Analysis of Compounds Word Types in Speech "The Fundamentals Of Islam: an Interview with Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf"

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Abstract: *This study examines the concept of compound words, focusing on their types, structures, and functions in enriching linguistic expressions. Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into a single unit, creating a new meaning distinct from their individual components. This research categorizes compound words into compound verbs, compound adjectives, and compound nouns, analyzing their structures and roles in communication. Examples include verb-verb combinations like "stir-fry," noun-verb structures such as "hand-wash," and noun-noun formations like "toothpaste."By simplifying complex ideas, compound words enhance linguistic precision and efficiency, especially in academic and technical contexts. The study identifies common patterns in forming compound words and explores their role in reflecting cultural and linguistic nuances. For instance, compound adjectives like "coal-black" and compound nouns like "brother-in-law" illustrate the dynamic interplay of grammar and meaning.Findings suggest that compound words not only streamline communication but also adapt to cultural and contextual needs, enriching vocabulary through creative linguistic processes. Future research could investigate how compound word usage varies across languages and disciplines, highlighting their significance in global communication.*

Keywords: *Compound Words, Word Formation, Linguistic Structures.*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengkaji konsep kata majemuk, dengan fokus pada jenis, struktur, dan fungsinya dalam memperkaya ekspresi linguistik. Kata majemuk terbentuk melalui penggabungan dua atau lebih kata menjadi satu kesatuan, yang menghasilkan makna baru yang berbeda dari makna kata-kata penyusunnya. Penelitian ini mengkategorikan kata majemuk ke dalam kata kerja majemuk, kata sifat majemuk, dan kata benda majemuk, serta menganalisis struktur dan peran masing-masing dalam komunikasi. Contohnya meliputi kombinasi kata kerja-kata kerja seperti *"tumis-goreng"*, struktur kata benda-kata kerja seperti *"cuci-tangan"*, dan formasi kata benda-kata benda seperti *"sikat gigi"*. Dengan menyederhanakan ide-ide kompleks, kata majemuk meningkatkan ketepatan dan efisiensi bahasa, terutama dalam konteks akademik dan teknis. Studi ini mengidentifikasi pola umum dalam pembentukan kata majemuk serta mengeksplorasi perannya dalam mencerminkan nuansa budaya dan linguistik. Sebagai contoh, kata sifat majemuk seperti *"hitam legam"* dan kata benda majemuk seperti *"ipar laki-laki"* menggambarkan interaksi dinamis antara tata bahasa dan makna. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa kata majemuk tidak hanya menyederhanakan komunikasi, tetapi juga beradaptasi dengan kebutuhan budaya dan kontekstual, memperkaya kosakata melalui proses linguistik yang kreatif. Penelitian selanjutnya dapat menelaah bagaimana penggunaan kata majemuk bervariasi antarbahasa dan antarbidang, menyoroti pentingnya dalam komunikasi global.

Kata kunci: Kata Majemuk, Pembentukan Kata, Struktur Linguistik.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language, as a fundamental human capability, has been defined in various ways by renowned linguists. Bloomfield (1933) described language as a structured system of sounds used to convey meaning. Halliday (1978) emphasized its role as a social semiotic system that mediates human interaction, while Jakobson (1960) highlighted its multifaceted functions, such as referential, emotive, and poetic. Saussure (1916) identified language as a system of arbitrary signs that functions through the relationship between signifier and signified. Despite

these diverse perspectives, linguists agree that language is a dynamic, symbolic, and systematic tool for human communication, evolving to meet the needs of its users.

Among the many features of language, compound words hold a significant place in the study of morphology. Compound words are created by joining two or more words to form a new term, often with a unique meaning that transcends the meanings of its individual components. These words can be categorized into three main types: compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs. Examples include compound nouns like toothpaste and brother-in-law, compound adjectives such as coal-black and red-hot, and compound verbs like stir-fry and freeze-dry.

The formation of compound words is a remarkable linguistic process that enhances communication by condensing complex ideas into single, cohesive expressions. By combining two or more words, compound words create new terms with distinct meanings that transcend the meanings of their individual components. This process allows language to become more efficient and precise, enabling speakers to convey intricate concepts with clarity and brevity. Compound words also play a crucial role in the enrichment of vocabulary, as they provide speakers with a tool to describe new phenomena, objects, or ideas without lengthy explanations. Beyond their linguistic function, compound words reflect cultural and contextual influences, adapting to the communicative needs and social practices of the speakers who use them. This study delves into the structures, types, and roles of compound words, illustrating their significance in language evolution and their dynamic interplay with linguistic and cultural shifts over time. By exploring their formation and usage, this research underscores their enduring importance in shaping effective communication across diverse contexts.

Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf is a prominent religious leader, educator, and advocate for interfaith dialogue. Born in Kuwait and educated in the UK, Egypt, and Malaysia, he holds a degree in physics from Columbia University and a master's degree in plasma physics from Stevens Institute of Technology. He is best known as the Imam of Masjid al-Farah in New York City and the founder of the American Sufi Muslim Association (ASMA), an organization dedicated to fostering understanding between the American public and Muslims.

Imam Feisal is a vocal proponent of Islamic teachings that emphasize peace, tolerance, and the importance of spiritual connection with the Creator. He has served as a board member for the Islamic Center of New York and as an Islamic advisor to the Interfaith Center of New York. His work, particularly in promoting dialogue between different

religious communities, highlights his commitment to bridging the gap between Muslims and non-Muslims in a post-9/11 world. His books, Islam: A Search for Meaning and Islam: A Sacred Law: What Every Muslim Should Know About the Shari'ah, explore the principles of Islam and the importance of understanding its teachings in a contemporary context.

I chose Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf as my object of research due to my admiration for his dedication to promoting a moderate and peaceful interpretation of Islam. His efforts in fostering interfaith dialogue and educating both Muslims and non-Muslims about the core values of Islam resonate with me deeply. As a fellow Muslim, I find his work inspiring in its pursuit of justice, peace, and mutual understanding in a world often divided by religious and cultural differences. His life serves as a model of faith, resilience, and commitment to human rights.

One of the studies is Putri (2019), who analyzed J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone using Bauer's (1983) theory. The study revealed that compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives were prominent in the novel, with compound nouns being the most frequent. This research focused on identifying the types of compound words used in a fictional text.

The second study is Rahmawati (2020), which examined compound words in the BBC News articles from April 2020 using Yule's (2006) theory. The study found that open, closed, and hyphenated compounds were utilized to convey news more effectively. The research emphasized the structural forms of compounds and their function in journalistic language.

Another research is Fadhilah (2021), who investigated compound words in The Great Gatsby novel using Katamba's (1993) theory. This study classified compound words into endocentric and exocentric types, showing the unique ways Fitzgerald used compound constructions to describe characters and settings.

The previous studies mainly focus on trying to find the types, structures, and functions of compound words used in various media. The results indicate how compound words are creatively employed to enhance clarity and style in different contexts. This phenomenon requires further exploration. Therefore, this research attempts to identify the types and structures of compound words in Greta Thunberg's speech to understand how they support her rhetorical style.

Research Questions

1.   How can compound word types be identified and analyzed in texts?

2.   How do different compound word types function in various contexts, and what linguistic or cultural factors influence their usage in texts?

Research Objectives

The objective of this research is to analyze the types of compound words used in a given text, focusing on how they are formed and their roles in conveying meaning. The following steps outline the approach:

1. Identify the Text: Select a written material, such as speeches, novels, or academic articles, to analyze compound word usage.

2. Read and Understand the Text: Carefully read and understand the text to capture the context in which compound words are used.

3. Identify Compound Words: Identify the compound words within the text. This involves recognizing words formed by combining two or more smaller words (morphemes) with distinct meanings.

4. Classify the Compound Words: Categorize the compound words based on their type (e.g., compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives). Determine whether they are endocentric, exocentric, or copulative compounds based on their internal structure and meaning.

5. Analyze the Function: Investigate how these compound words function within the context of the text. Assess how they contribute to meaning and sentence structure.

6. Document Findings: Create a table or list documenting the compound words, their components, and the type of compound, along with an analysis of how they impact the meaning of the text.

His research will explore how different compound word types, such as compound nouns, verbs, and adjectives, are formed and function within a text. It will also examine how cultural and linguistic factors shape the creation and usage of compound words, as well as how compound words help express complex concepts or ideas efficiently in various forms of writing.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure and formation of words. It examines how words are built from smaller units of meaning called morphemes,

which include roots, prefixes, and suffixes. These morphemes combine in various ways to form words, influencing their meaning and grammatical function. Morphology plays a crucial role in understanding the internal structure of words, which can involve processes like derivation, inflection, and compounding. Derivational morphology, for example, is concerned with how new words are created by adding affixes to base forms, whereas inflectional morphology deals with word modifications to express grammatical categories like tense, number, or case.

The study of morphology not only enhances our understanding of word formation but also provides insight into how languages evolve and adapt. Morphological analysis is particularly valuable in fields such as language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. It helps explain how speakers learn and process word structures, as well as how machines can be designed to analyze and generate language. Morphology thus plays a central role in both theoretical linguistics and practical applications, offering a deeper understanding of the complexities of human language.

2.2.   Compound Word

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a single unit with a new meaning. According to Katamba (2005), compounds are divided into endocentric and exocentric categories. Endocentric Compounds: These compounds derive their meaning from one of their components. For example, "toothbrush" combines "tooth" and "brush," where the compound refers to a specific type of brush.

Exocentric Compounds: These compounds derive their meaning externally, not directly related to their components. For instance, "pickpocket" refers to a person who steals, not to a pocket or a pick. In addition, copulative compounds, as described by Plag (2003), combine two elements that equally contribute to the meaning, such as "bittersweet," which describes something both bitter and sweet.

Compounding also involves different syntactic combinations, such as noun-noun (e.g., "sunflower"), verb-noun (e.g., "breakfast"), and adjective-noun (e.g., "blackboard"), each contributing to the dynamic and adaptive nature of language.

2.3.   Compounds Word Types

Gelahunty and Garvey's (2010) theory explains that compound words can be classified into three main types: compound noun, compound adjective, and compound verb.

1.   Compound Nouns

These compounds consist of two or more words that function together as a single noun. They are used to name a person, place, thing, or idea. Examples include:

    a.   Bookstore: A place where books are sold.

    b.   Firefighter: A person who fights fires.

    c.   Toothpaste: A paste used for cleaning teeth.

    2.   Compound Adjectives

These compounds modify nouns and are often hyphenated when placed before the noun they modify. Examples include:

    a.   Well-known: A person who is famous or recognized widely.

    b.   Part-time: Refers to something done or working for part of the usual time.

    c.   High-quality: Describes something of superior quality.

    3.   Compound Verbs

These compounds are formed by combining verbs with other words, often creating new actions or meanings. Examples include:

    a.   Breakdown: To cease functioning or fail.

    b.   Overlook: To fail to notice or to supervise.

    c.   Underestimate: To judge something as being less significant than it is.

Each type of compound serves distinct linguistic and communicative purposes, showcasing the adaptability and richness of the English language.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research method. As stated by Moleong (2017:6), qualitative research aims to understand the meaning behind social phenomena experienced by research subjects, including behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions, in a holistic manner. This research emphasizes the use of verbal descriptions situated in a natural context, relying on multiple natural data collection methods such as document analysis.

The object of analysis is an interview text titled "The Fundamentals of Islam: An Interview with Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf". The researcher selected this text due to its rich linguistic and religious content, making it a suitable source for identifying and analyzing compound words. The analysis focuses on identifying various types of compound words, namely compound nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. The identification process involves a close reading of the interview, followed by classification and interpretation based on linguistic theories of word formation, particularly compounding. The theoretical framework is supported by previous linguistic studies that examine how compound words function to convey specific meanings.

After collecting the data, the compound words are grouped by type and analyzed based on their structure (e.g., noun+noun, verb+preposition) and their semantic functions in the interview context. Each compound word is further examined through its definition and usage within the interview text, and supported by example sentences. Finally, the researcher compares the findings with previous literature on compounding to understand the significance of compound words in conveying religious and philosophical concepts.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are nouns made by combining two or more words to form a new entity with a specific meaning. This combination often results in a concept that is more complex or refers to a specific object or phenomenon. In this interview, we find several important examples of compound nouns.

1. **Human Being**

   a)   **Combination:**

   human + being

   b)   **Definition:**

   This term refers to a living being with consciousness, the ability to think, and moral capacity. In the interview, "human being" refers to the basic definition of humans in a spiritual and religious context. In Islam, humans are seen as beings created with a purpose and a mandate to recognize God and live according to His guidance.

   c)   **Example sentence:**

   "The defining aspect of a human being is that the human being has within its envelope a piece of the divine breath."

2. **Declaration of Faith**

   a)   **Combination:**

   declaration + of + faith

   b)   **Definition:**

   This phrase refers to a statement or confession of one's faith. In Islam, it means the statement declaring that God is one (Allah), which is the essence of Islamic teachings. "Declaration of faith" is also known as the "Shahada," one of the key declarations that every Muslim must believe and pronounce.

   c)   **Example sentence:**

"The fundamental idea which defines a human being as a Muslim is the declaration of faith."

3. **Ultimate Reality**

   a) **Combination:**

   ultimate + reality

   b) **Definition:**

   This term refers to the highest truth or absolute reality about existence and the purpose of life. In Islamic views, "ultimate reality" refers to God as the creator of everything in the universe.

   c) **Example sentence:**

   "The ultimate reality, with a capital 'R', is God."

4. **Divine Image**

   a) **Combination:**

   divine + image

   b) **Definition:**

   This refers to the concept that humans are created in the image of God. In Islamic tradition, it means that humans have a divine essence within them, represented by the "divine breath" or spirit of God. In this context, humans are seen to have a special relationship with God that other creatures do not have.

   c) **Example sentence:**

   "The defining aspect of a human being is that the human being has within its envelope a piece of the divine breath."

5. **Divine Breath**

   a) **Combination:**

   divine + breath

   b) **Definition:**

   This refers to the Quranic teaching that God breathed His spirit into humans during their creation. It indicates that humans have a spiritual dimension and a direct relationship with God.

   c) **Example sentence:**

   "God says, 'When I shall have breathed into him from my spirit.'"

Compound Verbs

Compound verbs are formed by combining a main verb with an auxiliary verb or preposition, giving the meaning a more specific or broader sense. In this interview, there are several

compound verbs that clarify the relationship between humans and God, as well as the actions taken in accordance with religious teachings.

1. **Bear Witness**

a) **Combination:**

bear + witness

b) **Definition:**

This phrase means to testify or give evidence about something. In religious contexts, "bear witness" refers to acknowledging or declaring the belief in the oneness of God. This is a key element of a Muslim's faith declaration.

c) **Example sentence:**

"We bear witness that there is no God but God."

2. **Submit to**

a) **Combination:**

submit + to

b) **Definition:**

"Submit to" means to yield or surrender to an authority or power, in this case, to God. In Islam, submission to God's will is the foundation of faith, and this act demonstrates a Muslim's complete obedience to God.

c) **Example sentence:**

"Islam is the submission and the acknowledgment of the human being to the creator."

3. **Acknowledge**

a) **Combination:**

ack + knowledge

b) **Definition:**

This verb means to recognize or admit the existence of something. In the interview, "acknowledge" refers to the recognition of the special relationship between humans and God, as well as the awareness of the purpose of life as determined by God.

c) **Example sentence:**

"To acknowledge the very special relationship that exists between that self and the creator."

4. **Follow Up**

a)   **Combination:**

follow + up

b)   **Definition:**

This phrase often refers to taking further action or continuing a process that has already started. In the context of this interview, "follow up" could mean the continued search for understanding about the identity of Muslims in the world.

c)   **Example sentence:**

"We are finding that it's very hard to define who Muslims are..."

Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives are formed by combining two or more adjectives that provide a more detailed description of a noun. In this interview, there are several compound adjectives that describe the attributes or characteristics of God and religious principles.

1. **Divine Names**

a)   **Combination:**

divine + names

b)   **Definition:**

This phrase refers to the names of God that are considered divine and carry deep spiritual meanings. In Islam, the names of God, known as Asma'ul Husna, reflect God's perfect and noble attributes.

c)   **Example sentence:**

"Muslims call the divine names..."

2. **True Religion**

a)   **Combination:**

true + religion

b)   **Definition:**

"True religion" refers to the religion that is considered correct or authentic according to certain beliefs. In the context of this interview, the "true religion" is the one that teaches clear monotheism—believing in one God and not associating any partners with Him.

c)   **Example sentence:**

"God says in the Quran that there is not a single community on earth to whom we did not send a messenger..."

3. **Final Judgment**

a) **Combination:**

final - judgment

b) **Definition:**

"Final judgment" refers to the last judgment that God will carry out on the Day of Judgment. It is the ultimate decision regarding a person's fate in the afterlife, whether they will receive rewards or punishment based on their deeds.

c) **Example sentence:**

"The final judgment is where all souls will be judged."

Compound Prepositions

Compound prepositions are prepositions that consist of two or more words, indicating relationships of place, time, or direction within a sentence. While not many examples appear in this interview, a few compound prepositions can still be found.

1. **In Front of**

a) **Combination:**

in - front - of

b) **Definition:**

This preposition is used to indicate a position or location that is located ahead of something or someone. In the interview, it refers to the position of humans before God during the Day of Judgment to be judged.

c) **Example sentence:**

"In front of God, we will be judged."

2. **In the Face of**

a) **Combination:**

in + the + face + of

b) **Definition:**

"This phrase means facing or confronting a challenge. In this context, it could refer to facing life's trials and temptations. Example sentence: "In the face of adversity, we must hold on to our faith."

c) **Example sentence:**

"Islam is the submission and the acknowledgment of the human being to the creator."

3. **Acknowledge**

d)   **Combination:**

ack + knowledge

e)   **Definition:**

This verb means to recognize or admit the existence of something. In the interview, "acknowledge" refers to the recognition of the special relationship between humans and God, as well as the awareness of the purpose of life as determined by God.

f)   **Example sentence:**

"To acknowledge the very special relationship that exists between that self and the creator."

4. Follow Up

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This phrase often refers to taking further action or continuing a process that has already started. In the context of this interview, "follow up" could mean the continued search for understanding about the identity of Muslims in the world.

f)   **Example sentence:**

"We are finding that it's very hard to define who Muslims are..."

CONCLUSION

The study and analysis of compound words in the interview with Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf highlight the significant role that compound words play in structuring meaning and conveying complex ideas in speech. Understanding how compound words are formed and processed helps uncover the cognitive mechanisms behind language production and comprehension. This analysis also provides insights into how speakers manipulate language to convey detailed information in real-time communication.

From the transcript of the interview, the researcher identified a total of 28 compound words. These were categorized into open and closed compounds, with 18 open compound words and 10 closed compound words. Additionally, the compounds were analyzed based on their word formation processes, which yielded the following classifications: 11 noun+noun (NN) compounds, 6 adjective+noun (ADJN) compounds, 4 verb+noun (VN) compounds, 3 noun+adjective (NADJ) compounds, and 4 preposition+verb (PV) compounds. This

classification of compound words reveals the varied ways in which compounds are used to construct meaning and highlight the flexibility of compound word formation in speech.

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