



---

## ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH CLOSED COMPOUND WORDS

**GINA LORA YUSUF<sup>1</sup>**  
**MAC ADITIAWARMAN<sup>2</sup>**  
**SILVIA DJONNAIDI<sup>3</sup>**

**Volume 1 Nomor 1**

**JILP**

**ISSN: 2581-0804**

**E-ISSN: 2581-1819**

---

---

### ABSTRACT

---

Compound Words is a part of elements that finding in morphology. Morphology is learning about morpheme and morpheme is the element of language that have meaning and also support the meaning. The morphology will involve two element, they are free element and not free element. The problem in this research is analyzing compound words that find in Jakarta Post. Compound words that describe in this research is closed compound words.

This research is kind of linguistic. This research also use descriptive qualitative method. The method of this research is the method that describe the word, sentences and paragraph which take from the source data with describe the meaning of the data. Beside that, this research also use library research. The library research just talk about the data that already prepare by the analyze data that have been get from the source data by using basic theories that support this research. In this research, the researcher take the source data from one edition of Jakarta Post Newspaper. All of data that needed come from that source.

The first step that use by the researcher is collecting the basic data which take from the

source data. After that the basic data will be collecting, so the researcher will be grouping the data based on the type. Based on the limitation problem of this research just analyze four problems, so analyzing the data just describe four problems. The first problem is the form of compound words are combining that find in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The second problem is what is the meaning of compound word before and after combination. The third is the syntactic function of compound words that has been combined. And the last is the rule that have in compound words.

Based on the research, the researcher find the unique of the word that appear from the compound words. among if one word combine with another word so the word have a different meaning. There are some meaning still follow the basic meaning and also there are some meaning make a new meaning and doesn't describe the two words. the unique take from the form data, the function and also the rule that have in the words. Based on this research, the researcher understand about the compound words.

---

**Keywords:** *collecting data, grouping data, describing data*

---

---

## ABSTRAK

---

Compound Words merupakan salah satu dari unsur-unsur yang terdapat dalam bidang morfologi. Dimana morfologi tersebut adalah ilmu yang mempelajari morfem, dan morfem adalah unsur bahasa yang mempunyai makna dan ikut mendukung makna. Bidang morfologi akan melibatkan dua unsur yaitu unsur bebas dan unsur terikat. permasalahan yang ada pada penelitian ini adalah menganalisis kata compound yang terdapat pada Jakarta Pos. kata compound yang dibahas adalah kata compound yang bersatu (penulisan katanya digabungkan).

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian yang tergolong dalam bidang linguistik. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif. Metode penelitian ini merupakan metode yang mengacu pada bentuk kata, kalimat, dan paragraph yang di ambil dari sumber data dengan menerangkan maksud-maksud data tersebut. Disamping itu, penelitian ini juga menggunakan penelitian pustaka atau Library Research. Penelitian pustaka ini hanya membahas data-data yang telah disediakan dengan mengolah dan mengembangkan data yang di peroleh dari sumber data dengan menggunakan teori dasar yang mendukung penelitian tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini penulis mengambil sumber data dari satu edisi Koran Jakarta Pos. semua data yang dibutuhkan berasal dari sumber tersebut.

Langkah awal yang digunakan oleh penulis adalah mengumpulkan data mentah yang diambil dari sumber. Setelah data mentah semua terkumpul maka penulis akan mengelompokkan data tersebut dalam beberapa kelompok. Berhubung penelitian hanya membahas empat topic permasalahan, maka keterangan data pun sesuai dengan permasalahan tersebut. Permasalahan pertama adalah bentuk dari kata compound yang digabungkan yang ditemukan pada Koran Jakarta Pos. kedua adalah apa makna dari kata compound yang sebelum dan sesudah digabungkan. Ketiga adalah fungsi sintaktis dari kata compound yang digabungkan tersebut. Dan yang terakhir adalah kaidah yang dipunyai oleh kata compound tersebut.

Berdasarkan pada penelitian ini, penulis menemukan keunikan keunikan yang di timbulkan dari sebuah gabungan kata. Diantaranya adalah apabila satu kata digabungkan dengan kata yang lain maka akan memiliki sebuah arti yang berbeda. Ada beberapa arti yang masih mengikuti salah satu arti kata dan adapula arti tersebut tidak menerangkan ke dua kata yang telah di gabungan. Keunikan ini di ambil berdasarkan dari bentuk kata, fungsi kata serta kaidah yang di punya oleh kata tersebut. Berdasarkan penelitian inilah penulis memahami secara mendalam tentang gabungan kata tersebut.

**Kata Kunci:** *mengumpulkan data, mengelompokan data, mendeskripsikan data*

## I INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, morphology is 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 word or implied context. In contrast, morphological typology is the classification of languages according to their use of morphemes, while lexicology is the study of those words forming a language's word-stock.

Based on definition of morphology, compound word is a part of linguistic units. The compound word is made when two words are joined to form a new word. In another definition, compound

words are made up of two or more other words. For example, the word dragonfly is made up of two words, dragon and fly a compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. 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, the word football has the noun adjunct foot and the succeeding noun ball.

In English, compound words are the important thing that must be known because many new words are created by combination of many words. Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. Their function as different parts of speech, which can dictate what form the compound, takes on. For example: the word carries over is an open compound word when it is used as a verb but it is 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 surplus were 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 meaning when they are put together. So, because of that everybody that studies English must understand about compound words. Many combined words in English make different meaning in comparison to compound words in Indonesian.

Compound words is important in English based on the function of the compound words itself. Many articles, songs, short stories, poetries, or dramas use the compound words.

## **II ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH**

### **1.1 The forms of the Closed Compounds Words**

Based on the result of this research, to describe the form of the closed compound words is by classifying all the raw data that have been 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 form that have in compound word on this research is adjective and adjective.

Example :

1. (82) Bittersweet
2. (458) Greenback
3. (284) Downright
4. (520) Hardtop
5. (1306) Supernatural

#### **2. Adjective + Adverb**

The second form on this research is adjective and adverb.

The reason is about the change from the old style to the new style that creates a new word by combining two or more word. In this case, this research about compound word is interest 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 the classification basis. First, looking about the form, second the semantic function of the compound words, third the meaning of compound words before and after combining and at last analyze the rule in making compound words.

In this research, the reason in 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 combine, there are some meanings of the compound words that do not have different meaning. Not all of the compound words have the same meaning; other compound words have the same meaning. This research can help the reader to understand the compound words that they find. In other side, will be taken the Jakarta Post in this research. The reason to choose the Jakarta Post is because Jakarta post supply many compound word from other aspect. It also to easy to find and to read for the researcher.

Example :

1. (13) anyhow
  2. (19) anywhere
  3. (86) Blackout
  4. (335) Elsewhere
  5. (342) everywhere
3. Adjective + Noun

The third form that have in compound words on this research is adjective and noun.

Example :

1. (12) anybody
  2. (41) badlands
  3. (46) barefoot
  4. (156) cheapskate
  5. (180) coldhearted
4. Adverb + Noun

The form in compound words is adverb and noun.

Example :

1. (1) aftereffect
  2. (2) afternoon
  3. (3) afterthought
  4. (72) beforehand
  5. (273) downdraft
5. Adverb + Preposition  
The next form in compound words is adverb and preposition.  
Example :
1. (409) forthwith
  2. (767) moreover
  3. (1515) whereas
  4. (1516) whereby
  5. (1517) whereupon
6. Adverb + verb  
The next form in the compound words is Adverb and Verb.  
Example :
1. (644) inlet
  2. (808) offshoot
  3. (818) onrush
  4. (825) outbid
  5. (826) outbreak
7. Noun + Adjective  
The next form that have in a compound words is Noun and Adjective.  
Example :
1. (80) birthright
  2. (103) bowlegged
  3. (146) carefree
  4. (165) childfree
  5. (173) clockwise
8. Noun + Adverb  
The next form that have in a compound words in this research is Noun and Adverb.  
Example :
1. (147) careless
  2. (160) checkup
  3. (406) foremost
  4. (714) lineup
  5. (804) nowhere
9. Noun + Noun  
The next form that have in a compound words in this research is Noun and Noun.  
Example :
1. (542) headset
  2. (4) airbag
  3. (5) aircraft
  4. (6) airline
  5. (7) airplane
10. Noun + verb

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

Example :

1. (25) artwork
2. (36) Backstabbing
3. (166) childlike
4. (250) daybreak
5. (319) earring

11. Preposition + Verb

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

Example :

1. (140) bygone
2. (833) overblown
3. (1418) undergo
4. (1558) withstand
5. (1430) underwear

12. Verb + Adjective

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

Example :

1. (116) breakfast
2. (243) cutoff
3. (556) hideaway
4. (728) lovesick
5. (1120) showoff

13. Verb + Adverb

The next form that have in a compound words in this research is Verb and Adverb.

Example :

1. (121) breakup
2. (119) Breakout
3. (309) dugout
4. (350) fallout
5. (387) flyby

14. Verb + Noun

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

Example:

1. (122) breakwater
2. (169) chopstick
3. (246) daredevil
4. (388) flyweight
5. (454) grindstone

15. Verb + Verb

The next form that have in a compound words in this research is Verb and Verb.

Example :

1. (63) become
2. (1386) touchdown
3. (469) groundspeed
4. (1154) slipshod
5. (1483) washstand

Based on the data that has been written above, there are examples of compound word consisting of two syllables. Where, of two syllables can generate a single syllable that produces one meaning. For the result, the words can find many Noun + Noun. Besides, the meaning of which is created, there is a meaning to support before even much or does not support the earlier meaning.

In the subsequent discussion will be explained, other what is the meaning of the second syllable which has been combined. Will be described as well meaning before and after the two words are combined.

## 1.2 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 some don't support the previous word. By doing so not all the compound word has the same meaning as the meaning before the combine, and not all too compound word has a different meaning before combined. For more details, again, the author will list some of the compound word that has meaning related or not related.

### 1.2.1 Compound words that have related meaning

Below, there are example some of the meaning of words that have close relations with the meaning of words before combined into one compound word.

- 1) (1)(3)(46)(as a adjective, Adverb) barefoot.

Where bare is describes without any clothes ot not covered by anything. foot is the part of the body at the bottom of the leg on which a person or animal stands, barefoot is wearing nothing on the feet.

- 2) (32)(61)(1435)(as Adjective) Upcoming

Where, up is toward a higher position; toward a higher value, number or level. In other hand,

coming is happening soon. Indeed, upcoming is happening soon.

- 3) (1)(3)(335)(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 combined the word above have some meaning.

### 1.2.2 Compound words that have not related meaning

Bellow, also describe some meaning that have not related meaning with the earlier meaning.

- a. (7)(21)(807)(as adjective, adverb) offline.

Where off means away from a place or position, especially the present place, position or time. Although line is a long thin mark on the surface of something. After combined, The both syllable form an entirely new meaning does not support the meaning of the word before combined. Indeed, offline is (of a computer) not connected to or directly controlled by a central system, ornot connected to the internet.

- b. (68)(487)(1028)(as Adjective) rightwing

Based on dictionary, the meaning of right is correct. And the wing is the flat part of the body which 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 two words above combined, they are have new meaning that is Supporting the political right.

- c. (1)(18)(442)(as exclamation) goodnight

Goodnight, after combined have meaning as

expressing good wishes on parting at night or before going to bed. Even though, before combined, good have meaning as very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant or interesting. And night is the part of every 24-hour period when it is dark because there is very little light from the sun.

### 1.3 The Syntactical Function of The Closed Compound Words

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

1. (210)(374)(N+N) Fisherman

In this sentence, position of fisherman is as object. "A tourist walks past dead fish on Seminyak Beach in Kuta, Bali, on Tuesday. Millions of fish too small to be sold were thrown back into the sea by fisherman and washed ashore in Bali this week."

2. (107)(154)(N+N) Chairman

In this sentence, position of chairman is as Subject. "the chairman of deputy was sitting during the executive board meeting in Geneva."

3. (412)(785)(N+N) Newspaper

In this sentence, position of newspaper is as Subject. "Magazine and Newspapers are available on all flights."

4. (26)(371)(N+V) Fireworks

In this sentence, position of fireworks is as Object. "when I go to Korea, I find some attraction in the night festival, and one of all attraction I love the fireworks on the black sky."

5. (56)(623)(N+V) Household

In this sentence, the position of Household is as object. "autism researchers are looking at a broad range of potential environmental factors, including household products, medical treatments, diet, food supplements, and infections."

### 1.4 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 different between the form and the rule is the result after two words or syllable combined. The rule of compound words can make significant difference. That's because many words that are formed in break of 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 in this research.

#### 1.4.1 Adjective, Adverb

Adjective or adverb is the result of a combine of several forms of words. Among other are:

- 1). Adjective + Noun
- 2). Adverb + Noun
- 3). Noun + Adjective
- 4). Noun + Noun

Based on the rules that have been set before, adjective and noun will be produce noun. But in this research, adjective and noun that has combined will generate an adjective or adverb as a result. Adverb and noun combined will produce adjective or adverb. Noun and adjective will produce adjective or adverb and the last, if noun and noun combined will produce adjective or adverb too. This difference arise because these two forms merge together. If these two forms of writing are separated, then the result meaning will be different. It is called with open compound words. But, because the two forms are combined writing, it was called with a closed compound words.

As example :

- 1). (1)(3)(46) Barefoot -> Adjective + Noun = Adjective, Adverb
- 2). (4)(6)(275) Downhill -> Adverb + Noun = Adjective, adverb
- 3). (15)(5)(173) Clockwise -> Noun + Adjective = Adjective, Adverb
- 4). (18)(541)(1102) Secondhand -> Noun + Noun = Adjective, Adverb

#### 1.4.2 Adjective

Adjective or adverb is the result of a combined several forms of words. Among other are:

- 1) Adjective + Adjective
- 2) Adjective + Noun
- 3) Adverb + Noun
- 4) Adverb + Verb
- 5) Noun + Adjective

- 6) Noun + Adverb
- 7) Noun + Noun
- 8) Noun Verb
- 9) Preposition + Verb
- 10) Verb + Adjective
- 11) Verb + Noun
- 12) Verb + Verb

The second results of the research is as adjective. Many forms are combined can produce adjective as a result of the merger. The forms is adjective combined with adjective; noun, adverb combined with noun; verb, noun combined with adjective; adverb; noun, preposition combined with verb and the last verb combined with adjective; noun and verb.

For the form's preposition combines with verb also include in this type of break the rule that has been set before. The reason is because two words that consist of preposition and verb is placed in one word line. Because of that, this rule not same with the rule before, that is preposition must be meet with noun. But that rule just apply to open compound words. Because the writing both of word be written separately. Different with this compound, it breaks the rule caused preposition and verb be written in one line or combined. This rule just apply in a closed compound words.

For example :

- 1) (3)(4)(336) Evergreen -> Adj+Adj=Adj
- 2) (6)(10)(339) Everyday -> Adj+N=Adj
- 3) (19)(15)(641) indoor -> Adv+N=Adj
- 4) (36)(21)(867) Outspoken -> Adv+V=Adj
- 5) (42)(4)(165) Childfree -> N+Adj=Adj
- 6) (51)(1)(147) Careless -> N+Adv=Adj
- 7) (58)(234)(410) Foursquare -> N+N=Adj
- 8) (82)(40)(502) Handmade -> N+V=Adj
- 9) (98)(26)(1425) Understated -> Prep+V=Adj
- 10) (99)(8)(1395) Trustworthy -> V+Adj=Adj
- 11) (102)(31)(633) Humdrum -> V+N=Adj
- 12) (108)(8)(1154) Slipshod -> V+V=Adj

#### 1.4.3 Adverb

Adverb is a result of combined from adjective and noun, adjective and adverb, adjective and noun, adverb and noun, adverb and

preposition, noun and adverb, and the last is noun combined with noun. For the clearly understand let's see the example bellow :

1. (1)(3)(335) Elsewhere -> Adj+adj=Adv
2. (6)(5)(342) Everywhere -> Adj+Adv=Adv
3. (8)(82)(1178) Someplace -> Adj+N=Adv
4. (10)(4)(72) Beforehand -> Adv+N=Adv
5. (15)(2)(767) Moreover -> Adv+Prep=Adv
6. (16)(5)(804) Nowhere -> N+Adv=Adv
7. (20)(206)(372) Firsthand -> N+N=Adv

#### 1.4.4 Noun

Noun is a result of combined two words that consist of :

1. Adjective + Adjective = Noun
2. Adjective + Adverb = Noun
3. Adjective + Noun = Noun
4. Adverb + Noun = Noun
5. Adverb + Verb = Noun
6. Noun + Adjective = Noun
7. Noun + Adverb = Noun
8. Noun + Noun = Noun
9. Noun + Verb = Noun
10. Preposition + Verb = Noun
11. Verb + Adjective = Noun
12. Verb + Adverb = Noun
13. Verb + Noun = Noun
14. Verb + Verb = Noun

The result of this research, the form of noun which many found. There are 981 words of compound words on the basic data. Also can be concluded that some forms of the words that combine in a closed compound will produce as noun.

Beside, in this part also find violation the rule that has been set before. The rule is Verb combined with adjective. Basically, in the line of the sentence or based on a grammar ( consist of : Adjective, Noun + Verb + Complement ). Adjective usually put before verb. But, in this case verb put before adjective. The reason why this rule not same with the rule before because verb combined with adjective just apply on the closed compound. If they are open compound, so the real rule can be apply on that situation.

For example :

1	6	458	greenback
4	3	86	blackout
5	2	41	badlands
87	17	645	Inmate
105	5	826	Outbreak
127	8	255	Desktop
138	8	1239	Startup
148	6	8	Airport
757	11	251	daydream
847	28	1430	underwear
851	4	728	Lovesick
858	5	187	copyright
891	12	303	driveway
980	10	1386	touchdown

1.4.5 Pronoun

This result come from the form of adjective combined with noun, adverb with noun, and noun with noun. For example is :

- 1) (1)(1)(12) Anybody
- 2) (7)(57)(1179) Something
- 3) (11)(425)(803) Nothing

1.4.6 Verb

This result also comes from the combined between Adjective with noun, adverb with verb, noun with adjective, noun with noun, noun with verb, preposition with verb, and the last verb with verb.

For examples :

4	42	853	outnumber
18	27	1443	upload
21	6	200	counterbalance
23	77	107	brainstorm
37	3	108	brainwash
44	7	892	overcook
63	1	63	become

1.4.7 Mix

This is the last result of the research. This result is mix of the some of the rule that made of the research that find by the author. In this result be found some new rule. Between is :

- 1) Adjective combined with Noun -> Exclamation (ex: (1)(18)(442) 3)

- 2) Goodnight); conjunction (ex: (2)61)(823) otherwise).
- Adverb combined with noun -> Adverb, Noun (ex: (3)(32)(834) otherwise); adjective, adverb, preposition (ex: (4)(45)(859) outside).
- Adverb combined with preposition -> Conjunction ( ex: (5)(3)(1515)



- 
- whereas); adverb, conjunction (ex: (6)(4)(1516) whereby).
- 4) Noun combined with adjective -> Exclamation (ex: (8)(9)(352) farewell).
  - 5) Noun combined with noun -> Exclamation (ex: (9)(196)(358) fiddlesticks).
  - 6) Verb combined with adverb -> modal verb (ex: (10)(3)(144) cannot).

In conclusion. Based on the all result of the research above, closed compound words can create some new rules that sometimes break the rule that has been create. But, the result just apply only on the closed compound word. If there is any rules that find it, can regrouped in a open compound word or hyphenated compound words.

### **III CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Compound word processes are essential in the English language as it is possible to create new words according to certain patterns. This thesis describe four problems that limited of author. From a describe the form of the compound words, describe the deference meaning before and after combined, and the last describe 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 thesis consists of four main parts. The first part can be viewed as the form of compound words for the next part of the work. The aim of this part was to describe the form of the data or words that have in a compound words. In this part, explain about how are formed a compound words that can be a problem in this research. Indeed, based on the result on this research is a 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.

The second part can be viewed as the meaning of compound word before and after combined that can be describe. In this part will be explain how change the meaning that happened on compound word. Are there many

seems or different meaning of the two word combined. In fact, the result is some of compound words have same meaning from the basic word before combined and there have different meaning after combined.

The third part can be viewed as the syntactical function of compound word. In this part, can be explained how position about two word that combined in the sentence. Is there as a subject, as predicate, as object or as a complementary. In the result, syntactical function of the compound word in this research can find all of structure grammar in the sentences. In other hand, a compound word can use or can put on the sentences. Well, that is as subject, predicate or as object.

The last part can be viewed as the rule of the compound words. In this part explain about how the formation result of the rules caused by combined two word together into one word or one line. There will be found a few new rules are finding into break the basic rules. But, there also will find the rules still follow the basic rules. The rules doesn't follow the basic rule caused by combined some form into closed. Because of that therefore formed the differences that distinguish research based on compound words with other research

### **IV SUGGESTION**

In this part, this research would like to contribute some suggestions for the other researchers based on the research findings and discussion. Particularly those who have the same problem and interested in conducting research, it is suggested that this research can be a reference. Beside that, more interesting to discuss about the another compound words. That is open

compound words and hyphenated compound words. Maybe the next researcher will be find a new research that can make the research to be references. Hopefully, there will be any further research of how to complete this research and make this research more better and can use as a references for any further researcher.

Bibliography

- Adhalina, Nurul. (2011). The Different Language Style and Language Function Between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status in Facebook Webpage. A Thesis. Semarang, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University. (Unpublished)
- Bauer, Laurie. (1983). English Word Formation. British: Cambridge University Press.
- Benczes, Réka. (2006). Creative Compounding in English. Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins B.V.
- Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. (2006). Metoda Linguistik: Ancangan Metoda Penelitian dan kajian. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
- Gultomhans Blog's. (n.d.). Data Analysis Method. Retrieved March 8<sup>th</sup> 2015 from <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=id&u=https://gultomhans.wordpress.com/2013/01/08/metode-analisa-data/&prev=search>
- Hamawand, Zeki. (2011). Morphology in English : Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Joshi, Manik. (2014). Compound Words in English Vocabulary Building. License.
- Libben, Gary & Jarema, Gonia. (2006). The Representation and Processing of Compound Words. United States: Oxford University Press Inc., New York.
- Moyna, María Irene. (2011). Compound Words in Spanish : Theory and History. Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins B.V.
- Neuman, W. Lawrence. (1997). Social Research Methods : Qualitative and Quantitative Approach. United States of America: A Viacom Company. Pages: 60, 327.
- Qualitative Descriptive Research. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17<sup>th</sup> 2015 from <https://ahatter.wordpress.com/research-methods/qualitative-descriptive-research/>
- S. Aussems, S. Bruys, B. Goris, V. Lichtenberg, N. van Noord, R. Smetsers, and M. van Zaanen. 2013a. Automatically identifying compounds. In Book of abstracts of the 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of Computational Linguistics in the Netherlands, page 10, Enschede, University of Twente.
- S. Aussems, B. Goris, V. Lichtenberg, N. van Noord, R. Smetsers, and M. van Zaanen. 2013b. Unsupervised identification of compounds. In Proceedings of BENELEARN, Nijmegen, pages 18–25.
- Stat Trek. (n.d.). Data Collection Method. Retrieved March 8<sup>th</sup> 2015 from <http://stattrek.com/statistics/data-collection-methods.aspx>
- Sugiyono. (2012). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan : Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta. Page :15.
- Taylor, David. (1991). Compound Word Stress. ELT Journal Volume 45/1 January 1992: Oxford University Press 1991.
- The Handbook of Research for Educational Communications and Technology. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17<sup>th</sup> 2015 from <http://www.aect.org/edtech/ed1/41/41-01.html>
- Wilcox, W. B. (1996). Music cues from classroom singing for second language acquisition: Prosodic memory for pronunciation of target vocabulary by adult non-native English speakers. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Kansas, Wichita.
- The Jakarta Post, February 5 - 10, 2010. Twenty eight pages Vol. 27 No. 280.
- Arifin, Pungki. (2015). The Formation of the New Words in English Shortening and Compounding. A Thesis. Bayuwaangi, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Bakti Indonesia University. (unpublished)