Compound words on the Jakarta post newspaper and Việt Nam news newspaper

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Abstract – A newspaper has become the major news source around the world, either the printed or online newspaper. A newspaper provides many kinds of news and from different perspectives. Words in the newspaper play a significant role to deliver the information to the readers. The morpho-semantic study is needed to find out the uncommon words and their meaning in the newspaper. News in The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper were analyzed, applying Hamawand's (2001) compound categorization. Endocentric compound and exocentric compound by O'Grady et al (2016) are also being used in this study. The data were taken in a purposive sampling technique by observing eight news in the business column by The Jakarta Post and nine news   in the economy column by Việt Nam News, taken from August 28, 2020, until September 4, 2020. Both newspapers contain distinctive compound words related to the economy that is still rarely known by people. From the total seventeen news, only a noun compound and adjective compound are found in the news, while the verb compound does not appear at all. The total of compound words found in the news is 25; there are 18 noun compounds and 7 adjective compounds found in the news. There are 16 endocentric compounds and 9 exocentric compounds found. The result shows that noun compounds and endocentric compounds appear more often than adjective compounds and exocentric compounds.

Keywords: compound, morphology, semantic

1. Introduction

In our life, language is the most essential part. Language is a vehicle for communicating ideas and feelings (Hamawand, 2011). Because of language, people are able to communicate and understand each other. However, language does not function without a word. A word is a symbolic unit which is a combination of meaning and sound (Hamawand, 2011). To be able to communicate, it is impossible to know one word, that is why "it has been estimated that average speakers of a language know from 45,000 to 60,000 words," (Plag, 2003). Apart from being the fundamental thing of a language, words also can be used to share information, either spoken or written.

In this modern era, people are able to get any kind of information easily and quickly. Orally, people obtained information from TV or radio. In writing, people obtained information from reading magazines or newspapers. A newspaper has become the primary source of information since it contains different kinds of information, from local news, sport, lifestyle, economy, and many more. Moreover, there is no restriction on reading newspapers; people of all groups of age are allowed to read a newspaper. By reading the newspaper, readers are able to get benefits. The most apparent benefit readers can get by reading newspapers is getting to know events happen in the surroundings or world. Nowadays, newspaper companies not only published the printed version of the newspaper, but they published the online version of the newspaper. Technologies are developing from time to time, so as a newspaper that also utilizes internet connection. As said in an online article of Northeastern University, "most organizations today use a wide range of online channels" (Doyle, 2019).

This research chooses two particular English newspapers that have the online version of the newspaper, The Jakarta Post and Việt Nam News. Both The Jakarta Post and Việt Nam News are the leading English newspaper in Indonesia and Vietnam. Both newspapers also share almost the same column, such as local news, sport, politics, and the economy. The researcher chooses one particular column from each newspaper that is talking about the economy. In The Jakarta Post, the column about the economy is called the "business" column, while in Việt Nam News, the column about the economy is called the "economy" column. In these columns, the news is informing the readers of the financial condition of each country. The news also informing the readers of how the government and the citizens handling their finances during this COVID-19 pandemic. According to an online website, FocusEconomics, Indonesia and Vietnam have a different financial condition. Indonesia is said to experience downfall in some economic sectors (FocusEconomics, 2020a), while Vietnam is said to have a strong financial among ASEAN countries (FocusEconomics, 2020b). In this research, the researcher focuses on the compound word found in the business column by The Jakarta Post and in the economy column by Việt Nam News. The researcher also has the intention to figure out the meaning of the compound word found in the news.

To conduct this research, there are two related studies reviewed in this research. The first related study is a journal article entitled Morpho-Semantic Analysis in Electronic Product Brands (Viramdani & Himmawati, 2017). The study

by Viramdani and Himmawati (2017) is using morpho-semantics, the same with this research, which also using morpho-semantics. In the journal by Viramdani and Himmawati, the study focusing on electronic product brands from America, British, and Japan. The electronic brands found by Viramdani and Himmawati undergoing several types of word-formation processes, such as coinage, clipping, and blending. Unlike this research only focusing on the compound words found in The Jakarta Post newspaper's business column and Việt Nam News newspaper's economy column. The last journal article is The Semantics Study of English Slang Used in the Column Cosmo Magazine (Hidayati, et al, 2013). In the journal article, semantics is used to find out the meaning behind the words, the same as in this research. However, the journal and this research have some differences in the object and the focus. The journal article by Hidayati et al (2013) used Cosmo magazine as the object and focusing on the slang words found in the magazine. While in this research, the object is The Jakarta Post newspaper's business column and Việt Nam News newspaper's economy column and the focus is the compound words.

2. Method

This research focuses on the compound words related to the economy found in The Jakarta Post newspaper's business column and Việt Nam News newspaper's economy column. From The Jakarta Post, the researcher chose eight news, while from Việt Nam News the researcher chose nine news that is reporting about the financial condition and economic activity from both Indonesia and Vietnam. The researcher chose the news from the online version of both newspapers from August 28, 2020, until September 4, 2020. The researcher decided to take the news on that particular date since COVID-19 transmission cases on both Indonesia and Vietnam are increasing, however, the financial condition of both countries is different, as said in the introduction above.

This research used morphology and semantics as the approach of the study. Morphology is "the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed" (Fromkin & Hyams, 2011). The researcher used morphology to find out the compound categories in compound words found in the news provided by The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper. The compound category is divided into three categories; noun compound, adjective compounds, and verb compound (Hamawand, 2011). Since this research identified the type of meaning of the compound words found in The Jakarta Post and Việt Nam News, this research applies a semantic approach. Semantic is defined as 'the deep and careful study of a word as well as sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject' (Griffiths, 2006). Semantically, compound words are also divided into two types; endocentric compound and exocentric compound. The endocentric compound is a compound in which the meaning follows its head, while exocentric is a compound word in which the meaning does not follow the head (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016).

To clarify the understanding of the endocentric compound and exocentric compound, the researcher also uses other definitions. The endocentric compound is a compound type where 'the semantic head (or centre) of the compound is 'inside'

(endo-) the compound', while exocentric is a type of compound where the 'semantic head is 'outside' (exo-) the compound' (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010).

In collecting the data, this research applies to purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is sampling in which the researcher relies on the researcher's judgment in choosing the population member as the data of the research (Foley, 2018). The researcher uses purposive sampling since the researcher wants to determine which compound words fit with the researcher's need. The researcher used several steps to collect the data of the research. First, the researcher chose two newspapers from a different country. Since the focus is compound words related to economic, the researcher chose the news in business and economy column for the second step. Third, the researcher reading the news while collecting the compound words. Fourth, the researcher classifies the compound word based on the compound category; noun compound, adjective compounds, and verb compound.

3. Results and Discussion

The first finding that will be discussed by the researcher is compound words. Compound, compounding, or composition is "the morphological process of forming a complex structure by combining two, or more, free morphemes, of same or different word classes" (Hamawand, 2011), so it becomes a word. In The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper, the researcher found compound words from three different types of compound words. Those types are compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. In this study, the researcher will discuss each type of compound words in the discussion below.

Types of Compound

According to the book, Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar, the compound word is classified into three different categories; compound noun, compound adjective, and compound verb (Hamawand, 2011). From The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper, the researcher found twenty-six different compound words. The table below shows compound words found in both newspapers; The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper.

Table 1 Distribution of Compound Words

Type of Compound	Frequency	Percentage
Noun	18	72,0%
Adjective	7	28,0%
Total	25	100%

The table shows the total frequency and percentage of the compound words found in the data source. From the total 25 compound words, compound nouns appear most often in the news followed by compound adjectives. In the news, compound nouns appear eighteen times, with a percentage of 72,0%. Compound adjectives appear seven times, with a percentage of 28,0%. However, a compound verb related to economics does not found in the news. The table above shows that compound noun is the dominant types of a compound word found in the business column of The Jakarta Post newspaper and the economy column of Việt Nam News newspaper.

1). Compound Noun

A compound noun or noun compound is formed from two free morphemes or lexical substructures used to express new ideas. Compound noun consists of a modifier, which can belong to any word class, and head, a noun. When a modifier is combined with the head, "the resulting structure is a noun compound" (Hamawand, 2011). The modifier from any world-class can be attached to a noun as the head. There are four formations of compound noun found in The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper. Those formations are noun + noun, adjective + noun, verb +noun, noun + verb. The table below shows the distribution of the lexical categories of compound nouns found by the researcher.

Table 2 Distribution of Compound Noun Formation

Lexical Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Noun + noun	11	61,1%
Adjective + Noun	5	27,8%
Verb + Noun	1	5,6%
Noun + Verb	1	5,6%
Total	18	100%

The table above shows the total frequency and percentage of the distribution of compound noun formations. There are 11 (61,1%) compound words formed by combining a noun and a noun, meaning both the modifier and head are nouns. There are 5 (27,8%) compound words formed by combining adjective and noun, which mean that the modifier is an adjective and the head is a noun. There are two compound nouns with a different formation that occurred only once for each formation; verb + noun and noun+ verb. Those formations have the same percentage also, which is 5,6%. Since those two noun formations only occurred once, verb + noun and noun+ verb being the least combination used to form a noun compound The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper.

a.   Noun + Noun

(1)   Businesspeople

Business (noun) + people (noun) = Businesspeople (noun)

The morphological process of businesspeople is combining the word business (noun) and the word people (noun). Businesspeople is a compound noun since the word business and people are both free morphemes. The word business is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word people that can stand alone as a word since it is a free morpheme. The word business functioned as the modifier, while the word people functioned as the head of the compound noun.

(2)   Wage-subsidy programs

Wage-subsidy (noun) + program (noun) = wage-subsidy programs

The morphological process of wage-subsidy programs combines the word wage-subsidy (noun) and the word programs (noun). Wage-subsidy programs is a compound noun since the word wage-subsidy and programs are both free morphemes. The word wage-subsidy is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word programs that can stand alone as a word since it is a free

morpheme in a plural form. The word programs are the modifier, while the word wage-subsidy is the head of the compound noun.

(3)   Start-up

Start (noun) + up (noun) = start-up (noun)

The morphological process of start-up combines the word start (noun) and the word up (noun). Start-up is categorized as a compound noun since it is the result of combining two words from the same word class and is resulting in a word in the same word class too. Both of the words that form start-ups are free morpheme. The word start is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word up, which is also a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word.

(4)   Chairman

Chair (noun) + man (noun) = chairman (noun)

The chairman's morphological process combines the word chair (noun) and the word man (noun). Chairman is categorized as a compound noun since the combined words are both free morphemes and are in the same word class, which is a noun. The word chair is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The word man also a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word too. The combined words have their function in the compound noun—the word chair functions as the head's modifier, which is the man.

(5)   Benchmark

Bench (noun) + mark (noun) = benchmark (noun)

The benchmark's morphological process is combining the word bench (noun) and the word mark (noun). Benchmark is a compound noun since the word bench and mark are both free morphemes and in the same word class. The word bench is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word mark that can stand alone as a word since it is a free morpheme.

(6)   Wage subsidy

Wage (noun) + subsidy (noun) = wage subsidy (noun)

The wage subsidy is categorized as a compound word since it consists of two words combined to form a new word. The compound word wage subsidy is obtained by combining two words, which are wage and subsidy. The compound word wage subsidy is a compound noun since the wage is a noun and the word subsidy is also a noun. As explained in the above discussion, that compound noun consists of two free morphemes, so as in the wage subsidy consists of two free morphemes. It means that both wage and subsidy can stand alone as a word. In this compound word, the word wage is a modifier and the word subsidy is the head of the compound word.

(7)   Start-up founders

Start-up (noun) + founders (noun) = start-up founders (noun)

The compound word start-up founders obtained from the morphological process by combining start-ups and founders. Start-up founders are categorized as a compound noun since the word start-up is a noun and the word founders are also a noun in a plural form. Start-up can stand alone as a word since it is a free morpheme. The same goes for the word founders that can stand alone as a word since it is a free morpheme in a plural form. As a compound word, start-up founders consists of modifier and head. In this compound word, the modifier is a start-up, while the head is founders.

(8)   Parent company

Parent (noun) + company (noun) = parent company (noun)

The morphological process for the parent company is combining the word parent (noun) and the word company (noun). Parent company categorized as a compound noun since the combined words are both free morphemes and are nouns. The word parent is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The word company also a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word too. The words combined have their function in the compound noun, modifier, and head. The word parent has a function as the modifier for the head, which is the word company.

(9)   Fallout

Fall (noun) + out (noun) = fallout (noun)

Fallout is the result of the morphological process named compounding. In compounding, the word fall and out are combined and become one word called a compound noun. As seen in the formation of the word fallout, fall, and out share the same word class, which is a noun. Both fall and out are free morpheme. It means that fall can stand alone as a word, so as the word out.

(10)   Chairwoman

Chair (noun) + woman (noun) = chairwoman (noun)

Chairwoman has the same construction as the word chairman—the compound word chairwoman obtained from the morphological process named compounding. In compounding, the word chair (noun) and the word woman (noun) being combined. Chairwoman is categorized as a compound noun since the combined words are both free morphemes and are in the same word class, which is a noun. The word chair is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The word woman also a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word too. The combined words have their function in the compound noun—the word chair functions as the modifier for the head, which is a woman.

(11)   Stock market

Stock (noun) + market (noun) = stock market (noun)

The stock market is categorized as a compound word since a compound word consists of two words combined to form a new word. The compound word stock market is obtained by combining two words; stock and market. The stock market categorized as a compound noun since the stock is a noun and the word market is also a noun. As explained in the above discussion, that compound noun consists of two free morphemes, so as in the stock market that consists of two free morphemes. It means that both the stock and market can stand alone as a word. Stock is the left-hand substructure or a modifier for the right-hand substructure or the head market.

b.   Adjective + Noun

(12)   Biggest shake-up

Biggest (adjective) + shake-up (noun) = biggest shake-up (noun)

The biggest shake-up is a new word resulting from combining two different words from two different word classes. The word biggest is an adjective, while the word shake-up is a noun. Since the biggest shake-up is a compound noun, the head is a noun which is the word shake¬-up, while the modifier is an adjective, which is biggest. Those two words are also free morpheme which means each word can stand alone as a word

(13)   Pre-employment card
        Pre-employment (adjective) + card (noun) = pre-employment card (noun)
        The morphological process of the pre-employment card is combining the word pre-employment and the word card. According to Merriam-Webster online dictionary, pre-employment is an adjective, such in the sentence "The pre-employment training lasted three weeks, and men and women with the previous experience received fifty cents per hour" written by Mary Martha Thomas ("Definition of PRE EMPLOYMENT," 2020). In contrast, the word card is a noun. The pre-employment card is categorized as a compound noun since the head of the compound is a noun, which is a card. At the same time, the modifier of the compound is an adjective, which is pre-employment or pre-employment. This combination of pre-employment and card has a function as a noun. The word pre-employment and card are both free morphemes, which allows them to stand alone as a word.

(14)   Supermarket
        Super (adjective) + market (noun) = supermarket (noun)
        The morphological process of a supermarket is combining the word super and the word market. A supermarket becomes a compound noun since it is a combination of two free morphemes which have different word class. The word super is an adjective and the word market is a noun. In this compound noun, super is the modifier and the head of the compound is market.

(15)   Central bank
        Central (adjective) + bank (noun) = central bank (noun)
        The morphological process for the central bank is combining the word central (adjective) and the word bank (noun). Central banks categorized as a compound noun since the combined words are both free morphemes even though they share different word classes. The word central is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The word bank also a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word too. The words combined have their function in the compound noun, modifier, and head. The word central has functioned as the modifier for the head, which is the word company.

(16)   Red-tape
        Red (adjective) + tape (noun) = ted-tape (noun)
        The morphological process for red-tape combines the word red (noun) and the word tape (noun). Red-tape is categorized as a compound word since it is the result of combining two words and become one word. The word red is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word tape, which is also a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word.

c.   Verb + Noun
(17)   Shareholders
        Share (verb) + holders (noun) = shareholders (noun)
        The morphological process of shareholders is combining the word super and the word market. Shareholders become a compound noun since it is a combination of two free morphemes which have different word class. As a free morpheme, the word share is categorized as a verb. The same goes for the word holders, a noun in a plural form that can stand alone as a word since it is a free morpheme. In this compound noun, a share is a modifier for the head, which is holders.

d.   Noun + Verb

(18)   Cost-reducing

Cost (noun) + reducing (verb) = cost-reducing (noun)

The morphological process of start-up combines the word cost (noun) and the word reducing (verb). The head is cost and the modifier is reducing. Cost-reducing is categorized as a compound word since it is the result of combining two words and become one word. The word cost is a free morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. The same goes for the word reducing, which is also a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word.

2). Compound Adjective

A compound adjective or adjective compound is a structure that is composed of two or more free morpheme or lexical and used to describe a new situation or change the modification of an entity (Hamawand, 2011). The compound adjective has the same modifier as a compound noun that comes from any word class, while the head of the compound is an adjective. From The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper, the researcher found seven compound words. The percentage of the occurrence is 28,0% of the total occurrence of the compound words. The discussion below is discussing the compound adjective found by the newspaper.

(19)   Low-income families

Low-income (adjective) + families (noun) = low-income families (adjective)

The morphological process of the word low-income families is combining two different words from two different word classes. The morphological process combines low-income as an adjective and families as a noun to form a compound. The head of this compound word is an adjective; it means that low-income is the head of this compound. A compound needs a modifier to make it complete, so the modifier for this compound is the word families, a noun in plural form. Low-income families have a relationship with the entity-measurement relationship. The head of the compound shows as the measurement, while the modifier shows as the entity.

(20)   Middle-income citizens

Middle-income (adjective) + citizens (noun) = middle-income citizens (adjective)

The morphological process of the word middle-income citizens is combining two different words from two different word classes. The morphological process combines middle-income as an adjective and citizens as a noun to form a compound. The head of this compound word is an adjective; it means that middle-income is the head of this compound. A compound needs a modifier to make it complete, so the modifier for this compound is the word citizens, a noun in plural form. Middle-income citizens have a relationship with the entity-measurement relationship. The head of the compound shows as the measurement, while the modifier shows as the entity.

(21)   State-owned banks

State-owned (adjective) + banks (noun) = state-owned banks (adjective)

The morphological process of the word state-owned banks is combining two different words from two different word classes. The morphological process combines state-owned as an adjective and banks as a noun to form a compound. The head of this compound word is an adjective; it means that state-owned is the head of this compound. A compound needs a modifier to make it complete, so the modifier for

this compound is the word banks. State-owned banks have an object-feature relation since the head is an adjective naming its feature and the modifier, which is a noun, naming the object.

(22) Slow-disbursed stimulus

Slow-disbursed (adjective) + stimulus (noun) = slow-disbursed stimulus (adjective)

The morphological process of the word slow-disbursed stimulus is combining two different words from two different word classes. The words slow-disbursed is an adjective word, and stimulus is a noun word. The head of this compound word is an adjective; it means that slow-disbursed is the head of this compound. A compound needs a modifier, so the modifier for this compound is the word stimulus. The slow-disbursed stimulus has an object-feature relation since the head is an adjective naming its feature and the modifier, which is a noun, naming the object.

(23) Value-added tax

Value-added (adjective) + tax (noun) = value-added tax (adjective)

The morphological process of the word value-added tax is a combination of two different words from two different word classes. The word value-added is an adjective and is the head, while the word tax is a noun and is the modifier. Value-added tax has an object-feature relationship. It means that the head is an adjective naming the feature, while the modifier is a noun naming the object.

(24) After-tax profit

After-tax (adjective) + profit (noun) = after-tax profit (adjective)

The morphological process of the word after-tax profit is a combination of two different words from two different word classes. The word after-tax is an adjective and is the head, while the word profit is a noun and is the modifier. After-tax profit has an object-feature relationship. It means that the head is an adjective naming the feature, while the modifier is a noun naming the object.

(25) Pre-tax profit

Pre-tax (adjective) + profit (noun) = pre-tax profit (adjective)

The morphological process of pre-tax profit is combining the head and the modifier. The head of this compound is pre-tax¬, which is an adjective. This compound has a noun as the modifier. Pre-tax profit has an object-feature relationship. It means that the head is an adjective naming the feature, while the modifier is a noun naming the object.

Type of Meaning of Compound Word

Semantically, compound words are divided into two types; endocentric compound and exocentric compound. The endocentric compound is a compound in which the meaning follows its head, while exocentric is a compound word in which the meaning does not follow the head (O'Grady & Archibald, 2016). To clarify the idea of endocentric and exocentric, the researcher also uses another book by Aronoff and Fudeman. According to the book, What is Morphology? an endocentric compound is one that has a head since the head expresses the core meaning. In contrast, an exocentric compound is a compound that the head does not determine the meaning (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). The table below shows the distribution of the type of meaning of the compound words.

Table 3 The Type of Meaning Distribution

Type of meaning	Frequency	Percentage
Endocentric	16	64,0%
Exocentric	9	36,0%
Total	25	100%

According to the table above, there are twenty-five compound words found by the researcher. There are 16 (64,0%) endocentric compounds and 9 (36,0%) exocentric compounds. The result shows that the endocentric compounds are more dominant than the exocentric compounds.

1). Endocentric Compound

The endocentric compound is a compound that denotes its meaning from the head of the compound word. In the endocentric compound, "the meaning of the entire word is a subset of the meaning of the lexeme that serves as the head" (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). It means that the meaning of the compound word is obtained from the "inside" of the word (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). The following parts are discussing the example of the endocentric compounds.

(26) Businesspeople

The word businesspeople consist of two lexical categories. The word business is a noun word, so as the word people. According to the Oxford dictionary, business is the activity of making, buying, selling, or supplying goods or services for money. The meaning of people is persons. The word businesspeople have the meaning of persons active in business activity. The word businesspeople is an endocentric compound since the meaning can be identified from its head, which is people.

(27) Supermarket

The word supermarket consists of two lexical categories. The word super is an adjective, while the word market is a noun. According to the Oxford dictionary, the word super means extremely good. The meaning of market is "the public place where products or services are bought and sold, directly or through intermediaries" (Friedman, 2012). Thus, the meaning of the supermarket is a large shop/store that sells food, drinks, and goods used in the home. The word supermarket is an endocentric compound since the meaning can be identified from its head, which is a supermarket.

2). Exocentric Compound

The exocentric compound is a compound that does not denote its meaning from the head of the compound word. In the exocentric compound, the meaning cannot be found inside the compound word. It happens since "their semantic head is 'outside' (exo-) the compound" (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). The following parts are discussing the example of the exocentric compounds.

(28) Benchmark

The word benchmark has a function as a noun. Benchmark has two morphemes, both bench and mark are nouns. According to the Oxford dictionary, as a noun, bench means a long seat for two or more people, usually made of wood. As a noun, mark means a small area of dirt, a spot, or a cut on a surface that spoils its appearance. However, there is no relation between the meaning of bench and mark with the meaning of the benchmark. The meaning of the benchmark is a study to compare actual performance to a standard of typical competence (Friedman, 2012). This word is an exocentric compound because the meaning is 'outside' the compound.

(29) Start-up

The word start-up has a function as a noun. The word start has a function as a noun, and the word up also has the function as a noun. According to the Oxford dictionary, start means the point at which something begins. As a noun, up means increasing or improving.

However, the meaning of start-up in the economic world is a new business venture (Friedman, 2012). The word start-up is an exocentric compound because the meaning does not denote from the head of the compound.

4. Conclusion

Morphology is focusing on the internal structure of word can be utilized to analyze the structure of compound words related to economic found in the news. According to Hamawand (2011), the compound word is divided into three categories: noun compound, adjective compound, and verb compound. From The Jakarta Post newspaper and Việt Nam News newspaper, the researcher found 25 compound words that are divided into two categories: noun compound and adjective compound. There are 18 noun compounds and seven adjective compounds in the news. However, there is no verb compound found in the news. Compound noun formation also divided into four formation; noun+noun, adjective+ noun, verb+noun, noun+verb. Eleven compounds have noun+noun formation, five compounds have adjective+noun formation, one compound has verb+noun formation, and one compound has noun+verb formation. In contrast with the noun compound, adjective compounds do not have any distinctive formation that forms the compound.

This study applies a semantic approach to find out the meaning of the compounds. Semantically, there are two types of meaning of the compound word; endocentric compound and exocentric compound. The endocentric compound is a compound in which the head determines the meaning of the compound. In contrast, an exocentric compound is a compound in which the head does not determine the meaning or the meaning is "outside" of the compound. There are 16 endocentric compounds from the total 25 data, or it takes the proportion of 64,0%. The exocentric compound takes the proportion of 36,0% from the total data or occurs nine times. From the findings and analysis, the researcher discovers that endocentric compounds are more dominant since endocentric compounds often occur in the data rather than exocentric compounds.

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