CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general description of the paper. It consists of research background, research problems, research objectives, research significances, conceptual framework, and definition of key terms.

A. Research Background

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. 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 (Victoria Fromkin, 2003).

In linguistics, there is a field that studies word forms, namely morphology. Morphology is studies about how words are built up from the smallest pieces. According to Anderson (1992, p. 24) , 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". Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed.

According to Ingo Plag (2002, p. 173), "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". 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 formation process, the meaning of word itself is different. For example the words *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, adverb and 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 words but 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. Therefore, in this study analyzes the types of compound words according to Plag. Where Plag (2002, p. 185) classifies the type of compound into four types, formed from lexical categories, such as nominal compounds, adjectival compounds, verbal compounds and neoclassical compounds Then the researcher also is analyze the meaning of compound words to avoid misunderstanding the meaning of words.

The researcher is greatly helped by previous writers because of becoming references in working on this research. This study entered several previous studies that are identical discussing compound words but

different in terms of objects and data. Here are some of the researchers in the same field:

The first previous study is from Monica Christanti Vinney (2017) who analyzed the "*English Closed Compound Word In Articles Related To Kartini Day Found In The Jakarta Post April 2016 And 2017*". In this research shows that there are 22 open compounds, 42 closed compounds and 32 hyphenated compounds. From the data, the highest amount of compound is closed compound, therefore, this type of compound is discussed further. The analysis is divided into two forms; first is based on the form of structure which uses morphological process and second is based on the meaning of compound which uses dictionaries to consult its meaning.

The second, is from Arbideen Samaae (2015) who analyzed "*An Analysis Of Compound Words Found In English Translation of Sahih Al-Bukhari*". This research aims to identify 102 data contained compound words in English Translation of Sahih Al-Bukhari. There are 3 forms of compound words, they are Noun compound (66 or 64.8%), Verb compound (22 or 21.5%), and Adjective compound (14 or 13.7%). And the meaning of compound words, there are 53 (52%) data which belong to transparent meaning and there are 49 (48%) data which belong to opaque meaning.

The third, is from Malikal Bulgis (2012) who analyzed "*The Compound Words Analysis in Selected Short Stories in Pitara Website*". This thesis deals with morphology and semantics which concern the classifications and categories of compound words. The classifications based on morphology, they are compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, other form classes. The categories based on semantics are endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and appositional compound.

These results show that compound noun is the vast majority of compound that occurs in selected short stories in *Pitara* website, it may be

because compound noun can act in some functions in the sentences such as subject, object, and subject complement where the other compound such as compound adjective just can be modifier of a noun or pronoun. The second, the English language in general has the head word in the last because the head is the most important of compound whose the second element acts as head word, and the first element acts as modifier.

The distinction between this thesis and the previous studies is different in terms of research focus, object selection, and data generated. The difference with the first previous study by Monica Christanti Vinney (2017) is about open compounds, closed compounds, and hyphenated compounds in general, using the object of The Jakarta Post April 2016 And 2017. Whereas this thesis discussed about forms, types of compound words in specific terms using the object *Paja Tapuih* Website.

Then the difference with the second previous study by Arbideen Samaae (2015) looking for types and meaning of compound words in general, using object from English Translation of *Sahih Al-Bukhari*. Meanwhile, the researcher only focus on specific terms in compound words by using *Paja Tapuih Website*. The last, the difference with the previous study by Malikal Bulgis (2012) is with morphology and semantics analysis which concern the classifications and categories of compound words in the selected short stories of *Pitara Website*.

Whereas, this thesis only focuses on specific terms based on the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech published on *Paja Tapuih* Website. The researcher interested in taking an article on *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's* speech because he is one of the presidents of Indonesia with a government system that favored by the public and the implementation of his speech took place in Indonesia. As in the first speech it was the opening of ASEAN summit which took in Jakarta, then in the second and third speech discussed forests in Asia, especially in Riau.

B. Research Problems

From the background of this research above, the researcher concludes that the statement of problem is that many people are confused and misunderstood to understand the compound words in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. Therefore, this study concludes that there are three questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What types of compound words are found in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*?
2. What forms of compound words are built in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*?
3. What the meanings of compound words are described in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*?

C. Research Objectives

The purposes of this research are to answer the problems of this research, which are mentioned above, they are:

1. To describe the types of compound words in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*.
2. To describe the forms of compound words in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*
3. To describe the meaning of compound words in the selected speech of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono*.

D. Research Significances

According to the explanation about this research in background of the research, research questions and research objectives. This analysis is very important for a better understanding of the compound words. Therefore, the significances of this study are specially divided into two significances; there are theoretically and practically:

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.

2. Practically

The result of this study is expected useful for students in increasing the knowledge and comprehension of the study of linguistics in the morphology especially 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.

E. Conceptual Framework

The researcher chooses the object of data from the articles of *Paja Tapuih* waebsite focuses on *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech at The Opening of The ASEAN 18th Summit, Opening Forests Asia Summit 2014, and the opening of international workshop on "tropical forest alliance 2020: promoting sustainability and productivity in the palm oil and pulp and paper sectors".* Which will analyze what forms of compound words, types of compound words, and how to interpretation of compound words in *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech.*

According to Fabb , "A compound is a word which consists of two words". 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." 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". 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*

Table 1. Form Compounding Patterns

But Ingo Plag argued that the compound types besides noun and noun, verb and noun, adjective and 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 adjective as adjectival compound (for example, see on table column A).

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. While Plag mentions type of compound are nominal

compounds, adjectival compounds, verbal compounds, and neoclassical compounds.

Compound words generally can be written in three forms. The first is *close,* 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*).

The meaning of compound words it shows that there are some ways to know and determined the new meaning of words are combined. First, the meaning can be related to the origin word itself. Second, the meaning can different from the original word. Third, the meaning can equally contributed from both of words.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definition are put forward:

1. **Morphology** as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist **August Schleicher** (Booij, 2007)**.** Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic. The processes of morphology is forming a new words by connecting a morpheme with another morpheme that concern lexeme into a single words**.**

2. **Compound words** are two or more words linked together to produce a word with a meaning. Compounding is the process of combining two words to create a new single word (commonly a noun, verb, or adjective) (Plag, 2002).

3. *Paja Tapuih* **website** is provide an online edition, which includes internet exclusive stories that are free to access. This website contains a lot of learning English, one of which is speech. On this website, speeches are presented in two languages, English and Indonesian.

4. **Speech** is an activity of speaking in front of the general public or giving speeches in expressing one's opinion, or giving a picture of something. Usually the speech is delivered by a person who gives a speech and statement about important matters or events and is also worthy of discussion.

5. **Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono** is commonly referred to by his initial *SBY* is an Indonesian politician and retired Army general who served as the sixth President of Indonesia from 2004 to 2014. He is a President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council of the Global Green Growth Institute. SBY was also the former Chairman of ASEAN due to Indonesia hosting the 18th and 19th ASEAN Summits.