English Compound Words Used in The Jakarta Post's Health Column on Third Week of June 2020

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the orthographic features, word formation and the meaning of compound words related to COVID-19 pandemics used in The Jakarta Post's Health Column Article on Third Week of June 2020. There are three research questions in this study: (1) What are orthographic features found in the compound words, (2) What are the type of compound words and their lexical categories, and (3) How do the compound words create meaning. To answer the research questions, the writer uses the theory of morphology and semantics. The findings showed there are 34 compound words in The Jakarta Post's Health Column on the third week of June 2020. The compound words found in this study are written mostly in one word. Then, the rest of compound words are written with a hyphen, and separately in two or three words. Based on the type of compound words, there are 82.35% compound noun, 11.75% compound adjective, and 5.9% compound verb. The most dominant lexical category is from compound nouns which are Noun + Noun and Adjective + Noun. Based on the meaning of compound words, there are 85.3% endocentric compounds and 14.7% exocentric compounds.

Keywords: compound word, COVID-19, morphology, semantics

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease or COVID-19 has become a pandemic for the past 6 months this year. This disease has infected around nine million people and caused four hundred thousand people death. It can be assumed that this virus is a deadly since the fatality rate also increased each day. The information of this disease is reported through a lot of media such as printed media, broadcast media, outdoor media, or internet. People should follow the newest information of this disease and obey the health protocols which have been delivered by government many times through media. It is also very important for them to be up to date because they need to know the development of the victims in their surrounding, or even the information of the treatment, vaccine, and especially the guidelines for new normal. Therefore, the knowledge of particular terms that related to coronavirus is needed to understand the message or information in the media.

The understanding of particular terms related to coronavirus means people are able to know the right meaning of the terms and use it properly. Compound words in this case can be one of the ambiguities causes. It is because compound words in English have its own formation rules and sometimes it looks similar with noun phrases. Due to this reason, the writer decided to conduct a research on the orthographic features, formation and the meaning

of compound words found in The Jakarta Post's health column on the third week of June 2020.

The Jakarta Post is a daily English newspaper in Indonesia which comes in two forms: printed and online. The whole news in The Jakarta Post is written in English language by both Indonesian and native speaker journalists. Becoming the only newspaper, which is fully written in English, it indicates this newspaper is likely intended to wider range of readers in Indonesia. Not only Indonesians, but also English speakers who live in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post also has many kinds of column in the website such as worldwide, health, politics, economic, and etc. Having many variations topics in the column, The Jakarta Post is expected to use a proper and well written English. Especially, when it discusses the most recent COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. The Jakarta Post is expected to give informative and credible news to people. Because it will successfully deliver important informations about the outbreak to the public.

The reason why the writer chooses The Jakarta Post as the material source of the study is because this newspaper is using English and suitable for the purpose of the study (English feature in morphology aspect). It is also created and produced by Indonesian which makes this newspaper is well-known among us. The limitation of the study will be on the choice of news started from June 14th 2020 until June 20th 2020. The writer randomly chooses one news each day and only compound words that related to COVID-19 topic will be included.

This study aims to reveal the orthographic feature, the type of COVID-19 compound words and their lexical categories found in The Jakarta Post's Health Column Article on Third Week of June 2020 and how those related COVID-19 compound words create meaning.

There are two main linguistic studies that used in this research, they are morphology and semantics. Both are related to one another and the discussion of both aspects certainly made the discussions of compound words is well explained. Morphology is the study of words, including their structure and their interpretation (O'Grady & John, 2016). It means that word formation process can be analysed by using morphology as well as the interpretation that related to the meaning (semantic study). To understand morphology, it is better to understand morphemes.

Morpheme is a minimal linguistic unit or the minimal units of meaning (Fromkin, 2014:37). There are two kinds of morpheme, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are those that can occur as independent words such as chair, table, flower, for. Otherwise, bound morphemes cannot occur as independent words, but must be attached to another morpheme, such as affixes (prefixes and suffixes), infixes, and circumfixes (Finegan, 2008:62). In order to create a new meaningful word, those morphemes are combined to each other. The process of combining morphemes generally called word formation. There are many varieties of word formations, such as borrowings, clippings, blends, compounding, narrowing, and broadening. However, the researcher only focused on compounding process.

Compounding is the process of lexical categories combination such as N, V, A, or P to form a larger word, for instance fire + engine becomes fire engine (O'Grady & John, 2016). Moreover, compound word is a meaningful new word that is formed by two or more different existing words which undergone a process of compounding (Akmajian et al., 2010:35). For example, the noun *foot* can be joined with the noun *ball* to form a compound noun *football*. Moreover, according to Matthews (2006), compounding is a mechanism by which a compound lexeme is produced from two or more simpler lexeme. It means that the process of compounding here can be derived both from lexeme or word and it is even categorized as a special type of derivation process because of this reason (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). Compounding is also known as a common technique of word formation occurred in morphology study and becomes the most productive type of word formation process in English (Plag, 2002). The result of word compounding can be various types such as noun, adjectives, verb, and adverb. It can also produce preposition like into or onto. However, the most common types of compound words are noun, adjective, and verb. In representing

compound words, English orthography is also various. The form of compound words can be written as a single word, with a hyphen, and as separate words. Another distinctive characteristic of compounds in English is usually difficult to apply tense and plural symbols to the first element while they may be attached to the compound.

As morphology is the study of the systematic relationship between the form and meaning of complex words (Booij, 2005:47), it is also better to conduct a research on the meaning. Compound words such as bathroom, bookstore, and video game have relatively straightforward relationships between their constituent and whole-word representations. However, even for the relatively uncomplicated compounds above, some reflection leads us to the conclusion that the meaning of the compound word cannot simply be derived from the meanings of its parts such as moonwalk, redhead, and forgive (Libben, 2006:28). Hence, the meaning of compound words need to be investigated further.

Semantics is the systematic study of the component of the grammar that is concerned with meaning and interpretation (O'Grady & John, 2016). Through this study, the meaning analysis of compound words is very possible to conduct. Linguists has identified two forms of compound words depending on the various semantic relations between the head and modifier(s), these are endocentric compounds and exocentric compounds.

O'Grady & John (2016) stated that the concept of compound words' meaning can be denoted through the presence of its head. Then it is divided into two categories: endocentric compound and exocentric compound. In endocentric compound, the meaning of a word is identified from its head or the right most component. For example, the word dog food is a type of food, caveman is a type of man, red blood is a type of blood, and so on. Otherwise, exocentric compound is a type of compound which is headless. The meaning cannot be identified from its head. For example, red neck (N) is not a type of neck, it denotes a type of a person. Another example is a sabre-tooth. It is not a type of tooth, but it is a type of a tiger.

Previously, there are several studies that also discussed about compound words that occurred during global pandemic. It indicates that the current issue occurred in society affect the development of language use in society. The word formation process is clearly recognized as in COVID-19 specific terms in daily basis. The study of the word formation process as the effect of the pandemic had been conducted by Al-Salman & Haider (2021). Al-Salman & Haider (2021) conducted a corpus study on networking websites, search engines, blogs, and news articles to identify type of word-formation processes that contributed to the emergence of these neologisms in the English language. The research found that word formation processes were so diverse that they covered all potential kinds of derivation, including affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, and dual word formation processes, with compounding and blending being the most distinct. This study becomes a proof of how new events can create new terms in a language. In this case, Butar (2021) also conduct a similar study to investigate how the COVID-19 relevant terms are formed and what types of semantic domains of coronavirus related terms are found in WHO website. Butar (2021) collected the data from WHO website by using sampling method only on articles that discussed about coronavirus. The result reveals that there are six words formation process used in WHO website, namely derivation process (the most dominant process), compound, acronym, abbreviation, borrowing, and blending. Then, there are 6 domain processes found, namely the danger of coronavirus (the most dominant domain), prevention procedure of coronavirus, types of coronaviruses, coronavirus medication, coronavirus transmission, and organization related to coronavirus.

The impact of coronavirus is not only found in English language, but also in Indonesian terminology. Kusumaningsih et al., (2020) examines the emergence of certain terms in Indonesian Language terminology as the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in electronic mass media and social media (Instagram and Facebook). To identify the complete meanings of the COVID-19 related terms, Kusumaningsih et al., (2020) used the element-chunking

methodology as well as the extension of morphological and syntactical forms. The findings revealed that the creation of various terms can be categorized as follows: the introduction of new terms, re-introduction of conventional terms, changes in referents, as well as certain terms in the English Language which are syntactically interfered with within the Indonesian Language.

Besides the study of emergence of COVID-19 related new terms, there is also a specific study on the types and the meaning of coronavirus related compound words. (Simatupang & Supri, 2020) conducts a study on the types and the meaning of COVID-19 compound words in the 'Your Questions Answered' section of World Health Organization (WHO) website. The result reveals that there are two kinds of compound words found which are compound nouns (67%) and compound verbs (33%). Then, it followed by the result of compound words meaning such as literal meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning, and idiomatic meaning.

METHOD

The writer employed a qualitative research in this study to examine the data. According to Heigham & Croker (2009), qualitative research in applied linguistics acquires an activity of collecting primary textual data and analyzing it using interpretive analysis. In other words, a qualitative research attempts to use for examining written data or phenomena. Such a definition is also empowere by Hammersley (2013), who highlight that qualitative research focused more on the verbal/textual data rather than numerical forms of analysis. Therefore, it can be concluded that this research applied qualitative research because the writer uses articles as primary data and conduct an interpretive analysis on the forms and meaning of compound words.

Moreover, in this study the writer uses a library study method to assist the process of data collection, data analysis and the discussion of the result. Library study is a study that use the sources from a library as the data and the researcher unnecessarily conduct a fieldwork (Zed, 2004). The writer collected the data from online sources like the articles in Jakarta Post website. Some theories were used from books and journal articles online that discussed about morphology, semantics, and compound words. The writer also created tree diagram and tables in displaying the data analysis in order to make it understandable effectively.

The writer decided to choose articles in The Jakarta Post as the material for the research because this media is a well-known English newspaper in Indonesia. The data used in this study were taken from The Jakarta Post official website, especially from Health column articles on the third week of June 2020. Health column in The Jakarta Post is discussing various health topics, however, there were only articles that talk about COVID-19 started from June 14th 2020 until June 20th 2020 used in this study. The writer also did not use all the articles in that time period, but only use one article for each day. Therefore, there are only 7 articles used in this study and the writer only includes compound words that related to COVID-19. The words that had been chosen were also based on the writer's personal experiences during the pandemic.

There are several steps that had done by the writer in this study: (1) the writer was collecting the articles from the website, (2) the writer read the whole articles and identified the compound words, (3) the compound words found in COVID-19 articles were collected and categorized into each word class, (4) the writer analyzed each compound words' lexical categories, and (5) the analysis of compound words is continued by the discussion of the meaning.

In this study, the researcher uses morphology and semantic study as the literature review, most of the literature reviews are taken from online journals and e-book. It is also supported by the use of four main online dictionaries for analyzing the compound words. There are Cambridge online dictionary, Oxford learners' dictionary, Merriam-Webster online dictionary, and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. The writer chose 34 words to be analyzed as in Table 1.

Table 1. Common COVID-19-Related Words

No.	COVID-19 Related Words
1.	Airflow
2.	Body Temperature
3.	Clinical Trial
4.	Coronavirus
5.	Face Mask
6.	False Positive
7.	Follow-Up
8.	Genetic Code
9.	Guidelines
10.	Heartbeat
11.	Headache
12.	Healthcare
13.	Herd Immunity
14.	High Temperature
15.	Immune System
16.	Infectious Diseases
17.	Large-Scale
18.	Lightweight
19.	Lockdowns
20.	Microbiology
21.	Newborn
22.	Outbreak
23.	Outweighs
24.	Physical Education
25.	Side Effect
26.	Skin Grafts
27.	Social Distancing
28.	Sunbathe
29.	Treadmill
30.	Water-Resistant
31.	White Blood Cells
32.	Widespread
33.	Workplace

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussions are divided into (1) orthographic features of compound words, (2) formations of compound words, and (3) the analysis of compound words meaning. The first and second discussion is based on morphology study, and the third analysis of meaning will be based on semantic study.

The orthographic features

In the study of compound words, orthographic feature also exists. Orthographic features in compound words refers to the categories of how the words are written, they are divided into three categories such as written as one word, written with a hyphen, and written separately (O'Grady & John, 2016). The distribution of this feature can be observed in table 2.

Table 2. Orthographic Feature of Compound Words

No	Type of Compound	Orthographic Feature		
		Separately	As One Word	With a Hyphen
1	Compound Nouns	15	11	2
2	Compound Adjectives		3	1
3	Compound Verbs		2	
	Total	15	16	3

From Table 2 above, it can be observed that most of compound words are written as one word and written separately in two words or three words. However, if it is observed from each compound types, compound nouns are mostly written separately, while compound adjectives and compound verbs are written as one word.

The formations of compound words

There are 34 compound words which related to COVID-19 found in 7 articles of The Jakarta Post's health column. There are three kinds of compound words occurred in the articles which are compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. The distribution of compound words is displayed in figure 3. The discussion of compound words formation will be illustrated by using trees, which generally formed by two bases, or as in some cases it could be formed by more than one structure (Lieber, 2009).

Table 3. The Distributions of Compound Words

No.	Word Class	Frequency	%
1.	Noun	28	82.35
2.	Adjective	4	11.75
3.	Verb	2	5.90
	Total	34	100.00

From the result, it shows that the compound noun is the most dominant compound. There are 28 compound nouns which are distributed in The Jakarta Post's Health Column and they have percentage about. Then, it is followed by compound adjectives. There are 4 compound adjectives and have percentage about 11.75%. The last is compound verb which are the least compounds in the articles. There are 2 compound verbs, and it has percentage about 5.90%.

Compound nouns

A compound noun is an expression which is made up of more than one word and functions as a noun (McCharty & O'Dell, 2001:28). For example, the noun word haircut is made up from a noun hair and a verb cut. The formation of compound nouns can be various. There are 8 different lexical categories found in compound noun formation that can be seen in table 4.

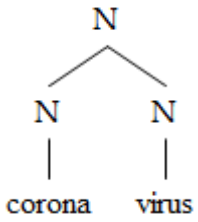
Table 4. The Distribution of Compound Noun Formation

No.	Lexical Categories	Frequency	%
1.	N+N	15	53.4
2.	ADJ+N	7	25.00
3.	N+V	1	3.60
4.	ADJ+ADJ	1	3.60
5.	V+N	1	3.60
6.	V+ADV	1	3.60
7.	ADV+V	1	3.60
8.	ADJ+N+N	1	3.60
	Total	28	100.00

Based on the result, there are 2 formations that dominate the lexical categories. There are 15 noun + noun, and 7 adjective + noun. The rest of formation only occurred once in the articles.

Noun + Noun

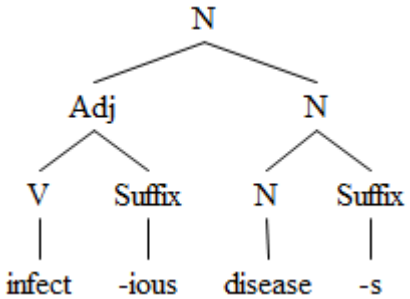
"The coronavirus began to affect sporting events as early as January 30, when the Chinese Football Association announced it was delaying the start of the football season." (Excerpt 1)



The morphological process of coronavirus is corona (N), and then it is combined with virus (N). The first lexeme is corona (N) and it is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then the second lexeme is rock (N) and it is also a free morpheme.

Adjective + Noun

"Some scientists have been forthright about the dubious value of fever screening, arguing that border screening for infectious diseases should not be continued." (Excerpt 2)

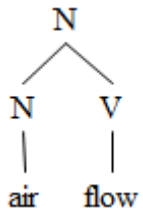


The morphological process of infectious diseases (N) is infectious (Adj) and then it is combined with diseases (N). The word infectious is derivational word, it involves the changes in syntactic category from infect (V) to infectious (Adj). Hence, the root of infection is infect. The word infect is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Otherwise, the suffix –ious is a bound morpheme because it is not able to stand alone and need another free morpheme to create meaning. Then, the word diseases (N) is also a derivational word, because it consists of

root word disease (n) and suffix –s. The word disease is a free morpheme, besides, suffix –s is a bound morpheme.

Noun + Verb

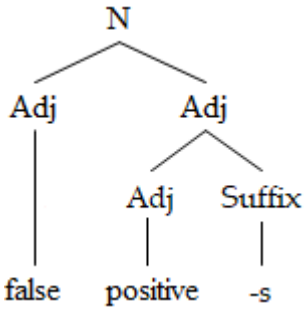
"To enable athletes to train with face protection, but without risking hypoxia (lack of oxygen), American sportswear brand Under Armour has designed a reusable, water-resistant mask, which is equipped with a foldable nose-bridge to hold it firmly in place and reduce airflow to the eyes that may cause glasses to fog up." (Excerpt 3)



The morphological process of airflow (N) is air (N) combined with flow (V). The first lexeme is air (N) and it is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the second lexeme is flow (V) which is also a free morpheme.

Adjective + Adjective

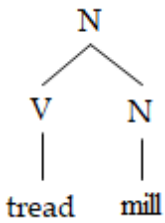
"Those "false positives" waste time and money in unnecessary follow-up." (Excerpt 4)



The word false positives (N) in the excerpt 4 is the combination of false (Adj) and positives (Adj). The word false (Adj) is a free morpheme because it doesn't need other element to create meaning. Then, the word positives is a derivational word. It consists of a free morpheme positive (Adj) and a bound morpheme suffix –s. Both of them are merged together and underwent a syntactic change from positive (Adj) to positives (Adj).

Verb + Noun

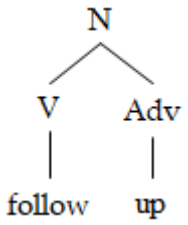
"When running on the treadmill with only the fencing mask, the concentration of oxygen was around 19.5 percent." (Excerpt 5)



The morphological process of the word treadmill (N) includes the word tread (V) and mill (N). The word tread is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the word mill (N) is also a free morpheme.

Verb + Adverb

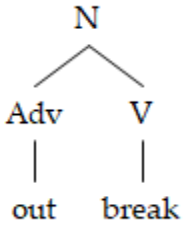
"They have failed even in combination with other interventions like follow-up contact and health declaration questionnaires." (Excerpt 6)



The morphological process of hyphenated compound words follow-up consists of follow (V) and up (Adv). The word follow is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Meanwhile, the word up is also a free morpheme because it can stand alone to create meaning. However, the word up most of the time is also combined with another word to create meaning.

Adverb + Verb

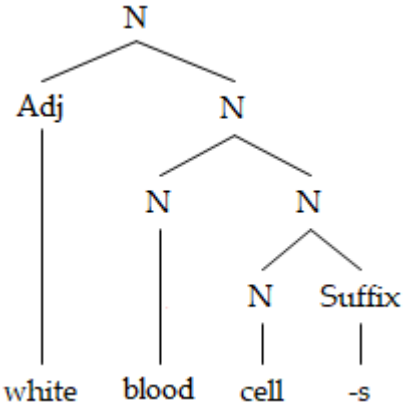
"The study found that virus transmission in this outbreak could not be explained by droplet transmission alone." (Excerpt 7)



The morphological process of outbreak is out (Adv), and then it is combined with break (V). The first lexeme is out and it is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then the second lexeme is break and it is also a free morpheme

Adjective + Noun + Noun

"In doing this, their body produces more infection-fighting white blood cells. This results in inflammation and pressure on their lungs, making it very difficult for them to breath." (Excerpt 8)



The word white blood cells is considered as a compound word even though it consists of three different words. The morphological process of this word is white (Adj) which combined with blood cells (N). The word white is a free morpheme. Then, the word blood cells (N) consists of a free morpheme blood (N) and a derivational word cells (N). The word cells contain a free morpheme cell (N) and bound morpheme –s. The bound morpheme –s cannot stand alone and indicates the plural element of cell.

Compound Adjective

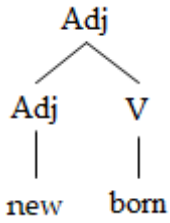
A Compound adjective is made of two parts and it is usually written with a hyphen, e.g., shocking-pink, never-ending, and well-dressed. The meaning of compound adjective mostly clear from the words that combined (McCharty & O'Dell, 2001:26). There are four lexical categories of compound adjectives found in The Jakarta Post's Health Column articles, which are 50% Adj+V, 25% Adj+N, and 25% N+Adj.

Table 5. The Distribution of Compound Adjective Formation

No.	Lexical Categories	Frequency	%
1.	ADJ+V	2	50.00
2.	ADJ+N	1	25.00
3.	N+ADJ	1	25.00
	Total	4	100.00

Adjective + Verb

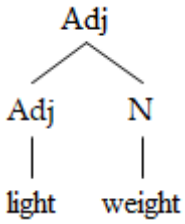
"These include severe allergies, some types of nausea and vomiting, arthritis, swelling of the brain and spinal cord, severe asthma, and for breathing difficulties in newborn babies." (Excerpt 9)



The morphological process of new born is new (Adj) combined with born (V). The word new is a free morpheme as well as the word born. It is because both of them can stand alone and create meaning without join another morpheme.

Adjective + Noun

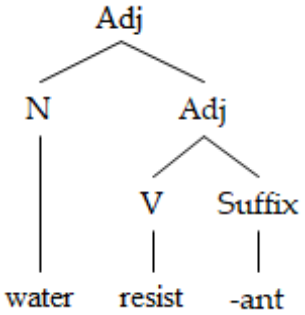
"Christened the UA SPORTSMASK, the model is built from lightweight fabric with an underlying structure to keep it off the nose and mouth, which facilitates breathing. A thicker intermediate layer has been added, which lets air through, but blocks humidity and perspiration." (Excerpt 10)



The morphological process of light weight (Adj) is light (Adj) combined with weight (N). The word light (Adj) is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then, the word weight (N) is also a free morpheme because it can stand alone.

Noun + Adjective

"To enable athletes to train with face protection, but without risking hypoxia (lack of oxygen), American sportswear brand Under Armour has designed a reusable, water-resistant mask, which is equipped with a foldable nose-bridge to hold it firmly in place and reduce airflow to the eyes that may cause glasses to fog up." (Excerpt 11)



The morphological process of hyphenated compound word water-resistant is water (N) and resistant (Adj). The word water is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. However, the word resistant is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone.

Compound verb

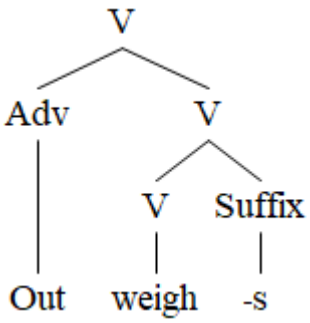
A compound verb is a fixed expression which is made up more than one word and functions as a verb (McCharty & O'Dell, 2001:40). A compound verb can be formed by several lexical categories. However, in this study, there are two lexical categories which are Adv + V and N +V.

Table 6. The Distribution of Compound Verb Formation

No.	Lexical Categories	Frequency	%
1.	ADV+V	1	50.00
2.	N+V	1	50.00
	Total	2	100.00

Adverb + Verb

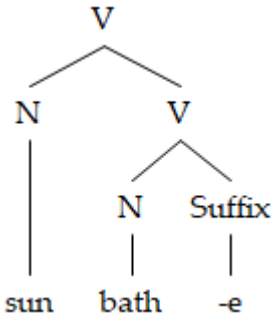
"But we do not believe that the potential benefit outweighs the negatives." (Excerpt 12)



The morphological process of outweighs (V) is out (Adv) combined with weighs (V). The word out is a free morpheme because it able to stand alone to create meaning. Meanwhile, weighs is a derivational word because it consists of two morphemes: weigh (V) and suffix –s. The word weigh is a free morpheme, but the suffix –s is a bound morpheme.

Noun + Verb

"Make time to sunbathe." (Excerpt 13)



The morphological process of sunbathe is sun (N), and then it is combined with bathe (V). The first lexeme is sun and it is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Then the second lexeme is bathe and it is a derivational word. The word bathe (V) consists of bath (N) and suffix –e. The word bath is a free morpheme because it can stand alone. Otherwise, the suffix –e is a bound morpheme because it needs to merge with other morpheme to create meaning.

The meaning of compound words

In this part, the researcher discusses the meaning of compound words. The meaning of words in a compound is identical to the isolated words, but with some limitations; for example, a compound noun would have a generic function than a referential function (Fabb, 2007). As in the compound word *garbage man*, Downing (1977) explains that not a evey man who takes out a garbage is a *garbage man.* It means that the meaning of single word tends to be more general, rather than referential, while the meaning of compound words are specific.The analysis of meaning is classified into two categories which are endocentric and exocentric compound. The distribution of compound words meaning is displayed in the table 7.

Table 7. The Distributions of Compound Words Meaning

No.	Types of Compound	Compound Word Class	Frequency	Total	%
1.	Endocentric	Noun	24	29	85.30
		Adjective	4		
		Verb	1		
2.	Exocentric	Noun	4	5	14.70
		Verb	1		
Total			35	34	100.00

Based on the result, endocentric compound is more dominant than exocentric compound. There are 29 endocentric compound words found in 7 articles of The Jakarta Post Health Column. It has percentage about 85.3%. Meanwhile, there are only 5 exocentric compound words and has percentage about 14.7%. The analysis of both compound words meaning category will be explained further in the following paragraphs.

Endocentric compound

Endocentric compound is a compound which the meaning can be derived from its head (O'Grady & John, 2016). The meaning of the whole word in endocentric compounds is a subset of the meaning of the lexeme that acts as the head (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). The examples and formations of endocentric compounds are presented as follows:

Coronavirus

The compound word coronavirus (N) consists of two lexemes, corona (N) and virus (N). Based on Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of corona is a ring of light seen around the sun or moon, especially during an eclipse. It is also defined as an infection with or disease caused by a coronavirus. Then, the meaning of virus is a living thing, too small to be seen without a microscope that causes disease in people, animals and plants. Meanwhile, coronavirus has a meaning of a type of virus that can cause pneumonia and other diseases in humans and

animals. Hence, it can be concluded that the meaning of corona is related to its head which is virus. In other words, it means the virus that is called corona. The meaning of corona here is more relevant to a disease or virus rather than a ring of light during an eclipse. This is why coronavirus is categorized as endocentric compound.

Face mask

The word face mask consists of two lexemes which are face (N) and mask (N). Face means the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are. Then, mask means something that you wear over your face to hide it, or to frighten or entertain other people. Meanwhile, face mask is a device worn over the nose and mouth to prevent you from breathing in harmful substances, such as bacteria or pollution, or from breathing bacteria or viruses onto anyone else. It also defined as a covering worn over all or part of the face to hide it. From the meaning interpretation of the head (mask) and modifier (face), it can be concluded that this word is an endocentric compound. Because the meaning can be taken literally from the head (mask) and explained deeper by the existence of its modifier (face). It also means the word face mask is right headed-compound.

Herd immunity

The word Herd Immunity (N) consists of two lexemes which are herd (N) and immunity (N). According to Cambridge Online Dictionary, the word herd is defined as a large group of people of the same type. Meanwhile, the word immunity is defined as a protection against a particular disease or illness by certain substances in the blood. Then, when both words are combined, herd immunity is a situation in which a disease cannot spread through a group of people because enough of them are immune (unable to get a disease), usually because of having been vaccinated (given an injection). In other words, it is an immunity of the herd (people). Based on the definition of each word and the compound word, it can be concluded if the meaning can be taken directly from the head of the word. The head here is the word immunity, and the modifier is herd. It also means the word herd immunity is right headed-compound.

Water-resistant

The word water-resistant consists of two lexemes. The first lexeme is water (N) and it means a clear liquid, without color or taste that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life. The second lexeme is resistant (Adj) and it means something that is not easily changed or damaged, or not accepting of (something). While the compound word form of water-resistant means something that does not let water through easily. From here, it is very apparent that the word water-resistant is an endocentric compound since the meaning is related with its head (resistant). Then the modifier (water) explains more about the head.

Infectious Disease

The word infectious disease contains two lexemes: infectious (Adj) and disease (N). The firs lexeme infectious means something (a disease) that can be passed from one person, animal, or plant to another. Then, the second lexeme disease means (an) illness of people, animals, plants, etc., caused by infection or a failure of health rather than by an accident. Meanwhile, infectious disease means a disease (such as influenza, malaria, meningitis, rabies, or tetanus) caused by the entrance into the body of pathogenic agents or microorganisms (such as bacteria, viruses, protozoans, or fungi) which grow and multiply there. In other words, it is easily defined as disease which is infectious. This word is categorized as an endocentric compound because the meaning can be identified from its head in the right side which is disease.

Exocentric compound

Exocentric compound is a compound whose meaning does not follow from the meaning of its parts (O'Grady & John, 2016:506). The examples and formations of exocentric compounds are presented as follows:

Guidelines

The word guidelines (N) contains two lexemes which are guide (N) and lines (N). The word guide means a book that gives you the most important information about a particular subject. Then, the word lines (N) means a long, thin mark on the surface of something. Meanwhile, the word guidelines is defined as an information intended to advise people on how something should be done or what something should be. The word guidelines cannot be defined as a guide or rules within the lines and vice versa. It cannot be defined as lines of the guide. Hence, this word is categorized as an exocentric compound because the meaning cannot be identified from its head.

Outweighs

The word outweighs consists of two lexemes, which are out (Adv) and weighs (V). The word out (Adverb) is used to show movement away from the inside of a place or container. It is also defined as something that is outside a building or room. Meanwhile, weighs (V) means to have a heaviness of a stated amount, or to measure the heaviness of an object. Then, the word outweighs means to be greater or more important than something else. It can be observed that both words do not have any correlation meaning between one another. The meaning also cannot be identified from its head. Therefore, the verb outweighs is considered as an exocentric compound.

Outbreak

The word outbreak has two lexemes: out (Adv) and break (V). The word out means away from the inside of a place or thing. The word break means to damage something in certain way. Nevertheless, outbreak means the sudden start of something unpleasant, especially violence or a disease. The compound word outbreak usually used to refer the disease, especially COVID-19. From the definition of outbreak, there is no correlation between both lexemes out and break. Therefore, the word outbreak is an exocentric compound.

Treadmill

The word treadmill consists of two lexemes, they are tread (V) and mill (N). The word tread means to put your foot on something or to press something down with your foot. Then, the word mill means a building where grain is crushed into flour. The word treadmill (N) itself means an exercise machine that consists of a moving strip or two step-like parts on which you walk without moving forward. The meaning of the compound word is really different from the meaning of each word and they do not have relation to one another. Therefore, the word treadmill is an exocentric compound.

Internal medicine

The word internal medicine consists of two lexemes, they are internal (Adj) and medicine (N). The word internal is defines as something that is inside someone's mind/body, or inside a building. Furthermore, the word medicine is defined as a treatment for illness or injury. Then, the compound word internal medicine means a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases not requiring a surgery. Specifically, the meaning of internal medicine cannot be identified only from its head. It is not only a medicine for something inside the body. The meaning is more related to the treatment that does not involve a surgery. In other words, it is not a type of medicine but it is a type of surgery or treatment. Therefore, this word is categorized as an exocentric compound.

CONCLUSION

Through this study, the writer found 34 compound words that related to COVID-19 in The Jakarta Post's Health Column on third week of June 2020. From those data, the writer found three kinds of compound words. Those are compound noun, compound adjectives, and compound verb. The conclusion of those data analysis is compiled into three main points.

Firstly, the orthographic features of compound words here are written as one word, with a hyphen, and separately written in two words or three words. Most of compound words

found in 7 articles are written in one word. However, the frequency of orthographic features of each type of compound words are different. It is found that compound nouns are mostly written separately, while compound adjectives and compound verbs are mostly written as one word.

Secondly, the compound nouns are the most dominant compound of all. It has percentage about 82.35%. Meanwhile, the compound adjectives occurred 11.75% and compound verbs 5.9%. Those compound words have several lexical categories. Compound nouns have 8 different lexical categories formation. The most dominant category is from compound nouns are Noun + Noun and Adjective + Noun. They occurred 15 times and 7 times respectively. The rest categories are only occurred once. Moreover, compound adjectives have three lexical categories formation, they are Adj + V, Adj +N, and N + Adj. Lastly, compound verbs only occurred twice. The lexical categories of compound verbs are Adv + V, and N + V.

Last but not least, the analysis of compound words meaning reveals that there are 85.3% endocentric compounds and 14.7% exocentric compounds. It means that the meaning in most of compound words found in those articles can be defined from its head.

The study of compound words in this paper is expected to give contribution on morphology and semantics study. The writer also hope people will have a better understanding on COVID-19 pandemic related terms by reading this study. Therefore, people will not be confused when they read news articles about coronavirus in English. Besides that, this study is still very limited on the case of the number of the data and analysis on the orthographic features of compound words. For the further research, the writer suggests to conduct a research on related pandemic compound words with more data and detail analysis on orthographic features.

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