



COMPOUND WORDS IN THE TIME MAGAZINE (A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS)

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Kata Majemuk dalam Majalah Time (Analisis Morfologis)” dan bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi serta mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kata majemuk yang terdapat dalam majalah Time. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menganalisis data berdasarkan teori Carstairs-McCarthy yang membagi kata majemuk menjadi tiga jenis utama: kata benda, kata kerja, dan kata sifat majemuk. Data diambil dari 26 artikel dalam edisi Internasional 10 Februari 2025 majalah Time. Hasil analisis menemukan 262 kata majemuk, terdiri atas 182 kata benda majemuk, 3 kata kerja majemuk, 75 kata sifat majemuk, serta masing-masing 1 kata keterangan dan 1 kata ganti majemuk. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa kata benda majemuk paling dominan dalam teks jurnalistik, diikuti oleh kata sifat majemuk. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman lebih lanjut mengenai penggunaan kata majemuk dalam media berbahasa Inggris dan menjadi rujukan bagi kajian morfologi atau linguistik di bidang bahasa media.

Keywords: *Analisis Morfologi, Kata Majemuk, Pembentukan Kata, Majalah Time*

ABSTRACT

This study, entitled “Compound Words in Time Magazine (A Morphological Analysis),” aims to identify and classify the types of compound words found in Time magazine. A qualitative descriptive method is employed, and the data are analyzed using the theory of Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:59), which provides a framework for morphological analysis. The data consist of compound words taken from 26 articles in Time magazine. From the analysis, a total of 262 compound words are identified. These include 182 compound nouns, 3 compound verbs, 75 compound adjectives, 1 compound adverb, and 1 compound pronoun. The results indicate that compound nouns appear most frequently in journalistic writing, followed by compound adjectives. This study contributes to a better understanding of how compound words are used in journalistic texts and may serve as a reference for further morphological research or linguistic studies in media language.

Keywords: *Compound Words, Morphological Analysis, Word Formation, Time Magazine*

INTRODUCTION

Fromkin et al (2011:3) define linguistics as “the scientific study of the nature and structure of human language.” They describe it further as a discipline that investigates the rules governing the sounds, words, sentences, and meanings in human language. Linguistics encompasses the components of language that allow humans to communicate with complexity

and creativity. Meanwhile, Lyons (1981:1) states that “linguistics may be defined as the scientific study of language.” Linguistics is concerned with “describing and explaining the nature of language and the knowledge that speakers of a language have of their language.” According to Lyons, linguistics also deals with the underlying structures and patterns that make human language unique, systematic, and analyzable. Fasold (2006:10) state that, linguistics is the phenomenon of language and it is broad and diverse. There are some branches includes in this field and they are separated into two parts: micro and macro-linguistics, those are the scope of linguistics. These branches are interrelated and work together to create the complex systems of language. Macro-linguistics focus on the relationship between language and the other fields, such as, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophical-linguistics etc. Meanwhile, micro-linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studied more specific about a language such as, semantics, discourse, syntax, phonology, and morphology.

One significant branch of linguistics is morphology, which focuses on the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation. Morphology is “the study of the internal structure of words and of the systematic form-meaning correspondences between words” (Booij 2005:8). It is also defined as “the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed” (Haspelmath 2002:1). The study of morphology provides insights into word structure and highlights how linguistic innovation and evolution occur through word formation processes (Katamba 1993:19).

Word formation is the process of creating new words in a language through various morphological processes to emphasizing its role in vocabulary expansion (Bauer, 1983:11). On the other hand, Lieber (2009:2) describes word formation as the collection of morphological strategies used to form new lexical items, noting that these processes—like affixation and compounding—are rule-governed and productive in nature. Meanwhile, O’Grady et al. (1997:117–144) explain that word formation involves several main processes, such as adding prefixes or suffixes to a word (affixation), changing a word’s grammatical function without changing its form (conversion), creating a simpler word by removing what looks like an ending (backformation), and combining two or more words to form a new one (compounding). Each of these processes shows how language can change and grow to meet different communication needs.

One of the most prevalent mechanisms of word formation is compounding, the process of combining two or more words to create a new lexical unit. Compound is a complex lexeme composed of two or more base lexemes. In its simplest form, a compound consists of two lexemes that are joined together. These lexemes are referred to as compound members, and

together they form a single, more intricate meaning. Essentially, a compound is the result of combining individual lexemes to create a new, cohesive meaning (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010:137). According to Plag (2003:169), compounds are categorized into nominal, adjectival, verbal, and neoclassical types, each with unique formation rules and characteristics. Nominal compounds, like toothbrush, consist of nouns, while adjectival compounds, such as blue-green, involve adjectives. Verbal compounds, like sleepwalk, include verbs, and neoclassical compounds, such as bioengineering, are formed using elements from Latin or Greek.

In essence, a compound word is a combination of two or more words, each with its own meaning, which combine to form a new word with a distinct meaning. The word hearsay in English is a combination of hear and say, resulting in hearsay. For learners unfamiliar with the principles of compounding, hearsay might be interpreted literally as “to hear” and “to say.” However, according to compounding rules, hearsay actually means “rumor” or “gossip.” Similarly, well-to-do does not mean “healthy to do” but rather “wealthy” or “affluent,” as stated by Lotulung (1995:2–3). The writer finds compound words interesting because they combine two or more words to create something new, often with a deeper or more specific meaning.

This study focuses on articles from the February 10, 2025 edition of *TIME* Magazine, with a total of 26 articles in that issue. *TIME* Magazine is renowned for its high-quality journalism, covering a wide range of topics, including politics, science, culture, and social issues. Since its founding in 1923, the magazine has served as a trusted source for in-depth articles that provide insights into current events. The selected articles showcase a variety of topics, reflecting the magazine’s ability to address diverse issues with depth and relevance. This study explores the use of compound words within these articles, which are formed by combining two smaller words to create a new word with a specific meaning. Such words frequently appear in *TIME* Magazine's writing, highlighting the publication’s careful and creative use of language. The writer chose *TIME* Magazine as the object of this study because it is not just a well-known publication but also a rich source of creative and impactful language that reflects current global issues.

Understanding how words are formed is important, especially in today’s fast-changing world where media plays a big role in communication. Since *TIME* Magazine covers important global issues, looking at how it uses compound words can show how language adapts to modern communication needs. This study is urgent because people rely more on media for information, and knowing how words are formed can help improve language skills for better understanding and effective communication.

The writer found two previous studies that also explored the topic of compound words, although they used different theoretical frameworks. The first is a thesis written by Handayani (2020), entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel ‘With My Eyes Closed: The Coloring of Drowning’ by Jason Miranda.” This study used Matthews’s (1991) and Lieber’s (2009) theories to identify and classify 101 compound words into compound verbs, compound nouns, and compound adjectives, and further categorized them into endocentric and exocentric meanings. Although the theory differs, the focus on compound word analysis aligns closely with the current research.

The second is a journal article by Christianto (2020) titled “Compound Words in English.” This article employed theories from Bauer (2003), O’Grady and Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1966) to discuss types of compound words and their lexical categories. The research identified endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compounds, as well as compound nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Like the first study, this research differs in theory but shares the same linguistic focus on compound word classification.

While both studies mentioned above focus on the analysis of compound words, none have used the theory of Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) as applied in this study. Furthermore, none have analyzed compound words in the context of international news media such as *TIME* Magazine. Thus, this study aims to identify and classify the types of compound words used in the February 10, 2025 International Edition of *TIME* Magazine using Carstairs-McCarthy’s classification.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer choose qualitative descriptive as a method to analyze Compound Words in the articles from the February 10, 2025 edition of *TIME* Magazine. Creswell (2012: 236) describes the qualitative approach to case studies as one where the investigator focuses on one or more cases over time. This approach involves detailed, in-depth data collection that utilizes multiple sources of information. The goal is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cases being studied. This study was conducted in the following steps:

In this preparation stage, the writer undertake several initial steps, including downloading and purchasing *TIME* Magazine and reading the entire articles from the February 10, 2025 International edition of *TIME* Magazine. The writer also prepare a dictionary to support the research and start by reading and searching for books on theories and theses

related to the study. Additionally, the writer consult numerous research references to enhance the theoretical framework and ensure a strong foundation for the research.

In this stage, the writer takes several steps, starting with reading the entire contents of The Time Magazine, February 10, 2025 International Edition, titled "Donald Trump's Disruption Is Back." Next, the writer identifies every word in each article within the magazine that has been pre-determined for analysis. The articles are read repeatedly to achieve the best results. The writer also conducts observations to gather contextual information and insights. Furthermore, the writer notes every compound word found for further identification and checks each noted word in the dictionary to ensure its meaning and usage are accurate. Each piece of data is systematically sorted and collected as part of the research findings.

In analyzing the data, the writer follow several procedures such as identifying, classifying, and presenting the data. In presenting the data, the writer explicitly indicate which compound words be analyzed, along with the specific line in the article and the full sentence in which they appear, not just the compound words themselves. To find out the types of compound words, the writer use Carstairs-McCarthy (2002). In this study, the writer will use the theory from Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:59) to identify and analyze compound words. Carstairs-McCarthy divides compound words into three main categories: compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective.

Compound noun is a combination of two or more words that function as a unit and can be modified by other categories such as adjectives, nouns, and prepositions. Compound nouns can be formed through several formations, including: Noun + Noun: For example, "tooth" and "brush" become "toothbrush". Verb + Noun: For example, "swim" and "suit" becomes "swimsuit". Adjective + Noun: For example, "green" and "house" becomes "greenhouse". Preposition + Noun: For example, "under" and "water" becomes "underwater".

Compound verbs are also formed by several categories, and Carstairs-McCarthy explains that compound verb forms include: Verb + Verb: For example, "freeze" and "dry" become "freeze-dry". Noun + Verb: For example, "water" and "ski" becomes "waterski". Adjective + Verb: Like "white" and "wash" becomes "whitewash". Preposition + Verb: For example, "over" and "cook" becomes "overcook".

Compound adjectives are formed from several different patterns and are usually written with a hyphen. Carstairs-McCarthy notes that compound adjectives can be formed from: Noun + Adjective: For example, "full" and "length" become "full-length". Adjective + Adjective: For

example, “old” and “fashioned” becomes “old-fashioned”. Preposition + Adjective: Like “over” and “active” becomes “overactive”.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The writer identifies and classifies compound words found in the articles of the TIME magazine, international edition, February 10, 2025, based on the theory by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:59). Carstairs-McCarthy categorizes compound words into three main types: compound noun, compound verb, and compound adjective. Based on the study conducted, the writer has identified a total of 262 compound words in the selected articles from TIME magazine, international edition, February 10, 2025. These include 181 compound nouns, 3 compound verbs, 76 compound adjectives, 1 compound adverb and 1 compound pronoun.

Identificaton of Compound Words

A total of 262 compound words were identified across 26 articles in Time Magazine International Edition (February 10, 2025). In Article 1 ("TIME at Davos"), the compounds include Kickoff, Editor-in-chief, Keynote, and Roundtable. Article 2 ("The Price of Disaster") contains Wildfires, Policyholders, Homeowners, Fire season, Risk-modeling, Home-insurance, 8 Greenhouse-gas, Windstorm, Private-property, Nationwide, State-run, Hurricane tax, Long term, Magic wand, Assemblyman, Brush-heavy, Neighborhood, High-risk, Household, Moderate income, Marketplace. Article 3 ("Amid TikTok uncertainty, U.S. users flock to China's Red Note") includes Mainland, App Store, Woodworking, Override, Online. Article 4 ("Kate Middleton's cancer is in remission. What does that mean?") contains Mayo Clinic, pathway, milestone. Article 5 ("DIED David Lynch The most Lynchian of them all") includes Filmmakers, Black-and-white, Eraserhead, Game-changing, Underside, Small-town, Sun drenched, Birdsong, Birthday. Article 6 ("DIED Cecile Richards Lifelong activist") includes Parenthood, Lifelong, Sisterhood, Pro-Choice. Article 7 ("5 ways to master doing things alone") features Self-care, Self-exploration, Icebreaker, Mind-body, Brainstorm, Breath work, Low stakes, Mindset, Nerve-racking. Article 8 ("The problem with medical credit cards ") includes Clipboard, Hindsight, Toothbrush, Deferred-interest, Cardholders, Otherwise, Zero-interest, Lawsuit, Class-action. Article 9 ("No one wins this war ") includes Cease-fire, Long-term, Heart rate, Arab-Israeli, Two-decade-long, Israel-first, Bankrolled, Mini-hegemon, Mastermind. Article 10 ("What Was Lost in Gaza") includes WhatsApp, Three-story, Shopkeepers, Whenever, Well being, Hellhole, Food court. Article 11 ("Not until they're

home") includes hostage, forearm, and Godspeed. Article 12 ("The D.C. Brief") contains Framework, Breakthrough, Election-year, Incoming, Hard-fought, By-product, Stakeholders, Outgoing, Scoreboards. Article 13 ("Iran's shaky regime") includes Blackouts, Hard-line, Ongoing, Well-timed, All-out, Background. Article 14 ("THE DISRUPTER IN CHIEF IS BACK ") includes Last-minute, Big-name, Hard won, Norm-breaking, Long-broken, Record-high. Article 15 ("ACTING FAST") includes Half staff, Full-staff, So-called, Death-row, Landmark, Transgender, Biden-era. Article 16 ("Citizenship at Risk") includes Birthright citizenship, Immigrant-rights, Democratic-led, Fourteenth Amendment, Thereof. Article 17 ("AT THE 'APEX OF POWER'") includes Walnut-paneled, President-elect, Border-security, Ultra-wealthy, Far-flung, Decisionmaking, Checklist, Holdouts, Congressman, Infighting, Underboss, Longtime, Tit-for-tat, Right-wing, Pushback, Far-reaching. Article 18 ("Ukraine in the Balance") contains Countrymen, National Security Council, Success story, Presidential elections, Security guarantees, Military assistance, Watchdog, Lame-duck, Foreign affairs, Shadow fleet, State Department, Statesman. Article 19 ("The Myth That Broke America") includes Mythmaking, Hustle culture, Gig economy, Bootstrapping, White-knuckling, Low-wage, Folktale, Self-reliance, Self-actualization, Most 9 shoplifted, Headwinds, Faith-shredding. Article 20 ("The Roiled Opposition") includes PowerPoint, Weekend, Anybody, Shortcomings, Tried-and-true, Inroads, Headline, Meantime. Article 21 ("Against the Odds") includes Dining-room, Livestream, Public-health, Landmark, Deep-pocketed, Sports-betting, Problem-gambling, Microbet, Well-being, Public-school, Ham radio, Tobacco-company, Whistle-blower, Sports-gambling, Real-time, Credit-card, Intimate partner, No-sweat, Gambling-disorder, Jackpot, All-in, Home-team, Play-through, Risk-free, Republican-controlled, Clear-eyed. Article 22 ("IN THE LAND OF THE LOTUS EATERS") is rich with compounds such as Push-ups, wide-brimmed, blacked-out, poolside, headphones, threesome, skyward, sought-after, threadbare, sweat-stained, stomachache, careworn, nerve shredding, aftermath, white-knuckle, art-house, low-budget, blockbuster, screenwriting, half-hour, alongside, breakdown, upcoming, flash-forward, outside, life-size, entranceway, muscle-bound, ringside, dreadlocked, backpackers, first-aid, takeout, starstruck, onscreen, hip-hop, finance-titan, self-images, lifelong, backstories, trademark, undertones, firsthand, record-breaking, run-up, air conditioning, makeup, breakfast, bedroom, handheld, camplike. Article 23 ("No Place Like Home") includes Blackout, On-and-off, Globetrotting, Trap-oriented, Supermodel, Highest-paid, Upbeat, Blissed-out, Coastlines, Shout-outs, Countryside, Gender-based, Backlash, Statehood, White-dominated, Grandparents, Countrymen, Sold-out. Article

24 ("A new film confronts Brazil's dark past") includes Antidemocratic, Human-rights, Lifelong, Filmmakers, Far-right, Accountability, Boycott, Childhood, Stereotype, Democracy. Article 25 ("It's time for the Oscars to take horror seriously") includes Body-horror, Overdue, Awards-season, Christmas day, Highest-grossing, Overlooked, Mainstream, Box-office, Breakout, Out-of-the-box. Article 26 ("Dr. Vivek Murthy: The outgoing U.S. Surgeon General on his years as "the nation's doctor," the link between community and health, and how to care for one another") includes Surgeon General, Public-health, Home care.

Classification of Compound words

In this section, the writer classifies all compound words found in the articles from TIME magazine, international edition, February 10, 2025, using the theoretical framework from Carstairs McCarthy (2002:59). According to this framework, compound words are classified into three main types: compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. However, after the classification process, the writer found other types of compound words that were not included in the original theory, namely compound adverbs and compound pronouns. To clarify the research findings, a list of abbreviations is used: 'A' refers to the article number, and 'L' refers to the line number within the article. This notation aims to enhance understanding. For example, (A1/L3) denotes Article 1, Line 3. Given the large amount of data collected, this article highlights only representative examples that reflect the overall findings.

Compound Noun

1. Kickoff

"TIME marked the kickoff of the World Economic Forum's 55th annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland..."

(A1 / L1)

2. Editor-in-chief

"...TIME editor-in-chief Sam Jacobs interviews keynote speaker Dario Amodei.."

(A1 / L2)

3. Keynote

"...Sam Jacobs interviews keynote speaker Dario Amodei..."

(A1 / L2)

4. Roundtable

"TIME convened business and technology leaders for a Jan. 22 roundtable to discuss AI's potential..." (A1 / L9)

5. Wildfires

"...long before devastating wildfires burned through the area..." (A2 / L1)

Compound Verb

1. Override

"...that online community and culture override any privacy, data, or geopolitical concerns." (A3 / L22)

2. Bankrolled

"...an Israel-first Administration than Joe Biden's—which bankrolled Israel's Gaza offensive..." (A9 / L18)

3. Boycott

"Despite attempts by the Brazilian far right to boycott the film, it has become a national phenomenon." (A24 / L89)

Compound Adjective

1. High-risk

"...whose homes lie in high-risk areas." (A2 / L22)

2. Moderate-income

"...subsidize low- or moderate-income households buying insurance." (A2 / L30)

3. State-run

"...when Citizens, the state-run insurer of last resort..." (A2 / L23)

4. Brush-heavy

"...because of its location next to the brush-heavy Santa Monica Mountains..." (A2 / L2)

5. Black-and-white

"From his unnerving, hypnotic, black-and-white feature debut Eraserhead..." (A5 / L6)

Compound Adverb

Skyward

"Pumping arms skyward in a mini jig."

(A22 / L15)

Compound Pronoun

Anybody

"...I'm not sure why anybody would decide not to..."

(A20 / L8)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study identified a total of 262 compound words in TIME Magazine International Edition (February 10, 2025), from the issue titled Donald Trump: The Inauguration of the 47th President of the United States. These compounds consist of 182 compound nouns, 3 compound verbs, 75 compound adjectives, 1 compound adverb, and 1 compound pronoun. The findings of this research emphasize the richness and diversity of compound word usage in journalistic writing, particularly in a globally recognized publication like TIME Magazine. The presence of various compound types reflects the evolving nature of modern English and how compounding remains a vital process in word formation.

Through this study, it is hoped that it will provide valuable insights for readers, helping to foster a better understanding of the use of compound words in English, especially in international media. This research can support teaching and learning activities by improving language analysis skills and encouraging further studies on language use in different contexts. Additionally, the findings may help develop more effective learning materials and inspire future research to explore other aspects of language in media and culture. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

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