

# **An Analysis of Compound Word in the Selected Song Album of Taylor Swift**

**ARTICLE**



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# **An Analysis of Compound Word in the Selected Song Album of Taylor Swift**

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## **Abstract :**

This study was focused on the investigation of the types of compound word and the contextual meaning of compound words because of the importance of analyzing compound words. This research aimed to describe the types of compound word and the contextual meaning of compound words found in the selected song album of Taylor Swift. In this research, compound words refer to the words made up by combining two words. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theories by Katamba (1993). This research applied the descriptive qualitative research because of the form of data. The objects of this study were 7 songs of Taylor Swift. Steps of data analyzing were identification, classification and description. The findings represented that the researcher found out 3 types of compound word named endocentric, exocentric and also copulative. The researcher classified 21 words as the endocentric, 1 word as exocentric, and 14 words as copulative. In conclusion, the researcher successfully answered the research questions.

**Keywords:** *compound word, types of compound word, contextual meaning*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Language is a media used in expressing the ideas, thoughts, and feelings that is used in written and spoken communication (Noumianty, 2016:1). It means that the language can be in the form of spoken and written. In the spoken and written language, people need a group of words or the collection of words in building the sentences. It means that words are the part of spoken and written language.

The word is a part of people's vocabulary, good way of teasing apart the ingredients in the nation "word" is by explicitly contrasting them (McCarthy, 2002:60 cited in Cahyani, 2016:60). It means that the word is important aspect in the communication because of the use of the word in daily communication. In daily communication people use words to develop sentences. In the developing sentences, there are some types of word. One type of words is compound word.

Compound is a word that is formed by combining roots, and the smaller category of phrasal word, that is items having the internal structure of phrases, but function as a word (Cahyani, 2016:60). It means that compounding is the way of combining together two words or more in order to create new meaning. The researcher interests to analyze compound word because of the meaning of compound words. The meanings of the compound words interrelate in such a way that a new meaning of the compound words (Noumianty, 2016:4). It means that it is essential to assign the meaning of compound words. In order to assign the meaning of compound word, we should analyze the compound words. We can analyze the compound word by analyzing lyrics of songs.

The researcher interested to analyze the compound word from the lyric of song because of the interesting of learning language by using song. To strengthen this statement, According to Salcedo, Claudia smith (2002: 38) “song is interesting and fun as a language learning tool in teaching and learning English because while the learners studied the lessons through songs’ lyric, the learners can enjoy the song”. Based on this reason, analyzing compound word by using song is attractive way in finding the compound word. The researcher chooses the Taylor Swift’s songs because she is popular singer. Based on the reasons above, researcher is interested to conduct the study entitled “*An Analysis of Compound Word in the Selected Song Album of Taylor Swift*”.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Compound Word and Its Types**

It can be viewed from the word formation, that the word has some types. One type of word can be called the compound word. The compound words refer to new words combined two or more morphemes (O’Grady in Rumiyanti:2015). Another researcher states that the compound word is a word that is formed by the combination of two or more separate words producing a new word (Samaae:2015). For example:

*Textbook* (the combination of the word ‘*text*’ and ‘*book*’ becomes a new word ‘*textbook*’).

*Hometown* (the combination of the word ‘*home*’ and ‘*town*’ becomes a new word ‘*hometown*’).

The compound word can be divided into three types of compound word based on the difference of semantic relations between the head and modifier. Those types are endocentric compounds, exocentric compound and copulative compounds. There are three types of compound; (1) endocentric compounds is the compounds word formed with a head, (2) exocentric compound word is categorized as a headless compound word and (3) copulative compounds are compounds word having two words that are coupled or conjoined (Katamba in Rumiyanti:2015).

According to Katamba (in Rumiyanthi:2015) the types of compound are:

1) Endocentric compounds

The most compound word used is the endocentric compound, it has a head (Katamba, in Rumiyanthi:2015). Normally, the head element of endocentric compound appears as the right-hand most element of the word. In semantics, the endocentric compound word can signify the sub-grouping in the class of entities which the head denoting. There are some examples of the endocentric compounds with underlined head; a *schoolboy* is a kind of a boy and a *bedroom* is a kind of room.

2) Exocentric compounds

The exocentric compound words are called the headless compounds that do not consist of an element that has a function as the semantic head modified by the non-head element (Katamba in Rumiyanthi:2015). The constituents of the exocentric compound words do not have a head-modifier of semantic relationship. For examples, the word *blue-nose* does not mean a nose that is blue, but a purplish variety of potato grown Nova Scotian. The exocentric compound words are similar with an idiom.

3) Copulative compounds

The copulative compounds are the compounds words having two words coupled or conjoined (Katamba in Rumiyanthi:2015). The copulative compound words can be combined by the combination of noun + noun or adjective + noun. The copulative compound words have the structure shown in:

- Girl (noun) + friend (noun) = girlfriend (noun)
- Bitter (adjective) + sweet (noun) = bitter-sweet (adjective)

Viewed from a syntactic, the copulative compound words are headed or having a head. In the other side, based on semantic, the coupled elements are equivalent status, with neither element that is regarded as the head dominating the entire word.

## 2. Contextual Meaning

The contextual meaning is one kind of meaning whose interpretation is based on the context used (Chaer, in Septiana, 2017:14). It means that the meaning of the words or lexeme can be viewed from the context of the words or lexeme. The meaning of words or lexeme can be viewed from who, where, when, and why. The linguist should understand the context of word in order to interpret its meaning. The contextual meaning can be defined as the situational meaning (Petada, in Septiana, 2017:14). The meaning of the words or lexemes should be interpreted by analyzing the situation. For example:

The sentence "The time is money" means that the time is an essential thing that should be prioritised.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## **1. Research Design**

This part presents the research design applied by the research. This research was categorized as the qualitative research because the data of this research were in the word form. The qualitative researcher aims to understand phenomenon by focusing on the total pictures or words rather than numbers (Ary et al, 2010:29). It can be concluded that the kind of qualitative research was applied by the researcher. Because the goal of this research was to describe the compound words and their meanings, the researcher applied the research design that was called the descriptive qualitative method because the descriptive qualitative method is a method that aims to describe the results of the study.

## **2. Research Object**

This section discusses the thing that is categorized as the target of data collection. This section discusses the object of this research. The research objects of this study were the lyrics of the songs sung by Taylor Swift. Taylor swift's songs were chosen as the object of this study because those songs are the famous songs.

## **3. Source of Data and Data**

This sub chapter explains the data and the data source. The source of data in this study was all the words used in the lyrics of the songs of Taylor Swift that were in the *Reputation* album. The data of this study were the compound words that were used in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's songs that were in the *Reputation* album.

## **4. Instrument**

This part explains the research instruments used by the researcher. The instruments of the study relate to the tools used by researcher in order to gain the data for better result study (Arikunto, 2013:203). In this research, there were some instruments, they are:

### **1. Researcher**

Because this study is a qualitative study, the main instrument or the primary instrument was the researcher herself. The important roles of collecting and analyzing the study were conducted by the researcher herself.

### **2. Documents**

In order to answer the statement of the problems, the documents were used by the researcher in order to identify, classify and also interpret the data. The data also collected in the observation field note.

### 3. English Dictionary

The last instrument is the English dictionary. The English dictionaries were used to check the part of speech of compound words found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's songs.

## 5. Data Collection Procedures

### 1) Browsing the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs

The researcher found out some lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs that were in the *Reputation* album by browsing. Those lyrics were gained from [www.azlyric.com](http://www.azlyric.com).

### 2) Reading and understanding the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs.

The researcher read the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs 3 times. The researcher understood the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs.

### 3) Marking the compound words found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs.

After reading and understanding the lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs, the researcher marked the compound words that were found lyrics of Taylor Swift Songs by underlining the words.

## 6. Data Analysis

Firstly, the researcher identified the compound words. Those compound words were identified in the observation field note. The researcher recognized the characteristics of compound words by using Katamba's theories.

Secondly, after identifying the data, the researcher classified the compound words. Those compound words were classified into three types. Those types are endocentric, exocentric and copulative.

Lastly, the researcher interpreted the contextual meaning of those compound words. Those contextual meanings were described specifically. Those contextual meanings were the answer of second research question or the findings of this study.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1) Types of Compound Word

Based on the first research question, this study aimed to describe the types of compound word found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's Songs. The types of compound word refers to the categories of compound word that are endocentric, exocentric, and copulative (Katamba:1993). Those types of compound word were represented by the researcher by using the tables below:

Table 4.1 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of Look What You Made Me Do Song

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Underline	√			Under (modifier) + line (head)
2.	Bad dreams	√			bad (modifier) + dream (head)
3.	Nobody	√			no (modifier) + body (head)
4.	Move on			√	move (head) + on (head)
5.	Another	√			an (modifier) + other (head)
6.	Right now			√	right (modifier) + now (head)
7.	Rose up			√	Rose (modifier) + up (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

Based on table 4.1, the researcher found two types of compound word in the lyrics of Look What You Made Me Do song. Those types are endocentric and copulative. Some words were categorized as the endocentric compound; they are 'underline', 'bad dreams', 'nobody', and 'another'. Some words were classified as the copulative compound. They are 'move on', 'right now' and 'rose up'.

Table 4.2 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of Ready For It

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Nothing	√			No (modifier) + thing (head)
2.	Forever	√			For (modifier) + ever (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

Table 4.2 represents that the researcher found out 2 data categorized as compound word. They are 'nothing' and 'forever'. These data were classified as the endocentric compound word because of the existence of the head and the modifier.

Table 4.3 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of End Game

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	End game	√			End (modifier) + game (head)
2.	Overdose	√			Over (modifier) + dose (head)
3.	Whenever			√	When (head) + ever (head)

4.	Another	√			An (modifier) + other (head)
5.	Without			√	With (head) + out (head)
6.	Ex- love	√			ex (modifier) + love (head)
7.	Forget			√	for (head) + get (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

In the table 4.3, the researcher explains that she found 7 data that were identified as the compound words. These compound words were classified into two types: endocentric and copulative. 4 words were categorized as endocentric because of the head and the modifier found. These words were 'end game', 'overdose', 'another', and 'ex-love'. 3 words were classified as the copulative compound. They were 'whenever', 'without', and 'forget'.

Table 4.4 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of New Year's Day

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Candle wax	√			wax (modifier) + candle (head)
2.	Hardwood	√			hard (modifier) + wood (head)
3.	New year	√			new (modifier) + year (head)
4.	Become			√	be (head) + come (head)
5.	Anywhere			√	Any (head) + where (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

The table 4.4 shows that there were 2 types of compound word found by the researcher. The first type was the endocentric. Some words were identified as the endocentric compound word; they were 'candle wax', 'hardwood', and 'new year'. The second type of compound word found by the researcher was the copulative compound words that were 'become' and 'anywhere'.

Table 4.5 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of Goergeus

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Boyfriend	√			boy (modifier) + friend (head)
2.	Sunset	√			set (modifier) + sun (head)



3.	Anything	√			Any (modifier) + thing (head)
4.	Everyone			√	every (head) + one (head)
5.	Girlfriend	√			girl (modifier) + friend (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

The researcher found out 5 data that were categorized as the compound word viewed from the table 4.5. Those data were categorized as two types of compound word that were endocentric and copulative compound. 4 data were classified as the endocentric compound, those data were 'boyfriend', 'sunset', 'anything', and 'girlfriend'. Moreover, a datum was categorized as the copulative compound. This datum was 'everyone'.

Table 4.6 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of Delicate

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Nightstand			√	Night (head) + stand (head)
2.	Handsome		√		Absence of the head and the modifier
3.	Footsteps	√			foot (head) + step (modifier)
4.	Sometimes	√			some (modifier) + times (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

Based on the table 4.6, the researcher found out three types of compound word: endocentric, exocentric, and copulative. Two words were classified as the endocentric compound word. These words were 'footsteps', and 'sometimes'. A word was categorized as the exocentric compound word, this word was 'handsome'. Lastly, a word was classified as the copulative compound, this word was 'nightstand'.

Table 4.7 The Types of Compound Word Found in the Lyric of Gateway Car

No.	Compound Words	Types of Compound Word			Reason
		En	Ex	Cp	
1.	Getaway			√	Get (head) + away (head)
2.	Candlelight	√			candle (modifier) + light (head)
3.	Nothing	√			no (modifier) + thing (head)
4.	Himself			√	Him (head) + self (head)
5.	Shotgun			√	Shot (head) + gun(head)
6.	Goodbye			√	Good (head) + bye (head)

En = Endocentric

Ex = Exocentric

Cp = Copulative

The table 4.7 represents that the researcher found out two types of compound word. Those types were endocentric and also copulative compound. The word 'candlelight' and 'nothing' were classified as the endocentric compound. The word 'getaway', 'shotgun', 'himself', and 'goodbye' were classified as the copulative compound word.

## 2) The Contextual Meaning of the Type of Compound Word

Viewed from the second research question, this study has to describe the contextual meanings of the compound word found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's Songs. The contextual meaning, a kind of meaning, is the meaning of words or lexemes that is interpreted viewed from the situation or context used (Petada, in Septiani, 2017:15). The researcher found out some data that were interpreted as the contextual meaning. Those contextual meaning are interpreted from the endocentric compound, exocentric and copulative compound words found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's Songs.

### The Contextual Meaning Of Compound Word

Compound Word	Contextual Meaning
'underline'	the line that is placed in under the written element.
'bad dream'	the dream that is not a nice dream
'nobody'	there is no person
'another'	there is one more person or one more thing.
'nothing'	the absence of the thing
'forever'	the time expression explaining extremely long time or all the time that cannot be described.

'end game'	the game that is in the furthest away.
'overdose'	the something that is too much given or taken.
'another'	one extra amount of something.
'ex-love'	the someone's previous love.
'candle wax'	meant a kind of candle made up from the material namely wax.
'hardwood'	the wood having hard texture.
'new year'	the year that recently starts.
'boyfriend'	a male friend having love relation with the speaker.
'sunset'	the sun is going down.
'anything'	some unspesific things.
'girlfriend'	a feale friend having love relation with the speaker.
'foot step'	a step created or marked by the feet.
'sometimes'	the expression of some unparticular times.
'candlelight'	the brightness coming from the candle.
'nothing'	the absence of the thing.
'hand' and 'some'	a condition when a man looks physically attractive.
'move on'	going to the new place or the new activity and leaving the previous place or activity.
'right now'	the time expression expressing the present time.
'rose up'	the speaker or writer does not give up or strive from the death.
'whenever'	the unspesific time expression expressing any time.
'without'	the absence of thing or person in specific conditions.
'forget'	the speaker did not remember somthing or someone.
'become'	the speaker has a change to be different one.
'anywhere'	the time expression explaining some unspesific time.
'everyone'	that the speaker wanted to explain each person.

'nightstand'	the kind of table that can be found in the bed room.
'getaway'	someone moves to the new place quickly.
'shotgun'	a kind of gun used in firing small object with numbers of small bullets.
'himself'	the speaker emphasize the man who is the third person.
'goodbye'	the speaker wanted to leave someone.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### 1. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this research, the researcher found out 36 words that were identified as the compound word in the songs of Taylor Swift in the "Reputation" album. The analysis was viewed from the word formation called compounding. After the process called identification, the researcher classified those words into three types of compound word, so there were three types of compound word. They were endocentric, exocentric, and copulative compound word.

21 words were classified as the endocentric compound words because of the combination of the head and the modifier. 1 word was classified as the exocentric compound words because of the absence of the head. Moreover, 14 words were categorized as the copulative compound words because of the meanings that conjoin together.

The researcher concluded that the contextual meanings of the compound words found in the Taylor Swift's Songs were interpreted by the researcher successfully. The contextual meanings were magnificently interpreted by the researcher by analyzing the word formation used.

### 2. Suggestion

- 1) The researcher advises the students to learn the compound word effectively in order to get the benefits of learning the compound words. The students should understand well the compound word because students can find the compound words in learning English as the foreign language.
- 2) The researcher gives the teachers suggestion to use song as the teaching media in teaching compound word because it is the effective media in teaching compound word.
- 3) The researcher suggests the other researchers who will conduct the research with the same topic to use this research as their references. The researcher also suggests the other researchers to conduct the research focusing on describing complex word.

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