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Smith, John. "Studies in pop rocks and Coke." *Weird Science* 12 (2009): 78-93. Print.

Smith, John. "Studies in pop rocks and Coke." *Weird Science* 12.3 (2009): 78-93. Print.

Jonathan, Karim. "Beyond Growth: Library and Development." *Annals of Library Research* 40. 5 (2015): 1111-1130. Print.

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Smith, John, Jane Doe, and Bob Anderson. "Studies in pop rocks and Coke." *Weird Science* 12 (2009): 78-93. Print.

c. Cara Penulisan Pustaka dari Jurnal Lebih Dari 3 Orang

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d. Penulisan Daftar Pustaka Online atau Internet

Johansson, Sara. "A Participle Account of Blackfoot Relative Clauses." *The Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 58.2 (2013): 217-38. Project Muse. Web. 5 Mar. 2015.

Jobe, Karen D. "Women and the Language of Hackerdom: The Gendered Nature of Hacker Jargon." *Kairos* 5.2 (2000): n. pag. Web. 23 Mar. 2005.

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**dengan Pengarang Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri. (2017, September 10). Sandwich generation. Diakses dari <https://diahsastri.com/2017/09/10/sandwich-generation/>

**Tanpa Pengarang Kiwi. Fungsi Pemasaran. Diakses pada April 14, 2017, dari <http://en.ABCD.org/Kiwi>

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Ketua Program Studi		Dosen Pembimbing,
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Surat Pernyataan diatas materai

Ringkasan

Kata Pengantar

Daftar Isi

Daftar Tabel

Daftar Gambar

Daftar Lampiran

BAB 1. PENDAHULUAN

BAB 2. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

BAB 3. METODE PENELITIAN

BAB 4. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

BAB 5. PENUTUP (SIMPULAN DAN SARAN)

DAFTAR PUSTAKA (*APA STYLE*)

LAMPIRAN:

LoA

Artikel

Surat Tugas Pembimbing

Form Bimbingan

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RESEARCH REPORT

An Analysis of Ambiguity used in Maleficent “Mistress of Evil” : Semantics Study



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ABSTRACT

The title of this study is Compound Words That Occur During Global Pandemic COVID-19 Morphology and Semantics Study. This study aims to analyse and examine closely the category of compound words that occur during COVID-19 and their type of meaning. The method used in carrying out the study is a descriptive analysis method. The source of data used is taken from the official website of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the 'Your Questions Answered' section. The result of the research demonstrates that there are two types of compound word categories: compound nouns (67%) and compound verbs (33%). There are three types of meaning found: literal meaning (50%), semi-idiomatic meaning (33%), and idiomatic meaning (17%). Furthermore, in the category of compound nouns, the types of meaning that occur are literal meaning (50%), semi-idiomatic meaning (25%), and idiomatic meaning (25%). The types of meaning that appear in the category of compound verbs are literal meaning (50%) and semi-idiomatic meaning (50%).

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus diseases, compound words, meaning, word format

PREFACE

English as a "universal" language in the world of health actually already has a vocabulary that is now "reappearing" used by many people to talk about conditions related to the Pandemic Covid-19

As an example of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or in the Indonesian language called Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), etymologically has emerged since 1977. Then self-isolation or self-isolation that has existed since 1834, social distancing that emerged in 1957, and also Work From Home (WFH) alias work from home which began to be used in 1995. The use of English terms used in this pandemic corona needs to be understood and defined in meaning so that people can better understand.

Hopefully, this pandemic will end soon and also the problems arising from the phenomenon of the use of language in all circles because language can also be a "virus" that can be used to attack and damage human relations.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the world is facing and struggling with a new virus that has been announced as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020 that is the coronavirus disease, COVID-19. After first found as an unknown pneumonia disease on 31 December 2020 in Wuhan, China, according to the Situation Report - 116 published by WHO on 15 May 2020 a total of 4,338,658 cases have been confirmed in more than 200 countries. As the virus progresses, every day, the world's community is introduced to terms that may sound unfamiliar. After going through the WHO official website, the terms found are commonly constructed in a form of compound words.

Commonly, a compound or compound word is regarded as a phrase that is constituted by the combining of two words. It is in line with McManis et al., (1987) statement saying that a compound is a word formed by the combination of two independent words.

On the contrary, according to Spencer and Zwicky (2001), a compound is a word that consists of two or more words. Furthermore, Akmajian et al., (2001) also explain that "compounds are not limited to two words,". Similarly, Leech (1974) emphasizes a similar definition, a compound is a word which contains two or more other words. In this regard, as this research paper progresses, the term compound is used to refer to the word combination that consists of two or more words.

Additionally, as Yule (2006) puts it, the process of combining two or more words is known as compounding. It is one of the types of word formation and arguably the most common one.

As the coronavirus pandemic goes on, the terms emerge with it are countless starting from medical scientific terms, i.e. *coronavirus disease*, *incubation period*, to slangs that the community establishes, namely *quarantine*. It is a slang term for a cocktail people drink, *martini* (a cocktail made with gin or vodka and dry vermouth served with either a green olive or lemon peel), that is blended with the word *quarantine* as people could not go out to drink and instead drink at home.

Conceivably, terms that are occurring are not only caused by the new virus that needs certain terms for the medical or scientific matters but also it is because of the ‘new normal’ that people are being forced into. The ‘new normal’ also brings terms like work-from-home, stay-at-home, and self-quarantine as states mandate people to have less physical contact. Presumably, people are also trying to find new ways to get through the pandemic as it has been going on for around five months now.

The phenomenon of creating and forming new terms/words during COVID-19 can be studied through two of the linguistics branches that is morphology and semantics.

Morphology is the study of word structure. As it has been mentioned earlier, the terms introduced during this time are mostly found in a form of compounds. A compound is one of the topics discussed in morphology concerning word-formation or morphological process.

Compound words on a lexical level have their meaning; while being combined they can either add other meaning to one of the words or form a different meaning. For example, the word *medical mask* adds another meaning to the word *mask* that is the type of mask, which can be a cloth mask or a surgical mask. On the contrary, the words ‘flu-like’ or ‘influenza-like’ do not add another meaning to one of the words, instead, they form a new meaning that is the symptoms similar to flu or influenza including fever, cough, runny nose, headache, and fatigue.

This study of meaning will be covered under the discussion of the semantics scope. Generally, there are two types of meaning: lexical and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning, as Lyons (1981) puts it, is the meaning of lexemes that has nothing to do with contexts or how they are put in a sentence. In other words, it is the literal meaning of a word. The grammatical meaning is the meaning that presented as the result of the use of linguistics structure. Chaer (1994) describes grammatical meaning as the meaning emerge due to grammatical process including affixation, reduplication, and composition.

In this study, the research is carried out using the data from the ‘Your Questions Answered’ section on the WHO official website. As the pandemic continues, more unreliable sources of information are spread. Therefore, the WHO official website is used as the main data source to avert any mislead. It is found to be unethical to use inaccurate data as they can cause panic and fright.

This research paper aims to discuss thoroughly the category of compound words related to COVID-19 found in the ‘Your Questions Answered’ section of the World Health Organization (WHO) official website and the meaning of the compound words.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL REVIEW

One branch of linguistics that studies the structure of a word and its formation process is referred to as morphology. Etymologically, morphology derives from the Greek word ‘morph’ which means shape or form. It is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation as O’Grady (1997) explains it. Furthermore, it is defined as a study of the way words are built up from smaller parts (Burling, 1992). Similarly, Bauer (1988) says that as a sub-branch of linguistics, morphology deals with the internal structure of word-forms. This is also comparable with the statement of Payne (1997) that “morphology is the study of the internal structure of words”. Additionally, morphology includes the constructions of words and parts of words. Spencer (1999) argues that “morphology is at the conceptual center of linguistics”. It is due to what morphology studies, that is the structure of words. Specifically, Aronoff and Fudeman (2005) assert that morphology is the study of form or forms. Linguistically, it refers to the mental system contained in word formation, its internal structure, and how it is formed.

Hence, based on the definitions mentioned, it can be concluded that morphology is the analysis of word structure which involves the internal structure of words, the processes, and the rules to form them.

In morphology, it is known that the smallest unit to be analyzed is a morpheme. According to O’Grady (1997), there are two types of morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme has its meaning by itself; while bound morpheme has to be attached to another root to have a meaning. In other words, it can be said that free morphemes are roots (the simplest form of a word with no affix attached), and bound morphemes are affixes.

According to Yule (2006), there are seven morphological processes that can affect morphemes and therefore form new words. They are:

1. Affixation

According to Chaer (2003), affixation is the process of attaching affixes to roots. For example, the word manager (manage + -er) has experienced an affixation process particularly suffixation. It is the addition of an affix at the end of a root. This process cause changes in the class of words that is from a verb (manage) to a noun (manager).

2. Compounding

Yule (2006) mentions that compounding is a combination of two or more words. In other words, it is the process of putting words together to build a new one that does not denote two things, but one. Arguably, compounding is one of the most common ways to form words. Moreover, Williams (1975) emphasizes that compounding is the process of putting together two or more independent words to make one word.

3. Blending

This process concerns the formation of words whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two words; for example, smog (smoke + fog), brunch (breakfast + lunch), and newscast (news + broadcasting).

4. Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word to form a new word. The shortened form represents the word in its entirety. It is considered less formal and in some cases, the spelling is adapted to suit the pronunciation. For instance, nark for narcotics or bike for bicycle.

5. Back-formation

It is the process in which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from an already existing word, which appears to be derivative, e.g. laze from lazy, edit from editor, and enthuse from enthusiasm. This process is more likely to cause a class of word change.

6. Conversion

Conversion is the process of forming new words by shifting the word category without necessarily changing the word. In other words, it is assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category. For instance:

I use comb after a shower – comb (noun)

I comb my dog's hair – comb (verb)

7. Acronym

Acronym is the process whereby a new word is formed through extracting the initial letters of the constituent words of a phrase. The words created from this process mostly function as nouns, e.g. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and VIP (Very Important Person).

As one of the common ways in morphological processes, compounding has served the community to extend their creativity in creating new words by combining words. However, two or more words combined can be misinterpreted as a phrase as Quirk et al. (1985) state.

There are seven characteristics of compounds, as follows:

1. Compounds behave grammatically and semantically as single words; even though on a lexical level, each constituent has its meaning.
2. They have no affixes attached except for inflectional suffix, e.g. bathrooms.
3. The whole meaning of the compound word can often be obtained from the individual meaning of each component, e.g. boathouse which means a shed for storing boats.

However, certain terms cannot be interpreted the same way; for example, the word 'redcoat' means a British soldier, not a coat that is red.

4. The second or the last element of the compounds usually determines the grammatical category of a compound. This is also called the headword.
5. Compounding is a recursive process in which it may be a part of a larger compound, e.g. lighthouse keeper.
6. Phonologically, the primary stress of a compound is on the first element.
7. A compound can be written in three different ways: open (with a space separating each constituent), e.g. post office; hyphenated (with a hyphen in between), e.g. two-year-old; and closed/solid compound (with no space or hyphen in between), e.g. beeswax.

Besides having those characteristics, compounds are also distinguished based on categories. According to Katamba (1993) compounds can be put into three categories, as follows:

1. Compound Nouns

Compound nouns derive from two or more words combined that function as nouns. Compound nouns can be formed by putting together words in category either Noun (N) + Noun (N), Adjective (A) + Noun (N), Preposition (P) + Noun (N), or Noun (N) + Adverb (Adv). For example, *skyline* (N+N), *sourdough* (A+N), *undergraduate* (P+N), and *hanger-on* (N+Adv).

2. Compound Verbs

Compound verbs are formed by the combination of two or more words that grammatically function as verbs. The common combinations are Preposition (P) + Verb (V), Verb (V+V), and Verb + Preposition (P). For instance, *underestimate* (P+V), *cross-check* (V+V), and *turn off* (V+P).

3. Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives are modified by combining two or more words which as a unit function as adjectives. This combination can be done by combining Noun (N) + Adjective (A), Adjective (A) + Adjective (A), and Preposition (P) + Adjective (A). For example, user-friendly (N+A), short-lived (A+A), and outspoken (P+A).

On the other hand, semantics is the study of meaning in human language as defined by O'Grady, et al. (1997). Additionally, Palmer (1983) emphasizes that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Similarly, according to Hurford (2007), semantics is the "study of meaning in language". Therefore, it can be concluded that semantics is the term used to denote the study of language meaning.

As the study of meaning Leech (1981) argues that semantics is the center of the study of communication. He explains it is due to the increasing cruciality of communication and with that comes the necessity to understand language and its meaning deeper.

O'Grady, et al. (1997) notes that meaning is the message that is conveyed by signs. They can be something spoken, written, or expressed in other ways (Quirk et al., 1978). In other words, Simatupang (2019) elaborates that semantics is the science of the meaning of words and sentences. From the definitions mentioned, it becomes clear that in semantics, meaning is an immensely important part. Nevertheless, semantics as the study of meaning is frequently intertwined with another branch of linguistics that also studies meaning, pragmatics.

The distinction between the two primarily relies on which meaning one holds. Semantics discusses meaning in the language, the meaning as the language suggests. On the contrary, pragmatics holds meaning from the speaker's point of view or known as the speaker's meaning (Yule, 2006).

Semantically, Leech (1981) divides meaning into three types: conceptual meaning (meaning that consists of primary concepts), associative meaning (figurative meaning), and thematic meaning (meaning defined by structure to deliver a certain message, e.g. emphasizing). On the contrary, Downing (2006) states that meaning can be divided into three types, viz. literal meaning (original or lexical meaning), the semi-idiomatic meaning (consists of at least one literal and one figurative meaning), and idiomatic meaning (non-literal meaning).

In this study, the types of meaning that will be discussed are from Downing.

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF RESEARCH

Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are as the following:

The main problems that are going to be analyzed are:

- 1 To identify the category of the compound words related to COVID-19 found in the ‘Your questions Answered’ section on the World Health Organization's official website?
2. To identify the meaning of the compound words found?

Benefits of the Research

The research is expected to give positive impact to:

The main problems that are going to be analyzed are:

- 1 To identify the category of the compound words related to COVID-19 found in the ‘Your questions Answered’ section on the World Health Organization's official website.
2. To identify the meaning of the compound words found in World Health Organization's official website.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

Following the title of the research, that is “*Compound Words That Occur During Global Pandemic COVID-19 Morphology and Semantics Study*,” the object of the study is the compound words related to COVID-19 found in the ‘Your Questions Answered’ section on the official website of the WHO, <https://www.who.int/> that are last retrieved on 14 May 2020.

The method used in conducting the research is descriptive analysis method. Trochim (2006) explains that the descriptive analysis method is used to illustrate the basic features of the data in a study. In this way, this method provides simple summaries. Furthermore, Whitney (1960) mentions that the descriptive method is carried out by the presence of facts analyzed with correct interpretations. Similarly, Nazir (2006) states that it is a method in examining the case of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present. This descriptive study illustrates or paints systematically, factually, and accurately the facts and the relationship between the phenomena. In other words, the approaches used in this study are classifying, analyzing, and explaining the data obtained according to the theories related to compound words and meaning.

Data Collection

- The Observation, the observation is conducted on
- Response Journals
- Interviews

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing the compound words found in the ‘Your Questions Answered’ section on the WHO official website, there are three types of compound words identified, namely Compound Nouns, Compound Verbs, and Compound Adjectives. Thereafter, this study also discusses the meaning of the compound words on a lexical level and their type of meaning after having experienced compounding. The main theories used in this research dealing with compound words are taken from Katamba, and regarding the semantics view, it will be viewed according to Downing. The following are the data based on the types of compound words found in the data source.

Compound Nouns

Data 1

“What is a **coronavirus**?”

(WHO, 2020, Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19))

From the data above, the compound word found is **coronavirus**. Morphologically, **coronavirus** represents the type of compound nouns due to the combining of the word **corona** and **virus**, which are in the category of noun + noun.

Semantically, on a lexical level **corona** has mainly two different meanings depending on the field in which it is being used. In terms of environment, **corona** means *a circle of light that can sometimes be seen around the moon at night, or around the sun during an eclipse or the outer atmosphere of a star* as Cambridge Dictionary puts it. In terms of anatomy, **corona**

means *the top rounded part of a body part such as a tooth or the skull*. The word **virus** has the meaning of *an extremely small piece of organic material that causes disease in humans, animals, and plants*.

However, the two meanings of **corona** have shown no relationships with any sort of **virus**. This is because the word **corona** in **coronavirus** does not derive from English, instead it derives from Latin. In Latin, **corona** means *crown*. This name is given since **coronavirus** seen under a microscope has a series of crown-like spikes on its surface.

WHO mentions **coronavirus** to regard to the large family of viruses that may cause illnesses, specifically respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. The previously known **coronavirus** diseases include Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

For this reason, the word **coronavirus** carries the semi-idiomatic meaning in which it has one literal meaning that is **virus** and has one figurative meaning that is **corona**.

Data 2

“Follow national guidance on **self-isolation**”

(WHO, 2020, Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19))

The compound word found in data 2 is **self-isolation**. This compound word formed by the combination of the word **self** and **isolation** holds the category of compound nouns. It is because the word **self** is in the word category of nouns and so does the word **isolation**. Therefore, it is formed by the combination of two nouns.

The word **self** on a lexical level means *oneself or itself* or *of oneself or itself*. Whereas, the word **isolation** means *the action of isolating* or *the condition of being isolated*.

Furthermore, WHO defines **self-isolation** as an act of separating people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and may be infectious to prevent the spread of the disease.

Based on the meaning of the two words combined, it can be concluded that the word **self-isolation** presents a literal meaning.

Data 3

“In the **lockdown**, I am spending much more time online playing games, socializing, and studying. Should I be worried about this?”

(WHO, 2020, Q&A: Adolescents, youth and COVID-19)

From the data above, the compound word found is **lockdown**. It is formed by combining the word **lock** and **down**. The word **lock** is in the word category of nouns. On the contrary, the word **down** is in the word category of adverbs. Therefore, **lockdown** is the combination of a noun and an adverb. In this case, **lockdown** falls into the type of compound nouns.

On a lexical level, the word **lock** means *a fastening (as for a door) operated by a key or a combination*. Additionally, the word **down** means *toward or in a lower physical position*. However, the combination of the two does not represent the meaning of a fastening operated by a key or a combination toward a lower physical position. On the opposite, **lockdown** means *the confinement of prisoners to their cells for all or most of the day as a temporary security measure or a temporary condition imposed by governmental authorities (as during the outbreak of an epidemic disease) in which people are required to stay in their homes and refrain from or limit activities outside the home involving public contact*. The latter suits the COVID-19 situation.

For this reason, the type of meaning of **lockdown** is idiomatic meaning in which it is interpreted non-literally.

Data 4

“It is WHO view that all countries with **community transmission** should seriously consider postponing or reducing mass gatherings that bring people together...”

(WHO, 2020, Q&A: Mass gathering and COVID-19)

From data 4, the compound word found is **community transmission**. The word includes the compound nouns due to the combination of a noun (**community**) and another noun (**transmission**).

The lexical meaning of the word **community** is *a unified body of individuals*, while **transmission** means *an act, process, or instance of transmitting or the process of passing something from one person or place to another*. After being combined the meaning of **community transmission** is a situation where a country, territory, or area is *experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission*. Therefore, the type of meaning that **community transmission** represents is literal meaning since the meaning derives from the literal meaning of each word.

Compound Verbs

Data 5

“Stay at home, **self-isolate** and monitor your symptoms.”

(WHO, 2020, Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19))

In the data above, the compound word found is **self-isolate**. The category of the word is the compound verb. It is due to the combination of a noun (**self**) and a verb (**isolate**). Although Katamba does not mention the combination of a noun and a verb in the formation of a compound verb, this conclusion comes from one of the characteristics of a compound word that is the headword of the compound determines the word category of the compound.

On its own, the word **self** means *oneself or itself* or *of oneself or itself*. Besides, the word **isolate** means *to set apart from others* or *to be alone*. The combination of the two creates the meaning of separating oneself from others or in the case of COVID-19, separating an ill person from others. Therefore, the type of meaning **self-isolate** portrays is the literal meaning.

Data 6

“What does it mean to **self-quarantine**?”

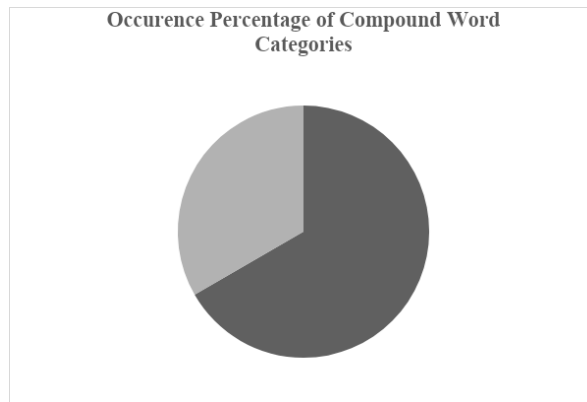
(WHO, 2020, Q&A on coronaviruses (COVID-19))

From the data above, the compound word found is **self-quarantine**. Its compound word category is the compound verb. It is because the word **self** is a noun while the word **quarantine** is in the word category of verbs.

Lexically, the word **self** means *oneself or itself* or *of oneself or itself* and the word **quarantine** means *to detain in or exclude* or *to isolate from normal relations or communication*. This combination of words creates the meaning of *to isolate oneself*. For this reason, the word **self-quarantine** is often mistaken as self-isolation.

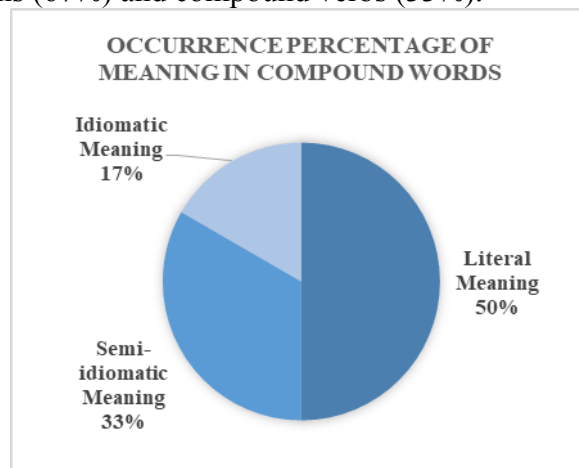
CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION



CONCLUSION

From this research, it is found that there are two types of compound word categories. They are compound nouns (67%) and compound verbs (33%).



On the other hand, there are three types of meaning found. They are literal meaning (50%), semi-idiomatic meaning (33%), and idiomatic meaning (17%).

Additionally, it can also be concluded that in the category of compound nouns the type of meaning that occurs frequently is literal meaning with the percentage of 50% followed by semi-idiomatic meaning and idiomatic meaning with each percentage is 25%.

Moreover, from the analysis, it can also be concluded that the type of meaning that appears frequently in the category of compound verbs are literal meaning and semi-idiomatic meaning with each percentage is 50% while idiomatic meaning does not occur.

This study also notes that as the COVID-19 progresses, the number of 'new' or 're-emerge' terms will also be increasing. Most of the terms' meanings are discoverable through news articles published massively on the internet.

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