or prepare something; or bring something into existence'. For example, *'Wisnu has made a good art from the newspapers'*. Furthermore, the words *'hand-made'* described as an

adjective which means ‘something that made by hand or by a hand process’.

#### 2.7) high cost (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 4<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word ‘*high cost*’ is combined by two elements; they are *high* and *cost*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word ‘*high*’ is an adjective which means ‘measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top or having the distance that is mentioned from the bottom to the top’. For example, ‘*that bridge is too high for me*’; and the word ‘*cost*’ is a noun which means ‘price paid for a thing’. For example, ‘*my living cost in Yogyakarta is cheaper than Jakarta*’. The words ‘*high cost*’ described as a noun which means ‘an expensive price of something’. For example, ‘*this apartment has a high cost per night*’.

#### 2.8) high quality (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 13<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word ‘*high quality*’ is combined by two elements; they are *high* and *quality*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word ‘*high*’ is an adjective which means ‘measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top or having the distance that is mentioned from the bottom to the top’. For example, ‘*that bridge is too high for me*’; and the

word '*quality*' is a noun which means 'a standard of how good or bad it is'. For example, *do you know the good quality of football shoes?*; the words '*high quality*' described as a noun which means 'something that has the best standard of its quality'.

#### 2.9) himself (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 2<sup>nd</sup>)

The compound word '*himself*' has generated from the words *him* and *self*. These words can stand alone and has own meaning as a word. The words '*him*' is a pronoun which means as the object of a verb or preposition, it is male person, for instance '*John came to my house last night, so I bought him a novel as his birthday gift*'; and '*self*' is a noun which means as your own nature or personality. When those words are combined, they can create new meaning that relates to the original word itself. The word '*himself*' has an identity as a pronoun which used as a reflexive when the male does of an action. For instance, '*Agung applies as the programmer in a big company. He believes in himself that he can be a good programmer as his new profession*'.

#### 2.10) Home Shopping (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 12<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*Home Shopping*' is combined by two elements; they are *home* and *shopping*. These two words can stand

alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*home*' is a noun which means 'a place where you live, especially with your family'. For example, '*he will go home now!*'; and the word '*shopping*' is derived from a verb '*shop*' which means 'to examine goods or services with intent to buy or to hunt through a market in search of the best buy'. For example, '*she goes for shopping around for a better idea*'. Furthermore, the words '*home shopping*' described as a noun which means 'shopping that people do by ordering goods from their homes by using catalogues, television channels, or computers.

#### 2.11) household (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 7<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*household*' is combined by two elements; they are *house* and *hold*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*house*' is a noun which means 'a building that made for live in, usually for one family'. For example, '*every Idul Fitri, my family and I go to my uncle house for silaturrahmi*'; and the word '*hold*' is a noun which means 'act of holding somebody or something'. Furthermore, the words '*household*' described as a noun which means 'someone who dwell under the same roof and compose a family, or a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling'.

## 2.12) jogging pants (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 18<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*jogging pants*' is combined by two elements; they are *jogging* and *pants*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*jogging*' is derived from a verb '*jog*' which means 'to run or ride at a slow trot'. For example, '*Dafa is jogging around his house*'; and the word '*pants*' is a noun (plural) which means 'men's underpants; women's knickers'. For example, '*Andi is wearing his new pants*'. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The compound word '*jogging pants*' is a noun which means 'a sweatpants, especially those used for jogging'. For example, '*Fahri bought two jogging pants yesterday*'.

## 2.13) lineup (in #3 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 7<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*lineup*' is combined by two elements; they are *line* and *up*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*line*' is a noun which means 'a long, thin mark on the surface of something or a group of people or things arranged in a row'. For example, '*she was very old and her face was covered with lines*'; and the word '*up*' is an adverb which means 'towards a higher position; towards a higher value, number, or level'. For example, '*Andi puts his books up on the top shelf*'.

Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The compound word '*lineup*' is a noun which means 'a list of players taking part in a game (as of baseball); or an alignment of persons or things having a common purpose, distinction, or bond'. For example, '*Fahri look at the starting lineup*'.

#### 2.14) mid-range (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 7<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*mid-range*' is combined by two elements; they are *middle* and *range*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*mid*' is a prefix of '*middle*'; it is a noun which means 'a position at an equal distance from all the edges or between the beginning and the end of something'. For example, '*Andini usually uses the middle of a book to draw something when she is bored*'; and the word '*range*' is a noun which means 'a group or set of similar things'. Furthermore, the words *mid-range* has described as a noun which means 'a range of medium length or the midpoint of a range as of a distance or time'.

#### 2.15) miniskirt (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 22<sup>nd</sup>)

The compound word '*miniskirt*' is combined by two elements; they are *mini* and *skirt*. These two words can stand alone

as a word that has own meaning. The word '*mini*' is a prefix which means 'small', and '*miniature*' is an adjective which means 'very small or much smaller than usual'. Between *mini* and *miniature* has the same meaning. For example, '*Ujang buys mini-toys in the market*'; and the word '*skirt*' is a noun which means 'piece of women's clothing that hangs from the waist'. For example, '*Laura wears a new uniform, her skirt now is grey*'. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word '*miniskirt*' is a noun which means as a women's skirt with the hemline several inches above the knee.

#### 2.16) Nigerian-born (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 4<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*Nigerian-born*' is combined by two elements; they are *Nigerian* and *born*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*Nigerian*' is a noun which means as a geographical name from Nigeria that is a country in western Africa which borders on the Gulf of Guinea. For your information, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa; and the word '*born*' is a verb which means 'come out of your mother's body at the beginning of your life', then if it is an adjective, it has a meaning 'having a particular natural ability, or in the order way , place, et cetera mentioned'. For example, '*she was*



*born on March 23, 1996*'. Therefore, the words '*Nigerian-born*' is a noun which means 'a person that has born in Nigeria, he called a Nigerian-born'. For example, '*John is a Nigerian-born that lives in St. Surakarta, Indonesia*'.

#### 2.17) Off-white (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 15<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*off-white*' is combined by two elements; they are *off* and *white*. These two of words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*off*' is an adverb which means 'away from a place or at a distance in space or time'. For example, '*I must be off (I must leave)*'; and the word '*white*' is an adjective which means 'free from color, specifically of the color white'. For example, *Agung has painted her room with new color, it is white*. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word '*off-white*' is classified as a noun which means a yellowish or grayish white.

#### 2.18) online shopping (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 17<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*online shopping*' is combined by two elements; they are *online* and *shopping*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*online*' is an adjective which means 'the network that connected to, served by, or

available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system such as the internet'. For example, '*Laila is learning math in an online learning site*'; and the word '*shopping*' is derived from a verb '*shop*' which means 'to examine goods or services with intent to buy or to hunt through a market in search of the best buy'. For example, '*Fitri goes for shopping this morning*'. Furthermore, the words '*online shopping*' described as a noun which means 'a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using a web browser'. For example, '*Shopee is the biggest an online shopping platform in Indonesia*'.

#### 2.19) ourselves (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 6<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*ourselves*' is generated by two elements, they are *our* and *selves* (plural of '*self*'). These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*our*' is a pronoun which means belonging to us. For example, '*we have three books, but a boy in the behind want to bring our books, don't let him to bring it*'; and the word '*selves*' is plural form of the word '*self*' (noun) which means as your own nature or personality. For example, '*Marry and her family have a ticket concert of Korean singer. They prepare their camera to take a photo of themselves*'.

*while in the concert*'. Therefore, when two of words are combined, they will create new meaning. The word '*ourselves*' is a pronoun that used as the reflexive form of 'we', it used when you and others cause and are affected by an action.

#### 2.20) pet food (in #4 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 13<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*pet food*' is combined by two elements; they are *pet* and *food*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*pet*' is a noun which means 'an animal that you keep at home as a companion'. For example, '*I have a pet, it is a cat namely brother*'; and the word '*food*' is a noun which means 'something that people or animal eat'. For example, '*I go to the market, and buy the bread for my breakfast. Bread is one my favorite food*'. Furthermore, the words '*pet food*' described as a noun which means 'something that animal eats'. For example, '*Nurul buys Whiskas for her cat. It is one the good of pet food for her cat*'.

#### 2.21) ready-to-wear (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 16<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*ready-to-wear*' is combined by three elements; they are *ready*, *to*, and *wear*. The words *ready* and *wear* can stand alone as a word that has own meaning, but the word *to*

cannot stand alone as a word, because it is a preposition that used before a verb to show that it is the infinitive. The word *ready* is an adjective which means ‘prepared and suitable for fast activity’. For example, ‘*are you ready to order, Madame?*’. Then, the word ‘*wear*’ is a verb which means ‘to have clothing, jewelry, etc. on your body’. For example, ‘*Raisa is wearing a simple black dress*’. Furthermore, the words ‘*ready-to-wear*’ described as an adjective which means ‘something or clothing that dealing in ready-made’. For example, ‘*Nurul bought the ready-to-wear clothes in MOS last night*’.

## 2.22) sign up (in #4 lifestyle article, paragraph 16<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word ‘*sign up*’ is combined by two elements; they are *sign* and *up*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *sign* is a noun which means ‘the thing that shows that somebody/something exists or is present’. For example, ‘*headaches may be a sign of stresses*’; and the word ‘*up*’ is an adverb which means ‘towards a higher position; towards a higher value, number, or level’. For example, ‘*Ahmad takes his dictionary up on the shelf*’. Furthermore, the words ‘*sign up*’ described as a verb which means ‘to agree with becoming involved in an organized

activity'. For example, '*Farah Yunita signed up for evening classes at the community college*'.

#### 2.23) smartwatch (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 10<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*smartwatch*' is combined by two elements; they are *smart* and *watch*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *smart* is an adjective which means 'having a clean, tidy, and stylish appearance'. For example, '*he needs a smart jacket for his interview*'; and the word '*watch*' is a noun which means 'a small clock that is worn on a strap around the wrist or sometimes connected to a piece of clothing by a chain'. For example, '*my watch seems to have stopped*'. Furthermore, the words '*smartwatch*' described as a noun which means 'a watch that has many of the features of a smartphone or a computer'. For example, '*Bachtiar buys the latest smartwatch from Rolex brand*'.

#### 2.24) standout (in #2 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 2<sup>nd</sup>)

The compound word '*standout*' is combined by two elements; they are *stand* and *out*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *stand* is a verb which means 'to be in a vertical state or to put into a vertical state,

especially of a person or animal by making the legs straight'. For example, *'Rita says if she stand for a long time her ankles hurt'*; and the word *'out'* is an adverb which means 'to show movement away from the inside of a place or container'. For example, *'Yuha opened the window and stuck her head out'*. Furthermore, the words *'standout'* described as a noun which means 'an excellent or the best example of something'. For example, *'while all the desserts are pretty good, the clear standout is the lemon pie'*.

#### 2.25) startup (in #4 lifestyle article, paragraph 10<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word *'startup'* is combined by two elements; they are *start* and *up*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *start* is a verb which means 'to begin doing something'. For example, *'when do you start your new job?'*, and the word *'up'* is an adverb which means 'towards a higher position; towards a higher value, number, or level'. For example, *'Taftazanny puts the toys up on the top cupboard'*. Furthermore, the words *'startup'* described as a noun which means 'the act or an instance of setting in operation or motion', but in the world of entrepreneur, it is a company that initiated by individual entrepreneur founders or entrepreneur to research for a repeatable

and scalable business model. For example, *'Go-Jek is a kind of startup in Indonesia'*.

#### 2.26) superstar (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 2<sup>nd</sup>)

The next compound word is *'superstar'* that formed from two words *'super'* and *'star'*. These words can stand alone and has own meaning as a word. The word *'super'* is an adjective which means great, excellent. For example, *'Karina saw a new cartoon movie, then she wanted to be a super hero in the future'*; and *'star'* is a noun which means person who is famous. For example, *'My family goes to Korea, and visits Gangnam to look for the new album of K-POP star'*. When those words are combined, they can create new meaning. The word *'superstar'* is a noun which means a person who is considered extremely talented, has great public appeal, and can usually command a high salary. For example, *'Adele is a superstar from UK, everyone knows her'*.

#### 2.27) Timekeeper (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 3<sup>rd</sup>)

The compound word *'timekeeper'* is combined by two elements; they are *time* and *keeper*. These two words can stand alone as a single word that has own meaning. The word *'time'* is a noun which means 'what is measured in minutes, hours, days and

etc. For example, *'I have no question in this time'*; and the word *'keeper'* is a noun that derived from a verb (keep), which means person who has a job to look after a building or something else, this meaning of word especially used in compound. For example, *Yeni has looked for a shop keeper that she was visited today.* Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word *'timekeeper'* is classified as a noun which means the person that appointed to mark and announce the time in an athletic game or contest. For example, *'Didin is a timekeeper in the football match in my village'*.

#### 2.28) working days (in #4 lifestyle article, paragraph 4<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word *'working days'* is combined by two elements; they are *working* and *day(s)*. These two words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word *'working'* is derived from a verb *work* which means 'to perform work or fulfill duties regularly for wages or salary'. For example, *'my dad goes to work on Friday'*; and the word *'days'* is a plural noun of *'day'* which means 'the time between sunrise and sunset'. For example, *'it rained all day long'*. Furthermore, the words *'working days'* described as a noun which means 'a day on which most people go to work'. For example, *'Devin is still busy on his working days'*.



### 2.29) World Cup (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 3<sup>rd</sup>)

The compound word '*World Cup*' is generated by two elements; they are '*world*' and '*cup*'. These two of words can stand alone as a word that has own meaning. The word '*world*' is a noun which means the class of existing human beings. For example, '*I live in the beautiful world*'; and the word '*cup*' is a noun which means as a container for drinking. In this case, '*World Cup*' is not meant by a container for human beings, but it has mean an international competition in a sport (such as football or badminton) that participated by every states. For instance, '*Korea has defeated Japan in a World Cup 2020*'.

### 2.30) young people (in #1 *lifestyle* article, paragraph 6<sup>th</sup>)

The compound word '*young people*' is generated by two elements; they are '*young*' and '*people*'. These two words can stand alone as a word and has own meaning. The word '*young*' is an adjective which means being in the first or an early stage of life. For example, '*Fatimah is a young girl who is sitting on the corner bench*'; and the word '*people*' is a noun which means person in general. For example, '*there are many people in the reading room*'. Furthermore, when two words are combined, it will create new meaning. The word '*young people*' is classified as a noun which

means the youth person that usually between the ages of 21 and 24.

For example, '*The students in the second semester of the university are in 21 year-old, they are young people in that range*'.

## **B. Data Analysis**

After classifying and describing the types, forms, and meaning of compound words that the writer has gotten in the four selected articles at *lifestyle* theme. Here the result of the data analysis as follows:

### **1. The Process of Compounding Word's Type relating to Rochelle Lieber's Theory**

In the data description, the writer has classified the compound words that found in four *lifestyle* articles into the types of compound words relating to Lieber's theory such as attributive, coordinative, and subordinative. The result analysis of the process of compounding words has described alphabetically. Therefore, the writer has given an initial in every compound words in order to make the reader easier in their understanding. The initials described 'M' as 'Modifier', 'H' as 'Head', 'EW' as 'Equal Weight' FE as 'First Element', 'SE' as 'Second Element', and 'V' as Verb'. Furthermore, they have described as follows:

$$1.1) \quad \text{blue-collar} \left( \frac{\text{blue-collar}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}} \right)$$

The compound word '**blue-collar**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by hyphenated. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this case, the word 'blue' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'collar' which means a kind of person characteristic in work. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, because the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

$$1.2) \quad \text{catwalk} \left( \frac{\text{catwalk}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}} \right)$$

The compound word '**catwalk**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this case, the word 'cat' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'walk', because this means has not a kind of the cat, but it was the term in fashion. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, therefore the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

1.3) dress code ( $\frac{\text{dress}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{code}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**dress code**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this case, the word 'dress' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'code', it was the term in fashion. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, therefore the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

1.4) eco-fashion ( $\frac{\text{eco-fashion}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{H}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**eco-fashion**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by hyphenated. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this case, the word 'eco' (as a prefix in compound) or 'ecology' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'fashion'. It was the term in fashion. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.5) Fashion Week ( $\frac{\text{Fashion}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{Week}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**fashion week**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this case, the word 'fashion' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'week'. It was the term in fashion. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.6) hand-made ( $\frac{\text{hand-made}}{\text{FE}} \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}$ )

The compound word '**hand-made**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by hyphenated. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'made' (v. make). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

$$1.7) \quad \text{high cost} \left( \frac{\text{high}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{cost}}{\text{H}} \right)$$

The compound word '**high cost**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'high' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'cost'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

$$1.8) \quad \text{high quality} \left( \frac{\text{high}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{quality}}{\text{H}} \right)$$

The compound word '**high quality**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'high' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'quality'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

$$1.9) \quad \text{himself} \left( \frac{\text{himself}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \right)$$

The compound word '**himself**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound

determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'him' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'self', it was a reflexive form of the word 'him'. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, therefore the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

1.10) Home Shopping ( $\frac{\text{Home}}{\text{FE}} \frac{\text{Shopping}}{\text{V}}$ )

The compound word '**Home Shopping**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'shopping' (v. shop). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.11) household ( $\frac{\text{household}}{\text{M H}}$ )

The compound word '**household**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type

of compound, the word ‘house’ acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element ‘hold’. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, therefore the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

1.12) jogging pants ( $\frac{\text{jogging}}{\text{V}} \frac{\text{pants}}{\text{SE}}$ )

The compound word ‘**jogging pants**’ have classified as a subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word ‘jogging’ (v. jog). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.13) lineup ( $\frac{\text{lineup}}{\text{M H}}$ )

The compound word ‘**lineup**’ has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type



of compound, the word ‘line’ acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element ‘up’. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.14) mid-range ( $\frac{\text{mid-range}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}}$ )

The compound word ‘**mid-range**’ has classified as an attributive compound that written by hyphenated. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word ‘mid’ (as a prefix that usually used in compound) acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element ‘range’. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.15) miniskirt ( $\frac{\text{miniskirt}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}}$ )

The compound word ‘**miniskirt**’ has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word ‘mini’ acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element ‘up’. This attributive

compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.16) Nigerian-born ( $\frac{\text{Nigerian-born}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**Nigerian-born**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by hyphenated. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'Nigerian' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'born'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.17) Off-white ( $\frac{\text{Off-white}}{\text{EW}}$ )

The compound word '**Off-white**' has classified as a coordinative compound that written by hyphenated. In coordinative compound, the second element cannot be modified by the first element. Because, between the first and the second element have equal weight. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed. Therefore, the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.18) online shopping ( $\frac{\text{online}}{\text{FE}} \frac{\text{shopping}}{\text{V}}$ )

The compound word '**online shopping**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'shopping' (v. shop). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.19) ourselves ( $\frac{\text{ourself(es)}}{\text{M H}}$ )

The compound word '**ourselves**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'our' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'selves' is a plural form of 'self', it was a reflexive form of the word 'our'. This attributive compound was an exocentric compound which headless, therefore the compound as a whole is not the referent of the head.

1.20) pet food ( $\frac{\text{pet}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{food}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**pet food**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'pet' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'food'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.21) ready-to-wear ( $\frac{\text{ready-to-wear}}{\text{FE} \quad \text{V}}$ )

The compound word '**ready-to-wear**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by hyphenated. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'to wear'. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.22) sign up ( $\frac{\text{sign}}{\text{V}} \frac{\text{up}}{\text{SE}}$ )

The compound word '**sign up**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'sign'. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.23) smartwatch ( $\frac{\text{smartwatch}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**smartwatch**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined as the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'smart' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'watch'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.24) standout ( $\frac{\text{standout}}{\text{V SE}}$ )

The compound word '**standout**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by solid. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'stand'. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.25) startup ( $\frac{\text{startup}}{\text{V SE}}$ )

The compound word '**startup**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by solid. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'start'. This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.26) superstar ( $\frac{\text{superstar}}{\text{M} \quad \text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**superstar**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by solid. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'super' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'star'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.27) Timekeeper ( $\frac{\text{Timekeeper}}{\text{FE} \quad \text{V}}$ )

The compound word '**time keeper**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'keeper' (v. keep). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.28) working days ( $\frac{\text{working}}{\text{V}} \frac{\text{days}}{\text{SE}}$ )

The compound word '**working days**' has classified as subordinative compound that written by open. A subordinative compound was described that one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, and it usually as its object. In subordinative compound, one of the elements is part of a verb or derived from a verb, the element is the word 'working' (v. work). This type of compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

1.29) World Cup ( $\frac{\text{World}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{Cup}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word '**world cup**' has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word 'world' acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element 'cup'. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.



1.30) young people ( $\frac{\text{young}}{\text{M}} \frac{\text{people}}{\text{H}}$ )

The compound word ‘**young people**’ has classified as an attributive compound that written by open. An attributive compound determined that the first element described the second. In this type of compound, the word ‘young’ acts as the modifier of the head or the first element that described the second element ‘people’. This attributive compound was an endocentric compound which headed, therefore the compound as a whole has the referent of the head.

To sum up, these types of compound words have dominated by an attributive compound relating to the theory of Lieber. Therefore, the second position of compound words types have dominated by subordinative compound.

## 2. The Forms of Compounding Words that Mostly Found

The forms of compounding words that the writer has presented in chapter II, it is from O’Grady’s theory. O’Grady said that there are three ways in writing the compound; they are open, solid, and hyphenated. These are compound words that have found from the four *lifestyle* articles, they are as follows:

**Table 4.6**  
**The Forms of Compound Words Mostly Found**

No	<i>Lifestyle</i> Article	Types of Compound Words			Amount
		Open	Hyphenated	Solid	
1#	January 5, 2019	3	1	4	8
2#	January 8, 2019	2	3	3	8
3#	January 18, 2019	1	1	1	3
4#	January 25, 2019	8	2	1	11
	(F)	14	7	9	(N) 30

From the data that has showed above, there are 30 compound words that has found in the four selected of *lifestyle* articles. In the first *lifestyle* article, there were three compound words that formed by open, one compound that formed by hyphenated, and four compound that formed by solid. Then, in the second *lifestyle* article, there were two compound words that formed by open, three compound words that formed by hyphenated, and three compound words formed by solid. Furthermore, in the third *lifestyle* article, there were one compound word that formed by open, one hyphenated, and one solid. Therefore, in the fourth *lifestyle* article, there were eight compound words that formed by open, two hyphenated, and one solid. Therefore, the total data from four *lifestyle* article that formed by open were fourteen compound words; and that formed by hyphenated were seven compound words; and that formed by solid were nine compound words.

Based on the table above, from the four selected *lifestyle* articles, the dominant forms of compound words was open. To know the percentage of the forms of compounding words that mostly found, the writer used the formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P : Percentage

F : Number of data

N : Number of total data

As the writer has seen, the dominant form of compound word in the four *lifestyle* article was formed by open. Here the percentage of compound word forms that mostly found as follows:

- a. Open :  $\frac{14}{30} \times 100\% = 46.66\%$
- b. Hyphenated :  $\frac{7}{30} \times 100\% = 23.33\%$
- c. Solid :  $\frac{9}{30} \times 100\% = 30\%$

To sum up, based on the percentage above, the form of compound word in four *lifestyle* articles was dominated by open which the percentage in 46.66%.

### 3. The Types of Compounding Words that Mostly Found

The writer has collected four *lifestyle* articles that have taken on January 2019. Based on those four *lifestyle* articles, the writer used Lieber's theory to analysis the types of compounding words that found in those four *lifestyle* articles. To know those types of compounding words that mostly found, the writer presented this table to make simple the reader before going to read the percentage of compound words' types. They are as follow:

**Table 4.7**  
**The Types of Compound Words Mostly Found**

No	<i>Lifestyle</i> Article	Types of Compound Words			Amount
		Attributive	Coordinative	Subordinative	
1#	January 5, 2019	6	1	1	8
2#	January 8, 2019	5	-	3	8
3#	January 18, 2019	3	-	-	3
4#	January 25, 2019	5	-	6	11
	(F)	19	1	10	(N) 30

From the table above, the data presented that there were 30 compound words in four *lifestyle* articles that appropriate which related to the Lieber's theory that the writer has described in Chapter II, and as the basis theory to analyze the types of compound words that found in four *lifestyle* articles selected. In the first *lifestyle* article the writer has found that there were six compounds as attributive, one as coordinative, and one as subordinative; then in the second *lifestyle* article, there were five compounds as attributive, and three compounds as subordinative; in the

third *lifestyle* article, there were only three compounds as attributive; and in the fourth *lifestyle* article, there were five compounds as attributive, and six compounds as subordinative. Therefore, the total data from four *lifestyle* articles, there were nineteen compound words as attributive; and one compound word as coordinative; and ten compound words as subordinative.

As the writer has seen, based on the data above, it has showed that from the four *lifestyle* articles, the type of compound words that mostly found was an attributive compound by following the percentage such as:

- a. Attributive Compound :  $\frac{19}{30} \times 100\% = 63.33\%$
- b. Coordinative Compound :  $\frac{1}{30} \times 100\% = 3.3\%$
- c. Subordinative Compound :  $\frac{10}{30} \times 100\% = 33.33\%$

To sum up, based on the percentage above, the type of compound word in four *lifestyle* articles was dominated by attributive compound which the percentage in 63.33%.

### **C. Data Validation**

In this study, the writer has decided to use triangulation for checking the validity of the data. Sugiyono said that triangulation has three kinds, they are 1) based on the source; 2) the technique of data collecting; and 3) based on the time

(2013, 369)<sup>1</sup>. For this case, the writer has chosen the triangulation based on the source. In the triangulation based on the source, the writer has checked the data to a lecturer as the first cross-checker, the friends as the second cross-checker, and the theory as the reference and the basis of the data.

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<sup>1</sup> Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Penerbit Alfabeta Bandung; 2013, p.369.