The Use of Compound Words in the Guardian News Website

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to identify the types of compound words and formation of compound words found on the Guardian News Website. This study analyzed fourteen news sites that were currently popular or the latest from 1 July 2023 – 14 July 2023 on the Guardian News Website. The data were classified and analyzed by applying the theory about the types and formation of compound words proposed by Delahunty & Garvey and also supported by the theory proposed by McCarthy. This study applied descriptive qualitative research and the data were obtained using a documentation and note-taking method. The data were presented in a formal method by providing tables and informal methods to explain the types and forms of compound words. The results of this study found that there were 179 compound words in fourteen selected news articles on the Guardian News Website. The first result revealed that this study found seven types of compound words: 102 (57%) compound nouns, 33 (18%) compound verbs, 25 (14%) compound adjectives, 7 (4%) compound adverbs, 6 (3%) compound pronouns, 5 (3%) compound prepositions, and 1 (1%) neo-classical compound. The second result revealed four forms of compound word formation: 117 (65%) closed compounds, 29 (16%) open compounds, 22 (12%) hyphenated compounds, and the last 11 (6%) mixed compounds.

Keywords: the Guardian News; compound words; types; formation

INTRODUCTION

Word is one or some phoneme that has meaning and function. According to Christianto (2020), a word is described as the smallest free form that has meaning. Words are formed from structures and various processes and the process of forming new words is known as word formation. Aprilia, Neisya, & Sonia (2023), the process of producing new words based on the word itself, existing words, or with other words, by simplifying words, merging with other words, or adding affixes to existing words to give grammatical information is known as word

formation. In addition, according to Damanik, Yanti, Hasibuan, Harahap, & Angrika (2022), word formation is a branch of language science that studies patterns and ways of forming lexical units to form new words. It can be concluded that word formation is defined as the process of forming a word or words by taking, adding, removing, and changing their structure. One of the basic processes of forming new words is compounding.

Compounding is the process of combining two words (free morphemes) to produce a new word (generally a noun, verb, or adjective) (Rachman & Simatupang, 2022). Furthermore, Nurazizah & Nazhafah (2018) stated that compounding is the process of merging two or more words into a single word and one meaning so that new words can be created. In addition, compounding or compound words are expressions that take two or more existing words, ordering them to create a new expression (Sakti, Yastanti, & Khairunas, 2021). The compound may be defined as a type of word formation process in which two or more lexemes join together to form a new word. According to McCarthy (2002, 59 - 63), compound words are classified into three types: (1) compound nouns known as noun headwords, (2) compound verbs known as verb headwords, and (3) compound adjectives known as adjective headwords.

Compound words may be found in all major lexical categories in English, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc. Example: **"Greenhouse"**, word is a compound noun because it is formed from a combination of two roots, **"green"** as an adjective modifier and **"house"** as a noun which is the head of the word. These two roots have different categories which can be seen in the following diagram: green (Adj.) + house (N) → greenhouse (N). According to Delahunty & Garvey (2010, 132), compound words are classified into three forms based on how components are separated, those are compound words typed as single words, such as: *blackboard*, *playtime*, *outpost*; compounds joined by a hyphen, such as: *in-group*, *sky-high*, *grey-green*; and compound words typed as two words, such as: *mobile phone*, *dining room*, *full moon*.

Some previous studies focused on compound words. The first study was completed by Swari, Putra, & Maharani (2022) entitled "Compound Words in The Land of Stories the Wishing Spell Novel by Chris Colfer". That study had two research objectives, the first is to analyze the types and the second is to explain the meaning of compound words that exist in each term. The second study was conducted by Sisvinda (2022) entitled "English Compound Words Used in The Jakarta Post's Health Column on Third Week of June 2020". The objectives of that study are to discuss, the orthographic features, the formation of compound words, and compound word meanings in regards to COVID-19 pandemics. The third study was conducted by Maulidia & Kusumah (2022) entitled "An Analysis of English Compound Words in an Article of Life and

Style Column". That study examined the types and the formation of compound words. The fourth study was conducted by Maharani & Refnaldi (2022) entitled "Morphological Analysis of Compound Words Used in Colleen Hoover's It Ends with Us and Delia Owens' Where the Crawdads Sing Novels". That study discussed the types of compound words, and the patterns of compound words used in It Ends with Us and Where the Crawdads Sing Novel. The last study was conducted by Sari, Savitri, & Beratha (2023) entitled "Compound Words in André Aciman's Call Me by Your Name". The focus of that study was to analyze the types and the meaning of compound words found in the novel Call Me by Your Name by André Aciman.

Based on the explanation, previous studies have discussed problems related to the types of compound words and the meaning of compound words. However, some problems have not been discussed in previous studies, namely the formation of compound words. This study aims to fill the gap by finding out what types of compound word formation are most commonly found and how word formation based on how the words are separated can affect compound words. Analyzing compound word formation is very important especially in analyzing written works because it can affect the types of compound words and whether the word is a compound word or just a phrase. For example: The words *"blackboard"* and *"blackboard"*. The word *"blackboard"* is a compound word of the noun type. The compound word has no space between the two words. The word *"blackboard"* means a board used for writing. Meanwhile, the word *"blackboard"* is not a compound word but only a phrase. The word has a space between the two words which means board that is black.

This study is focused on compound words found in digital news. Digital news is the online version of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as a printed periodical. Digital news is a mass media that plays an important role in conveying information to the public (Sholikhah, 2017). Digital news is used as a data source because it is considered one of the most widely read mass media sources for information. In addition, the online version was chosen because technology is currently advancing and more people are choosing to read online newspapers because it is more convenient, practical, efficient, flexible, and easily accessible anywhere and anytime. Turangan, Puspani, & Krisnawati (2017) stated that digital news provides many conveniences for the public to be able to find any information about what is happening anywhere and digital news can be accessed easily anytime and anywhere. Furthermore, according to Auliya, Khatimah, & Sumarlam (2020), digital news has many advantages such as the ease of updating news on an ongoing basis (continuous updates), interactivity, hypertext, and multimedia, and digital news has a much more attractive appearance compared to printed newspapers because it

combines text, audio, videos, and visuals so that it is more interesting for someone to read. One of the most popular online newspapers that can be accessed easily and provides the latest information or news is the Guardian News.

The Guardian is an English newspaper owned by the Guardian Media Group. According to Viner (n.d.) on the Guardian's official website, the Guardian is global news that offers courageous investigative journalism by helping the helpless and powerful to be held accountable. The Guardian offers news that is bolder and following what is in the field because it has an independent ownership structure so that it is not influenced by anything, including politics. The Guardian News gathers and produces daily international news, business, politics, sports, current affairs programs, etc. The Guardian News website also contains a lot of combinations of words so new words will be created from these combinations. This is done so that the news can attract someone's reading interest and build more emotions from the reader. And also, the Guardian News produces and uploads news every day without stopping so there is always the latest information. Therefore, the Guardian News is used as a data source in this study.

Based on the study background, two points may be discussed, such as the types of compound words and the formation of compound words found on the Guardian News Website. Compound words are very important to learn and understand because compound words are an important part of language acquisition and can help improve communication skills and language comprehension. Learning compound words helps to expand vocabulary by providing a means to create new words with diverse meanings from existing ones, understand the meaning of new words, and make writing more concise, precise, sophisticated, and interesting. Compound words are a fundamental aspect of language and are used frequently in both written and spoken communication. Therefore, compound words are very important to be discussed and become the topic of this study.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The basic data for this study are all compound words in the news that are currently popular and the latest news in July 2023 on the Guardian News Website. English compound words are taken from one Guardian News article every day for two weeks from 1 July 2023 – 14 July 2023 at www.theguardian.com. Documentation and note-taking methods were applied in this study to collect data, which means that the data was taken from written materials of news texts on the Guardian News Website and recorded as well as sorted out data. The steps were as follows: (1) reading the Guardian News on the website, (2) finding and note-taking the English compound

words from the total fourteen selected articles that were published on the Guardian News site starting from 1 July 2023 – 14 July 2023, (3) sorting English compound words and classifying compound words according to types and formation to obtain accurate data, and (4) analyzing compound words that have been found in the Guardian News.

This study is conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research based on Creswell & Creswell (2018) to describe the types of compound words, as well as the structure and process of compound word formation in the Guardian News. The qualitative method was applied to analyze data to provide a detailed descriptive explanation. The data were classified and analyzed by applying the compound word theory proposed by Delahunty & Garvey (2010) which discusses the types and forms of compound words. Furthermore, the main theory was supported by the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) which was applied to analyze the compound words using a tree diagram. A tree diagram is used to demonstrate the process and formation of compound words.

To describe the results of this study, the data are presented in two methods, formal and informal method. The formal method is a method that presents the results of the analysis using statistics in the form of numbers, signs, symbols, tables, or charts. Tables were implemented in this study to show the results of the types of compound words and the formation of compound words contained in the Guardian News Website. This method aims to enable the reader to gain a broader perspective and clearer understanding of the overall data arranged in tables, as well as to provide objective data. In addition, this study also used an informal method. The informal method is a method that presents the results of the analysis descriptively (Agatha, Putra, & Sulatra, 2022).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This study analyzed fourteen news websites taken from the Guardian News. On the Guardian News Website, it was found that there were 179 compound words. All compound words were collected as data and described in a table. The following table shows the occurrence of types and formation of compound words. The findings are presented as follows:

Table 1. The Occurrence of Types of Compound Words

No.	Types of Compound Words	(f)	(f%)
1	Compound Noun	102	57%
2	Compound Verb	33	18%
3	Compound Adjective	25	14%
4	Compound Adverb	7	4%
5	Compound Pronoun	6	3%
6	Compound Preposition	5	3%
7	Neo-classical Compound	1	1%
	Total	**179**	**100%**

Based on Table 1, there are 179 total data found, the most common types of compound words found on this news website are compound nouns, with a total of 102 words of 179 total words with a percentage of 57%. The second most compound words are compound verbs, with a total of 33 words with a percentage of 18%. The third is compound adjectives, with a total of 25 words with a percentage of 14%. The fourth is compound adverbs, with a total of 7 words with a percentage of 4%. The fifth is compound pronouns, with a total of 6 with a percentage of 3%. The sixth is compound prepositions, with a total of 5 with a percentage of 3%. The last compound words are neo-classical compound words, with a total of 1 word with a percentage of 1%.

Table 2. The occurrence of Formation of Compound Words

No.	Forms of Compound Words	(f)	(f%)
1	Closed	117	65%
2	Open	29	16%
3	Hyphenated	22	12%
4	Mixed	11	6%
	Total	**179**	**100%**

From Table 2, the writing of compound words is divided into four, those are closed, open, hyphenated, and mixed compound words. A closed compound is a word that combines two or more words into a single word. An open compound is two or more words joined together into one with spaces between the words. A hyphenated compound is a combination of two or more words that have hyphens between the words. A mixed compound is a combination of two or more words by mixing spaces, hyphens, or no spaces between the words. The total number of compound words found on this news website is 179 words. Closed compound is the most dominant found on this

news website with a total of 117 words with a percentage of 65%. The second is an open compound with a total of 29 words with a percentage of 16%. The third is a hyphenated compound with a total of 22 words with a percentage of 12%. The last one is a mixed compound with a total of 11 words with a percentage of about 6%.
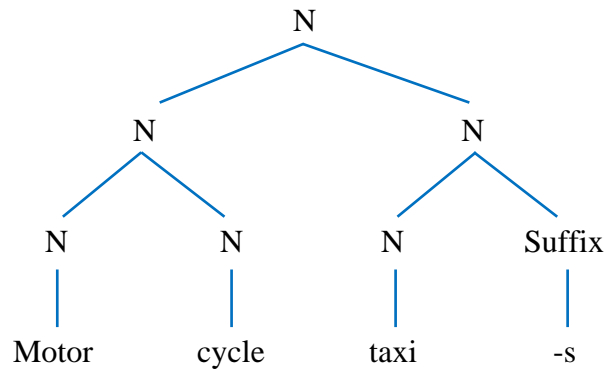
Based on the explanation, the most dominant type of compound words found from other types of compound words are compound nouns. Compound nouns are mostly found in the Guardian's News because development or change produces more new artifacts or objects than new activities, etc. Meanwhile, the least compound word type in the Guardian News is neo-classical compound words. This is because the use of neo-classical words is very rarely used in everyday life, so neo-classical compound words are rarely found. Based on its formation, the most dominant compound word formation found in the Guardian News is closed compound words. Closed compound words are mostly found because they are easier to use and easier to remember compared to other compound word formations. Meanwhile, the least compound word formation found is mixed compound words. This is because it is more complex to use compared to other compound word formations.

This study presented an analysis of the types and the formation of compound words found on the Guardian News Website by applying the theory proposed by Delahunty & Garvey (2010) and supported by the theory proposed by McCarthy (2002). The analyses are as follows:
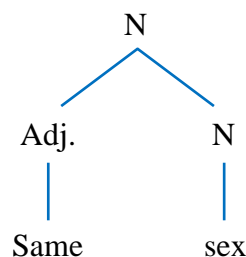
1. Compound Noun

Compound nouns are two or more words that are joined into one where one of the words is in the form of a noun. These combinations must have a compound head that acts as a noun and the other as a modifier. These combinations, such as: Verb – Noun; Noun – Noun; Adjective – Noun; Preposition – Noun; etc. The analysis is as follows:

Data 1: "The trailer rammed into private cars, minibusses, boda bodas (***motorcycle taxis***) and ...." (Agence France, 2023: line 7)

```
                              N
                   ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                   N                     N
              ┌────┴────┐          ┌─────┴─────┐
              N         N          N         Suffix
              │         │          │           │
            Motor     cycle      taxi         -s
```

The word "*motorcycle taxis*" is a compound noun because the word consists of three roots, the first root is "*motor*", the second root is "*cycle*", the last root is "*taxi*" and the word contains with suffix *-s* in the end of the word which is a bound morpheme to form the word plural. The compound word can be seen in the following diagram: motor (N) + cycle (N) + taxi (N) + -s (bound morpheme) → motorcycle taxis (N). Those three elements are the same categories that are nouns. The word "*motorcycle taxis*" is a mixed compound word because the two elements those are "*motor*" and "*cycle*" are combined into one without spaces or hyphens and the word "*taxis*" is combined into one using spaces.

Data 2: "More and more US states were recognizing *same-sex* marriage, and ……." (Tom Perkins, 2023: line 2)

```
              N
         ┌────┴────┐
        Adj.       N
         │         │
        Same      sex
```
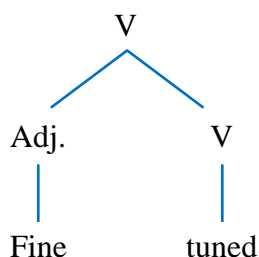
The word "*same-sex*" in the data is a compound noun because the word is created by two roots, one of which has a noun head. The first root is "*same*" as the modifier and the second root is "*sex*" as the head. These two words have different categories. The compound word can be seen in the following diagram: same (Adj.) + sex (N) → same-sex (N). The word "*same-sex*" is a hyphenated compound because these are two words connected by a hyphen. The word "*same-sex*" is written with a hyphen between the two words to express the idea of a unit and to avoid ambiguity.
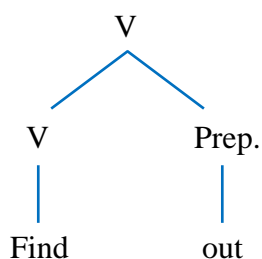
2. **Compound Verb**

Compound verbs are a type of compound word that is composed of two or more words, one of which has a head that acts as a verb. Compound verbs can be combined with other types of words. Compound verb includes: Noun – Verb; Verb – Verb; Adjective – Verb; Adverb – Verb; Preposition – Verb; etc. The explanation is as follows:

Data 3: "**Fine-tuned** in Africa and elsewhere, arguments used to attack rights overseas have been re-imported to the US as ……." (Tom Perkins, 2023: line 4)

```
            V
          /   \
      Adj.      V
        |       |
      Fine    tuned
```

Based on the data above, the word "*fine-tuned*" is a compound verb. The word is formed by combining two words, "*fine*" as the modifier and "*tuned*" as the head. Both words have different categories, "*fine*" is an adjective, and "*tuned*" is a past tense verb. The formation can be seen as follows: fine (Adj.) + tuned (V) → fine-tuned (V). If the words "*fine*" and "*tuned*" are mixed into one with a hyphen between them, it becomes a hyphenated compound. This combination uses a hyphen to connect the two words and create a new word.

Data 4: "……. "Were they tortured? YES! Who directed it? We need to **find out**." (Caroline Kimeu, 2023: line 8)

```
            V
          /   \
       V       Prep.
       |        |
     Find      out
```
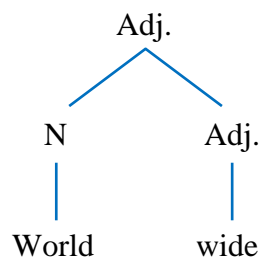
The word "*find out*" from the data is a compound verb because the compound word is generated by combining two elements: "*find*" as a verb which is the head of the word and "*out*" as a preposition which is the modifier. These two words have different categories. This can be seen in the following diagram: find (V) + out (Prep.) → find out (V). The word "*find out*" is an open compound word because it puts two words together to create a meaning but uses a space to separate them. The word "*find out*" is written with an open compound because it is a phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of a main verb and is accompanied by a word that

modifies it, such as a preposition or an adverb. The word "*find out*" has a main verb which is "*find*", then "*out*" which is a type of prepositional word. So, if the two words are combined, a phrasal verb is formed.
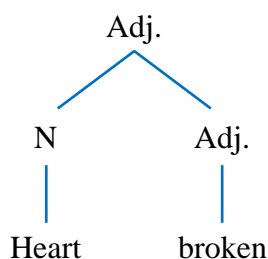
3. Compound Adjective

Compound adjectives are compound words that are joined together by compounding at least two words to create a new adjective, one of which is expressed as an adjective. The combination is like: Adjective – Adjective; Noun – Adjective; Verb – Adjective; Preposition – Adjective; etc. The following is an explanation of combining a compound adjective:

Data 5: "Considering that 4 billion people **_worldwide_** – 50% of us – are expected to have an allergic condition in the next decade, it should be an urgent priority." (Theresa MacPhail, 2023: line 9)

```
            Adj.
           /    \
          N      Adj.
          |       |
        World    wide
```

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word "*worldwide*" is a compound adjective because it is combined with two words, "*world*" and "*wide*". The word can be seen in the following diagram: world (N) + wide (Adj.) → worldwide (Adj.). The two elements are different categories, where the word "*world*" is a noun that functions as a modifier, while the word "*wide*" is an adjective that functions as the headword. When the words "*world*" and "*wide*" are grouped without any spaces or hyphens between them, they become a closed compound word and create a new word. This combination makes the closed compound word look like a single word.

Data 6: "We're **_heartbroken_**," said Tim Kelleher, the principal of St Michael's College, a Catholic boys' school where weeks earlier the teenagers had sat their leaving exams." (Helena Smith, 2023: line 4)
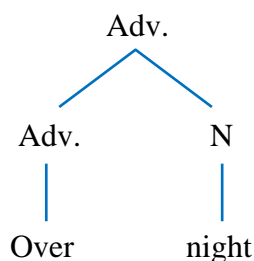
```
            Adj.
           /    \
          N      Adj.
          |        |
        Heart    broken
```

The word "*heartbroken*" in the data is a compound adjective formed through a word-formation process consisting of the words "*heart*" and "*broken*". The word "*heart*" is a noun-type word that functions as a modifying word, while the word "*broken*" is an adjective-type word that functions as the headword. In this case, the two words have different categories which can be seen in the following diagram: heart (N) + broken (Adj.) → heartbroken (Adj.). The word "*heartbroken*" is written as one without any space or hyphen between the two words. Therefore, the compound word is classified as a closed compound word.

4. Compound Adverb

Compound adverbs are a type of adverb that is created by compounding two or more words to make another adverb. The combination of compound adverbs must have an adverb as a compound head and can be combined with other types of words. The combination is like: Adverb – Adverb; Adverb – Noun; Adverb – Verb; Adverb – Preposition; etc. Compound adverbs frequently occur to modify a verb, an adjective, or even other adverbs. The explanation is as follows:
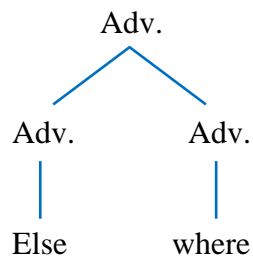
Data 7: "Storm Poly struck the south and east of England on Tuesday before intensifying over the North Sea *overnight*." (Alice Fowle, 2023: line 2)

```
            Adv.
           /    \
         Adv.    N
          |      |
        Over    night
```

The word "*overnight*" from the data is a compound adverb because the two words are mixed into one, "*over*" as an adverb and "*night*" as a noun. The compound word can be seen in the following diagram: over (Adv.) + night (N) → overnight (Adv.). The two words have different categories, where the word "*over*" (Adv.) becomes the headword, while the word "*night*" (N) is

the word that modifies it. The word "*overnight*" is a closed compound because the two words are put together without spaces or hyphens between the words so that the word is seen as one word.

Data 8: "……. over its apparent disproportionate focus on prosecuting crimes occurring within Africa over those happening *elsewhere* in the world." (Caroline Kimeu, 2023: line 19)
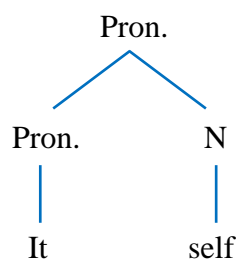
```
              Adv.
             /    \
         Adv.      Adv.
          |          |
        Else       where
```

The word "*elsewhere*" from the data above is a compound adverb because two different words are combined into one unit, namely the word "*else*" as an adverb and the word "*where*" also as an adverb. Both elements belong to the same category, namely adverbs, therefore "*elsewhere*" is a compound adverb. The compound word can be seen in the following diagram: else (Adv.) + where (Adv.) → elsewhere (Adv.). The word "*elsewhere*" is a closed compound because the two words are put together without spaces or hyphens between the words so that the words appear as one word.

5. Compound Pronoun

Compound pronouns are a combination of at least two words into one to create another pronoun, one of which is expressed as a pronoun. Compound pronouns can be used as reflexive pronouns or as intensive pronouns. A compound pronoun can be combined with other types of words, such as: Pronoun – Noun; Pronoun – Adverb; etc. The explanation is as follows:
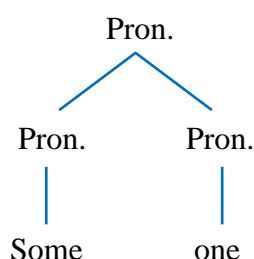
Data 9: "……. a lot of potential risk to the species, even though it might not be getting caught *itself*," says White." (Helen Scales, 2023: line 17)

```
              Pron.
             /     \
         Pron.      N
           |        |
          It       self
```

The word "*itself*" from the data is a compound pronoun because the word is created through a process of combining words consisting of the words "*it*" and "*self*". The data has different categories which can be seen in the following diagram: it (Pron.) + self (N) → itself (Pron.). The

word "*itself*" is a compound pronoun which is also known as a reflexive pronoun because it ends in -*self* to signify that the subject or object is still the same. The word "*itself*" is a closed compound because the two words are combined into one word without any spaces or hyphens.

Data 10: "As *someone* who has spent over five years investigating the history, science, and economics of allergies and talking to researchers in the field, I can tell you that we need governments, advocacy groups, and other NGOs to ……." (Theresa MacPhail, 2023: line 9)
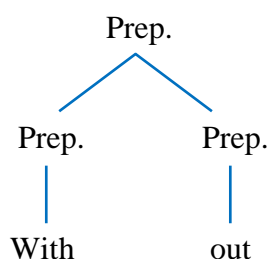
Pron.

Pron.   Pron.

Some   one

Based on the sentence above, the word "*someone*" is a compound pronoun. The word "*someone*" is formed from the words "*some*" and "*one*". The word "*some*" is the modifying word while the word "*one*" is the main head of the word. These two words have the same category. This can be seen in the following diagram: some (Pron.) + one (Pron.) → someone (Pron.). The word "*someone*" is a closed form because it is created from two different words formed into one without any spaces or hyphens so it looks like an individual word.
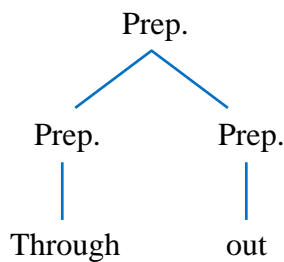
6. Compound Preposition

Compound prepositions are a type of compound word that is created from a combination of two or more words, one of which is a preposition. Compounding of compound Preposition, such as: Preposition – Preposition; Noun – Preposition; Adverb – Preposition, etc. The analysis to form a compound preposition is as follows:

Data 11: "*Without* any deal, Ukraine's role as the breadbasket of the world can only be protected by exports westward ……." (Patrick Wintour, 2023: line 14)

Prep.

Prep.   Prep.

With   out

The word "*without*" from the data above is a compound preposition because it is combined with two words, "*with*" and "*out*". The compound word can be seen in the following diagram: with (Prep.) + out (Prep.) → without (Prep.). Those two elements are the same categories that are prepositions. When the words "*with*" and "*out*" are grouped into one without spaces, it becomes a closed compound and produces a new word. The compound word in the data combines into one without spaces or hyphens between the words, so the word "*without*" is a closed compound. This combination makes a closed compound look like a single word.

Data 12: "At conferences in the 1980s, there were hardly any presentations on food allergy at all, despite rising numbers of patients *throughout* the US and Europe." (Theresa MacPhail, 2023: line 5)
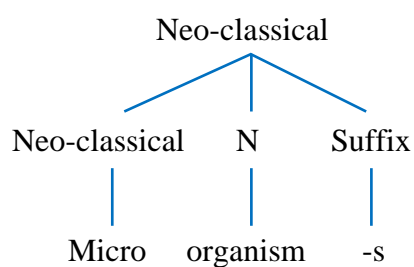
```
                Prep.
               /     \
          Prep.       Prep.
            |           |
        Through        out
```

The word "*throughout*" in the data above is a preposition compound formed through a word-formation process consisting of "*through*" and "*out*". The word "*through*" is a preposition-type word that functions as the headword, while the word "*out*" is a preposition-type word that functions as a modifying word. In this case, the two words have the same category which can be seen in the following diagram: through (Prep.) + out (Prep.) → throughout (Prep.). This word is a closed form because the two words are combined into one word without any spaces or hyphens between them so it looks like just one word.

7. **Neo-classical Compound**

Neo-classical compound words are a type of compound word that is constructed from two or more words whose elemental words are taken or originating from classical languages (ancient Greek and Latin). Neo-classical compound involves compound forms and can be combined with other elements to form new words. Neo-classical compounds can be combined with other types of words, such as: Neo-classical – Noun; Neo-classical – Adjective; Neo-classical – Adverb; etc. The analysis to form a Neo-classical compound is as follows:

Data 13: "We also understand that early childhood exposure to certain *microorganisms* – like the "good" ……." (Theresa MacPhail, 2023: line 6)

Neo-classical

Neo-classical · N · Suffix

Micro · organism · -s

The word "*microorganisms*" is formed by two elements, namely "*micro*" and "*organism*", and at the end of the word is added *-s* which is a bound morpheme to make the word plural. These two words have different categories. This can be seen in the following diagram: micro (Neo-classical) + organism (N) + -s (bound morpheme) → microorganisms (Neo-classical). The word "*microorganisms*" is a neo-classical compound because the word "*micro*" comes from classical Greek and the word "*organisms*" is a noun. Therefore, if the words "*micro*" and "*organisms*" are combined into one, a neo-classical compound is formed. The word "*microorganisms*" is a closed compound word because two words are a single word without any spaces or hyphens.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, there are 179 compound words contained in fourteen selected news articles on the Guardian News Website. Based on the types of compound words, there are seven types of compound words found on the Guardian News Website. The most common type of compound word found on this news website is a compound noun, with a total of 102 words with a percentage of 57%. The second most compound words are compound verbs, with a total of 33 words with a percentage of 18%. The third is a compound adjective, with a total of 25 words with a percentage of 14%. The fourth is compound adverb, with a total of 7 words with a percentage of 4%. The fifth is a compound pronoun, with a total of 6 with a percentage of 3%. Then the sixth is a compound preposition, with a total of 5 with a percentage of 3%. The last compound words are neo-classical compounds, with a total of 1 word with a percentage of 1%. Moreover, based on the formation of compound words, it can be concluded that there are four types of formation of compound words. The most dominant formation of compound words found on this news website is closed compound with a total of 117 words with a percentage of 65%. The second is an open compound with a total of 29 words with a percentage of 16%. The third is a hyphenated compound with a total of 22 words with a percentage of 12%. The last one is a mixed compound with a total of 11 words with a percentage of about 6%. Based on the results, the Guardian News Website contains a lot of compound words and can provide deeper insight and

knowledge on compound words. Compound words found on the Guardian News Website make the news have high text quality such as being more concise, interesting, and sophisticated to attract people's reading interest.

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