

COMPOUNDING IN GLAMOUR MAGAZINES

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

ELSY MORINA

06 185 001



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT-FACULTY OF LETTERS

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

PADANG

2010

ABSTRAK

Pembentukan kata majemuk (*compounding*) yang terdapat dalam *Glamour Magazines* edisi Juni – Oktober 2010 dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Tujuan penelitian ini ada dua, yakni: (1) menentukan jenis-jenis kata majemuk (*compounding*) yang terdapat dalam majalah *Glamour* dan (2) menentukan jenis *head element* yang sering digunakan dalam pembentukan kata majemuk dalam majalah *Glamour*.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis mengumpulkan data melalui metode observasi (*observational method*) dengan teknik catat (*note-taking*). Data dianalisis dengan metode agih (*distributional method*). Teori Bauer (1983) digunakan sebagai teori utama yang didukung oleh teori-teori lain tentang jenis-jenis kata majemuk yang terdiri atas *endocentric compound*, *exocentric compound*, *appositional compound* dan *synthetic compound*. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan tiga jenis kata majemuk dalam majalah *Glamour* yaitu *endocentric compound*, *exocentric compound*, dan *synthetic compound*. Dari keseluruhan data yang dianalisis ditemukan bahwa *head element hair* adalah *head element* paling banyak digunakan sebagai *head element*. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa *head element hair* lebih produktif dibanding dengan *head element* lain yang digunakan dalam *Glamour Magazines*.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

When the people talk about language they also talk about the process of creating words. In creating word, there are processes such as compounding that is combining two words into a single one which create new meaning. Compounding is the combination of two or more words to create a new meaning that is written together or separately. The process of compounding is categorized as word formation. Bauer (1983) stated that word formation is a traditional label and one which is useful but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a word. In particular, the term "word formation" is used when the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences. Word formation is a process which contributed to enrich the English words.

Word formation processes are a sub topic of morphology. According to Bauer (1983) morphology is a sub-branch of linguistic which deals with internal structure of word forms, the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology are morphemes. Morphology is also defined as a study of morpheme and their arrangements in forming words. The words are part of our linguistic knowledge, a component of our mental grammars.

In this research, the writer limits the data on the articles that finds in *Glamour Magazines* especially in beauty column on five editions which were

presented along June 2010 until October 2010. The writer prefers to choose this data because there are varieties of productivity of words than other columns such as *lipstick*. The term *lipstick* is categorized as compounding since the term *lipstick* is a simple joining of two word *lip (n)* and *stick (n)*. Since the writer is interested with compound word and factors above the writer does an analysis of the compound word in research paper entitle: *Compounding in Glamour Magazines*.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this research, the writer formulates the problems of this research on the following questions:

1. What are the types of compounding used in Glamour Magazines?
2. What are the dominant head elements used in characterizing the compound word in Glamour Magazines?

1.3 Objective of the Research

There are two purposes of this research.

1. To determine the types of compounding used in Glamour Magazines.
2. To show the dominant head elements used in characterizing the compound word in Glamour Magazines.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research is focused on investigating a morphological analysis of compounding. It is limited on the articles that finds in *Glamour Magazines*

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out 2 types of compounding based on semantic criteria and 1 type based on Plag theory in *Glamour Magazines* from June 2010 until October 2010 edition especially in beauty column. They are endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds and syntactic compounds. The majority of compounding is endocentric compounds. Thus, the writer concludes that endocentric compounds are more productive in creating the words in *Glamour Magazines* than others compounds.

From the result of analysis, the writer finds 39 compounds that are divided into three kinds of compounds that is 25 compounds are endocentric compounds, 14 compounds are exocentric compounds and 2 compounds are syntactic compounds (also include to endocentric compounds). The pattern which is used in forming compound is compound noun. All compound nouns are generated by standard rule N + N (noun-noun compound), adj. + N (adjective-noun compound), V + N (verb-noun compound) and V + V (verb-verb compound).

In conclusion, for the answer to the second research question, the dominant head element used in characterizing the compound word in *Glamour Magazines* is the head element *hair*. This head element is used in 10 compounds. It seems that head element *hair* is more productive to create compounds than others head elements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aronoff, M. (1975). *Word Formation in Generative Grammar*. The MIT press.
- Bauer, L. (1983). *English Word Formation*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Fromkin, V & Rodman, R. (1993). *An Introduction to Language Fifth Edition*. United State: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston Inc.
- Guevara, E and Scalise, S (2008). *Searching for Universals in Compounding*. Retrieved November 8, 2010 from http://morbo.lingue.unibo.it/user-documents/guevara/guevara-scalise_2007_universals-compounding-final.pdf
- Hornby, A.S. (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (fifth edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kaplan, Jeffrey P. (1989), *English Grammar Principles and facts*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Linden, K and Pirinen, T (2008). *Weighted Finite-State Morphological Analysis of Finnish Inflection and Compounding*. Retrieved 8, 2010 from <http://www.helsinki.fi/~tapirinc/publications/Pirinen-nodalida-2009.pdf>
- McCarthy, A. C. (2002). *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Nida, E.A. (1950). *Morphology: the Descriptive Analysis of Word Second Edition*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- Plag, I. (2002). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press.
- Wang, Y and Hodges, J (2005). *Document Clustering Using Compound Words*. Retrieved November 8, 2010 from <http://www.cse.msstate.edu/~ywang/papers/Document%20Clustering%20using%20Compound%20Words.pdf>