CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the discussion of research object and research method, including the techniques and procedures of collecting and analyzing the data as well.

3.1 Research Object

The object of the research is hyphenated compound adjective taken from *The Jakarta Post* paper edition from Wednesday, 21 September 2011 to Wednesday 30 November 2011.

The writer chooses *the Jakarta Post* as the data source since there are various data indicating the construction of hyphenated compound adjectives.

3.2 Research Method

In this study, this research is carried into descriptive analytic method. According to Ratna :

> *Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul dengan analisis. Secara etimologis deskripsi dan analisis berarti menguraikan.* (2006: 53)

Thus, the writer concludes that the analytic descriptive method is conducted by analyzing and describing the data based on theory presented. In this research, the writer analyzes the data based on its word-formation and meaning relation to show whether the data is conducted from what morphological unit and

meaning relation involved on it. Then, the process of this analysis data is analyzed descriptively.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The process of collecting data goes along with some procedures as follows:

1. Choosing Data Source

Firstly, the writer chooses the data source. In this research, *The Jakarta Post* paper edition from Wednesday, 21 September 2011 to Wednesday 30 November 2011 is chosen as the data source because the writer finds various constructions related to phenomena of hyphenated compound adjective.

2. Finding the data

Secondly, the writer reads the whole pages to identify the data of hyphenated compound adjective. Then, the writer highlights the construction indicating hyphenated compound adjective.

3. Classifying the data

Thirdly, the writer classifies the data based on its word category forming the compound adjective. Four classifications which has already found are hyphenated compound adjective formed by Noun-Adjective, Adjective-adjective, Prefix-Adjective, and Adjective-Noun.

4. Analyzing the data

Finally, the data is selected to be analyzed to find morphological unit conducting the compound adjective and to find meaning relation involved in compound adjective.

3.2.2 Data analysis

After the data has been collected, there are several procedures which are implemented to analyze the data. First, the writer examines its word-formation to identify word, morpheme and root forming hyphenated compound adjective. In this process, the writer breaks them into parts and analyzes them into the smallest unit. Second, the writer determines the Head of hyphenated compound adjective by analyzing which morphological unit that contributes the core meaning in the meaning-making process. The writer analyzes the meaning of compound based on its Head whether it belongs to endocentric or exocentric process. Eventually, the writer analyzes meaning relation involved in the hyphenated compound adjective.

This process is conducted to describe morphological units constructing hyphenated compound adjective and to show the meaning relation between units in hyphenated compound adjective.

There is an example of data analysis of hyphenated compound adjectives:

Data 1

"To buy ***duty-free goods*** from this website you must be internationally flying into or out of an Australian airport" (classified ads of *The Jakarta Post*: 12)

$$\{NA = [duty_n]\text{-}[free_{(adj)}] + [goods_n]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective duty-free is formed by two morphological units that word ‘duty’ as noun and word ‘free’ as an adjective. Either ‘Duty’ or ‘free’ are free morphemes which have same category as root. While it is hyphenated and it is a single modifier, the formations of two words themselves contribute through the meaning since it is separated into units. The word ‘duty‘contributes the meaning that leads to ‘something must to be fulfill’, and the word ‘free’ means there is no subject to the rule or control of another.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘duty-free’ is a right-headed in which ‘free’ is modified by the word ‘duty’. As can be seen that word ‘free’ is an adjective, it also determines compound word is an adjective. Semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of the constituent and the head of the compound has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between words ‘duty’ and ‘free’ is that the word ‘duty’ represents the meaning of assigned service or business and the word ‘free’ is having a scope not restricted by. The word ‘duty’ is modified by the word ‘ free’ that represents the new idea of the compound, so it can be determined that compound word ‘duty-free’ represents the new idea that there is an obligation in payment of customs duties. Since this adjective modifies the noun, in this data, the noun ‘goods’ is modified by compound adjective that means goods which have no extra payment of customs duties.