Jurnal Webology

by Mac Aditiawarman

The Use Of Digital Newspapers As A Learning Media Close Compound Words (Word Forms) English Sentences In The Daily Use Of Students In West Sumatra

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Abstract

The problem in this study is to analyze the word compound words found in English sentences on students' daily use in West Sumatra. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods to apply distributional methods and techniques for natural elements. The first step to take is to collect the data from the source. After all, data is collected, will be classified the data into several groups and find the uniqueness of a combination of words among them. Finding this research shows that when one word is combined with other words, it will have a different meaning in daily use in students in west Sumatra. The additional importance still follows the word's meanings in one context, and purposes do not explain two words combined in this finding. This uniqueness is taken based on the word's form, function, and the rules that the word has in daily use. Based on this research, the student in everyday study or conversation can easily understand the combination of these words.

Keywords: close, compound, combination, formation.

INTRODUCTION

Using digital newspapers as a learning media or habituating foreign languages in everyday communication is the main form of positive utilization of technology. The learning media is considered appropriate and provides convenience to use anytime and anywhere (Yendra, Satria, Rahmat, & Kemal, 2018, p. 310). The assessment process affects the learning and teaching models such as examinations, directions, and assessment instruments (Yusri, Muspardi, Kemal, & Rahmat,

2019, p. 2). This concludes that learning media emphasizes the resulting processes, such as those produced, and impacts the results or speech expected. These forms include how production, collection, recording, processing, storage, representation, sharing, transmission, re-meeting, distribution, and dissemination of information in digital newspapers to improve good English language skills, one of which is the learning of compound vocabulary in English. Bauer (2011); Hamawand (2011) states that compound words in morphology are the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations, and stresses, compound expression or implied context. Aarts (2006) says that morphological typology is the classification of languages according to their use of morphemes, while lexicology studies those words forming a language's word-stock.

According to morphology, a compound word is a part of linguistic units. The compound word is made when two words are joined to form a new word (Benczes, 2006); and more other words. For example, the word dragonfly is composed of two words, dragon and fly a compound, comprised of more than one free morpheme (Booij, 2005, 2007). In linguistics, a compound also is a lexeme or a word that consists of more than one stem. Compounding or composition is the process of word-formation that creates compound lexemes. In familiar terms, compounding occurs when two or more words are joined to make one longer word. The meaning of the compound may be very different from the meanings of its components in isolation. Usually, it is a noun with one or more preceding noun adjuncts. For example, football has the noun adjunct foot and the succeeding noun ball.

In the English language, compound words are the important thing that must be known because the combination of many words creates many new words. Compound words are formed when two or more words are combined to start a new word with a new meaning (Libben and Jarema, 2006; Joshi, 2014). Their function as different parts of speech can dictate what form the compound takes on. For example, the word carries over is an open compound word used as a verb, but it is a closed compound when used as a noun and an adjective. In the sentences, the example is: this surplus will carry over to next season (as a verb), the extra abundance was part of the carryover from the budget (as a noun).
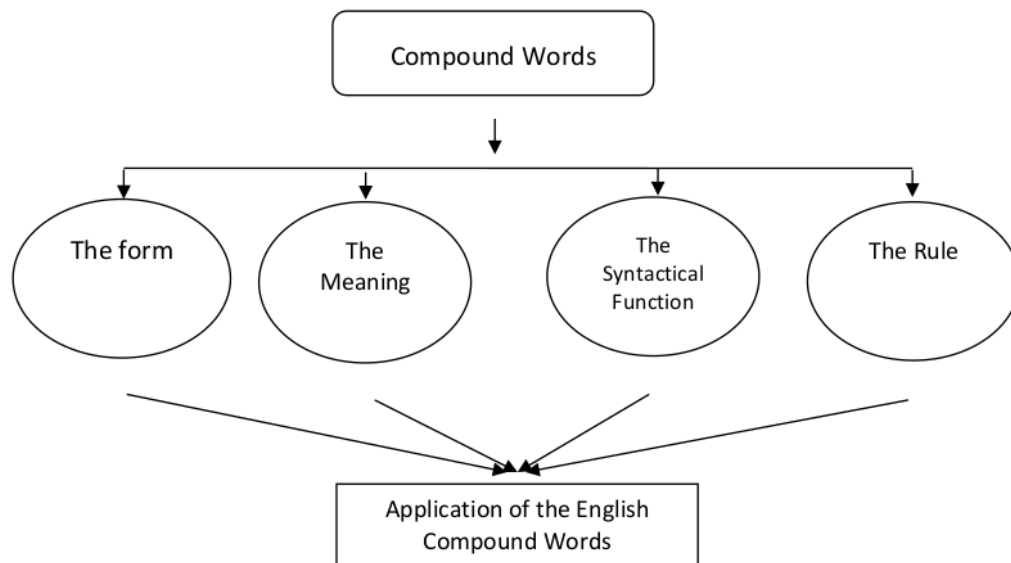
Compound words are so prevalent in the English language the writer does not think much about them until the time to analyze them. Then, the writer often has to stop and think about the different meanings when they are put together. So, everybody who studies English must understand compound words because of that. Many combined words in English make different meanings compared to compound words in Indonesian. Compound words are very important in English according to their respective functions. Many articles, songs, short stories, poetry, or dramas use compound words and d hange from the old new style A new word by combining two or more words, this case, this research about the compound word is interesting to discuss. The compound word in this research is taken from the Primary data. The primary data consist of the Jakarta Post

newspaper. The compound words are analyzed on a classification basis. First, look at the form, second the semantic function of the compound words, third the meaning of compound words before and after combining, and lastly, analyze the rule in making compound words.

In this research, the reason for choosing this topic is to give information to the reader in English language study; most of the reader does not know the meaning of compound words. The meaning of compound words can be different from before and after the combine; there is some meaning. Not all compound words have the same meaning; other compound words have the same meaning. This research can help the reader understand the compound words they find. On the other side, will be taken Jakarta Post in this research. The reason to choose the Jakarta Post newspaper is that this is an English newspaper easily found in Indonesia and so easy to understand by students to practice conversation and learning.

Closed Compound Words

Closed compound words look like one word, but they are a combination of two words. These words weren't used together, but they're now accepted as "real w" in English. Closed compound words are usually only two words (Plag, 2002,2003). The English language is always evolving, and when words become used more frequently, they are often eventually written as one word. For example, when the Internet first began, we talked about going online. Now that this is a daily experience for most of us, spelling online has become commonly accepted. In theory, it is necessary to develop what approaches are used to determine the scope of this research. The area of the study can be seen in the following scheme.

Based on four the main problems reflected by the scheme. It is necessary to answer the questions above as the focus on research on a theoretical framework refers to the issues. All the compound words include form, the meaning, the syntactical function, an, and the compound words' rule. Compound words can be seen from the explanation. In linguistics, a compound word is a lexeme that consists of more than one stem. Compounding or composition is the process of phrase formation that creates compound lexemes (Hamawand, 2011). In familiar terms, compounding occurs when two or more words are joined to make one longer word. The meaning of the compound may be very different from the meaning of its components in isolation (Boiij, 2005;2007). Usually, it is a noun with one or more preceding noun adjuncts. Indeed, many experts explain compound words. So, in this chapter, the Researchers put the theories and explain them.

Many experts explain compound words in many ways. In analyzing the compound words, we have to know exactly what the compound words are. According to Aussems (2013), state compounding, the process of combining two or more stems or words into a complex lexical unit, is considered a very productive word-formation process in a large variety of Languages." It means that compound words consist of one or two words with a new meaning if they combine. In a language such as English, they also add that compound words are created by combining components but keeping them separated by a space, such as a trapeze artist. A compound word consists of two words or more base words. The meaning of compound words is often different from the separate base words. The basic words can change if there add a new word to the basic word. The basic words also say that compounds words are mostly nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Based on Joshi (2014), the compound word should have one adjective or verbs or noun to become a compound adjective, compound verb, and compound noun that can make one meaning. A compound is characterized pre-theoretically as a word created by combining two words (Moyna: 2011); this brings up at least two matters that are ill-defined and debatable. The first is the slippery category of the word, both as it applies to the constituents of a compound and the resulting complex form. The second is the minimum fixity required of the combination.

According to Hamawand (2011) and Benczes (2006), "compounding also called composition, is the morphological process of forming a complex structure by combining two, or more, free morphemes, of same or different word classes." The resulting form, which conveys a new message, is called a compound, a complex structure of more than one free morpheme. The first or left-hand free morpheme usually receives primary stress, the relative prominence with which a syllable is pronounced in a word and is not marked for number—the grammatical category of a word that expressive count distinction. The second or the right-hand free morphemes usually determine the compound's word-class usually receives secondary stress and is marked for number. He also said that compounding is a morphological process of combining two free morphemes to form a composite structure (Hamawand:2011).

On the other hand, some experts say that a compound word is consists of two or more independent words (Taylor:1991). Independent words are words not influenced or controlled by others in matters. It is similar to the word is one morpheme. In separate words, three examples are: two words as one and pronounce them as one, two words separately but pronouns them as if they were one and two words together as if they were but pronounces them as if they were two separate words. Based on this definition, we can get many classifications that compound have.

Methodology

This research applies the distributional method. The distributional method is a method of analyzing data. The object of analysis is the part of the language itself. Instead of a referential approach, the thing relates to the outside of the language element (Djajasudarma, 2006). The object in the distributional method is always the part of the element from the observed language, such as word (negation, preposition, adverb), syntactic function (subject, object, predicate), clause, word syllable, punctuation, and another (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15-16). It is the method of linguistic research in which the classification of linguistic units and the study of their features are carried out based on the distribution of the units in question in the spoken chain, that is, language units in the question itself.

The distributional method provides the empirical data that functions as the basis for linguistic research. The distribution of a syntactic unit is defined over a set of constructions. The tests, criteria, properties, or behavior are constructed, of course, and syntactic structures in their own right. The distributional method defines a mapping between one set of syntactic structures, the words, morphemes, phrases, etc., in question—another set of syntactic structures, the constructions used as tests, criteria, etc. More precisely, the relevant grammatical role in the buildings used. The distributional method describes environments of linguistic units (morphemes, words, phrases), representing them symbolically: N – noun, A– adjective, T – article, V – verb, D – adverb. Distribution is the total of all the environments in which an element can occur; all occurrences can be symbolized. The main requirement of the method on the syntactical level is that ultimate constituents should be words. The researchers apply the qualitative approach. Qualitative research is designed to reveal an audience's range of behavior and the perceptions that drive it concerning specific topics or issues. It uses in-depth studies of small groups to guide support hypotheses construction theses. The results of qualitative research are descriptive (Sudaryanto, 1993). Qualitative research explores issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions by analyzing and making sense of unstructured data.

Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help us understand social life by studying targeted populations or places (Hammond, Jerry, 2012). While quantitative analysis is useful for identifying relationships between variables, like, for example, the connection between poverty and racial hate, it is qualitative research that can illuminate why this connection exists by going directly

to the source, the people themselves. Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs the action or outcomes typically measured by quantitative analysis. So, qualitative research investigates meanings, interpretations, symbols, and social processes and relations of social life. This type of research produces descriptive data that the researcher must interpret using rigorous and systematic transcribing, coding, and analysis of trends and themes. Qualitative analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other accumulated materials to increase the understanding of them and enable the researcher to present what has been discovered to others. In collecting the data, the writer uses library research. This research is oriented in the library to find the related data that is Jakarta Post newspaper in 2015; it is not restricted to finding other written material from the Internet or even from the video. According to Pradopo (2001:23), library research refers to the observation executed in the library. The writer gains the data and information about his object through the books and other audiovisual equipment related to the topic.

Library research involves the step-by-step process of gathering information to write a paper, create a presentation, or complete a project. As you progress from one step to the next, it is commonly necessary to back up, revise, add additional material or even change your topic completely. This will depend on what you discover during your research. There are many reasons for adjusting your plan. For example, you may find that your topic is too broad and needs to be narrowed, sufficient information resources may not be available, what you learn may not support your thesis, or the size of the project does not fit the requirements. The researchers apply descriptive design to analyze the English close compound words, direct object, subject complement, and object of the preposition in Jakarta Post newspaper 2015. Hammond and Jerry (2012:39) say that descriptive research describes the situation or thing that exists at the same time of the study. It means that descriptive analysis does not tend to find a new theory rather than verify and describe the Percentage and Application of compound words in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Descriptive research can be explained as a statement of affairs, with the researcher having no control over variables. Descriptive analysis may be characterized as simply attempting to determine, describe or identify what is.

In contrast, analytical research attempts to establish why it is that way or how it came to be (Ethridge, 2004, p.2). In its essence, descriptive studies describe various aspects of the phenomenon. In its popular format, descriptive research is used to describe the characteristics and behavior of the sample population.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The forms of the Closed Compounds Words Based on the result of this research, to describe the structure of the closed compound words is by classifying all the raw data collected based on the form of the data. Based on the classification, some data are grouped into 15 groups. Including :

1. Adjective + Adjective

The first compound word in this research is adjective and adjective.

1.	bittersweet
2.	greenback
3.	downright
4.	hardtop
5.	supernatural

2. Adjective + Adverb

The second form of this research is adjective and adverb.

1.	anyhow
2.	anywhere
3.	blackout
4.	elsewhere
5.	everywhere

3. Adjective + Noun

The third form in compound words in this research is Adjective and noun.

1.	anybody
2.	badlands
3.	barefoot
4.	cheapskate
5.	coldhearted

4. Adverb + Noun

The form of compound words is adverb and noun.

1.	aftereffect
2.	afternoon
3.	afterthought
4.	beforehand
5.	Downdraft

5. Adverb + Preposition

The following form in compound words is adverb and preposition.

1.	forthwith
2.	moreover
3.	whereas
4.	whereby
5.	whereupon

6. Adverb + verb

The next form in the compound words is Adverb and Verb.

1.	inlet
2.	offshoot
3.	onrush
4.	outbid
5.	outbreak

7. Noun + Adjective

The next form that have in a compound words is Noun and Adjective.

1.	birthright
2.	bowlegged
3.	carefree
4.	childfree
5.	clockwise

8. + Adverb

The next form in compound words in this research is Noun and Adverb.

1.	careless
2.	checkup
3.	foremost
4.	lineup
5.	nowhere

9. + Noun

The following form in compound words in this research is Noun and Noun.

1.	headset
2.	airbag
3.	aircraft
4.	airline
5.	airplane

10. + Verb

The next form in compound words in this research is Noun and Verb.

1.	artwork
2.	backstabbing
3.	childlike
4.	daybreak
5.	earring

11. + Verb

The next form in compound words in this research is Preposition and Verb.

1.	bygone
2.	overblown
3.	undergo
4.	withstand
5.	underwear

12. Verb + Adjective

The next form in compound words in this research is Verb and Adjective.

1.	breakfast
2.	Cutoff
3.	hideaway
4.	lovesick
5.	showoff

13 + Adverb

The following form in compound words in this research is Verb and Adverb.

1.	breakup
2.	breakout
3.	dugout
4.	fallout
5.	flyby

14 + Noun

The following form in compound words in this research is Verb and Noun.

1.	breakwater
2.	chopstick
3.	daredevil
4.	flyweight
5.	grindstone

15 + Verb

The following form in compound words in this research is Verb and Verb.

1.	become
2.	touchdown
3.	groundspeed
4.	slipshod

5.	washstand

Based on the data that has been written above, there are examples of a compound word consisting of two syllables. Of which two syllables can generate a single syllable that produces one meaning. For the result, the terms can find many Noun + Noun. The meaning is created; there is a meaning to support before much or does not support the earlier definition. The subsequent discussion will be explained, other what is the purpose of the second syllable that has been combined. It will be described as well-meaning before and after the two words are combined.

The meaning of the Closed Compound Words before and after combination
Based on the results of the research that has been done, the word of two syllables contained in one-word compound words is there are similarities with the meaning before combined and so don't support the previous word. By doing so, not all compound word has the same meaning as the meaning before the combine, and not all compound words have a different meaning before being combined. For more details, again, the author will list some of the compound words that have meaning related or not related.

(a)   Compound words that have related meanings.
Below are examples of some of the meanings of words that have close relations with the purpose of words before being combined into one compound word.
(1) (as Adjective, adverb) barefoot.
   Barefoot is described without any clothes or not covered anything. Barefoot is wearing nothing on the feet.
(2) (as adjective) Upcoming
   Up is toward a higher position, a higher value, number, or level. On the other hand, coming is happening soon. Indeed,
   upcoming is happening soon.
(3) (as adverb) Elsewhere
   Else is used after words beginning with any-, every-, no- and some-, or after how what, where, who, why but not which, to mean other, another, different, extra. Whereas, Where is to, at or in what place. After combined, elsewhere become in at, or to some other place or other places. After mixing, the word above has some meaning.

Compound words that have no related meaning. Bellow also describes some implications that do not relate to the earlier purpose.

(1) (as Adjective, adverb) offline.
Where off means away from a place or position, especially the present location, work, or time. However, a line is a long thin mark on the surface of something. After combination, both syllables form an entirely new meaning that does not support the word's meaning before being

combined. Indeed, offline is (of a computer) not connected to or directly controlled by a central system or not connected to the Internet.

(2) (as Adjective) rightwing

Based on the dictionary, the meaning of the right is correct. And the wing is the flat part of the body that a bird, insect, or bat uses for flying or one of the flat horizontal structures that stick out from the side of an aircraft and support it when it is flying. But, after the two words above combined, they have new meaning that supports the political right.

(3) (as an exclamation) goodnight

Goodnight, after the combined, has meaning as expressing good wishes on parting at night or before going to bed. Even though, before combined, good have the sense as very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant or interesting. And the night is the part of every24-hour period when it is dark because there is very little light from the sun.

(b)   The Syntactical Function of The Closed Compound Words

     The term syntactic function is sometimes used in the sense of grammatical relation. Grammatical relation is the most common in American linguistics for notions such as 'subject,' object,' etc. According to the research, compound word has a position in syntactical function. In the sentence, compound words can be put in. the position can be a subject, predicate, object, or complement

(c) The Rule of The Compound Words

The last discussion is the rule of the compound words in this research. In this part, the explanation seems like the first discussion that is the form of compound words. But, that difference between the form and the rule results after two words or syllables combined. The rule of compound words can make significant differencThat's because many words that are formed break the rules that have been set. Therefore, this research will be different from the research that has been done before. For more detail, let's see the result of this research.

(d) Adjective, Adverb

Adjective or adverb is the result of several forms of words.   mong other are:
1). adjective + Noun
2). adverb + Noun
3). Noun + Adjective
4). Noun + Noun

Based on the rules set before, Adjective and nouns will be produced nouns. In this research, the Adjective and noun combined will generate an adjective or adverb as a result. Adverb and noun combined will construct Adjective or adverb. Noun and Adjective will produce Adjective or

adverb, and the last, if noun and noun combined, will make Adjective or adverb. This difference arises because these two forms merge. If these two forms of writing are separated, the result's meaning will differ. It is called open compound words. But, because the two forms are combined writing, it was called closed compound words.

Conclusion

Compound word processes are essential in the English language as it is possible to create new words according to certain patterns. This research describes four problems that are limited of the author. From a represent the form of the compound words, explain the deference meaning before and after combined, and the last describes the syntactical function of compound words. This was one of the reasons why this research decided to devote the majority of my work to compound words.

The research consists of four main parts. The first part can be viewed as compound words for the next part of the work. This part aimed to describe the data or comments in compound words. In this part, explain how compound words are formed that can be a problem in this research. Indeed, based on the result of this research, compound words consist of or combined of noun plus noun; noun plus verb; noun plus adverb; noun plus preposition, suffix, determiner, pronoun, exclamation; or the other way. Second part can be viewed as the meaning of the compound word before and after combined that can be described. This part will explain how to change the meaning that happened on the compound word. Are there many compound words, and it seems the different meanings of the two words combined. The result is that some compound words have the same meaning from the basic word before being blended and have different meanings after combination. The third part can be viewed as the syntactical function of a compound word. In this part, it can be explained how to position two words combined in the sentence. Is there a subject, as a predicate, object, or complementary? As a result, the syntactical function of the compound word in this research can find all structure grammar in the sentences.

On the other hand, a compound word can be used or put in the sentences. Well, that is as a subject, predicate, or object. The last part can be viewed as the rule of the compound words. This part explains how the formation result of the rules is caused by combining two words into one word or one line. A few new rules will be found to break the basic rules. But, there also will find the rules still follow the basic rules. The rule doesn't follow the basic rule caused by combining some form into closed. Because of that, therefore, formed the differences that distinguish research based on compound words with other research

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