

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the system of sounds or words that people use to communicate to each other (Oxford Dictionary). With language, we can express feeling to each other and knowing what their message. Communication is one feature of human relation. It means that people can communicate in their own way to express their thoughts and feeling to create the new words that have not been put in dictionaries before. The new words are added to the language's vocabulary.

Linguistics, as a subject that studies human languages, have described the language structure and rules and provided theory of how human beings use the language to communicate with others. Linguistics comes from Latin *lingua* that means "language", so it means that language is as object to be analyzed in this methods. One sub-subject of Linguistics that deals with word and word formation is Morphology. Basically, Morphology deals with the word structure and how the words are formed. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. (Rochelle Lieber:2009:14). Because of a rapid development of technology and science, there are many new terms that have been invented to express new ideas and concepts in the particular field. Many of them are formed by combining two or more existing words to create new meaning. The formation process is known as compounding.

Compounding is a words that are formed by combining roots, and the much smaller category of phrasal verb. Phrasal words itself is items that have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words (Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy:1988:59), for example: *football*, *blackboard*, *baseball*, *sunflower*, *teapot*, *sunglasses*, *backbone*, *footprints*, *keyboard*, *honeymoon*. Of these terms, the formation of compound nouns is familiar and predictable because the new concepts and ideas are normally expressed in the form of nouns. Many English words are formed from compounds. Compound words are combining of two or more word to create a new word. Generally, one of the words is the head of compound and the other its modifier. According to Bauer (1983:134) there are three differences between the head and modifier(s) of compounds. First, the compound represents a subtype of whatever the head represents. For instance, a *traffic-cop* is a kind of cop; a *teapot* is a kind of pot. That is, the head names the type, and the compound names subtype. These are called *headed compounds* (endocentric). Second, the compound names a subtype, but the type is not represented by either the head or the modifier in the compounds. For example, *deadhead*, *redhead*, and *pickpocket*. In this case of *deadhead*, *redhead*, and *pickpocket* this other word is *person*, so a *deadhead* is a person who is an enthusiastic fan of the band *The Grateful Dead*. These are called *headless compounds* (exocentric). Third, there are compounds in which both elements are heads; each contributes equally to the meaning of the whole and neither is subordinate to the other, for instance, *bitter-sweet*. Compounds like these can be paraphrased as both X and Y, e.g., “bitter and sweet.” Other examples include

teacher-researcher and *producer-director*. These can be called *coordinative compounds*.

One particular area of science that shows a great increase of the new terms is Economics. Economics is the study of the way limited resources are used to produce and distribute commodities that satisfy needs (Richard M.Lynch-Robert W. Williamson :1989: 03). Commonly, Economics is divided into 3 parts : Economy of Accounting, Economy of Management, and Economy of Business. So, there are many of technical terms which are particularly formed by compounding. For example the definition of *Legal Tender*, is as follows :

Legal Tender : “coins or notes which can be legally used to pay debt. Small denominations cannot be used to pay large debts” (Collin :2003:116)

The word *Legal Tender* is a combination of two words *Legal* + *Tender*. The word *Legal* (Adjective) is defined as “(1) connected with the law, (2) allowed or required by law” (Oxford Dictionary), and *tender* (noun) is listed with three meaning: “(1) a formal offer to supply goods or do work at a stated price, (2) a truck attached to a steam engine, carrying fuel and water, (3) a small boat, used for carrying people or goods between a larger boat and land” (Oxford Dictionary).

There has been a study of word formation and meaning of compound word by Jefry Aris Indarto (2014) about “*A Study of The Formation And Meaning of Compound Nouns In Computer Software Technical Terms*” focusing on headed and headless of word formation used as computer software

technical terms. The study focuses on the study word formation on names of software computer technical terms of two words that combined, and tried to identify on headed and headless compound categories. The result headed and headless compound categories, the analysis of the headed and headless compound software terms in noun and noun. For example the definition of *photoshop*, is as follows :

Photoshop : “Adobe software product for digital image editing and enhancement, photo retouching, and color management of graphic images. Photoshop includes such features as multiple undo, text editing with formatting control, and enhanced color management and controls. The program supports numerous Web and graphic file formats and runs on both the Windows and Powes Macintosh platforms” (Microsoft Computer Dictionary (fifthedition0: 2002:402).

The word *photoshop* is a combination of two words *photo* + *shop*. The word *photo* is the abbreviation of *photography* (noun), defined as “picture formed by means of chemical action of light or other radiation on sensitive films” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary: 1995: 868), and *shop* (noun) is listed with five meaning: “(1) place of retail sale of goods or services, (2) act of going shopping (did a big shop), (3) place for manufacture or repair (engineering-shop), (4) one’s profession etc, as subject of conversation (talk shop), (5) (colloq) institution, place of business,etc” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary: 1995: 1089).

There has been also a study of the headless compound nouns by Sinta Dewi Oktavia (2016) about “***A Study of Headless Compound Nouns Found In Dictionary of Architecture And Construction***” focusing on the word formation and the meaning of headless compound nouns. The writer analyze the word formation and the meaning of compound nouns. The writer takes from

architecture and construction dictionary. For example **Backup Rod**, a strip of plastic foam that is inserted into a joint to limit the penetration of sealant into the joint. This term composed from two word **backup** (n) and **rod** (n). **Backup** has a meaning; an overflow caused by stoppage, as in water or automobile traffic, **rod** has a meaning;a thin straight bar, especially of wood or metal.

There have been no studies that focus on headless compound nouns used in economy dictionary. Therefore, the focus of the study is word classes of compound noun and meaning in economy dictionary. The present study deals with compound nouns used in economy dictionary. In this study, the writer will focus on the formation of the compound nouns and the meaning.

In this study, the study writer focuses on the analysis of compound nouns taken from the economy dictionary. The study will analyze compound nouns in economy dictionary and the lexical meaning that are derived from the base words. The writer is interested in economy because economy has major impact of stability of the country and it is one of the field that affects the global market. So, it is very important to develop the vocabulary of English language in the economy terms.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the problem statements of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the morphological categories for bases used in the economy dictionary?

2. What are the lexical meanings of the bases of compound nouns used in economy dictionary?
3. What are the headless meaning of compound nouns used in economy dictionary?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of study are to analyze the basic word classes used in economy dictionary, to identify the lexical meaning of bases and the headless meanings of the compound nouns used in economy dictionary.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The finding of this study is expected to give new knowledge of technical terms in specific fields. Theoretically, this study will enrich our understanding and knowledge about technical terms in economy. Practically, this study will be useful for adding more vocabulary in specific areas such as economy.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the Study

This scope of this study is Morphology, especially compound words. But it is limited to headless compound nouns

1.6 Organization of the Study

This research is arranged into five chapters. Chapter I deals with an introduction, the background of the study, a statement of the problems, objectives

of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter II is about the review of related literatures, that include some theories of morphology and compound words.

Chapter III is related to the research method that contains research design, research instrument, source of the data, and data analysis.

Chapter IV is analysis and finding.

Chapter V is the last chapter that deals with the conclusion of the analysis and finding.