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COMPOUNDING IN GLAMOUR MAGAZINES

A THESIS



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In the name of God, the most gracious and merciful.

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The writer

ABSTRAK

Pembentukan kata majemuk (*compounding*) yang terdapat dalam *Glamour Magazines* edisi Juni – Oktober 2010 dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Tujuan penelitian ini ada dua, yakni: (1) menentukan jenis-jenis kata majemuk (*compounding*) yang terdapat dalam majalah *Glamour* dan (2) menentukan jenis *head element* yang sering digunakan dalam pembentukan kata majemuk dalam majalah *Glamour*.

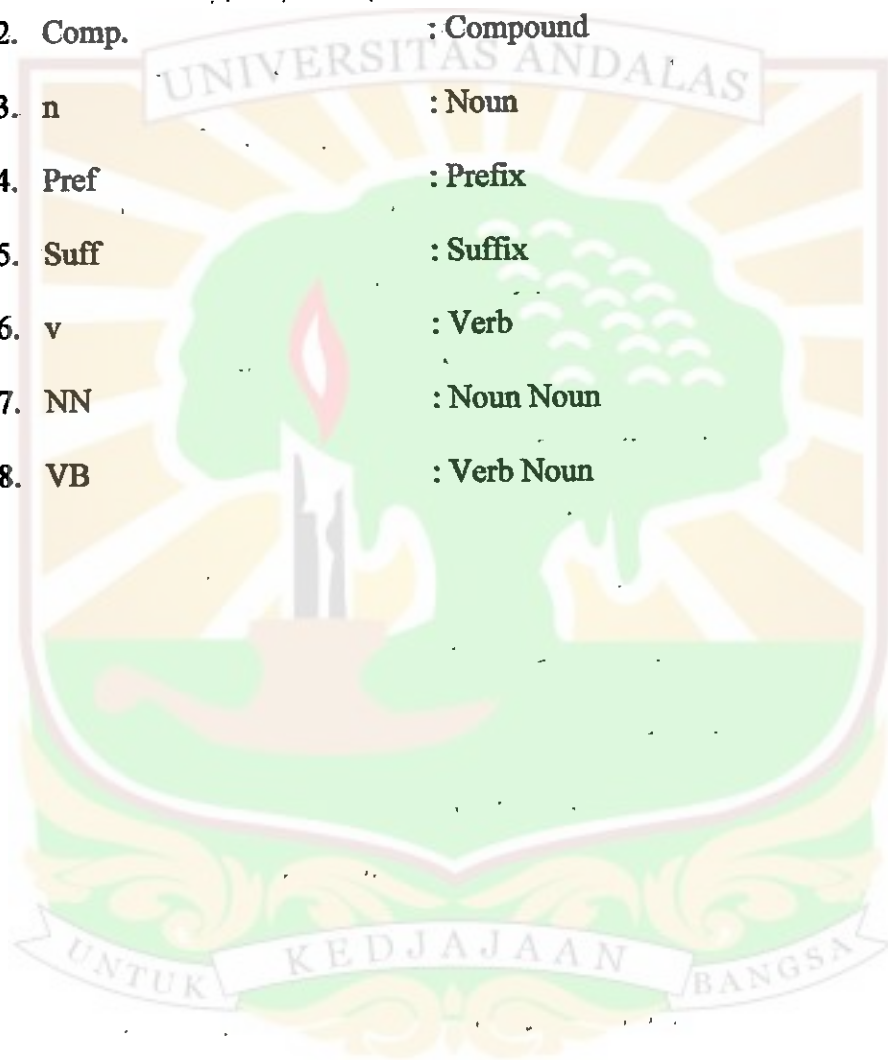
Dalam penelitian ini penulis mengumpulkan data melalui metode observasi (*observational method*) dengan teknik catat (*note-taking*). Data dianalisis dengan metode agih (*distributional method*). Teori Bauer (1983) digunakan sebagai teori utama yang didukung oleh teori-teori lain tentang jenis-jenis kata majemuk yang terdiri atas *endocentric compound*, *exocentric compound*, *appositional compound* dan *synthetic compound*. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan tiga jenis kata majemuk dalam majalah *Glamour* yaitu *endocentric compound*, *exocentric compound*, dan *synthetic compound*. Dari keseluruhan data yang dianalisis ditemukan bahwa *head element hair* adalah *head element* paling banyak digunakan sebagai *head element*. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa *head element hair* lebih produktif dibanding dengan *head element* lain yang digunakan dalam *Glamour Magazines*.



ABBREVIATIONS

1. Adj. : Adjective
2. Comp. : Compound
3. n : Noun
4. Pref : Prefix
5. Suff : Suffix
6. v : Verb
7. NN : Noun Noun
8. VB : Verb Noun



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

When the people talk about language they also talk about the process of creating words. In creating word, there are processes such as compounding that is combining two words into a single one which create new meaning. Compounding is the combination of two or more words to create a new meaning that is written together or separately. The process of compounding is categorized as word formation. Bauer (1983) stated that word formation is a traditional label and one which is useful but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a word. In particular, the term “word formation” is used when the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences. Word formation is a process which contributed to enrich the English words.

Word formation processes are a sub topic of morphology. According to Bauer (1983) morphology is a sub-branch of linguistic which deals with internal structure of word forms, the basic units of analysis recognized in morphology are morphemes. Morphology is also defined as a study of morpheme and their arrangements in forming words. The words are part of our linguistic knowledge, a component of our mental grammars.

In this research, the writer limits the data on the articles that finds in *Glamour Magazines* especially in beauty column on five editions which were

presented along June 2010 until October 2010. The writer prefers to choose this data because there are varieties of productivity of words than other columns such as *lipstick*. The term *lipstick* is categorized as compounding since the term *lipstick* is a simple joining of two word *lip (n)* and *stick (n)*. Since the writer is interested with compound word and factors above the writer does an analysis of the compound word in research paper entitle: Compounding in *Glamour Magazines*.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this research, the writer formulates the problems of this research on the following questions:

1. What are the types of compounding used in Glamour Magazines?
2. What are the dominant head elements used in characterizing the compound word in Glamour Magazines?

1.3 Objective of the Research

There are two purposes of this research.

1. To determine the types of compounding used in Glamour Magazines.
2. To show the dominant head elements used in characterizing the compound word in Glamour Magazines.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research is focused on investigating a morphological analysis of compounding. It is limited on the articles that finds in *Glamour Magazines*

especially in beauty column. The writer restricts the research on five editions which were presented along June 2010 until October 2010.

1.5 Method of the research

This research conducted by using three steps. The first is collecting the data, the second is analyzing the data, and the third is presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the data

In collecting data, the writer uses observational method. The writer collects all those of compounding and lists them by using note taking technique. The first step of collecting data procedures is the writer searches all the editions of *Glamour Magazines* which were presented along June and October 2010 in *Google* website. Then the writer decides to choose the all editions which is used compound word and downloads the magazines.

1.5.2 Analyzing the data

In this research, the writer applies distributional method (Sudaryanto, 1993). First, the writer retype the whole data which refer to compounding. The writer makes the schema to describe the form of compound word itself. For the next step, the writer identifies the kinds of compounding based on used theory.

1.5.3 Presenting the result of analysis

There are two methods in presenting the result of analysis that are formal and informal method. The writer uses the informal and formal method. Informal method is a way of presenting the finding by using a verbal statement (a natural language). While, Formal method is a way of presenting the finding by using signs and symbols. (Sudaryanto, 1993)

1.6 Source of the data

The data are taken from articles in *Glamour Magazines* especially in beauty coloumn. The writer restricts the research on five editions which were presented along June 2010 until October 2010 which contains of compounding. Each edition has seven or more articles but the data are not always found in each article. Therefore, the writer gets 59 articles from five editions.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In doing this research the writer review some researches which are related to the analysis of compounding. In fact, there are many researches who already conducted on word formation processes especially in compounding.

The first research was done by Guevara and Scalise (2008) in their work entitled *Searching for Universals in Compounding*. This paper observed a preliminary cross-linguistic overview of the basic features of compounding. They described a basic conceptual framework of four important points for the study of compounding from a typological point of view including the definition and classification of compounds, the position of the head constituent and the definition of compound type. The data were taken from existing works, dictionaries and grammars in the Morbo/Comp project. Morbo/Comp is a database of compounds covering the six macro-areas proposed by Dryer (1992). Those are Africa, Eurasia, South East Asia and Oceania, Australia-New Guinea, North America, and South America. In this work they used Chomsky's (2005) framework. The method of their research are divided the database into genetically related group. The analysis involves selecting the set of characteristic features of compounding that will be taken into consideration. Then, they calculated the incidence of the different values that each feature. Then, they derived the incidence for the whole sample as the mean incidence attested for the group. The last they compared the

value for each feature in each group. The final aim is applying semi-automatic statistic analysis to the database and extrapolating the typological distribution of the included languages directly from the data. In finding, the root of compounding parameter is referred to right-headed compounding because this compound has other very productive compound types. The relative productivity of compounding as a morphological process is inescapably gradual. Furthermore, right-headed compound is also the head as locus inflectionis.

The next research was done by Wang and Hodges (2005) entitled "*Document Clustering Using Compound Words*". In this work, they investigated the use of compound words provided by WordNet as features for document clustering algorithms. The data were taken from WordNet. WordNet is a widely used lexical database for English that provides the sense information of words. WordNet is organized as a semantic network. The whole corpus consists of four lexical databases for nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. To analyze the data they used the vector space model. The vector space model was used a method for document representation in information retrieval. Then, the method that they used the HAC method because this method used for small data set.

As the result, they found that compound words improve the accuracy of clustering because a compound word can provide more detailed information than a single word. What they found is that when the distance between two documents clusters is short and using single word cannot distinguish them, then compound words will be helpful. If the distance is long, using compound words will result in dissimilarity between documents within the same cluster. The compound words

are used as a complementary of single words. If a compound word is found in two documents it will make them more similar. If two documents share a part of a compound word when using a combined feature set, they can still have some similarity. If only the compound words are used, they will have no similarity. This is the reason why using compound words and single words together is better than using one of them alone.

From two researches above it can be seen that both of them are discussed about same topic, that is about compound word but they differ in term of finding. Scalise found right-headed compound as the root compounding parameter and the had as locus inflectionis, meanwhile Hodges's result is compound words improve the accuracy of clustering because a compound word can provide more detailed information than a single word.

The last research was done by Linden and Pirinen (2008) in their research entitled "*Weighted Finite-State Morphological Analysis of Finnish Inflection and Compounding*". This research explored the ambiguity in the morphological segmentation of compounds which made finite state transducer methods between Finnish compounding and inflectional system. The data were taken from the open source software called HFST-LEXC with a similar interface as the Xerox lexc tool. The HFST-LEXC tool included preliminary support for weights on the lexical entries. In this research they used of probabilistic framework as part of the building process of lexc-style morpheme sub-lexicons creating weighted lexical transducers proposed by Karlsson (1992) and Schiller (2005). The method that they used was weighting compound complexity method. The finding of their

research is weighting compound dividing the word forms into two categories: compound non-final and compound final forms that allowing us to give weights to each form or compound part as needed.

The relation between Hodges and Scalise and Pirinen researches are discussed about same topic but different results meanwhile Pirinen also has different result from other two researches that compound dividing the word forms into two categories: compound non-final and compound final forms.

The three researches above have discussed about the same topic that is word formation processes especially compounding. It is became the similarity between those three researches and this present research. However, this entirely different from the previous ones because this research is analyzed and investigated compounding in *Glamour magazines*. Analysis of compounding in Glamour Magazines has never been observed before, especially in beauty column.

2.2 Definition of key terms

The key terms are:

Word formation is a traditional label and one which is useful but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a word. In particular, the use of the term “word formation” is of value when the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences (Bauer, 1983).

Compounding is the combination of two or more words to create a new meaning, sometime that compound word written together and sometime separately (Bauer, 1983).

Morpheme is a minimal stretch of language which has a meaning. A morpheme can be a single syllable or several syllables. (Kaplan, 1989)

Root is the basic single of morpheme forms to which affixes can be attached and most of roots are free morpheme but not at all. (Kaplan, 1989)

Stem is part of word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes. Base is any unit at all to which affixes of any kind can be added. (Katamba, 1993)

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the writer used theory proposed by Bauer (1983) and supported by Spencer (1991), Katamba (1993), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), and Plag (2003).

2.3.1 Bauer's (1983) Word Formation Processes

Compounding is words formed by combining roots. The vast majority of compounds in English are nouns (Bauer, 1983). Baur divided some compound nouns into four groups according to semantic criteria, they are: endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds, appositional compounds, and copulative compounds.

2.3.1.1 Compound Noun

a). *noun + noun*

This part is the largest sub grouping of compounds because the majority of compounds are endocentric compound. *Endocentric compound* is a process of denoting a sub-class of the items denoted by one of their elements (root element) such as *beehive* (kind of hive) and *sea-bird* (kind of bird). The second is *exocentric compound*, exocentric compound contrast with endocentric compound. In this term, exocentric compound denotes something which is not a sub-class of either of the elements in the compound. Exocentric compound is also called as kind of compound as headless compound, for examples: *Skinhead* (*it is not a type of head*), *Egg head* (*it is neither an egg nor a head*), The third is *Appositional compound*. Appositional compound is a compound which is a hyponym of either element. The meaning of which can be characterized 'A as well as B'. Examples: *Maidservant* (*hyponym both maid and servant*), *Player coach* (*someone who is a player as well as a coach*). The last one is *Copulative compound*. Copulative compound is compound which denotes as entity made up of the two elements mentioned in the compound together such as *Blue-white-red* (*French flag*), *Table-chair* (*a kind of furniture*).

b). *verb + noun*

In this part, there are two patterns on functional criteria. The first one is where the noun is the direct object of the verb. These compounds are all exocentric compound such as *kill-joy* means *the people who like annoying and bothering pleasure of someone*. The second pattern is where the noun is not the

direct object of the verb. These compounds are all endocentric compounds for example *dangle-dolly*, *crash pad*, and *jump jet*. In this part there is just two types of compound, they are endocentric and exocentric compound.

c). *adjective + noun*

The criterias of this compound noun is taken as distinguishing between the two here is *stress*: the center of stress on the adjective, when the collocation is spoken non-contrastively in isolation, indicates a *compound*: the center of stress on the noun indicates a *noun phrase*, for example, *deep structure*. Adjective + noun phrase are frequently turned into compounds by a change in stress. Some recently coined compounds are *fast-food*, *hard-stuff*, and *software*.

d). *verb + particle*

The majority of words of this form are nominalizations of phrasal verbs and it is arguable that these are not strictly compounds at all for example is *throughput*. There are however a number of such formation which are not derived from phrasal verbs although they may be coined by analogy with phrasal verbs.

2.3.1.2 Compound Verb

a). *verb + verb*

There are some sequences of two verbs in English such as *make do* and *dare say* which are apparently felt by some speakers to be compound verbs but it is not clear whether they are best treated as single lexemes or as sequences of two. This type is exceedingly rare.

b). noun + verb

The vast majority of this group arises from back-formation. There is plenty of this type of verb being coined in current English for examples *block-bust*, *carbon-date*, and *colour-code*.

c). adjective + verb

The vast majority of this group also arises from back-formation. It is a relatively productive way of forming compound verbs such as *double-book*, *free-associate* and *soft-land*

2.3.1.3 Compound Adjectives

a). adjective + adjective

This type can be divided into two semantic groups. They are appositional compound and endocentric compound. The examples of appositional compound are *bitter-sweet* and *deaf-mute*. These appositional compounds are rare and adjective + adjective compound are usually endocentric. Semantically, these compounds are a number of ways for examples *double-helical* and *open-ended*

b). noun + adjective

This group is the most frequent type of compound adjective and there are a number of distinguishable semantic sub-types for examples *read-able*, *card-carrying* and *lead-free*

Bauer's theory of compound process is supported by theories proposed by Spencer (1991), Katamba (1993), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), and Plag (2003). Katamba argued that to differentiate between compound and phrase can be seen in

orthography point of view. Some very well established compounds are written as one word, with or without a hyphen, e.g. *breakfast* and *ice-cream*. However, many other compounds are not conventionally identified as such by the orthography. There is a considerable degree of inconsistency in the orthographic representation of compounds. Clearly, conventions are a poor guide to compounding. It has been suggested that phonology is a more reliable indicator (Katamba, 1993)

According to Bloomfield (1935) one word accent dominates the rest in a compound, but not in a comparable syntactic phrase. It can be seen in the examples capital letter represent main stress in a word and lower case letters represent secondary stress like *icecream* with main stress on *ICE* and reduced stress on *cream* is a compound but *ice cream* with equal stress on the two words is a syntactic phrase. Furthermore, if the construction of two words written by connecting structure (without space) it considered as compound but if the construction written by space it considered as phrase. *Right-headed compounds* (the majority of compounds in English) and *left-headed compounds* (the famous *attorney general* cases) are *endocentric compound* ("center inside"). However since the data is English it will be used only right-headed compounds.

In such compounds the head element (normally) appears as the right-hand most constituent of word. There are two kinds of compounds besides Right-head and left-headed compounds, namely headed and headless compounds. Headed compounds are normally classified by using two criteria, that is, they have a head (normally noun as a head), and the head appears at the left or at the right of the compound. These criteria show that head compounds have their semantic head

inside the compound which is the reason why these compounds are called endocentric compounds. Next are headless compounds. If the words are not NN compounds or contain besides noun as first element (it can be adjective or verb). Unlike Katamba (1993), Mc-carthy (2002) said that the difference between compounds and phrases is valid, it can be seen in a green house with its literal meaning and a green house meaning a glass structure (not usually green in colour) where delicate plants are reared. There is a difference in sound corresponding to the difference in meaning, in the first expression the stress is on house, while the second the main stress is on green. This pattern of semantic contrast between expressions stressed in different places is quite common, as in the following examples: hair net (net made of hair) and hairnet (net for covering hair). Then, hair net is phrases, because it is characteristic of phrases in English to be stressed on the last word, unless some contrast is being stated or implied.

Plag (2003) said that if the right-hand member of compound is a relational noun, the left-hand member of the compound will normally be interpreted as a noun argument of the relational noun. This process, by which some entity in the neighbourhood of a head word is assigned the status of the head word's argument is called *argument-linking*. Argument linking is important for compounds whose right-hands member is a noun that is derived from a verb, and whose left-hand member serves as an argument of the verb, such compound is called *synthetic compound* (Plag, 2003: 191) for example: *bookseller*. In this case, it would be dealing with compounding inside derivation, in the second with derivation inside

CHAPTER 3

COMPOUNDING IN *GLAMOUR MAGAZINES*

In this chapter the writer analyzes the data which refers to the research about compounding. In this analysis, the writer identifies the analysis of each datum to answer the research questions. These research questions guide the writer to identify the type of compound and to analyze the dominant head elements that used in *Glamour Magazines*. The writer makes the analysis by using Bauer (1983) theory and supported by Spencer (1991), Katamba (1993), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), and Plag (2003) as mentioned in the previous chapter.

Datum 1: The root *lip*

a. Lipstick

.....*she pulled off electric orange lipstick like no one's business. (July 20, 2010)*

Lipstick is a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that produces colour and texture to the lip. There are varieties of lipstick such as lip gloss and lip balm. Lipstick as one of makeup tools is typically used by all women in the world.

Lipstick consists of two elements that are element *lip* (n) and element *stick* (n). This compound is written become one word. A process of mixing *lip* and *stick* create a new word became *lipstick*. Lipstick is categorized as exocentric compound (Bauer, 1983) because there is no element that has functions as

semantic head which is modified by modifier. The compounding process is described as follow:

$Lip (n) + stick (n) \rightarrow lipstick (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word lipstick are $[n]+[n]\rightarrow[n]$. The term lipstick is included to exocentric compound because there is no head and modifier. It is also called as headless compound (Katamba, 1993)

b. Lip gloss

Even when you don't have an ounce of blush or lip gloss..... (July 30, 2010)

Lip gloss is a product that used primarily to give lips a mildly glossy lustre and sometimes subtle colour. It is distributed as a liquid or a soft solid. It can be completely clear translucent or various shades of opacity including frosted glittered, glassy, and metallic finishes.

The word *Lip gloss* is arranged by simply joining of two elements *lip* and *gloss*. The first element *lip (n)* and the second element *gloss (n)*. In conclusion, the combination between *lip (n) + gloss (n)* is *lip gloss (n)*. Thus, this compound is named as compound noun. It can be seen in the illustration below:

$Lip (n) + gloss (n) \rightarrow lip gloss (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on the illustration above, the formula of that compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *Lip gloss* is also called as exocentric compound. It is since there is no element that has function as semantic head which is modified by modifier.

c. Lip balm

Bare or a touch of lip balm..... (August 26, 2010)

Lip balm is a waxy substance that applied to the lips of the mouth to relieve chapped or dry lips. The primary purpose of lip balm is to provide an occlusive layer on the lip surface to seal moisture in lips and protect them from external exposure.

Lip balm consists of joining of two words namely *lip (n)* and *balm (n)*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *lip (n)* + *balm (n)*. In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *lip (n)* and *balm (n)*. It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Lip (n) + balm (n) \rightarrow lip\ balm (n) \longleftarrow \longrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on illustrated above, the formula of that compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *Lip balm* is called exocentric compound. It also called headless compounds (Katamba, 1993) because there is no element as a head and modifier.

From three data above the terms *lipstick*, *lip gloss* and *lip balm* are included to exocentric compound. There is no element that has function as the semantic head of compound which is modified by the non-head element. Thus, the word does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'. As we know that *Lipstick* $\{[lip]n + [stick]n\}$ is neither 'a kind of lip' nor 'a kind of stick' but rather 'a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that applies colour and texture to the lips'. The noun *lip gloss* can be analyzed as $\{[lip]n + [gloss]n\}$. Nevertheless, a *lip gloss* is neither 'a kind of lip' nor 'a kind of gloss' but rather 'a product used primarily to give lips a mildly glossy and sometimes

subtle colour'. The noun *lip balm* is consists of {[lip] n + [balm] n}. Thus, *lip balm* is neither 'a kind of lip' nor 'a kind of balm' but rather 'a waxy substance applied topically to the lips of the mouth to relieve chapped or dry lips. The exocentric compound *lipstick*, *lip gloss* and *lip balm* are produced by the phrase structure rule NN compounds which also produce the endocentric compound such as *football* which have meaning 'a kind of ball'. However, a special rule of semantic interpretation applies to *lipstick* to yield the meaning 'a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that applies colour and texture to the lips', to *lip gloss* to yield the meaning 'a kind of lipstick used primarily to give lips a mildly glossy and sometimes subtle colour' and to *lip balm* to yield meaning 'a kind of lipstick applied topically to the lips of the mouth to relieve chapped or dry lips'. The semantic interpretation here is vague or unpredictable without support of context and general knowledge in finding the meaning of *lipstick*, *lip gloss* and *lip balm*.

Datum 2: The root *hair*

a. Hairdryer

.....with dishing out the dough to spend like my FHI hairdryer. (July 29, 2010)

Hairdryer is an electromechanical device designed to blow cool or hot air over wet or damp hair, in order to accelerate the evaporation of water particles and dry the hair. *Hairdryer* allow controlling the shape and style of hair, by

accelerating and controlling the formation of temporary hydrogen bonds inside each strand.

The term of “*hairdryer*” is simply joining of two morphemes *hair* and *dryer*. In specific, *hairdryer* is compound noun because combination between *hair* (n) + *dryer* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Hair (n) + *dryer* (n) → *hairdryer* (n) ← → [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *hairdryer* categorized as compound noun whose right-hand member is a noun that is derived from a verb and whose left-hand member serves as an argument of the verb. This compound is referred to as *synthetic compound* or *secondary compound* and also *endocentric compound*. Synthetic compound is a lexical process (essentially lexical or essentially syntactic) (Spencer, 1991). In principle, there are two possibilities to analyze synthetic compounds structurally (Plag, 2003). Firstly, either the suffix is attached to a compound consisting of the two words, or the suffix is attached to the right-hand word and the derived word then forms as a compound together with the none-head. In this case, it would be dealing with compounding inside derivation, in the second with derivation inside compounding. There are two possibilities:

- a. [(hair+dry) -er]
- b. [hair (dry-er)]

If it considered as **hairdry* (noun-verb compound), it is not possible formations because it not mention as compounding . After all, a *hairdryer* is a *dryer for hair*, which means that the derivative *dryer* inherits an empty argument

slot from the verb dry, and this argument slot can be filled either by an *of*-phrase (*a dryer of hair*).

b. Hairstyle

.....*Hairstyle I'm itching to steal from her.* (July 29, 2010)

Hairstyle means a way of arranging or cutting. The fashioning of hair can be considered as an aspect of personal grooming, fashion, and cosmetics, although practical, cultural, and popular considerations also influence some hairstyles.

The word *hairstyle* is joining of two morphemes *hair* and *style*. In specific is compound noun because combination between *hair* (n) + *style* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Hair (n) + style (n) \rightarrow hairstyle (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on illustration above, the formula of that compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *hairstyle* is called endocentric compound. Endocentric compound is contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element (normally) appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *hairstyle* is semantically predictable. *Hairstyle* is kind of style

c. Hairstylists

..... *with hairstylists during the fall 2010....* (August 8, 2010)

Hairstylists are a person who styling of head hair.

The term “*hairstylists*” is combination of two morphemes *hair* and *stylists*. *Hairstylists* are included to compound noun because this compound consists of *hair* (n) and *stylists* (n). It can be seen in illustration below:

$$\text{Hair (n) + stylists (n) } \rightarrow \text{hairstylists (n)} \longleftarrow \longrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$$

From the illustration above, it can be seen that the pattern of compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term “*hairstylists*” is endocentric compound. It contains element that functions head of compound modified by modifier. Thus, semantically it means ‘Y is a kind of X’ or *hairstylists* is a kind of *stylists*. The term *hairstylists* are semantically predictable.

d. Hairspray

The most ionic hairspray of all history..... (July 23, 2010)

Hairspray is a substance sprayed onto the hair to hold it in a particular style.

The word “*hairspray*” is arranged by simply joining two morphemes *hair* (n) and *spray* (n). In specific, it is compound noun because combination between *hair* (n) + *spray* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$$\text{Hair (n) + spray (n) } \rightarrow \text{hairspray (n)} \longleftarrow \longrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$$

Based on illustration above, the formula of that compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *hairspray* is called endocentric compound by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has

Hair colour is the pigmentation of hair follicles due to two types of melanin, eumelanin and pheomelanin. Generally, if pigmentation has more melanin the colour of the hair colour of become darker, if less melanin is present, the hair is lighter.

Hair colour is joining of two word *hair* and *colour*. *Hair colour* is namely combining of two different words *hair* (n) and *colour* (n) become *hair colour* (n). In specific, it is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Hair (n) + *colour* (n) → *hair colour* (n) ←→ [n] + [n] → [n]

From the illustration above, it can be seen that the formula of compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term hair colour is a headed compound and also called as endocentric compound. It contains of elements that function as head of compound which modified by modifier. Semantically, it means 'Y is a kind of X' or *hair colour* is a kind of colour.

g. Hairnet

.....a red *hairnet* thingy that matches her hair. (September 27, 2010)

Hairnet is a small, often elasticized and fine net worn over long hair to hold it in place. It is often worn by food service workers to prevent hair from contaminating the food.

The word "*hairnet*" is combination between *hair* (n) and *net* (n) into compound *hairnet* (n). The formula is [n] + [n] → [n]. The compound *hairnet*

includes to compound noun because that compound consists of two noun elements. It's clearly drawn in the illustration below;

Hair (n) + net (n) → hairnet (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

From the schema above, it is clearly that 'hairnet' is compounding and includes into compound noun because the formula of that compounding is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term "hairnet" is called endocentric compound. It occurs by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand in most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *hairnet* means a small, often elasticized, and fine net which is worn over long hair to hold it in place. Semantically, this term is predictable.

h. Hairline

.....the bottom of her hairline on either side. (August 2, 2010)

Hairline is the place on a person's forehead where their hair starts growing or edge of the hair above the forehead.

The word "hairline" is simply joining of two words those are hair and line. The term "hairline" is arranged by compound noun which consists of word *hair* (n) and *line* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class. The formula of this compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Hair (n) + line (n) → hairline (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

Based on the schema above, it can be concluded that the form of compound word *hairline* is $[n]+[n]\rightarrow[n]$. The term *hairline* is included into endocentric compound. It is used since there is element that functions as a head of compound (line) modifier by first word or other word 'X is a kind of Y' or clearly means 'kind of line'. Semantically, this term is predictable

i. Hairbrush

.....love pulling out wads of hair from my *hairbrush*. (October 15, 2010)

Hairbrush is a brush for making the hair tidy or smooth.

The word *hairbrush* is joining of two morphemes, *hair* and *brush*. In specific, it is categorized as compound noun because of the combination between *hair* (n) + *brush* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Hair (n) + brush (n) \rightarrow hairbrush (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

The term *hairbrush* is called endocentric compound. It is used by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand of most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *hairbrush* means a kind of brush semantically, this term is predictable.

j. Hairpin

.....only takes a couple of *hairpin* and a moment.... (August 8, 2010)

Hairpin is a small thin piece of wire that is folded in the middle, used by women for holding their hair in place.

The word *hairpin* is joining of two words, *hair* and *pin*. *Hairpin* is namely combining of two different words, *hair* (n) and *pin* (n) become *hairpin* (n). In specific, it is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Hair (n) + *pin* (n) → *hairpin* (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *hairpin* is called as endocentric compound. It occurs since there is element that functions as a head of compound (*pin*) modifier by first word or other word 'X is a kind of Y' or clearly, the term *hairpin* means a kind of pin semantically, this term is predictable.

The term *hairdryer* is synthetic compounds. It is called as synthetic compound since there are terms those are relational nouns and verbs have empty slots in their semantics representations. Meanwhile, the terms *hairstyle*, *hairstylists*, *hairspray*, *haircut*, *hair color*, *hairnet*, *hairline*, *hairbrush*, and *hairpin* are endocentric compound where considers Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. Those terms mean a kind of something. The term *hairstyle*, *hairstylists*, *hairspray*, *haircut*, *hair color*, *hairnet*, *hairline*, *hairbrush*, and *hairpin* are semantically predictable.

Datum 3: The root eye

a. Eyebrow

.....*under her eyebrow on top with a little shading...* (August 2, 2010)

The *eyebrow* is an area of thick, delicate hairs above the eye that follows the shape of the lower margin of the brow ridges of some mammals. Their main function is to protect the eye, but they are also important for human communication and facial expression. It is familiar among people, women in particular to modify their eyebrows by means of hair addition, removal, make up, or piercings.

The word *eyebrow* is joining of two word *eye* and *brow*. Eyebrow is namely combining of two different words *eye* (n) and *brow* (n) become *eyebrow* (n). In specific, it is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Eye (n) + brow (n) → eyebrow (n) ←→ [n] + [n] → [n]

From the illustration above, it can be seen that the formula of compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term *eyebrow* can be categorized into endocentric compound. It occurs by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *eyebrow* means a kind of brow. Semantically, this term is predictable,

b. Eye shadow

.....and choose between single eye shadows or quads... (July 29, 2010)

Eye shadow is a kind of cosmetic that is applied on the eyelids and under the eyebrows. It is commonly used to make the wearer's eyes stand out or look more attractive.

Eye shadow consist of two elements namely *eye* (n) and element *shadow* (n). *Eye shadow* is namely combining of two different words *eye* (n) and *shadow* (n) become *eye shadow* (n). In specific, it is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [n] → [n]. The process of compounding is described as follow:

Eye (n) + *shadow* (n) → *eye shadow* (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word *eye shadow* is [n]+[n]→[n]. The term *eye shadow* is included to exocentric compound since because by considering headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also semantically unpredictable. Furthermore, the term *eye shadow* does not has the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'.

c. Eyeliner

.....here that it can be worn as eyeliner. (July 29, 2010)

Eyeliner is a cosmetic used to define the eyes. It is applied around the contours of the eye to create a variety of aesthetic illusions,

Eyeliners consists of two words namely *eye* (n) and *liner* (n). This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *eye* (n) + *liner* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye* (n) and *liner* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Eye (n) + *liner* (n) → *eyeliner* (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

This compound is referred to as *synthetic compound* or *secondary compound* and also endocentric compound. Synthetic compound is a lexical process (essentially lexical or essentially syntactic) (Spencer, 1991). In principle, there are two possibilities to analyze synthetic compounds structurally (Plag, 2003). Firstly, either the suffix is attached to a compound consisting of the two words or the suffix is attached to the right-hand word and the derived word then forms a compound together with the none-head. In this case, it would be dealing with compounding inside derivation, and with derivation inside compounding. There are two possibilities:

- c. [(eye+line)–er]
- d. [eye(line-er)]

If it considered as **eye line* (noun-noun compound), it is not possible formations. After all, *eyeliner* is a liner of eye, which means that the derivative *liner* inherits an empty argument which slots from the noun *line*, and this slot argument can be filled either by an *of*-phrase (*a liner of eye*),

d. Eyeglasses

.....*eyeglasses and instantly feels more polished.* (July, 30 2010)

Eyeglasses are a lens for one eye used to help you see more clearly with that eye.

The term of “*eyeglasses*” is arranged by simply joining of two words, *eye* and *glasses*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *eye(n)* + *glasses(n)*. In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye(n)* and *glasses(n)*

$Eye (n) + glasses (n) \rightarrow eyeglasses (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

The term *eyeglasses* here is called endocentric compound. It occurs by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand in most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *eyeglasses* indicates a kind of glasses. Semantically, this term is predictable.

e. Eyelashes

.....*set of false eyelashes at a spike TV... (October 18, 2010)*

Eyelashes are the hairs growing on the edge of eyelids.

The term of “*eyelashes*” is also arranged by simply joining two words, *eye* and *lashes*. This term constructed by compound noun, combination between *eye (n)* + *lashes (n)*. In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye (n)* and *lashes (n)*. It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Eye (n) +lashes (n) \rightarrow eyelashes (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

The term *eyelashes* is also called exocentric compound. It is used by considering headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element. As stated by Katamba (1993) that exocentric compound is a headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as semantic head which is modified by the non-head element.

The terms *eyebrow* and *eyeglasses* are endocentric compounds where it is used by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR). It contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. Those terms mean a kind of something. The term *eyebrow and eyeglasses* are semantically predictable. The term *eyeshadow* and *eyelashes* are exocentric compound because there is no element that functions as the semantic head of compound which is modified by the non-head element. Therefore, the word does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'. As we know that *eye shadow* {[*eye*] n + [*shadow*] n} is neither 'a kind of eye' nor 'a kind of shadow' but rather 'a kind of a cosmetic that is applied on the eyelids and under the eyebrows. The noun *eyelashes* can be analyzed {[*eye*] n + [*lashes*] n}. Yet, *eyelashes* is neither 'a kind of eye' nor 'a kind of lashes' but rather 'a kind of hairs growing on the edge of eyelids. The exocentric compounds *eye shadow* and *eyelashes* are produced by the phrase structure rule NN compound which also produces the endocentric compound such as *football* which have meaning 'a kind of ball'. Furthermore, a special rule of semantic

interpretation is applied to *eye shadow* to yield the meaning ‘a kind of a cosmetic and to *eyelashes* to yield the meaning ‘a kind of hairs. The semantic interpretation here is vague or unpredictable without the help of context and general knowledge in finding the meaning of *eye shadow* and *eyelashes*. The term *eyeliner* is *synthetic compounds* or *secondary compound*. It is called *synthetic compound* since there is an idea that these terms are relational nouns and verbs which have empty slots in their semantics representations. It is supported by Spencer (1991) who said that *synthetic compound* is a *lexical process* (essentially lexical or essentially syntactic).

Datum 4: The root *sun*

a. Sunblock

.....wear a physical *sunblock* with..... (August 19, 2010)

Sunblock is kinds of a cream that you put on your skin to protect it completely from the harmful effects of the sun.

The term “*sunblock*” is also arranged by simply joining of two words, *sun* and *block*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *sun* (n) + *block* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *sun* (n) and *block* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Sun (n) + *block* (n) → *sunblock* (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *sunblock* is headless compound and also called exocentric compound. It occurs because there is no element that functions as the semantic

head of the compound which is modified by non-head element. It means that this term does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'. Semantically, the noun *sunblock* is neither a kind of block nor a kind of sun, but *sun block* is a kind cream.

b. Sunburn

.....after the sunburn has calmed..... (August 19, 2010)

Sunburn is the condition of having painful red skin because you have spent too much time under ultraviolet light.

The term of "*sunburn*" is arranged by simply joining of two words *sun* and *burn*. Here, a process of mixing *sun* and *burn* creates new word become *sunburn*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *sun* (n) + *burn* (v). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *sun* (n) and *burn* (v). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Sun (n) + burn (v) \rightarrow sunburn (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [v] \rightarrow [n]$

The term "*sunburn*" is called as endocentric compound. It happens by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *sunburn* means a kind of burn. Semantically, this term is predictable.

c. Sunglasses

....as a great pair of sunglasses... (June 28, 2010)

Sunglasses are a pair of glasses which has dark glass between them that you wear to protect your eyes from bright sunlight.

Sunglasses consists of two elements namely *sun* (n) and element *glasses* (n). Here, a process of mixing *sun* and *glasses* creates new word become *sunglasses*. *Sunglasses* are categorized as endocentric compound. The process of compounding is described as follow:

$Sun (n) + glasses (n) \rightarrow sunglasses (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

The term "*sunglasses*" is called as endocentric compound because it contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *sunglasses* are semantically predictable. *Sunglasses* are a kind of glasses.

d. Sunscreen

.....and apply an oil sunscreen..... (July 22, 2010)

Sunscreen is transparent cream which applied to the skin and also has the ability to protect skin against UVA or UVB light as well, although the *sunscreen's* ingredients have the ability to break down at a faster rate in exposing to sunlight, and some of the radiation is able to penetrate the skin.

The word *sunscreen* is arranged by simply joining of two elements *sun* (n) and *screen* (n). The first element *lip* (n) and the second element *gloss* (n). In

conclusion, the combination between *sun* (n) + *screen* (n) are *sunscreen* (n). Therefore, this compound is named as compound noun. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Sun (n) + *screen* (n) → *sunscreen* (n) ↔ [n] + [n] → [n]

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word *sunscreen* is [n]+[n]→[n]. The term *sunscreen* is included into exocentric compound by considering headless compound which do not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also semantically unpredictable. Furthermore the term of *sunscreen* does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'.

e. Sundress

.....I've packed away my white *sundress*. (September 22, 2010)

Sundress is intended for summer wear, it is in informal dress of any shapes in a lightweight fabric most commonly cotton. The dress is intended to wear without a top layer and the design seems cut a balance between modesty and sun exposure.

Sundress is constructed by two words between *sun* and *dress*. These two base words are combined into a single word "*sundress*". This term is arranged by compound noun since it consists of the same class between *sun* (n) + *dress* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Sun (n) + *dress* (n) → *sundress* (n) ↔ [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *sundress* is called endocentric compound. It is since there is an element that functions as a head of compound (*dress*) modifier by first word or other word 'X is a kind of Y' or clearly means 'kind of dresses'.

f. Sunbathe

.....*keeping it most so as you sunbathe*..... (August 03, 2010)

Sunbathe is to sit or lie in the sun especially in order to be brown.

Sunbathe is arranged by two words between *sun* and *bathe*. These two base words are combined into a single word "*sunbathe*". This term is arranged by different element class between *sun* (n) + *bathe* (v). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Sun (n) + *bathe* (v) → *Sunbathe* (v) ← → [n] + [v] → [v]

The term *sunbathe* categorized as endocentric compound, It is because by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element (normally) appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element.

g. Sunlight

.....*from bright summer like sunlight to dreary drizzles* (October 4, 2010)

Sunlight is the total frequency spectrum of electromagnetic radiation given off by the sun. In short, light from the sun.

The term of “*sunlight*” is also arranged by simply joining of two words *sun* and *light*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *sun* (n) + *light* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *sun* (n) and *light* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below;

Sun (n) + *light* (n) → *sunlight* (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *sunlight* is a headed and also called as endocentric compound since by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and its semantic is associate with the term *sunlight* which means a kind of light.

The terms *sunburn*, *sunglasses*, *sundress*, *sunbathe* and *sunlight* are endocentric compounds where these compound considers Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand in most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. Those terms indicate a kind of something. The terms *sunburn*, *sunglasses*, *sundress*, *sunbathe* and *sunlight* are semantically predictable. The term *sunblock* and *sunscreen* are exocentric compound because there is no element that functions as the semantic head of compound which is modified by the non-head element. So the word does not have the meaning of ‘X is a kind of Y’. As we know that *sunblock* {[*sun*]_n + [*block*]_n} is neither ‘a kind of sun’ nor ‘a kind of block’ but

rather 'a kind of a cream that you put on your skin to protect it completely from the harmful effects of the sun. The noun *sunscreen* is analyzed as $\{[sun] n + [screen] n\}$. Therefore, a *sunscreen* is neither 'a kind of sun' nor 'a kind of screen' but rather 'a kind of cream or liquid that you put on your skin to protect it from the harmful effects of the sun.

Datum 5: The root *tail*

a. Pigtail

.....you said *pigtail* can sometimes be ok.... (October 13, 2010)

Pigtail is hair that is tied together into one or two bunches and twisted into a plat which is worn either at the back of the head or one on each side of the head.

The word *pigtail* is joining of two morphemes *pig* and *tail*. In specific is compound noun because combination between *pig* (n) + *tail* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Pig (n) + tail (n) \rightarrow pigtail (n)$ \longleftrightarrow $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on the schema above, it can be concluded that the form of compound word *pigtail* is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *pigtail* is included into exocentric compound by considers headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also semantically unpredictable.

b. Cocktail

.....my cream or hairspray cocktail.... (August 3, 2010)

Cocktail is a drink usually made from a mixture of one or more strong alcoholic drinks and fruit juice. It can also be made without alcohol.

The term of *cocktail* is joining of two simple word *cock* and *tail*. The process of mixing *cock* (n) and *tail* (n) create a new word *cocktail*. In specific, it is compound noun because the formula of this compound is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. It can be seen in the illustration below:

$Cock (n) + tail (n) \rightarrow cocktail (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word eye shadow is $[n]+[n]\rightarrow[n]$. The term *cocktail* is included to exocentric compound by considering headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also semantically unpredictable. Furthermore, the term of *cocktail* does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'.

c. Ponytail

....the channel spring show wore this ponytail look... (October 5, 2010)

Ponytail is a bunch of hair tied at the bag of the head so that it hangs like a horse's tail.

The term of "*ponytail*" is also arranged by simply joining of two morphemes *pony* and *tail*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *pony* (n) + *tail* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *pony* (n) and *tail* (n) become *ponytail* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Pony (n) + tail (n) → ponytail (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word *ponytail* is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term *ponytail* is included into exocentric compound since because by considering headless compound which do not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also semantically unpredictable as stated by Katamba (1993) that headless compounds because there is no element as a head and modifier.

d. Fishtail

.....around Munich lash month with long *fishtail*.... (October 13, 2010)

Fishtail is a stunning braid that can be created on a ponytail or it can be created starting at the front of hairline as full braid.

The term of "*fishtail*" is also arranged by simply joining two words *fish* and *tail*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *fish* (n) + *tail* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *fish* (n) and *tail* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Fish (n) + tail (n) → fishtail (n) ←————→ [n] + [n] → [n]

The term *fishtail* is headless compound and also called exocentric compound. It occurs because there is no element that functions as the semantic head of the compound which is modified by non-head element.

Then, the term *pigtail*, *cocktail*, *ponytail* and *fishtail* are exocentric compound because there is no element that functions as the semantic head of

compound which is modified by the non-head element. Thus, the word does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'. As we know that *pigtail* {[pig]n + [tail]n} is neither 'a kind of pig' nor 'a kind of tail' but rather 'a kind of hair that is tied together into one or two bunches. The noun *cocktail* is analyzed as {[cock] n + [tail] n}. In other word, a *cocktail* is neither 'a kind of cock' nor 'a kind of tail' but rather 'a kind of drink usually made from a mixture of one or more strong alcoholic drinks and fruit juice. The noun *ponytail* is analyzed as {[pony] n + [tail] n}. A *ponytail* is neither 'a kind of pony' nor 'a kind of tail' but rather 'a kind of bunch of hair tied at the bag of the head so that it hangs like a horse's tail. The noun *fishtail* is analyzed as {[fish] n + [tail] n}. Then, a *fishtail* is neither 'a kind of fish' nor 'a kind of tail' but rather a stunning braid that can be created on a ponytail or it can be created starting at the front of hairline as full braid.

Datum 6: The root *skin*

a. Skincare

.....my nightly skincare regime last night.... (July 30, 2010)

Skincare is the ways to properly care for skin from the right way to cleanser face to the best moisturizers and sunscreens.

The term of *skincare* is joining of two simple word, *skin* and *care*. The process of mixing *skin* (n) and *care* (v) are creating a new word *skincare*. In specific is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [v] → [n]. It can be seen in illustration below:

Skin (n) + *care* (v) → *skincare* (n) ←→ [n] + [v] → [n]

The term *skincare* is called as endocentric compound. It occurs by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *skincare* means a kind of care semantically, this term is predictable.

b. Skin cell

....*slough off dead skin cell*..... (September 16, 2010)

Skin cell is a kind of skin that formed by epidermis.

The term *skin cell* consists of two words, *skin* and *cell*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *skin* (n) + *cell* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *skin* (n) + *cell* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Skin (n) + cell (n) \rightarrow skin\ cell (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

The term *skin cell* is also called as endocentric compound because *skin cell* contains an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *skin cell* means a kind of skin. Semantically, this term is predictable.

c. Skin tone

....*for evening out your skin tone before going out*... (August 25, 2010)

Skin tone or skin colour is mainly genetic origin and associated with sunlight.

The term *skin tone* consists of two different words, *skin* and *tone*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *skin* (n) + *tone* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *skin* (n) and *tone* (n) become *skin tone* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Skin (n) + *tone* (n) → *skin tone* (n) ← → [n] + [n] → [n]

Based on the schema above, it can be concluded that the form of compound word *skin tone* is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term *skin tone* is included into exocentric compound because there is no head and modifier.

The term *skincare* and *skin cell* are endocentric compound. Endocentric compound which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *skin tone* is exocentric compound because there is no element head and modifier.

Datum 7: The root *cream*

a. Eye cream

.....their advanced night repairs eye cream.... (September 14, 2010)

Eye cream is a kind of cream that used to cleans the eye.

The word *eye cream* is a compound noun which consists of two different classes namely *eye* (n) and *cream* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye* (n) and *cream* (n) become *eye cream* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$$\text{Eye (n) + cream (n) } \rightarrow \text{Eye cream (n)} \longleftrightarrow \text{[n] + [n] } \rightarrow \text{[n]}$$

Based on the schema above it can be concluded that the form of compound word *Eye cream* is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term *eye cream* is included to endocentric because the word *eye* acts as the head which modified by *cream*.

b. Night cream

....pat dry and follow up with a fab *night cream*.... (September 28, 2010)

Night cream is a kind of cream that used in the night.

The word *night cream* is a compound noun which consists of two different classes those are *night* (n) and *cream* (n). The first element is *night* (n) and the second element is *cream* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye* (n) and *cream* (n) become *night cream* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$$\text{Night (n) + cream (n) } \rightarrow \text{night cream (n)} \longleftrightarrow \text{[n] + [n] } \rightarrow \text{[n]}$$

Based on the schema above, it can be concluded that the form of compound word *night cream* is [n] + [n] → [n]. The term *night cream* is included to endocentric because the first element acts as the head which modified by the second element.

c. Hair cream

.... out some anti freeze **hair cream** into your hair... (August 3, 2010)

Hair cream is a kind of cream that used to hair.

The word *hair cream* is a compound noun which consists of two different classes those are *hair* (n) and *cream* (n). The first element is *hair* (n) and the second element is *cream* (n). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *eye* (n) and *cream* (n) become *hair cream* (n). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

$Hair (n) + cream (n) \rightarrow hair\ cream (n) \longleftrightarrow [n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$

Based on the schema above, it can be concluded that the form of compound word *hair cream* is $[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n]$. The term *hair cream* is also included to endocentric because the first element act as the head which modified by the second element.

The terms *eye cream*, *night cream* and *hair cream* are endocentric compounds where these compounds consider Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. Those terms mean a kind of something. The term *eye cream*, *night cream* and *hair cream* are semantically predictable.

Datum 8: The root care

a. Skincare

.....a great *skincare regimen* to keep.... (September 14, 2010)

Skincare is the ways to properly care for skin from the right way to cleans face to the best moisturizers and sunscreens.

The term of *skincare* is joining of two simple word, *skin* and *care*. The process of mixing *skin* (n) and *care* (v) creates a new word *skincare*. In specific is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [v] → [n]. It can be seen in illustration below:

Skin (n) + *care* (v) → *skincare* (n) ←→ [n] + [v] → [n]

The term *skincare* is called endocentric compound. It occurs by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. The term *skincare* means a kind of care semantically, this term is predictable.

b. Hair care

.....not your *skincare or hair care product*..... (August 25, 2010)

Hair care is an overall term for parts of hygiene and cosmetology involving the hair on the human head. *Hair care* will differ according to one's hair type and according to various processes that can be applied to hair.

The term *hair care* is joining of two morphemes, *hair* and *care*. The combination between *hair* (n) and *care* (v) are creating a new word *hair care*. In specific is compound noun because the formula of this compound is [n] + [v] → [n]. It can be seen in illustration below:

Hair (n) + *care* (v) → *hair care* (n) ←→ [n] + [v] → [n]

From the illustration above, it can be seen that the pattern of compound is [n] + [v] → [n]. The term “*hair care*” is endocentric compound. It contains element that functions head of compound modified by modifier. So, semantically it means ‘Y is a kind of X’ or *hair care* is a kind of care. The term *hair care* is semantically predictable.

The terms *skincare* and *hair care* are endocentric compounds by considering Right-hand Head Rule (RHR) which contains an element that functions as the semantic head or the head element which normally appears as the right-hand most constituent of the word which is modified by the modifier element and also has predictable meaning. Those terms mean a kind of something. The term *skincare* and *hair care* are semantically predictable.

Datum 9: The root *make*

a. Makeup

.....*makeup looks is the eyes....* (September 15, 2010)

Makeup is substances used especially by women to make their faces look more attractive or used by actors to change their appearance.

Makeup is arranged by two words between *make* and *up*. These two base words are combined into a single word "*makeup*". This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *make* (v) + *up* (v). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Make (v) + *up* (v) → *makeup* (n) ←→ [v] + [v] → [n]

The term *makeup* is headless and also called exocentric compound (Bauer 1983) by considering headless compound which does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element. Semantically vague or unpredictable since interpretation of *makeup* does not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'.

b. Makeover

....after *makeover* stories are amazing.... (October 4, 2010)

Makeover is the process of improving the appearance of a person or place.

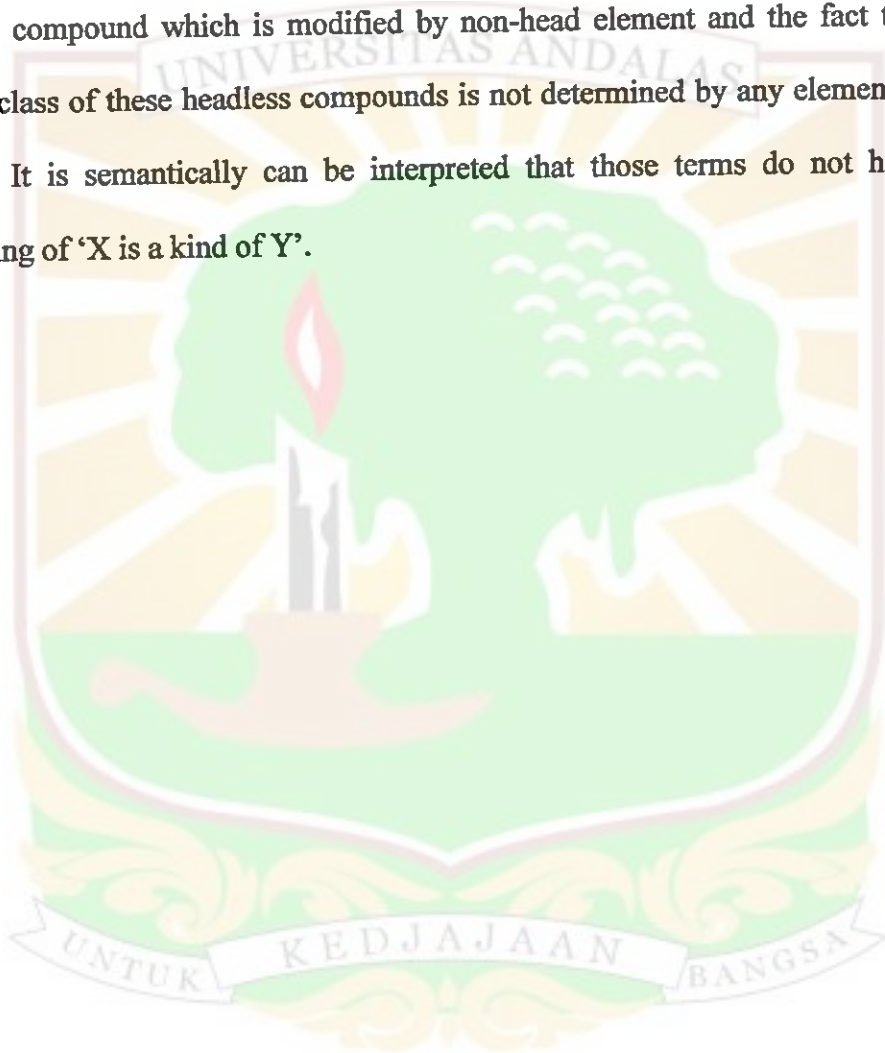
The term of "*makeover*" is arranged by simply joining two words *make* and *over*. This term is arranged by compound noun, combination between *make* (v) + *over* (v). In conclusion, this term constitutes combining of two words that has same class between *make* (v) + *over* (v). It can be illustrated as the structure below:

Make (v) + *over* (v) → *makeover* (n) ←→ [v] + [v] → [n]

Like term *makeup*, the term *makeover* is a headless compound and also called as exocentric compound. It occurs by considering headless compound

which do not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which is modified by the non-head element and also has unpredictable meaning.

Both of these terms are headless compound or they are also called as exocentric compound since there is no element that functions as the semantic head of the compound which is modified by non-head element and the fact that the word class of these headless compounds is not determined by any element inside them. It is semantically can be interpreted that those terms do not have the meaning of 'X is a kind of Y'.



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out 2 types of compounding based on semantic criteria and 1 type based on Plag theory in *Glamour Magazines* from June 2010 until October 2010 edition especially in beauty column. They are endocentric compounds, exocentric compounds and syntactic compounds. The majority of compounding is endocentric compounds. Thus, the writer concludes that endocentric compounds are more productive in creating the words in *Glamour Magazines* than others compounds.

From the result of analysis, the writer finds 39 compounds that are divided into three kinds of compounds that is 25 compounds are endocentric compounds, 14 compounds are exocentric compounds and 2 compounds are syntactic compounds (also include to endocentric compounds). The pattern which is used in forming compound is compound noun. All compound nouns are generated by standard rule N + N (noun-noun compound), adj. + N (adjective-noun compound), V + N (verb-noun compound) and V + V (verb-verb compound).

In conclusion, for the answer to the second research question, the dominant head element used in characterizing the compound word in *Glamour Magazines* is the head element *hair*. This head element is used in 10 compounds. It seems that head element *hair* is more productive to create compounds than others head elements.

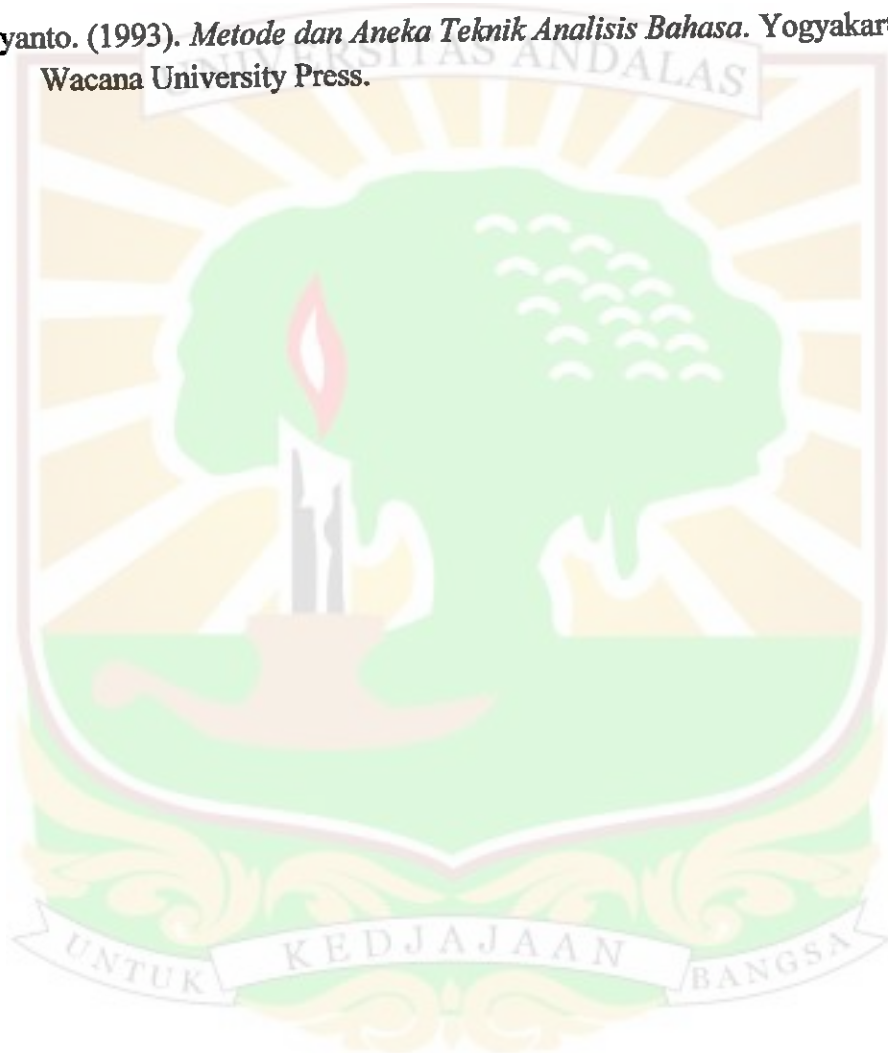
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APPENDIX

1. ...she pulled off electric orange **lipstick** like no one's business. (July 20, 2010)
2. Even when you don't have an ounce of blush or **lipgloss**..... (July 30, 2010)
3. Bare or a touch of **lip balm**..... (August 26, 2010)
4. ...with dishing out the dough to spend like my FHI **hairdryer**.(July 29, 2010)
5. ...**Hairstyle** I'm itching to steal from her. (July 29, 2010)
6. ...with **hairstylists** during the fall 2010.... (August 8, 2010)
7. The most ionic **hairspray** of all history..... (July 23, 2010)
8. ...an old school **haircut** return and colored tipped..... (July 23, 2010)
9. ...red lipstick with her rich red **hair color** (June 4, 2010)
10. ...a red **hairnet** thingy that matches her hair. (September 27, 2010)
11. ...the bottom of her **hairline** on either side.(August 2, 2010)
12. ...love pulling out wads of hair from my **hairbrush**. (October 15, 2010)
13. ...only takes a couple of **hairpin** and a moment.... (August 8, 2010)
14. ...under her **eyebrow** on top with a little shading... (August 2, 2010)
15. ...and choose between single **eyeshadows** or quads... (July 29, 2010)
16. ...here that it can be worn as **eyeliner**. (July 29, 2010)
17. ...**eyeglasses** and instantly feels more polished. (July 30, 2010)
18. ...set of false **eyelashes** at a spike TV... (October 18, 2010)
19. ...wear a physical **sunblock** with..... (August 19, 2010)
20. ...after the **sunburn** has calmed.....(August 19, 2010)
21. ...as a great pair of **sunglasses**... (June 28, 2010)
22. ...and apply an oil **sunscreen**..... (July 22, 2010)
23. ...I've packed away my white **sundress**. (September 22, 2010)
24. ...keeping it most so as you **sunbathe**..... (August 03, 2010)
25. ...from bright summer like **sunlight** to dreary drizzles (October 4, 2010)

26.you said **pigtail** can sometimes be ok..... (October 13, 2010)
27. ...my cream or hairspray **cocktail**.... (August 3, 2010)
28. ...the channel spring show wore this **ponytail** look... (October 5, 2010)
29. ...around Munich lash month with long **fishtail**.... (October 13, 2010)
30. ...my nightly **skincare** regime last night.... (July 30, 2010)
31. ...slough off dead **skin cell**..... (September 16, 2010)
32. ...for evening out your **skin tone** before going out... (August 25, 2010)
33. ...their advanced night repairs **eye cream**.... (September 14, 2010)
34. ...pat dry and follow up with a fab **night cream**:... (September 28, 2010)
35. ...out some anti freeze **hair cream** into your hair... (August 3, 2010)
36. ...a great **skincare** regimen to keep.... (September 14, 2010)
37. ...not your skincare or **hairecare** product..... (August 25, 2010)
38. ...**makeup** looks is the eyes.... (September 15, 2010)
39. ...after **makeover** stories are amazing.... (October 4, 2010)

