

## ABSTRACT

Chusna, Nurma Ervia Ilmiatul. Student Registered Number. 1860203223182. 2026.  
A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Nouns in Selected Time Magazine Articles. Thesis. English Education Department. Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. State Islamic University of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Advisor: Ringgi Candraning Prawerti, M. Pd.,

**Keywords:** *Morphology, Compound Nouns, Compounding, Journalistic Discourse*

Compounding is one of the most productive word-formation processes in English, particularly in journalistic discourse where complex ideas must be communicated concisely. Despite numerous studies on compound words in Indonesian English publications have been conducted, no comprehensive research has specifically examined compound nouns in high-level, native-produced international journalism. To address this gap, this study investigates compound nouns in selected *Time Magazine* articles.

This study aims to answer three research questions: (1) what types of compound nouns are found in the selected articles? (2) what structural patterns are formed? and (3) what meanings they convey through the used of Compound Nouns in Selected Time Magazine Articles? The data of this study is compound nouns identified from three *Time Magazine* articles published between September 2025 and January 2026, covering three topics: politics, technology and artificial intelligence, and daily life.

This study employs a descriptive qualitative design using library research and content analysis as its primary methods. Data were collected through close reading and systematic identification of compound nouns across the three selected articles. The identified data were then analyzed using Ingo Plag's morphological framework, supported by additional perspectives from Bauer, Katamba, and Lieber. The analytical process proceeded through six stages: data identification, type classification, structural pattern analysis, meaning analysis, data validation using the Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries, theory, and synthesis of findings.

The findings reveal that (1) there are 2 types of Compound Nouns, which is endocentric and exocentric compound, a total of 29 compound nouns identified from the three articles. Endocentric compounds dominate with 25 occurrences, while only 4 are exocentric, reflecting the semantic transparency preferred in journalistic writing. (2) there are 4 kind of structure pettern, the noun + noun (N+N) pattern is the most prevalent with 22 instances, followed by adjective + noun (Adj+N) with 3, verb + noun (V+N) with 1, and phrase compounds such as N+Prep+N and N+Adj+N with 4. (3) As for meaning, there are be boardly categorized in three meaning types: literal or semantically transparent meanings, specialized or domain-specific meanings, and non-literal or idiomatic meanings. most compound nouns convey either semantically transparent or specialized contextual meanings, with only a few carrying idiomatic non-literal meanings, confirming that clarity and precision drive compound noun use in native English journalistic discourse.

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Pemajemukan (*compounding*) merupakan salah satu proses pembentukan kata yang paling produktif dalam bahasa Inggris, khususnya dalam wacana jurnalistik di mana gagasan kompleks harus disampaikan secara ringkas. Meskipun telah banyak penelitian tentang kata majemuk pada publikasi berbahasa Inggris di Indonesia, belum ada penelitian komprehensif yang secara khusus mengkaji kata benda majemuk dalam jurnalisme internasional bertaraf tinggi yang ditulis oleh penutur asli. Penelitian ini hadir untuk mengisi kesenjangan tersebut dengan mengkaji compound noun dalam artikel-artikel pilihan *Time Magazine*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menjawab tiga pertanyaan penelitian: (1) jenis compound noun apa saja yang ditemukan dalam artikel yang dipilih? (2) pola struktur apa yang terbentuk? dan (3) makna apa yang disampaikan melalui compound noun tersebut? Subjek penelitian ini adalah compound noun yang teridentifikasi dari tiga artikel *Time Magazine* yang diterbitkan antara September 2025 hingga Januari 2026, mewakili tiga domain tematik: politik, teknologi dan kecerdasan buatan, serta kehidupan sehari-hari.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan library research dan analisis dokumen sebagai metode utama. Data dikumpulkan melalui pembacaan cermat dan identifikasi sistematis compound noun dari ketiga artikel yang dipilih. Data yang teridentifikasi kemudian dianalisis menggunakan kerangka morfologi Ingo Plag yang didukung perspektif tambahan dari Bauer, Katamba, dan Lieber. Proses analisis mencakup enam tahap: identifikasi data, klasifikasi jenis, analisis pola struktur, interpretasi makna, validasi data menggunakan kamus Oxford dan Cambridge, serta sintesis temuan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 29 compound noun yang berhasil diidentifikasi dari ketiga artikel. Dari sisi jenis, compound endosentrik mendominasi dengan 25 kemunculan, sedangkan compound eksosentrik hanya berjumlah 4, mencerminkan preferensi transparansi semantik dalam penulisan jurnalistik. Dari sisi struktur, pola noun + noun (N+N) paling banyak ditemukan dengan 22 data, diikuti adjective + noun (Adj+N) sebanyak 3, verb + noun (V+N) sebanyak 1, dan phrase compound seperti N+Prep+N dan N+Adj+N sebanyak 4. Dari sisi makna, sebagian besar compound noun menyampaikan makna yang transparan secara semantik atau makna domain-spesifik yang terinstitusionalisasi, sementara hanya sedikit yang bersifat idiomatis, sehingga mengonfirmasi bahwa kejelasan dan ketepatan mendorong penggunaan compound noun dalam wacana jurnalistik bahasa Inggris bertaraf tinggi.