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CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS WORDS AND INDONESIAN BLENDS

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Abstract

This paper is about theoretical research on classification of compound words and Indonesian Blends. Compound and blends are part of words formation in English language. The way to use two words together to yield a new meaning whether blends are one of the many ways new words are made in English. This paper attempts to make the classification of compounds, the reason of why are compounds divided into three categories; solid compound, hypenated compound, and open compound. This paper also attempts to analyze the reason why Indonesian blends inconsistent syllabically and state the implication to the language development

Keywords: *Classification, Compound Words, Indonesian*

INTRODUCTION

In this paper, the writer want to discuss about compound words and Indonesian blends. According to Kavcic (2004: 3) there are several means or processes of words formation in English language, they are; *conversion*, *derivation* (*affixation*), *compounding*, *clipping*, *acronyms*, *backformation*, *blending*, *neologisms*, and *borrowing*. In this case, the writer only concern to discuss about compounds and blends. In English compounds, the writer want to analyze the classification of compounds, the reason of why are compounds divided into three categories; solid compound, hypenated compound, and open compound. As Hanafi (2006: 43) has defined a compound can be solid

(consisting of one word), hypenated (a hypen between the words) and open (two words stand alone). Based on this phenomena, the writer want to investigate the differences between them. furthermore, compound is not the only means of word formation, there is another process that the writer concern to discuss in this paper, blend words. In this case, the writer want to analyze the reason why Indonesian blends inconsistent syllabically and what are their implication to the language development. Thus, the witer will give some other references to support the idea in this paper. Last but not least, the writer hope that this paper able to help further study about words formation in morphology, specifically for English compounds and Indonesian Blends.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is comparative and contrastive analysis by collecting data from a number of experts regarding their opinions about the classification of compound words and the differences between English and Indonesian blends. Data were collected from books, journals and opinion published online by experts who have very depth understanding in terms of compound words and Indonesian blend words. After completing the data analysis, the writer made a general summary on the classification of compound words and the differences between English and Indonesian blends.

DISCUSSION

In this term, the writer will discuss two major parts; compound words and their classification and Indonesian blends.

A. Compound Words

According to Gatherer (1986 in Hanafi, 2006: 43) define a compound is a word formed by combining two or more words togeher to make a new meaning. Compounding occurs when two or more words are joined together to make them one word. In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (less precisely, a word) that consists

of more than one stem. Compounding is the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes (the other word-formation process being derivation).

In similar we can say that a compound is a word composed of one word joining with another word to form a new word. English compounds may be classified in several ways, such as by the word classes or the semantic relationship of their components or based on their meanings. Based on their word classes, compound can be categorized into several terms. Combining various lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) produces a compound word, which may be a noun, a verb, an adjective, and in some cases also a preposition. There are some examples of compound words that taken from kavcic (2004: 7)

- Football = Noun + Noun
- Toothpaste = noun + noun
- Blackboard = Adjective + noun
- Snowwhite = noun + adjective
- Swimming pool = verb + noun
- High chair = adjective + noun
- Haircut = noun + verb
- Bluebird = adjective + noun
- Deep-sea = adjective + noun
- Deep-blue = adjective + adjective
- Short-change = adjective + verb
- Test-drive = verb + verb

Based on the examples shown above, there are three categories of compounds;

1. **Solid Compound**

A type of compound that combining two short words appear together as one, the words are joined together and formed a single word with no spaces

between them. commonly, the shorter a noun/noun or noun/adjective compound, the more likely it is to be solid

such as;

Wallpaper = noun + noun

firefly = noun + verb

blackbird = adjective + noun

from the data, we can analyze that those made up of short words and therefore likely to be solid: *teapot*, *blackbird*. what we can analyze is the words blackbird that derives from black and bird consist of adjective and noun. Whether the first word, black (adjective) modify the second words, *bird* (noun) or in similar it explain the bird with black colour and a new word blackbird is a noun phrase

2. Open Compound

A type of compound that made up of constituents which would look strange when combined and are therefore likely to be open and commonly, the newer and longer it is, the more likely it is to be open

For example:

coffee cup = noun + noun

high chair = adjective + noun

from the data of open compound, we can analyze that it is rather similar between solid compound and open compound, when the words high chair that derives from adjective and noun, the first word of *high* (adjective) modify the second word, *chair* (noun), it means that the word *high chair* explain the chair with high shape. Another example is the words swimming pool = verb + noun, the word *swimming* (verb) will modify the word *pool* (noun) , we can check whether the sentences correct or not by asking a question, "what kind of pool is it?" and the answer will be "it is pool for swimming". Therefore, by seeing both of the examples, we can analyze that the form of noun + noun and adjective + noun will form a new word of noun phrase

3. Hypenated Compound

Compound-complex words are usually hyphenated, when the words are uncertain or doubt, we may use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity in that words. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words; thus, it aids understanding and readability and ensures correct pronunciation. Words are hyphenated mainly to express the idea of a unit and to avoid ambiguity.

Such as:

- *Bridge-builder = noun + noun*
- Dry-clean = adjective + verb
- Test-drive = verb + verb
- Deep-sea = adjective + noun
- Short-change = adjective + verb

From the data of hypenated compound, there is no significance differences with the open and solid compound, if the words contain of noun+noun or adjective + nounthey will form a new words of noun phrase because the first word modify the second words. In other words, the second words explain the first word. For example like *bridge-builder*, the word *bridge* (noun) modify the word *builder (noun)*. The word builder explain the word bridge and form a new word that is "someone who build a bridge" and the new word is in form of noun phrase, but it is rather different when we take a look at the example of *short-change* that derives from short (adjective) and change (verb), it will form a new word of adjective phrase, whether the word short will not modify the word change or the word change will not able to explain the word short. But it is rather explain about the process of changing something. Whether the output will be adjective phrase. Another example when we take a look at the words test-drive that derives from *test* (verb) and *drive* (verb) it will form a new words of verb phrase, whether it is rather similar that in this case, the first word of *test* will not modify the second word, *drive* but the words explain about a kind of testing to drive a new car, and the output will be a verb phrase.

Although there are three categories of compounds but there is no significance rule to decide whether the words belong to open, solid, or hypenated compounds, because they are not consistently applied: for example, *Whitehouse* can be the name of a place or a family, but *the White House* in Washington is never **the Whitehouse* or **the White-house. Another example is the word* like 'homemade' are today written as closed form, but when the compound came into existence in 1659, it was written as a separate word. Because of the word's increasing use, one step further was made and the word took on its hyphenated form until it finally became closed. Huckin and Olsen (2004). In other side, based on my opinion, the decision on how to express a compound word is a matter of style and convention. For example, should the word be written as "mid year", "midyear", or "mid-year"? we could say that this is a trend, not a rule,because of there is no significance differences between solid, hypenated, and open in their meaning and pronounciation, it does not change the meaning of the words, but it can be helpful in deciding how to format a new or different compound. Therefore, when we get some difficulties in making compound, the safest way is to consult the dictionary or take into account the guidelines (The American Heritage Book of English Usage).

B. Indonesian Blends

There is another process of word formation, it is called blending. In this paper, we will discuss and elaborate the reason why are Indonesian blends inconsistent syllabically and what are their implication to the language development. According to Gatherer (1986 in Hanafi 2006: 48) that define a blend is a word composed of other words combined to form a new word. Blends will occur because of the words syllables or phonological alternation that changes the form of the word.

English blends are rather structurally and consistent than Indonesian blends because in English blend, it bis easily to decide the form of blending, they are commonly formed by the first part of the first word and the last part of the second one. This opinion supported by Yule (2006: 55), whether he defined that the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also resent in the

process called blending. However blending typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the endof other word. For example:

- gasoline + *alcohol* = *gasohol* . (Yule, 2006: 55)

According to Rodman and Fromkin, two words may be combined to produce blends. Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are "less than" compounds.

- *Smog* = **sm**oke + f**og**
- *Motel* = **mo**tor + ho**tel**
- *Brunch* = **br**eakfast and l**unch**
- *Spam* = **sp**iced and h**am**
- *Telethon* = **tele**phone and mara**thon**

From the data of English compound above, we can analyze that there is a rule to make blends and they are consitently applied and predictable, but how about Indonesian blends? Are they consistent? Let's take a look at the examples of Indonesian blends below

- *Asdos* = **As**isten **Dos**en
- *Wako* = **Wa**li **Ko**ta
- *Unud* = **Un**iversitas **Ud**ayana

From the data above, it can be said that some of blending in Indonesian are consistently, have a rule to applied and predictable, they might consist of these two elements (parts of words); "CV, CVC, VC and V" as in the following examples:

- "CV+CVC": *Lalin* = **La**lu **Lin**tas
- "CV+CV": *Maba* = **Ma**hasiswa **Ba**ru
- "CVC+CVC": *Bonbin* = Ke**bon Bin**atang
- "CVC+CV": *Honda* = **Hon**orer **Da**erah
- "VC+CVC": *Abnon* = **Ab**ang **Non**e (Jakarta)

There is another example that taking the first syllable from each word and taking the first of three letters from each word;

- "CVC+CCVC": *Pemprov* = **Pem**erintah **Pro**vinsi
- "CVC+CVC+CVC": *Jamkesmas* = **Jam**inan **Kes**ehatan **Mas**yarakat

From the first example , *Pemprov,* we can analyze that The first element *"pem*" is taken from the first syllable of the first word *pemerintah*. The second element *"prov"* is taken from the first syllable of the second word *provinsi*. We can get the blend *pemprov* by combining the first syllable of the first word and the first syllable of the second word. As a result we get the blend word *(pem + prov)*. In similar, we can analyze the same technique for the second example, *Jamkesmas,* the first element *"jam"* is taken from the first of three letters of the first word *jaminan*. The second element *"kes"* is taken from the first of three letters of the second word *kesehatan*. The third element *"mas"* is taken from the first of three letters of the third word *masyarakat*. We can get the blend *jamkesmas* by combining the first of three letters of the first word, the first of two letters of the second word and the first of two letters of the third word. As a result we get the blend word *(jam + kes +mas)*.

Nevertheless, the syllable combinations above cannot account for every blending pattern in Indonesian more precisely and consistently. All the rules above seem to be insufficient to account for few examples of blends consisting of a full word and part of a word (splinter), such as;

- *Migas* = **Mi**nyak dan **Gas**
- *Polair* = **Pol**isi **Air**
- *Persda* = **Pers Da**erah

There are some words that do not be followed by the above rules. Therefore, some blend words in Indonesian are not consistent. This opinion is supported by Dardjowidjojo (1979: 152) he stated that how acceptable an acronym is seems to be determined by the nature of acronym itself. If the acronym deviates very much from the normal Indonesian form, people tend to reject it on the oral aspect but tolerate in written form. It implies that in Indonesian, some blend words which is not followed by the rule or not consistent could be acceptable in speech utterances but rejected in written form.

Furthermore, if the blends "sounds nice to the ears" or noticeable and easy to memorize, people tend to use it regularly in speech. For example:

- *Pemilu* = **Pemil**ihan **U**mum
- *Golkar* = **Gol**ongan **Kar**ya
- *Duren* = **Du**da ke**ren**

These form are easy to understand and memorize because, in addition to their frequent usage, they are formed on the basis of the syllables of the original words.
The creation of blends seems to be based on the norms which inherently exist in the language, and shared by members of the speech community, in other words, some blend are inconsistent or does not have any rule to form are frequent in usage. This is also the factor which makes native speakers say "sounds nice to the ears" when asked why a particular word is blended in a particular way, such as:

- *Jamsostek* = **Jam**inan **Sos**ial **Te**naga **K**erja
- *Siskamling* = **Sis**tem **K**e**am**anan **Ling**kungan
- *Buryam* = **Bu**bu**r** A**yam**

they must have been based on this principle. We know that non-linguist native speakers call "nice to the ears" is in fact a very basic linguistic principle which has recently been referred to as competence. The competence which enables the Indonesian people to generate nice sound, although this creation cause inconsistencies of blend words in Indonesian language. If the competence is a unique and inherent property of human beings, there should not be many cases where blends forms in some cases from what is inherent in the language. Dardjowidjojo(1979: 156). It means that language should be logical and could be develop in trends. This case in Indonesian language is extremely unique, especially in phonological structure and we as a linguist should be watched very closely.

As suggestion, some words that has rule to form their blends should be followed but if some words that is "nice sound to ears" are not followed the rule, as long as these words are acceptable in a members of community, it is appropriate to use in speech form but not in written form and there is not become a crucial problem, since there is an agreement to use the blend words without rule in one

community. One important thing that most of Indonesian people commonly reject some of blend words that deviate from the normal Indonesian form (formal blend), they tend to use it in written form and not in regularly speech. It concludes that Indonesian people tend and prefer to use words that sound nice and familiar (informal blend) rather than word in a normal form which is difficult to understand. Therefore, based on the phenomenon above, that is the reason why Indonesian people are not consistent in making blend.

CONCLUSION

As final conclusion the reason why compounds are divided into three categories of compounds; solid, open, and hypenated because to avoid ambiguity for several words that look new and strange, therefore it should be hypen, but this is not a fundamental rule to form a compound. The same writer may make the same compound solid in one place (*worldview*), hyphenate it in another (*world-view*), and open it up in a third (*world view*). When make a compound we should be more concern to their lexical categories such as; noun, adjective, and verb. Whether when the word contains of noun + noun, adjective + noun will be form a noun phrase, but if the words contain of adjective + verb it will be form an adjective phrase, and when it consist of verb + verb, it will be form a verb phrase. Therefore, the differences between the three categories of compound are not significant, because there is no main rule decide whther the words will be solid, open, or hypenated. In this case, it is important to remember that the rules for compounding cannot be applied inflexibly. It is also important to avoid arbitrary compounding. Thus, when we have a compounding problem, the safest way is check the rules and especially the lists provided in the guidelines or dictionary

As a final conclusion for Indonesian blending, some words that has rule to form their blends should be followed but if some words that is "nice sound to ears" are not followed the rule, as long as these words are acceptable in a members of community, it is appropriate to use in speech form but not in written form. The reason of why Indonesian blending are not consistent, because some people in one community use blend to help them easy to memorize the words, therefore as long as

they can remember and the words are noticeable in one community, they can use the blends. They are inconsistent because thre is no significance and standard rule to form the words. Otherwise, the implication of Indonesian blending to the development of language is Indonesia blend word may give influence to the slang language in Bahasa Indonesia, therefore Indonesia government have to make a legal principle that organize the rule and make a standard of Indonesian language.

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