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COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract
Language is a means of communication which is used by living beings to communicate with each other. There are many important components in language to create a successful communication, such as sound, sentence, meaning, and etc. One of the components is word. Word can be considered as a complex part in language since it has many different forms. Compound word, for example, is a word which is formed through one of the word-formation processes by combining one lexical item with another and thus produces a new word with a new meaning. This paper investigates the types of English compounds and the lexical categories which are resulted from the process of compounding. The first results showed that the types of English compounds are endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compounds. The second results showed that the lexical categories resulted from the process of compounding are noun compound, verb compound, and adjective compound. Based on the results, the researcher hopes that readers can gain deeper insight and knowledge on English compound words.

Keywords: compound, compounding, English, word

Introduction
Language is defined as a medium which can be used to have a communication to each other. Without language, it will be impossible to make any interractions, express feelings and emotions, and build a society. Fromkin (2014) says, "We talk to our friends, our associates, wives and husbands, lovers, teachers, parents, rivals, and even enemies" (p. 1). Such a statement means that we always use language in any situations and conditions, no matter to whom we have an interraction. Also, Emmitt and Pollock (1991) stated that "the limits of one's language are the limits of his or her world" (p. 3). This means that understanding the world is set by the limits of one's language. Therefore, it is very crucial to learn and understand language since it plays a major role in building a communication for living beings to each other.

Every living thing has at least one language for the purpose of communication. It allows living things to learn and adapt to changing circumstances far more quickly than would be achieved by evolution (Poole, 1999). In language, there are many important components which are used to make the communication successful, such as sound, grammar, meaning, and etc. One of the components is called word.

In linguistics, there are several different branches which study about different aspects in language. Mainly, there are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The branch which focuses on the study of word is called morphology, which deals with the internal constituent structure of words (Booij, 2005). It is similar to Lieber (2009), who states that morphology is the study of word formation, as well as the way new forms of words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Thus, it is simply defined that morphology is a branch of linguistics which examines or studies the theory of word.

Word is defined as the smallest free form which has a meaning in language. It is considered as the basic meaningful units that every language has (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002). As stated by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996) that word is "the smallest free form found in language" (p. 735). Words which are used to communicate by people in daily lives commonly exist within sentence chains and they consist of various forms. Some examples of the word-formation processes in language are affixation, infixation, suffixation, conversion or zero-derivation, reduplication, clipping, blending, backformation, and acronym. One of the processes which is oftenly discussed is the process of compounding. Then, the word which is resulted from the process is called a compound word.

In terms of the process of compounding, there are two types of words, namely compounds and non-compounds (Matthews, 1991). However, the one which will be discussed in this research is compound word. Compound word is formed by combining two words through the process of compounding. A simple definition is by Plag (2003), who defines "compounding (sometimes also called *composition*) as the combination of two words to form a new word" (p. 133). Aronoff (2011) defines the compound word as "a derived form resulted from the combination of two or more lexemes, e.g. space + ship > spaceship". The lexeme space can mean 'the area outside the earth's atmosphere where all of the other planets and stars are', while ship means 'a large boat that carries people or goods by sea'.

Previously, there were several examples of the research which discussed about compound words. First, the research was conducted by Budiarta (2016) in his research entitled Compound Words in Dawan Language. The research was aimed to identify the structure of compound words and the types of compound words in Dawan language. The results of the analysis showed that the compound words in Dawan language were structured by combining two different words whether the words were in the same or different category. The structures were built by combining the noun (N) with noun (N) like in the word mais-oni 'sugar', which was built by the noun mais 'salt' and the noun oni 'sweet'; noun (N) with verb (V) as in the word poni-hauno 'propose', which was built by the verb poni 'hang' and the noun hauno 'leaf'; verb (V) with verb (V), like in the word fua-tulu 'worship', which was built by the verb fua 'see', and the verb tulu 'give', and noun (N) with adjective (Adj) as in the word ume-kbubu 'kitchen', which was built by the noun ume 'house' and the adjective kbubu 'circle'. Also, the further analysis showed that they can also be classified into compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

Second, the research was conducted by Altakhaineh (2016) in his research entitled What is a compound? The main criteria for compoundhood. The research aimed to find out the main cross-linguistic criteria for compound hood discussed in the related literature, with a special focus on English, ranking them from the most reliable to the least. The criteria such as orthographic, phonological, syntactic, and semantic in nature had been proposed to make a distinction between compounds and phrases. The results showed that the most reliable cross-linguistic criteria to distinguish between phrases and compounds were adjacency and referentiality. Also, the research proposed a definition for compounds which may be the most widely applicable. At last, the research concluded by ranking the main criteria for compound hood which was discussed in the study.

Third, the research on compound words was done by Rahadiyanti (2013) in her undergraduate thesis entitled *Compound Words in Political Articles of Strategic Review Magazine*. The research was aimed to analyse two problems, namely the ways of compound were formed and the meanings which were distributed in *Strategic Review* magazine. The first results of the research showed that there were three types of compound words, mainly compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. The researcher employed sample study to collect the data from *Strategic Review* magazine. The second results showed that there were two classifications of compound word meanings, namely endocentric and exocentric compounds. Based on the analysis, it was found that endocentric compound was more frequent that exocentric compound in the magazine.

Fourth, the research was conducted by Bauer and Renouf (2001) in their research article which was entitled *A Corpus-Based Study of Compounding in English*. The research aimed to demonstrate the validity of the corpus-based study of English compounding patterns. The researchers used a large collection of journalism, from the U.K. daily broadsheet newspaper the *Independent*, which covered the period from 1988 to 1998. The results showed that the detailed analysis of corpus material can expose some unexpected trends even in a well-explored area such as compounding in English.

Fifth, the research on compound words was conducted by Cahyanti (2016) in the article entitled *Compound Words Used in Stephanie Meyer's Twilight*. The research was aimed to describe the types, functions, and meanings of the compound words in Stephanie Meyer's Twilight. The researcher employed qualitative methodology and content analysis method in analysing and interpreting the data. The results showed that there were 253 compound. Based on the types, there were 5 compound words categorised as open form, 65 compound words categorised as hyphenated form, and 183 compound words categorised as closed form. Based on the functions, there were 173 compound nouns, 13 compound verbs, and 67 compound adjectives. Last but not least, based on the meanings, there were 140 words of the exocentric compounds and 113 words of the endocentric compounds.

Sixth, the research was by Noumianty (2016) in her undergraduate thesis entitled *An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in Masterchef U.S. Season 7*. There were two formulated research questions, namely (1) "How is the compound words process of the culinary terms in the *Masterchef U.S. Season 7*?" and (2) "What are the types and meanings of compound words that occur to the

culinary terms in the *Masterchef U.S. Season 7*? The researcher used 15 food terms which were used in the cooking competition *Masterchef U.S. Season 7*. The results of the analysis showed that there were 12 attributive compounds, 2 subordinative compounds, and 1 coordinative compound. The researcher also classified the meanings of the compound words which have transparent and opaque meaning. The compounds which had a transparent meaning were 13 data while the compounds which had opaque meanings were 2 data.

Seventh, the research was conducted by Marqueta (2019) which was entitled *The Syntactic Structure of Pelirrojo Compounds*. In the study, the researcher aimed to argue that the structure of lexical compounds like *pelirrojo* was syntactic. The structures could be differentiated with different categorial projections and variable degrees of complexity. Also, she argued that the existence of an inalienable-only compound pattern showed that Spanish *pelirrojo* compounds contained a relational head which established an inalienable possession relationship between a possessee located inside the compound (*pelo* 'hair'), and a possessor located outside (e.g., *Juan* in *Juan es pelirrojo*. 'John is red-haired').

Eight, the research was by Mata (2014) who wrote an article entitled *Compounding and Variational Morphology: The Analysis of Inflection in Spanish Compounds*. The research analysed the morphological variation related to gender and number in Spanish compounding, such as plural nouns in $[V+N]_N$, compounds (*el lavaplatos*, not *el lavaplato*; *el cazamariposas*, not *el cazamariposa*), gender and number asymmetries between the actual compound and its parts, the presence of inflectional markers inside compounds, and the variation that takes place in many plural compounds (*casas cuartel* or *casas cuarteles* 'house quarter', *coches cama* or *coches camas* 'car and bed').

From the discussion above, the researcher formulated two questions to be discussed, namely (1) "what are the types of compound processes in forming English compound words?" and (2) "what lexical categories are resulted from the process of compounding?" To answer the questions, the researcher referred to some different sources, including books, journals, and online sources.

Based on the formulated questions, there are two objectives to be discussed in this research. The first one is to find out the types of compound processes in forming English compound words. The second one is to identify the lexical categories which are resulted from the process of compounding.

Through this research, the researcher hopes that it can be beneficial to readers, particularly English learners, who are seeking to find out the words which are formed through various processes of compounding. Also, it is expected that readers can enrich their English compound words vocabulary knowledge.

Method

The researcher employed Qualitative Research to analyse and interpret the data. According to Grix (2004), qualitative research is "characterised by the use of methods that attempt to examine 'inherent traits, characteristics, and qualities of the political objects of inquiry" (p. 173). This means that qualitative research attempts to examine data which is in the forms of written documents or phenomena. Such a characteristic is empowered by Merriam (2002), who highlights that qualitative

research uses "words and pictures rather than numbers to convey what the researcher has learned about a phenomenon" (p. 5). Therefore, it can be concluded that this research used documents and the data were interpreted in the forms of descriptions, instead of numbers.

Library Study methodology as a way to collect and analyse the data of this research. Library study can be defined as "a step-by-step process used to gather information in order to write a paper, create a presentation, or complete a project" (Adasiak, 2014). The researcher collected the data by using several sources such as books, journal articles, and online websites. Some theories were used to analyse the data gathered, mainly Bauer (2003), and O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996). Besides, the researcher also created and used tree diagrams in interpreting the data to make the analysis easier to understand.

Findings and Discussion

This study intends to answer two questions, namely (1) what are the types of compound processes in forming English compound words? and (2) what lexical categories are resulted from the process of compounding? The results and discussion are as below.

Types of Compound Processes in Forming English Compound Words

There are three types of compound processes in forming English compound words which were found by the researcher, namely Endocentric Compound, Exocentric Compound, and Copulative Compound.

1. Endocentric Compound

Endocentric Compound is a type of compound whose meaning is a hyponym. Haspelmath and Sims (2010) states that endocentric compound is "a compound that consists of a head and a dependent (or several dependents) where the meaning of the semantic head is a hyponym of the meaning of the entire compound" (p. 327). Also, Bauer (2003) has the same definition as Haspelmath and Sims (2010). That is, "endocentric compounds are those where the compound denotes a hyponym of the head element in the compound" (p. 326). Below are examples of endocentric compound words.

Table A. The examples of endocentric compound words

Example	Meaning
air field	a field where airplanes land
air hose	a hose that carries air
airplane	a conveyence that travels through the air
bath towel	a towel used after bathing
bath tub	a place in which to bathe
fire drill	a practice in the event of a fire
fire truck	a vehicle used to put out fires
steamboat	a boat powered by steam

(O'Grady et al, 1996, p. 155)

From the examples above, it can be seen that the headwords of the endocentric compounds are on the right. Katamba (1993) says "it has been recognised for a long time that most English compounds are endocentric, with the head normally is located on the right" (p. 305). It means that the words are considered endocentric when the first word serves as the modifier of the second word or the head which specifies the meaning of the head more precisely.

2. Exocentric Compound

Exocentric (Bahuvrihi) Compound is one of the types of compounds which does not contain a headword and dependent word (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). Bauer (2003) states that exocentric compound "denotes something which is not a sub-class of either the elements in the compound, that is they are not hyponyms of either of their elements" (p. 42). In Exocentric Compound, the interesting fact is that it can use an irregular plural marker, or plural suffix *-s* in the headword (O'Grady et al, 1996).

Table B. Some examples of exocentric compound words using suffix *-s*

Example	Meaning
Bigfoots	members of an extinct tiger species
Maple Leafs	Toronto's National Hockey League team
Sabre tooths	extinct species of tiger
Walkmans	a type of portable audio cassettee player

3. Copulative Compound

Copulative or Dvandva compound is a type of compound which "denotes an entity made up of the various parts listed in the form" (Bauer, 2003, p. 327). The word Dvandva comes from Sanskrit, which means "pair". In other words, this type of compound has two semantic heads.

Copulative compound words are formed when two or more words which have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. This means that in order to form a copulative compound, two nouns must be able to be connected by *and* and they are joined together. In English, there are not so many copulative compound words since the productivity of the process is limited. There are a few examples of English copulative compound words, such as *bittersweet*, *sleepwalk*, *player-manager*, *secretary-treasurer*, *father-daughter*, *mother-son*.

Lexical Categories Resulted from the Process of Compounding

So far, the researcher has found that there were three lexical categories which were resulted from the process of compounding, namely the compound noun category, the compound verb category, and the compound adjective category. The categories are resulted from the process of combination of different lexical categories which are united into one category (O'Grady *et al*., 1996). Below is the explanation of each type of the category.

1. Compound Noun Category

Compound noun category is a compound noun word which is formed by combining at least two or more words to which the head serves as a noun. Mostly, the compound noun category in English is formed by a noun which is modified by other nouns or adjectives. Some examples of the structures of the noun compound words and their categories are as below.

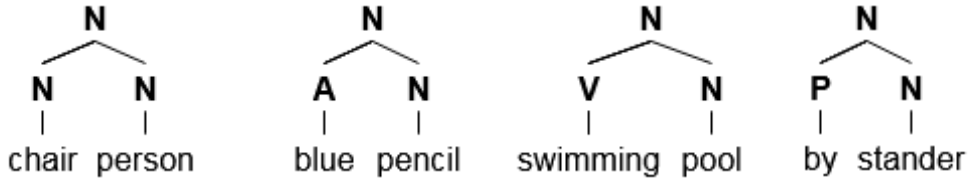


Figure A. The structures of Compound Nouns

From the figure, it can be seen that each compound noun has a noun which serves as the head. The structure of the first diagram is *chair* (N) + *person* (N) = *chair person* (N), which means "people in charge of or controlling other people". The second diagram shows that *blue* (A) + *pencil* (N) = *blue pencil* (N). It means "a pencil which has a blue colour". The third one is *swimming pool* (N), which is formed from *swimming* (V) + *pool* (N). This means "an area of water which has been created for people to swim in. Last but not least, there is also *bystander* (N) which has been formed by combining *by* (P) and *stamder* (N). *Bystander* means "a person who sees something but is not involved". Overall, it can be concluded that compound noun is a type of compound whose head is a noun and it can be joined with several categories, such as *Noun* (N), *Verb* (V), *Adjective* (A), and *Preposition* (P).

2. Compound Verb Category

Compound verb category can be defined as a compound verb word which is formed by combining at least two words to which the head word serves as a verb. Scientifically, there are two definitions of the compound verb. In *traditional grammar*, verb phrase is a main verb category as well as the auxiliary verb, or it can also be a linking verb. In *generative grammar*, verb phrase is a predicate in a sentence which include main verb, auxiliary verb, and modifier. Below is several examples of the compound verbs structures and their categories.

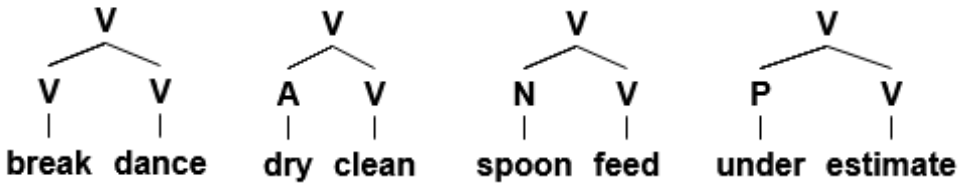


Figure B. The structures of Compound Verbs

Based on the diagrams above, it is described that compound verb structures contain *Noun* (N), *Verb* (V), *Adjective* (A), and *Preposition* (P) with *Verb* (V) as

the head. The first one is *break-dance*, whose meaning is "to dance with acrobatic movements". The composition of this word is *break* (V) and *dance* (V). The second one is *dry-clean* ("to clean clothes using chemicals instead of water"), which is formed through the combination of *dry* (A) and *clean* (V). The third one is *spoon-feed* ("to teach people something in a way that gives them too much help and does not make them think for themselves"). This word is the result of the combination of *spoon* (N) and *feed* (V). The fourth one is *underestimate* (V) whose meaning is "to not realise how good, strong, determined somebody really is. In short, it can be seen that the compound verb category contains the *Verb* (V) category as its head and can be combined with several other different categories.

3. Compound Adjective Category

Compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun. The researcher found that there were three lexical categories which could be combined with the adjective to form the compound adjectives, namely *Adjective* (A), *Preposition* (P), and *Noun* (N). The examples of the structures of the compound adjectives are shown below.

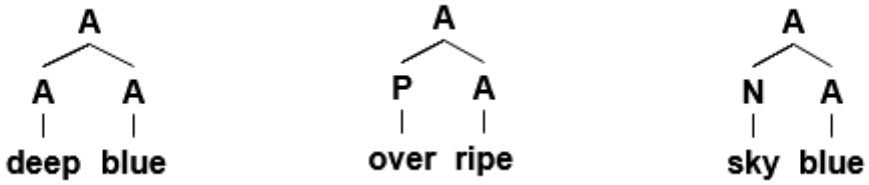


Figure C. The structures of Compound Adjectives

The first diagram showed that combining two adjectives could produce a compound adjective. The word *deep* (A) + *blue* (A) became *deep blue* (A), which means "*the blue colour which is as blue as a sea*". The second diagram showed the compound adjective which was produced by combining the words *over* (P) and *ripe* (A). Thus, it created *over-ripe* (A), which means "*too ripe*". The last diagram was the combination between *sky* (N) and *blue* (N). Hence, it produced the compound adjective *sky-blue*, whose meaning is "*bright blue like the sky on a clear day"*.

Conclusion

In this research, there were two research questions which had been formulated by the researcher, namely (1) "what are the types of compound processes in forming English compound words?" and (2) "what lexical categories are resulted from the process of compounding?". The first results showed that there were three types of compound processes in forming English compound words, mainly Endocentric Compound, Exocentric Compound, and Copulative or Dvandva Compound. Several examples of Endocentric compound words were air field, bath towel, firetruck, and steamboat. In Exocentric Compound, the examples were Bigfoots, Maple Leafs, Sabre Tooths, and Walkmans. Last but not least, in Copulative Compound, the

examples were bittersweet, sleepwalk, player-manager, secretary-treasurer, father-daughter, mother-son.

The second results showed that there were three lexical categories which were resulted from the process of compounding, namely Compound Noun Category, Compound Verb Category, and Compound Adjective Category. In Compound Noun Category, it was found that some lexical categories such as Noun, Adjective, Verb, and Preposition could be combined with the noun category to produce compound nouns, like chair person, blue pencil, swimming pool, and bystander. In Compound Verb Category, there were four examples of lexical categories which could be joined with the verb, namely Verb (V), Adjective (A), Noun (N), and Preposition (P). The compound verbs were breakdance, dry clean, spoon feed, and underestimate. Last, in Compound Adjective Category, there were three lexical categories which were able to be combined with the adjective, mainly Adjective (A), Preposition (P), and Noun (N). The examples of the words were deep blue, over-ripe, and sky-blue.

Through this research, the researcher hopes that this topic, compound words in English, can be beneficial to readers, such as linguists, language teachers, and language learners. To linguists, especially morphologists, this research can be used as a source of reference in researching language words in the field of morphology. To language teachers, it is hoped that this research is applicable in teaching vocabulary to students in classrooms. To language learners, particularly those who wish to be able to enrich the vocabulary, this research is useful since the compounding process is productive enough in creating or producing new words and meanings.

Aside of that, the researcher also hopes that there will be more researchers who conduct research in compound words. Besides English, there are still many languages whose compounding processes have not been researched yet. It will be a good idea to research and analyse deeper the interface between compound words and meanings. Furthermore, the researcher wishes that there will be a research which discuss and analyse compound words qualitatively.

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