CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter gives a deeper explanation about the analysis of data based on the classifications of data which the writer takes the data from *The Jakarta Post* Paper Edition in several articles. Therefore, this chapter is divided into two parts, i.e. classification and analysis.

4.1 Noun – Adjective (NA)

These compound adjective formed from two word classes – noun and adjective normally separated by a hyphen. These classifications of compound with an adjectival head combined with a noun as left-hand constituent.

Data 1

> *Fifty two percent of* ***breast-feeding moms*** *wash their hands properly" said Tjandra.*

$$\{NA = [breast_n]\text{-}[feed_v + ing_{suffix(adj)}] + [mom_n + s_{suffix}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective breast-feeding is formed by free morpheme 'breast' and bound morpheme 'feeding' which has two morphological units that identifies 'feed' as root and '-ing' as suffix. The unit morphology 'breast' is categorized as noun and 'feed' as verb. Since the unit 'feed' is modified by suffix – ing, the unit of 'feed + -ing' has changed into present participle form. The unit –ing in

the unit ‘feeding’ contributes through the meaning of present participle form, it shows an active form of this unit that means ‘to feed’ and it is not a passive form that ‘to be fed’

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘breast-feeding’ is right-headed which the unit ‘feeding’ is modified by unit breast. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘feeding’ and the compound ‘breast-feeding’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘breast’ and ‘feeding’ is hyponym from the unit ‘feeding’ that indicates the act of giving the food, while the unit ‘breast’ represents the concept of the organ of mom’s breast containing baby’s food for a baby. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun, the noun of this data ‘moms’ indicates the meronym relationship between unit ‘moms’ and unit ‘breast’, while ‘breast’ is an organ denotes a constituent part of moms. So it can be determined that ‘breast-feeding’ is an attributive adjective of ‘moms’ that is doing an action to feed milk to her baby. The meaning of ‘breast-feeding moms’ means mom which is feeding milk to her babies from her breast.

Data 2

Indonesia must still decrease the incidence of the ***mosquito-borne disease.***

$$\{NA = [\text{mosquito}_{(n)}]\text{-}[\text{borne}_{(v)(\text{passive participle } BEAR)}]\text{+}[\text{disease}_{(n)}\text{+}s_{\text{suffix}}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘mosquito-borne’ is formed by free morpheme ‘mosquito’ identified as root; the unit ‘borne’ is a bound morpheme which is the passive participle form of the unit ‘bear’ as a root. While the unit ‘bear’ is an irregular form, the morphological unit ‘borne’ has internal changed that indicated as the past participle of the unit ‘bear’. As the result, it contributes through the meaning of past participle form of the unit ‘bear’.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘mosquito-borne’ is the right-headed which is the unit ‘borne’ is modified by the unit ‘mosquito’. As can be seen that, the semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘borne’ and the compound ‘mosquito-borne’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘mosquito’ and ‘borne’ is associative relation that the unit ‘borne’ indicates the act of [something] is transmitted something; the unit ‘mosquito’ represents the concept of a flies which transmit virus by puncture the skin of human and suck their blood that causes some cases vectors of serious diseases. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun ‘disease’, this indicates the hyponym relationship from the unit ‘mosquito’ and ‘disease’. So, it can be determined that compound ‘mosquito-borne’ is an attributive of the unit ‘disease’; the lexical meaning of ‘mosquito-borne disease’ is a disease transmitted by mosquito.

Data 3

> *The agreement was made by the special committee during its deliberation with Administrative Reform Minister E.E. Mangindaan and National Development Planning Minister Armida Alisyahbana in a meeting on Oct. 4, 2011. Both sides also agreed to turn* ***state-owned insurance company*** *PT Askes into a public company to run the healthcare program, while PT Jamsostek would be adjusted to carry out the remaining four programs.*

$$\{NA = [state_{(n)}]\text{-}[own_{(v)}+ed_{suffix(adj)}]+[insurance_{(n)}]+[company_{(n)}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective 'state-owned' is formed by free morpheme 'state' as root and bound morpheme 'owned' which has two morphological units that identify 'own' as root and '-ed' as suffix. The morphological unit of 'state' is categorized as noun and 'own' is categorized as a verb. Since the unit 'own' is modified by suffix –ed, the unit 'own + -ed' has changed into present participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. The unit –ed in the unit 'owned' contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows a passive form of this unit that means 'be owned'.

The hyphenated compound adjective 'state-owned' is right-headed which the unit 'owned' is modified by unit state. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound 'owned' and the compound 'state-owned' has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units 'state' and 'owned' is possessive relation that the unit 'owned' indicates the concept of acknowledged something to be true, valid, or as claimed; the

unit ‘state’ belongs to the concept of the federal government and any of its departments, agencies or components. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun ‘insurance’ and ‘company’, this indicates the hyponym relationship that represents the new concept of the unit ‘insurance company’. So, it can be determined that the unit ‘insurance company’ is modified by compound ‘state-owned’ as attributive; the lexical meaning of ‘state-owned insurance company’ is insurance company had by the government.

Data 4

> *Earning a permit from the police will be the last requirement that Big Daddy Entertainment must fulfill to ensure that Gaga can stage a show in Indonesia, as the promoter claimed that they have already obtained permits from the Tourism and Creative Economy Ministry as well as from the Law and Human Rights Ministry’s immigration office, which already issued a visa for the* ***Grammy-winning singer****.*

$$\{NA = [grammy_{(n)}]\text{-}[win_{(v)}+ing_{suffix(adj)}]+[singer_{(n)}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘grammy-winning’ is formed by free morpheme ‘grammy’ and bound morpheme ‘winning’ which has two morphological units that identifies ‘win’ as root and ‘-ing’ as suffix. The unit ‘grammy’ is categorized as noun and the unit ‘win’ is categorized as verb. Since the unit ‘win’ is modified by suffix –ing, the unit ‘win + -ing’ has changed into present participle form that identifies the *participle-ing*. The unit –ing in the unit ‘winning’ contributes through the meaning of present participle form; it shows an active form of this unit that means ‘to win’

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘grammy-winning’ is right-headed which the unit ‘winning’ is modified by unit ‘grammy’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘winning’ and the compound ‘grammy-winning’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘grammy’ and ‘winning’ is associative relation that the unit ‘winning’ indicates the concept of to gain in or as if in battle or contest; the unit ‘grammy’ represents to the concept of the kind of sing competition in the United States. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun ‘singer’, this indicates the hyponym relationship of the unit ‘singer’. So, it can be determined that the unit ‘singer’ is modified by compound ‘grammy-winning’ as attributive; the lexical meaning of ‘grammy-winning singer’ is singer who wins the Grammy contest.

Data 5

> *Some of the lifers and long-termers meeting last week discussed Dannemora's younger prisoners, whom they variously described as still having "a **child-like mentality**," overriding selfishness, a tendency to respond to difficulties with violence and those "who just don't know how to conduct themselves."*

$$\{NA = [child_{(n)}]\text{-}[like_{(adj)}]\text{+}[mentality_{(n)}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘child-like’ is formed two morphological units that either the unit ‘child’ or ‘like’ are free morphemes and they are identified as root. The unit ‘child’ is categorized as a noun and ‘like’ as an adjective.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘child-like’ is right-headed which the unit ‘like’ is modified by unit ‘child’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘like’ and the compound ‘child-like’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘child’ and ‘like’ is associative relation that the unit ‘like’ indicates the concept of the same or nearly the same as in appearance, character, or quantity; the unit ‘child’ represents to the concept of a young person especially between infancy and youth. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun ‘mentality’, this indicates the hyponym relationship the unit ‘mentality’. So, it can be determined that the unit ‘mentality’ is modified by compound ‘child-like’ as attributive; the lexical meaning of ‘child-like mentality’ is having the way of thought like a child or immature.

4.2 Adjective – Adjective

These compound adjective formed of two word classes – adjective and adjective normally separated by a hyphen. These classifications of compound with an adjectival head combined with an adjective as left-hand constituent.

Data 6

> *The court granted a petition filed by two **religious-based schools** in Central Java — Islamic Salafiyah and Catholic Santa Maria foundation — to annul Article 55 of the law, which says “society-based education institutions can*

receive technical support, financial subsidy and other resources fairly from the central government and/or the local administration".

$$AA = \{[religious_{(adj)}]\text{-}[base_{n}+ed_{suffix(adj)}]+[school_{(n)}+s_{suffix}\}$$

In this data, compound adjective 'religious-based' is formed by free morpheme 'religious' as root and bound morpheme 'based' which has two morphological units identified 'base' as root and '-ed' as suffix. The unit 'religious' is categorized as an adjective and 'base' as verb. Since the unit 'based' is modified by suffix –ed, the unit 'base + -ed' has changed into past participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. As can be seen, the unit –ed in the unit 'based' contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows passive form of this unit that means 'be based'.

The hyphenated compound adjective 'religious-based' is right-headed which the unit 'based' is modified by unit 'religious'. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound 'based' and the compound 'religious-based' has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units 'religious' and 'based' is associative relation that the unit 'based' indicates the concept of the fundamental part of something, meanwhile the unit 'religious' represents to the concept of manifesting faithful devotion to an acknowledged religion. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun 'schools', this indicates the hyponym relationship the unit 'schools'. So, it can be determined that

the unit ‘schools’ is modified by compound ‘religious-based’ as attributive; the lexical meaning of ‘religious-based school’ is school having the way of faithful devotion to a religion.

Data 7

> *Education activists have cried foul over the meddling of **private-tutoring institutions** in the school learning process, saying that the agencies’ teaching techniques, which focus on quick-fix solutions, will limit students’ critical thinking.*

$$AA = \{[private_{(adj)}]\text{-}[tutor_{n}+ing_{suffix(adj)}]+[instutions_{(n)}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘private-tutoring’ is formed by free morpheme ‘private’ as root and bound morpheme ‘tutoring’ which has two morphological units identified ‘tutor’ as root and ‘-ing’ as suffix. The unit class of unit ‘private’ is an adjective and ‘tutor’ is verb. Since the unit ‘tutor’ is modified by suffix –ing, the unit class of ‘tutor + -ing’ has changed into present participle form that identifies the *participle-ing*. As the result, the unit –ing in the unit ‘tutoring’ contributes through the meaning of present participle form; it shows active form of this unit that means ‘to tutor’.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘private-tutoring’ is right-headed which the unit ‘tutoring’ is modified by unit ‘private’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘tutoring’ and the compound ‘private-tutoring’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘private’ and ‘tutoring’ is associative relation that the unit ‘tutoring’ indicates the concept of to teach or guide usually individually in a special subject, while the unit ‘private’ represents the concept of restricted to the use of a particular person, group, or class. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is ‘intuitions’ indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘intuitions’ and ‘private-tutoring’ So it can be determined that ‘private-tutoring’ is an attributive adjective of ‘intuitions’. The lexical meaning of ‘private-tutoring intuitions’ means tutoring intuition that independently belongs to individual person or individual company.

Data 8

> *The defeat was a repeat of the **bitter-sweet ending** for Indonesia at the 1997 SEA Games in Jakarta, when the host team romped home with the most gold medals but the coveted soccer gold medal went to Thailand after Indonesia was again bested in the final in another penalty shootout.*

$$AA = \{[bitter_{(adj)}]\text{-}[sweet_{(adj)}]\text{+}[ending_{(n)}\}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘bitter-sweet’ is formed two morphological units that both the unit ‘bitter’ or ‘sweet’ are free morphemes and they are identified as root. The units ‘bitter’ and unit ‘sweet’ are categorized as adjectives.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘bitter-sweet’ is headless that in the sense that its status as an adjective is not determined by either of its two components. Moreover, semantic classification of this compound is exocentric, by contrast, is one

which is not a hyponym of one of its elements, and thus its head has an external meaning to the compound itself.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units 'bitter' and 'sweet' is antonym relation that indicates the headless compound. As this compound is exocentric, so it can be determined that this compound represents the new idea of describing feeling; the compound adjective 'bitter-sweet' means pleasure alloyed with pain. Since the compound adjective is attributive of the noun 'ending' in this data, the meaning of 'bitter-sweet ending' is the pleasant ending but including or marked by elements of disaffection.

Data 9

> *The Palebon procession started with the exhumation of Romo Pandito's body five days earlier by Shri Beghawan Ratu Gayatri and several Hindu religious figures from Bali. The 1,111-day-old remains turned out to be intact as if embalmed, meaning the one-meter coffin prepared to carry the remains could not be used and a new* ***full-sized*** *one was ordered.*

$$AA = \{[full_{(adj)}]\text{-}[sized_{(adj)}]+[one_{(n)}\}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective 'full-sized' is formed by free morpheme 'full' as root and bound morpheme 'sized' which has two morphological units identified 'size' as root and '-ed' as suffix. The unit 'full' is categorized as an adjective and 'size' as verb. Since the unit 'size' is modified by suffix –ed, the unit 'size + -ed' has changed into past participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. As can be seen, the unit –ed in the unit 'sized' contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows passive form of this unit that means 'be sized'.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘full-sized’ is right-headed which the unit ‘sized’ is modified by unit ‘full’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘sized’ and the compound ‘full-sized’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘full’ and ‘sized’ is associative relation that the unit ‘sized’ indicates the concept of to arrange, grade, or classify according to size, meanwhile the unit ‘full’ represents to the concept of containing as much or as many as is possible. Since this compound adjective modifies a noun ‘one’ which refers to unit ‘coffin’, this indicates the hyponym relationship the unit ‘coffin’. So, it can be determined that the unit ‘coffin’ is modified by compound ‘full-sized’ as attributive; the lexical meaning of ‘full-sized coffin’ is coffin having full shape in size.

4.3 Prefix – Adjective (PA)

These compound adjective formed from two word classes – prefix and adjective normally separated by a hyphen. These classifications of compound with adjectival head combined with a prefix as left-hand constituent.

Data 10

> *At the summit Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi of Malaysia will hand over the chairmanship of the **Non-Aligned Movement** (NAM) to Cuba, which will remain in charge for the next three years.*

$$PreA = \{[non_{(prefix)}]\text{-}[aligned_{(adj)}]\text{+}[movement_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound adjective 'non-aligned' is formed by bound morpheme 'non' as root and bound morpheme 'aligned' which has two morphological units identified 'align' as root and '-ed' as suffix. The lexical category of 'non-' is prefix that is a dependent affix and 'align' is verb. Since the unit 'align' is modified by suffix –ed, the unit 'align + -ed' has changed into passive participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. The unit –ed in the unit 'aligned' contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows passive form of this unit that means 'to be aligned'.

The hyphenated compound adjective 'non-aligned' is right-headed which the unit 'aligned' is modified by unit 'non'. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound 'aligned' and the compound 'non-aligned' has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units 'non' and 'aligned' is hyponym relation that 'non-aligned' indicates the subclass of the unit 'aligned'. The unit 'aligned' represents the concept of the action to array on the side of or against a party, and the unit 'non' represents the concept of reverse of or absence of. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is 'movement' indicates the hyponym relationship between unit 'movement' and 'non-aligned'. So it can be determined that 'non-aligned' is an

attributive adjective of ‘movement’. The lexical meaning of ‘non-aligned movement’ means movement controlled by a group of states considering themselves not aligned formally with or against any major power bloc.

Data 11

> *A **post-dated check**—a check with a date that is later than the current date—is not considered to be currency. Further, the postdated check should not be reported as part of the Cash account balance until the date of the check*.

$$PreA= \{[post_{(prefix)}]-[dated_{(adj)}]+[check_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘post-dated’ is formed by bound morpheme ‘post’ and bound morpheme ‘dated’ which has two morphological units identified ‘date’ as root and ‘-ed’ as suffix. The lexical category of ‘post-’ is prefix that is a dependent affix and ‘date’ is verb. Since the unit ‘align’ is modified by suffix –ed, the unit ‘date + -ed’ has changed into passive participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. The unit –ed in the unit ‘dated’ contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows passive form of this unit that means ‘to be dated’.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘post-dated’ is right-headed which the unit ‘dated’ is modified by unit ‘post’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘dated’ and the compound ‘post-dated’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘post’ and ‘dated’ is hyponym relation that ‘post-dated’ indicates the

subclass of the unit ‘dated’. The unit ‘dated’ represents the concept of to mark with characteristics typical of a particular period and the unit ‘post’ represents the concept of after of the period. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is ‘check’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘check’ and ‘post-dated’. So it can be determined that ‘post-dated’ is an attributive adjective of ‘check’. The lexical meaning of ‘post-dated check’ means a check that which has been written by the drawer for a date in the future.

Data 12

> *The emergence of ruling groups always relates to their formation. For instance, the ruling group after Indonesian Independence in 1945 was dominated by **pre-war nationalists** that had been involved in mass organizations since 1920s. Muhammad Hatta, Sutan Sjahrir, Tan Malaka and, to a lesser degree, Sukarno, came from elite families.*

$$\text{PreA} = \{[\text{pre}_{(\text{prefix})}]\text{-}[\text{war}_{(\text{adj})}]+[\text{nasionalist}_{(\text{n})}+\text{s}_{\text{suffix}}]$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘post-dated’ is formed by bound morpheme ‘pre’ and bound morpheme ‘war’ which has one morphological unit that identified the unit ‘war’ as root. The lexical category of ‘pre-’ is prefix that is a dependent affix and unit ‘war’ is categorized as an adjective.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘pre-war’ is right-headed which the unit ‘war’ is modified by unit ‘pre’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘war’ and the compound ‘pre-war’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘pre’ and ‘war’ is hyponym relation that ‘pre-war’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘war’. The unit ‘war’ represents the concept of a state of usually open and declared armed hostile conflict between states or nations, and the unit ‘pre’ represents the concept of relating to, or being a time before the beginning of the war era. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is ‘nationalists’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘nationalists’ and ‘pre-war’. So it can be determined that ‘pre-war’ is an attributive adjective of ‘nationalists’. The lexical meaning of ‘pre-war nationalists’ means the candidates of nationalist existing or involving to a time before a war.

Data 13

> *That are is rife with cocaine-smuggling routes to the rugged jungle coast, where traffickers load the drug in **semi-submersible vessels** for shipment north to Central America and Mexico.*

$$\text{PreA} = \{[\text{semi}_{(\text{prefix})}]\text{-}[\text{submersible}_{(\text{adj})}]+[\text{vessel}]_{(\text{n})}+\text{-s}_{\text{suffix}}]$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘semi-submersible’ is formed by bound morpheme ‘semi’ and bound morpheme ‘submersible’ which has two morphological units identified ‘submerse’ as root and ‘-able’ as suffix. The lexical category of ‘semi-’ is prefix that is a dependent affix and ‘submerse’ is verb. Since the unit ‘submerse’ is modified by suffix –able, the unit ‘submerse’ + ‘-able’ has changed into adjective that the suffix ‘able’ identified capable of something.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘semi-submersible’ is right-headed which the unit ‘submersible’ is modified by unit ‘semi’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘submersible’ and the compound ‘semi-submersible’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘semi’ and ‘submersible’ is hyponym relation that ‘semi-submersible’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘submersible’. The unit ‘submersible’ represents the concept of capable of being immersed in water or functioning while submerged, and the unit ‘semi’ represents the concept of precisely half of submerged. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is ‘vessels’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘vessels’ and ‘semi-submersible vessels’. So it can be determined that ‘semi-submersible’ is an attributive adjective of ‘vessels’. The lexical meaning of ‘semi-submersible vessels’ means vessels are capable of operating or remaining under water.

Data 14

> *Officers from the Cengkareng Police station arrest a **non-commissioned police** from the Jakarta Police planning and administration unit for his alleged involvement in a drugs transaction in the Kampung Ambon neighborhood, West Jakarta.*

$$\text{PreA} = \{[\text{non}_{(\text{prefix})}]\text{-}[\text{commissioned}_{(\text{adj})}]\text{+}[\text{police}_{(\text{n})}]$$

In this data, compound adjective ‘non-commissioned’ is formed by bound morpheme ‘non’ as root and bound morpheme ‘commissioned’ which has two morphological units identified ‘commission’ as root and ‘-ed’ as suffix. The lexical category of ‘non-’ is prefix that is a dependent affix and ‘commission’ is verb. Since the unit ‘commission’ is modified by suffix –ed, the unit ‘commission + -ed’ has changed into passive participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. The unit –ed in the unit ‘commissioned’ contributes through the meaning of past participle form and it shows passive form of this unit that means ‘to be commissioned’.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘non-commissioned’ is right-headed which the unit ‘commissioned’ is modified by unit ‘non’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘commissioned’ and the compound ‘non-commissioned’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘non’ and ‘commissioned’ is hyponym relation that ‘non-commissioned’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘commissioned’. The unit ‘commissioned’ represents the concept of to furnish with a commission, and the unit ‘non’ represents the concept of reverse of or absence of. Since this compound adjective modifies the noun and the noun of this data is ‘police’ indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘police’ and ‘non-commissioned’. So it can be determined that ‘non-commissioned’ is an attributive adjective of ‘police’. The

lexical meaning of ‘non-commissioned police’ means police that a subordinate officer (as a sergeant) in the army appointed from among enlisted personnel.

4.4 Adjective – Noun

These compound adjective formed from two word classes – adjective and noun normally separated by a hyphen. These classifications of compound are compound modifiers with noun as head combined with adjective as left-hand constituent.

Data 15

> *Finance Minister Agus Martowardodjo, representing the government in the deliberation meeting on Oct. 14, retracted the government’s agreement on the proposed establishment of a first social security provider or BPJS I (tasked to manage the national healthcare program) as well as that of BPJS II (tasked to carry out the occupational health, **old-age risk**, pension and death benefit programs).*

$$AN = \{[old_{(adj)}]\text{-}[age_{(n)}]\text{+}[risk_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound word ‘old-age’ is formed two morphological units that either the unit ‘old’ or the unit ‘age’ are free morphemes that are identified as root. The unit ‘old’ is categorized as an adjective and ‘age’ as a noun.

The hyphenated compound word ‘old-age’ is right-headed which the unit ‘age’ is modified by unit ‘old’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘age’ and the compound ‘old-age’ has similar concept.

Since the compound word is a modifier of noun ‘risk’ it determines as compound adjective to show the compound word is modifier of noun.

In semantic construction of this compound word, meaning relation between units ‘old’ and ‘age’ is hyponym relation that ‘old-age’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘age’. The unit ‘age’ represents the concept of a period of time, and the unit ‘old’ represents the concept of dating from the remote past. Since this compound word modifies the noun, and the noun of this data is ‘risk’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘risk’ and ‘old-age’. So it can be determined that ‘semi-submersible’ is an attributive adjective of the unit ‘risk’. The lexical meaning of ‘old-age risk’ means risk having existed for the past period.

Data 16

> *Kenya's troops are untested and it isn't clear they are prepared for a **long-term occupation** requiring counterinsurgency skils - a scenario that ended U.S. and Ethiopian interventions during Somalia's 20-year-old civil war. The Somalia operation is Kenya's biggest foreign military commitment since independence in 1963.*

$$AN = \{[long_{(adj)}]\text{-}[term_{(n)}]\text{+}[occupation_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound word ‘long-term’ is formed two morphological units that either the unit ‘old’ or the unit ‘age’ are free morphemes that are identified as root. The unit ‘long’ is categorized as an adjective and ‘term’ as a noun.

The hyphenated compound word ‘long-term’ is right-headed which the unit ‘term’ is modified by unit ‘long’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent;

furthermore, the head of the compound ‘term’ and the compound ‘long-term’ has similar concept. Since the compound word is a modifier of noun ‘occupation’, it determines as compound adjective to show the compound word is modifier of noun.

In semantic construction of this compound word, meaning relation between units ‘long’ and ‘term’ is hyponym relation that ‘long-term’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘term,’. The unit ‘term’ represents the concept of a point in time assigned to something, and the unit ‘long’ represents the concept of extending over a considerable time. Since this compound word modifies the noun, and the noun of this data is ‘occupation’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘occupation’ and ‘long-term’. So it can be determined that ‘long-term’ is an attributive adjective of the unit ‘occupation’. The lexical meaning of ‘long-term occupation’ means occupation occurring over or involving a relatively long period of time.

Data 17

> *Stephen Gaunt is a founding Partner of **Blue-Sky Law** and deals with Corporate and Commercial transactions. His experience covers a wide range of transactional and commercial work, including mergers & acquisitions, management buy-outs, partnership and shareholder agreements, corporate restructuring, sponsorship deals, computer contracts, investment and financial transactions.*

$$AN = \{[blue_{(adj)}]\text{-}[sky_{(n)}]\text{+}[law_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound word ‘blue-sky’ is formed two morphological units that either the unit ‘blue’ or the unit ‘sky’ are free morphemes that are identified as root. The unit ‘blue’ is categorized an adjective and ‘sky’ as a noun.

The hyphenated compound adjective ‘blue-sky’ is headless that in the sense that its status as an adjective is not determined by either of its two components. Moreover, semantic classification of this compound is exocentric, by contrast, is one which is not a hyponym of one of its elements, and thus its head has an external meaning to the compound itself. Since the compound word is a modifier of noun ‘law’, it determines as compound adjective to show the compound word is modifier of noun.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘blue’ and ‘sky’ is associative relation that indicates the headless compound. As this compound is exocentric, so it can be determined that this compound represents the new idea of describing the new concept; the compound adjective ‘blue-sky’ means having little or no value. Since the compound adjective is attributive of the noun ‘law’ in this data, the meaning of ‘blue-sky law’ is a state law in the United States that regulates the offering and sale of securities to protect the public from fraud.

Data 18

> *Kedonganan village, where the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) with its partners from Udayana University, the village’s local organization and some other institutions held a* ***full-day celebration****, Chinn visited the kitchens of 24*

seafood restaurants located along the coast to discuss with the chefs and give tips on responsibly caught seafood. He called on the restaurant managements to be aware of how their suppliers caught the fish.

$$AN = \{[full_{(adj)}]-[day_{(n)}]+[celebration_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound word ‘full-day is formed two morphological units that either the unit ‘full’ or the unit ‘day’ are free morphemes that are identified as root. The unit ‘full’ is categorized as an adjective and ‘day’ as a noun.

The hyphenated compound word ‘full-day’ is right-headed which the unit ‘day’ is modified by unit ‘full’. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘day’ and the compound ‘full-day’ has similar concept. Since the compound word is a modifier of noun ‘celebration’, it determines as compound adjective to show the compound word is modifier of noun.

In semantic construction of this compound word, meaning relation between units ‘full’ and ‘day’ is hyponym relation that ‘full-day’ indicates the subclass of the unit ‘day’. The unit ‘day’ represents the concept of the time period of 24 hours beginning at mean midnight, and the unit ‘full’ represents the concept of complete especially in detail of duration. Since this compound word modifies the noun, and the noun of this data is ‘celebration’ that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit ‘celebration’ and ‘full-day’. So it can be determined that ‘full-day’ is an attributive adjective of the unit ‘celebration’. The lexical meaning of ‘full-day celebration’ means to bring to an end and especially into a perfected state of celebration day.

Data 19

*Police finally arrested **high-profile criminal** on imported salt that have given the impression.*

$$AN = \{[high_{(adj)}]-[profile_{(n)}]+[criminal_{(n)}]$$

In this data, compound word 'high-profile' is formed two morphological units that either the unit 'high' or the unit 'profile' are free morphemes that are identified as root. The unit 'high' is categorized as an adjective and 'profile' as a noun.

The hyphenated compound word 'high-profile' is right-headed which the unit 'profile' is modified by unit 'high'. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound 'profile' and the compound 'high-profile' has similar concept. Since the compound word is a modifier of noun 'law', it determines as compound adjective to show the compound word is modifier of noun.

In semantic construction of this compound word, meaning relation between units 'high' and 'profile' is hyponym relation that 'high-profile' indicates the subclass of the unit 'profile'. The unit 'profile' represents the concept of degree or level of public exposure and the unit 'high' represents the concept of having large extension upward. Since this compound word modifies the noun, and the noun of this data is 'criminal' that indicates the hyponym relationship between unit 'criminal' and 'high-profile'. So it can be determined that 'high-profile' is an attributive adjective of the unit 'criminal'. The lexical meaning of 'high-profile criminal' means criminal that is well known by most and that garners a lot of attention.

4.5 Adverb – Adjective

These compound adjective formed from two word classes – adjective and adverb normally separated by a hyphen. These classifications of compound are compound modifiers with adjective as head combined with adverb as left-hand constituent.

Data 20

*The prime minister said, "The job is **well-managed** for all elected people on Tuesday morning.*

$$AA = \{[well_{(adv)}]\text{-}[manage_{v}+ed_{suffix(adj)}]\}$$

In this data, compound adjective well-managed is formed by free morpheme 'well' as root and bound morpheme 'managed' which has two morphological units identified 'manage' as root and '-ed' as suffix. The unit 'well' is categorized as an adverb and 'manage' is verb. Since the unit 'manage' is modified by suffix –ed, the unit class of 'manage + -ed' has changed into past participle form that identifies the participle-*ed*. As can be seen, the unit –ed in the unit 'managed' contributes through the meaning of past participle form, it shows passive form of this unit that means 'to be managed'.

The hyphenated compound adjective 'well-managed' is right-headed which the unit 'managed' is modified by unit 'well'. Meanwhile, semantic classification of this compound is endocentric, while it represents the core meaning of that

constituent; furthermore, the head of the compound ‘managed’ and the compound ‘well-managed’ has similar concept.

In semantic construction of this compound adjective, meaning relation between units ‘well’ and ‘managed’ is associative relation that the unit ‘managed’ indicates the concept of handling or directing with a degree of skill, meanwhile the unit ‘well’ represents to the concept of being good in managing. Since this compound adjective is predicative adjective that is a complement of subject ‘the job’, this indicates the hyponym relationship the unit ‘the job’. So, it can be determined that the unit ‘job’ is modified by compound ‘well-managed’ as predicative; the lexical meaning of ‘well-managed job’ is the condition of job is pleased managed.