



COMPOUND WORDS IN WIENER ZEITUNG ONLINE DAILY

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the form and category of compound words in the online daily news text Wiener Zeitung entitled Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum published on November 15, 2022. The research design used in this research was document content analysis. The data source in this research was the Wiener Zeitung online daily, while the data was obtained from reading the online daily. The result of this research showed that from the 480-words news text, there are 26 compounding words with the details of compounding words of N + N (noun + noun) combination as many as 18 words (69.23%), N + V (noun + verb) combination as many as 2 words (7.7%), A + N (adjective + noun) combination as many as 5 words (19.23%), N + A (noun + adjective) combination as many as 2 words (7.7%), V + V (verb + verb) combination as many as 1 word (3.84%) and V + A (verb + adjective) combination as many as 1 word (3.84%).

Keywords: compound words, online news

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk dan kategori kata majemuk dalam teks berita harian daring Wiener Zeitung yang berjudul Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum terbitan 15 November 2022. Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis isi dokumen. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah harian daring Wiener Zeitung, sedangkan datanya diperoleh dari membaca harian daring tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari teks berita sepanjang 480 kata terdapat 26 kata majemuk (compounding words) dengan rincian kata majemuk kombinasi N + N (nomina + nomina) sebanyak 18 kata (69,23%), kombinasi N + V (nomina + verba) sebanyak 2 kata (7,7%), kombinasi A + N (adjektiva + nomina) sebanyak 5 kata (19,23%), kombinasi N + A (nomina + adjektiva) sebanyak 2 kata (7,7%), kombinasi V + V (verba+verba) sebanyak 1 kata (3,84%) dan kombinasi V + A (verba + adjektiva) sebanyak 1 kata (3,84%).

Kata Kunci: compound words, online news

INTRODUCTION

Language is an arbitrary sound symbol used to communicate and as an identity. Every human uses language as a means of communication between each other. One example is the language used in the mass media. The mass media uses language as a means to convey actual news.

News texts are texts that report events, happenings or information about something that has or is happening and contain factual phenomena usually rooted in conditions such as social, economic, political and ideological. The importance of news texts can be seen from their role in channeling information to the audience, so that readers

are aware of current events in various parts of the world.

In this modern era, news texts are easier to access, because of the rapid development of technology, news texts can be read through various online sites. One of the European online dailies that can be accessed for free is *Wiener Zeitung*. *Wiener Zeitung* is one of the top dailies in Austria that has gone global. The news published in the WZ daily covers internal local Austria to foreign countries. The news contained in it is written using German. In presenting the news, of course, some unique words will be recognized to attract readers. In this case, it can be in the form of compound words or known as *kata majemuk* in Indonesian.

This simple research will examine compounding words in the *Wiener Zeitung* online daily. The research focuses on the news text entitled *Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum* which was released on November 15, 2022.

In language use, there are often combinations of two words that create a new word. The word that occurs from the combination of two words is commonly called a compound word. For example, hospital, dining table, stone-headed, hard-hearted, and many more. Word formation is an important part of morphology because it can produce new words and meanings. There are several word formation processes, one of which is called compounding.

Yule (2016) argues that compounding is part of the morphological process, which is a process that combines two free morphemes to form a new term and has a new meaning. Compounding is the result of the process of combining basic morphemes with basic morphemes, both free and bound, so that a construction is formed that has a different lexical identity, or a new one (Chaer, 2007). In line with this, Lieber (2009) argues that compound words are a new word formation process consisting of two free morphemes. Compound consists of a combination of two words, where one

word modifies the meaning of the other (Booij, 2005). Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that compounding is a morphological process that combines two free morphemes to form a new term that has a new meaning.

The characteristics of compounding can be seen from the form of writing, the combination of categories, the pronunciation pattern of the first morpheme, and the form. When paying attention to the form of writing, *compounding* is divided into three parts, namely close form (closed form), open form (open form), and hyphenated form (connecting form). Katamba and Stonham (2006) argue that compounding has three forms, the first is close form compounding, which is compound words written as single words (newspaper, highway, goldfish), the second is hyphenated form compounding, which is compound words written with hyphens (mother-in-law, second-rate), and the last is open form compounding, which is compound words written as separate words (high school, health care).

Furthermore, compounding consists of combinations of lexical categories (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb). According to Katamba and Stonham (2006) compound words in English have word categories including compound noun, verb and adjective. Compound words in English are combinations of nouns, verbs and adjectives, usually the right-hand morpheme can determine the category of compound words, but some categories of compound words can be determined by the left-hand morpheme. The compound word category consists of noun, verb and adjective compounds. Noun, verb, adjective compounds can be formed from words that belong to different categories. The most important thing is that after the two words are combined, they will refer to the noun, verb or adjective category. Combinations of word categories that can form noun, verb and adjective compound words include: 1) noun + noun = *football, bed cover, bus stop* (noun); 2) noun + verb =

roadshow, *milkshake*, *rainfall* (noun); 3) noun + adjective = *snow white* (noun); 4) noun + prepositional phrase = *mother-in-law*, *hanger on* (noun); 5) verb + noun = *dance floor*, *swimming pool* (noun); 6) adjective + verb = *public speaking*, (noun); 7) verb + verb = *make believe* (noun); 8) noun + verb = *breast feed* (verb); 9) adjective + adjective = *bittersweet*, *deaf-mute* (adjective).

Furthermore, according to Plag (2003) compounding has a pronunciation pattern. This is one of the differences between a compound word and a phrase. For compound words, the pronunciation pattern is emphasized on the morpheme on the left, while for phrases, the pronunciation pattern is emphasized on the last morpheme. Examples are '*blackbird* (compound word), *black bird*' (phrase), '*blackboard* (compound word), *black board*' (phrase).

Compounding can also be divided into three forms. Plag (2003) explains compounding consists of three parts, namely endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound. Endocentric compound is a compound word that has one initiating word (head) to determine the meaning of the compound word, for example in the word *air plane*, which is an air-driven airplane or fire truck, which is a fire truck or vehicle. Secondly, exocentric compound is a compound word that does not have a head word to determine the meaning of the compound word. Similarly, an exocentric compound is a new meaning that does not retain its original meaning (Katamba and Stonham, 2006). An example of an exocentric compound is the word *redneck*, which does not refer to a person with a red neck but *redneck* refers to a term used to insult white people who work and live in the countryside, especially those who live in South America. Third, the copulative compound is a form of compound word that has two core words to find out the meaning of the compound word, for example in the word *singer-song writer*

which has the meaning of a singer and songwriter.

RESEARCH METHOD

This mini research used a qualitative approach with a document analysis method. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents-both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) materials (Bowen, 2009). It means a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents both printed and electronic. This method is suitable for analyzing curriculum content in the form of electronic and printed documents.

The documents examined in this study are in the form of online daily news obtained from *Wiener Zeitung* with the title *Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum* published on November 15, 2022 which consists of approximately 480 words.

RESULTS

The online daily *Wiener Zeitung* article released on November 15, 2022 with the title *Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum* is known to contain many *compound words*. The first compound word the reader's eye is drawn to is of course in the title, *Baumfällung*. The word class combination in the compound word is noun + verb = *Baum* + *Fällung* (noun). From the combination of word classes, it is found that *Baumfällung* means tree felling. For more details, the following table presents the types of *compound words* found in the article.

Table 4.1. Classification of compound word combinations noun + noun

Compound Words (noun + noun = noun)			
<i>Christbaum</i>	N+ N	<i>Christ+Bau m</i>	Christma s Tree
<i>Umweltsch ützer</i>	N+ N	<i>Umwelt+Sch ützer</i>	Environ mental s
<i>Umweltsch ützverband</i>	N+ N+	<i>Umwelt+Sch ütz+Verband</i>	Neighbo rhood

	N		associati on
<i>Appeninre gion</i>	N+ N	<i>Appenin+Re gion</i>	Appenin e region
<i>Waldgebiet</i>	N+ N	<i>Wald+Gebie t</i>	Forest area
<i>EU-Schutz</i>	N+ N	<i>EU+(-)Schutz</i>	EU protectio n (Europea n Union)
<i>Nachbarre gion</i>	N+ N	<i>Nachbar+Re gion</i>	Neighbo ring areas
<i>Baumart</i>	N+ N	<i>Baum+Art</i>	Tree type
<i>Umweltauf lagen</i>	N+ N	<i>Umwelt+Auf lagen</i>	Environ mental regulatio ns
<i>Petersplatz</i>	N+ N	<i>Peter+(s)Pla tz</i>	St. Peter's Square
<i>Naturphot ograph</i>	N+ N	<i>Natur+Phot ograph</i>	Nature photogra pher
<i>Weihnacht sbaum</i>	N+ N	<i>Weihnacht+(s)Baum</i>	Christma s Tree
<i>Naturschut zbundes</i>	N+ N+ N	<i>Natur+Schut z+Bundes</i>	Nature conserva tion union
<i>Sattelschle pper</i>	N+ N	<i>Sattel+Schle pper</i>	Semitrail er (truck)
<i>Südditalieni schen</i>	N+ N	<i>Süd+Italieni schen</i>	Southern Italy
<i>Weihnacht skrippe</i>	N+ N	<i>Weihnacht+(s)Krippe</i>	Christma s miniatur e (cage)

Compound words for noun + noun combinations found in Vienna daily articles are 18 words or equivalent to 69.23%.

Table 4.2. Classification of noun + verb combination compound words

Compound Words (Noun + Verb = Noun)			
<i>Baumfällun g</i>	N+ V	<i>Baum+fällun g</i>	Tree felling
<i>Forstverwa ltung</i>	N+ V	<i>Forst+verwa ltung</i>	Forest manage ment

For compound words, the combination of noun + verb classes was found as many as two words or equivalent to 7.7%.

Table 4.3. Classification of adjective + noun combination compound words

Compound Words (Adjective + Noun = Noun)			
<i>Weißtanne</i>	A+N	<i>weiß+Tanne</i>	Silver fir
<i>Mittelitalie n</i>	A+N	<i>mittel+Italien</i>	Centr al Italy
<i>Rechtsanwa lt</i>	A+N	<i>recht+(s)Anw alt</i>	Lawy er
<i>Mittelpunkt</i>	A+N	<i>mittel+Punkt</i>	Focus
<i>Zedernholzs tatuen</i>	A+N +N	<i>zedern+Holz +Statuen</i>	Cedar wood sculpt ure

For compound words, the combination of adjective + noun classes was found in 5 words or equivalent to 19.23%.

Table 4.4. Classification of compound word combinations noun + adjective

Compound Words (Noun + Adjective = Noun)			
<i>Jahrhunder taler</i>	N+N +A	<i>Jahr+Hunder t+alter</i>	Centu ries old
<i>Lebensgro ße</i>	N + A	<i>Leben+(s)gro ße</i>	About the size of

For compound word combinations of noun + adjective word classes, two words were found or equivalent to 7.7%.

Table 4.5. Classification of compound word combinations verb + verb

Compound Words (Verb + Verb = Noun)			
<i>Fällarbeiten</i>	V +V	<i>Fäll+arbeiten</i>	Logging

For compound words, the combination of verb + verb class is found in only one word or equivalent to 3.84%.

Table 4.6. Classification of compound word combinations of verb + adjective

Compound Words (Verb + Adjective = Noun)			
<i>Lebensgröße</i>	V +A	<i>leben+(s)größe</i>	About the size of

For compound word combinations of verb + adjective word classes, only one word was found or equivalent to 3.84%.

DISCUSSION

The results of the compounding words search in the Vienna online daily article found 26 words spread in each paragraph. In the title of the daily itself, 2 compound words of N + N (noun + noun) combination are found, namely in the words *Baumfälling* and *Christbaum*. Just below the title, there is an introductory sentence that also contains compound words consisting of the N + N combination of *Umweltschützer* and the A + N (adjective + noun) combination of *Weißtanne*.

In the first paragraph, five (5) compound words were found, with one (1) A + N combination, namely *Mittelitalien*, and four (4) N + N combinations, namely *Umweltschutzverband*, *Appenninregion*, *Waldgebiet* and *EU-Schutz*. Then, in the second paragraph, 6 compound words with different word class combinations were found. There is one compound word combination of N + V (noun + verb) namely *Forstverwaltung*, one compound word combination of V + V (verb + verb) namely *Fällarbeiten*. The other four compound words are N + N combinations, namely

Nachbarregion, *Baumart*, *Umweltauflagen*, and *Petersplatz*.

In the third paragraph, three (3) compound words with different word class combinations are known. The word *Rechtsanwalt* is an A + N combination, the word *Naturfotograf* is an N + N combination, while the word *Jahrhundertealter* is an N + N + A combination (noun + noun + adjective). For the fourth paragraph, there are 5 compound words consisting of 1 word A + N combination namely *Mittelpunkt* and 4 other words N + N combinations namely *Weihnachtsbaum*, *Naturschutzbundes*, *Sattelschlepper*, and *südtalienenischen*.

Furthermore, in paragraph five there is only one compound word, *Weihnachtskrippe*, which fulfills the word class combination N + N. Then, in the last paragraph there are two compound words, *lebensgröße* and *Zedernholzstatuen*. For *lebensgröße*, the word *leben* can fulfill two word classes, namely noun (N) and verb (V), so the word class combination for this compound word can be N + A or V + A. Then, for the compound word *Zedernholzstatuen*, it fulfills the word class combination A + N + N (adjective + noun + noun).

CONCLUSION

In the *Wiener Zeitung* online daily news with the title *Stopp für Baumfällung: Papst droht Versicht auf Christbaum* 480 words long found as many as 26 compounding words with details of compound words combination of N + N (noun + noun) as many as 18 words (69.23%), combination of N + V (noun + verb) as many as 2 words (7.7%), A + N (adjective + noun) combination as many as 5 words (19.23%), N + A (noun + adjective) combination as many as 2 words (7.7%), V + V (verb + verb) combination as many as 1 word (3.84%) and V + A (verb + adjective) combination as many as 1 word (3.84%).

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