CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In English, there exist a vast number of words which were produced by compounding. Generally, Quirk (1990:1567) stated, we speak compound, when two or more simple or complex word are combined into a morphological unit. Consequently a compound consists of more than one base (e.g. *letter-box, fingertip, term paper)*. The bases of compound function both grammatically and semantically as a single word. Compound words also have each function in the part of speech, e.g. compound noun is a noun formed by two or more words and also, compound adjective is an adjective which has function to modify noun.

As slightly introduced, adjective is the one kind of part of speech which has a function to modify noun or pronoun in syntactic role. Quirk (1985:410) stated that in grammatical features, adjective can be categorized as, attributive, for example, *beautiful* is an attributive adjective in *The beautiful girl*. Other feature of adjective is predicative that adjectives are linked other linking mechanism to the noun or pronoun they modify; for example, *beautiful* is a predicate adjective in *She is beautiful*. During the dynamic changes of language, particularly in the modifier of noun, there are forms that represent them in morphology, namely compound adjective. The numbers of compound adjective are extremely numerous. There are two kind of compound adjective in English morphology. It says that hyphenated and non-hyphenated compound adjective.

Sometimes, when reading English newspapers or other mass media, there are numerous compound words, especially compound adjective with hyphens, for example, *high-profile*, *well-known*, and etc. In mass media, it is necessary to use compound words in order not only to extend the economical value, but also to increase the efficiency in making the news. In this term, hyphenated compound adjective serves its best.

Hyphenated compound adjective is often formed by words which are derived from the other word classes. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but also separates the component words; thus, it aids in understanding to readability and ensures correct pronunciation (Ruschhaupt: 2010). Hyphenated compound adjective also contributes a new meaning or new concept after it combines. Carstairs (2002: 61) states, compound adjective is a single adjective which is made up from two words or more to modify the noun that is mainly formed by NA (noun-adjective), AA (adjective-adjective), and also PA (prefix-adjective). In another case, compound adjective can be formed by other classes such AN (adjective-noun) as long as it modifies a noun.

In relation to that, adjective, particularly hyphenated compound one, shows what a word is explained and how to be explained, and how it is formed from combination of words. It is interesting to discuss the meaning making process based on the formation of hyphenated compound adjective, for example, *dark-green dress*. It gives us two interpretations of which the left-hand component modifies the right-hand one or the contrary. For instance, "the dark-green dress" is a right-hand that dark modifies the green and dark-green modifies dress.

A previous research in this field is entitled *The Analysis of Compound Noun in 'Sydney Sheldon's Bloodline and the Stars Shine Down'* (Nita: 2007), the case is how to find out and analyze meaning of solid compound nouns found in novel.

Different from the previous research, this research gives some explanations of hyphenated compound adjective, how the word formation process and analysis the meaning of the hyphenated compound adjectives. Thus, this research is entitled, "Hyphenated Compound Adjective in *The Jakarta Post*"

1.2 Research Questions

To specify the problem, the writer formulates them in the following questions:

1. What morphological units that form the hyphenated compound adjective?
2. What meaning relations expressed by the hyphenated compound adjectives?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the research questions above, this study tries to find the answer to those questions, which are:

1. To describe morphological units form hyphenated compound adjective.

2. To describe the meaning relations expressed in the hyphenated compound adjectives.

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the study of morphology that can be used for further reference, especially dealing with compound adjective and meaning relations.

Practically, the writer hopes that this research is worthwhile in understanding hyphenated compound adjectives especially for English Department students, language learners and the writer himself in improving their ability in analyzing meaning and the construction of the hyphenated compound adjective correctly.

1.5 The Framework of Theory

This study is focused on the investigation of the form and the meaning of the hyphenated compound adjective in *The Jakarta Post* Paper Edition since 21 September 2011 until 30 November 2011. In analyzing compound adjective, the writer focuses on the process of word formation and the relational meaning occurs in hyphenated compound adjective. To aid the analysis, the writer uses the theory from *Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy: 2002* An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, and *Ingo Plag: 2002* Word-formation in English,.

In the theory of hyphenated compound adjective, Plag (2002:194) states that when we use two words together to create a single modifier, we create a

compound adjective. The hyphen creates a word group that makes it easier for the reader to read and process its meaning. In this approach, it can be determined that compound adjective is a single adjective which is formed by two or more words from other word class (not only an adjective) to modify noun. Furthermore, the hyphen has a function to show the relation between word and other word to create a new concept or idea as a single modifier.

In addition to that, McCharthy (2002:61) states that most of compound adjective are right-headed. Hyphenated compound adjective is mainly formed by NA (noun-adjective), AA (adjective-adjective), and also PA (prefix-adjective). In another case, compound adjective can be formed by other classes such AN (adjective-noun) as long as it modifies noun. This theory supports the form of hyphenated compound adjective is not only made up by an adjective itself, but also it can be made up by other word classes.

To analyze the meaning of hyphenated compound adjective, the writer uses lexical relation theory, "Lexical relations are relationship of the meaning of a word to other words" (Bolinger, 1968:11). Lexical relations include hyponyms, meronymy (Goddard, 1998:16), homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms (Palmer, 1976:59). Since the words formed in hyphenated compound adjective are related, it aids to determine the lexical meaning and how the words are collocated with other words. This research is focused on morphology and semantic field.