



Morphological Analysis of Composition in Explanatory Texts and Exposition in Indonesian Language Book Class VIII Revised Edition 2017

¹Widayanti, ²Mahanda, ³Arya Anggara, ⁴Iis Lisnawati Dzuhrisa
Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya, Indonesia, 222121042@unsil.ac.id¹²³⁴

Article info
Received Date: 05 December 2024
Accepted Date:
Published Date: 31 July 2025
Keywords: Morphology, Compound Words, Explanatory Text, Expository Text

Abstract*
<i>The research entitled "Exploration of Compositional Wealth in Explanation and Exposition Texts in Indonesian Language Books for Class VIII Revised Edition 2017". The aim is to understand the form and meaning of composition in explanation and exposition texts in Indonesian Language Books for Class VIII Revised Edition 2017. The method applied is a qualitative descriptive method, with data obtained through analysis of explanation and exposition texts in Indonesian Language Books for Class VIII Revised Edition 2017. This study describes the categories of types and meanings of compositions found in explanation and exposition texts. The results obtained are two types of compositions based on their nature, namely endocentric and exocentric compositions, two types of compositions based on meaning, namely compositions that mean natural and figurative, and two types of compositions based on their composition, namely compositions whose compositions are complementary and sequential.</i>

1. Introduction

Indonesian language lessons are included in the national curriculum and aim to train students to be proficient in communicating both orally and in writing. To achieve this goal, learning is carried out by integrating language skills in both production and comprehension. This research is motivated by compound words, which have more than two or more clauses to be connected to each other through conjunctions. The analysis in this study is expanded by considering several types of compound words. Basically, compound words are formed through the combination of two word elements that produce one meaning, reflecting a certain situation. The formation process is morphological, unlike phrases that involve syntactically combining words. Constructions that are different from phrases, which cannot be modified for each of their components, are called asyntactic constructions.

Expository text is a text that describes or explains events based on the situation and purpose of the text. Expository writing, on the other hand, is a type of writing that specifically explores an issue, and its readers evaluate the writing. Exposition is a form of discourse that aims to explain, convey, or explain something with the aim of expanding the reader's knowledge and views. Expository writing aims to provide an explanation that can expand the reader's understanding and open their thinking perspectives. Thus, expository text is a type of writing that details procedures or processes, provides definitions, explains, and describes something.

Learning explanatory texts in Indonesian emphasizes students' ability to compose texts by paying attention to the structure and language rules. Each core and basic competency has a learning objective, and one of them is writing skills. Explanatory texts, as an integral part of learning, focus on explaining the process of forming something naturally or socially. The main purpose of explanatory texts is to convey information to readers by directing them to understand various processes, which in turn, will enrich their knowledge. Explanatory texts are presented in detail and in depth to provide a comprehensive understanding related to various aspects of life.

Analysis of compound words in explanatory texts conducted by researchers on an Indonesian language learning book for junior high school grade VIII. The reason for conducting the analysis is because it was not found in previous research journals. The research analyzed refers to junior high school grade VIII teaching material books. Another reason that made researchers examine compound words in explanatory texts and expository texts is to improve and study explanatory texts and expository texts written in the book. So, if examined and searched carefully, we will find varied compound words and analyze whether the words are in accordance with their level or not. Therefore, this study aims to improve the intellectual of readers and researchers in compound sentences contained in the book.

The difference with previous studies can be seen in the research subjects. The analysis used in other studies is mostly in literary works such as novels, short stories, films and books. On the other hand, morphological studies are more often found in non-fiction texts, because they are bound by linguistic rules that can be analyzed. Therefore, in this study we will analyze the classification of types of composition in two types of texts, namely explanatory texts and expository texts. Previous research is from several journals. The main focus is on the thesis journal entitled "Compound Words in the John Wick the Series Film by Chad Stahelski which was published in 2022, Compound Words in Indonesian Perspektif Morfologi Generatif, and several other journals.

2. Research Methods

In this approach using a qualitative method Hudhana (2020) explains the qualitative approach as a research approach that prioritizes analysis and is descriptive. This approach is often used in the context of natural research, where the researcher himself is the key instrument. This section details the types of research data, focusing on data sources from students' explanatory texts. The types of qualitative data collected are then divided into two categories, namely primary data taken directly, such as explanatory and expository texts in Indonesian language textbooks for grade VIII junior high school, and secondary data that refers to information that already exists in various sources such as online journals, online books, and the internet. In the context of this research, the data analysis method applied is content analysis or what is known as content study. Content study is defined as a research technique that aims to objectively describe a phenomenon. Sugiyono (2019:256) emphasizes that the most fundamental step in research is data collection, considering that the main goal is to obtain relevant information. Content analysis involves recording messages or information systematically, which are then interpreted by researchers. In the context of qualitative research, the researcher himself acts as an instrument, responsible for collecting, analyzing, interpreting data, and making conclusions based on his findings. Therefore, the role of the researcher as an instrument is crucial in this study, requiring him to have the skills as described in the explanatory text in the Indonesian language book for grade 8 of junior high school.

In this research process, the use of tables is a strategy applied by researchers to facilitate the steps in processing data and formulating conclusions. Data collection involves selective techniques, where researchers consider patterns, determine elements that have significance, and

highlight aspects that are worth studying. In addition, researchers ensure that the conclusions produced are not only easy to understand by themselves, but can also be clearly accessed by others. The data reduction process is carried out by analyzing compound words in the explanatory text in thematic books for grade 4 of elementary school. Data presentation is a crucial step after reduction, where researchers design tables to organize data according to their types and groups. In addition, researchers also dig deeper by analyzing and providing detailed descriptions of the data presented. Moving on to the final stage, researchers take a role in drawing conclusions and verifying the findings that have been produced from the composition analysis of the explanatory text in thematic books for grade 8 of junior high school. Thus, each step in this research process is not only a procedure, but also represents the researcher's efforts to detail and interpret the data carefully in order to gain a deeper understanding.

To ensure the validity of the data presented previously, the researcher attempted to evaluate internal validity, which includes the extent to which the research results can be trusted. The process of achieving trust involves achieving data validity criteria through three essential steps. First, the researcher conducts research and continuous data searches, in accordance with the facts contained in the actual data. Second, observations and recordings are carried out with full dedication and thoroughness to ensure the accuracy of the data obtained. Furthermore, to secure the validity of the data, the researcher applies triangulation with two main approaches. First, using several data sources, such as checking journals and book references related to theory and data. Second, through consultation with a lecturer, namely Mrs. Dr. Iis Lisnawati, Dra, M.Pd. This consultation aims to ensure the clarity of the data and get help in identifying each event contained in the data. In addition, external validity is also the focus of the study, emphasizing the results that can be applied by others in different situational contexts.

3. Result and Discussions

Two words that are combined into a composition are words that undergo formation. For example, in Indonesian, the legs that rest on the body are useful for walking, and the table also has legs as a support (KBBI). The support is made by gluing with the process of combining the table legs. Composition is the process of forming two or more words that produce new words. Composition is a combination of two words using either affixes or not but must produce a new word. The concept of compounding is called composition. The method used to divide composition based on the function it plays in a sentence as a noun, verb, adjective and so on. The conclusion from several opinions of the experts above is that composition is a process of forming words by combining two or more words to produce a new word.

Composition Criteria (Compounding)

There are three characteristics that distinguish composition, these features include:

1. Inseparability

Non-insertion means that nothing can be inserted between the parts of the word. For example: *buta warna* in English is color blind, become *warna buta* (blind color). However, the phrase state apparatus can be reversed because a state phrase can be inserted into a state apparatus by inserting a conjunction.

2. Infiniteness

Non-extensibility means that each part of the word cannot be adjusted or modified. Cumulative expansion is only possible for all components at once. For example, *kereta api* in English is a train can change the train part to *perkeretaapian*.

3. Irreversibility

Irreversibility is the composition cannot be reversed. This means that the components of the compound cannot be exchanged. The combination of *Bapak* and *Ibu*, *lebih kurang*, *pulang pergi* and the others, is not a composition, but a coordinating phrase. Because it can be exchanged. Examples of compositions are *Arif bijaksana*, *hutan belantara*, dan *bujuk rayu*, in English are wise, wilderness, and seduction, are not phrases but compositions.

In contrast to the opinion above composition criteria.

a. One or all of the elements are basic words.

Basic words refer to grammatical units that do not stand alone in ordinary speech and do not have independent grammatical properties that can be used as the basic form of a word. Examples of compositions are: *juang*, *temu*, *lomba*, *tempur*, *tahan*, and the others. In English are fight, meet, race, combat, endurance etc.

Grammatical units whose elements are words and parent words or all basic words based on these properties are compositions. Elements that appear as compositions include: *pasukan tempur*, *kolam renang*, *brigade tempur*, *lomba lari*, *barisan tempur*, *tenaga kerja*, *medan tempur* in English are combat troops, swimming pools, combat brigades, running races, combat lines, manpower, battlefields and the others. While the elements in the form of words are *kolam*, *pasukan*, *barisan*, *medan*, *brigade*, *lari*, *kamar*, dan *tenaga*, in English are pools, troops, lines, fields, brigades, runs, rooms, and manpower. And for compositions consisting of all parent words, namely *lomba tari*, *tanggung jawab*, *lomba renang*, *simpan pinjam*, *lomba nyanyi*, *jual beli*, *terima kasih*, *lomba rias*, in English are dance competitions, responsibilities, swimming competitions, savings and loans, singing competitions, buying and selling, thank you, make-up competitions, and so on.

b. Elements cannot be separated or their structure can be changed.

For example :

Israel *kaki tangan* Amerika .

Israel menjadi *kaki* dan *tangan* Amerika.

Kaki dan *tangannya* sudah tidak ada.

In English:

Israel *accomplice* America .

Israel becomes America's hands and feet.

Foot and his hands were gone.

Another example of the word *anak buah* (subordinates) is different from *anak orang* (child of the person) even though the elements are the same, which are all nouns. In *anak orang* (child of the person), the elements *anak* (child) and *orang* (people) can be separated, or their structure can be changed. But the elements in *anak buah* (subordinates) cannot be separated nor

can the structure be changed. So *anak buah* is a composition word, while *anak orang* is a phrase. Other examples of phrases are *anak timbangan*, *ruang makan*, *daun pintu*, *pakaian dalam*, *pejabat tinggi*, *mata pencaharian*, *kapal terbang*, in English are weights, dining room, door leaf, underwear, high-ranking officials, livelihood, flying boat and the others..

c. One or all of the words are unique morphemes.

Unique morphemes are morphemes that can only be combined into a certain unit. There are several compound words that have unique morphemes as one of their elements. For example, *simpang siur*. The composition that starts from the word *simpang* is not included in the unique morpheme because it can be formed into *simpang lima*, *menyimpang*, *persimpangan*, and *siur* is an example of a unique morpheme word because it cannot be juxtaposed with words other than *simpang*. Another example is *gelap gulita*, *terang terang*, *sunyi senyap*, so the unique morphemes are *gulita*, *terang* and *senyap*, in English are dark, bright, quiet, so the unique morphemes are *gulita*, *terang* and *senyap*.

The analysis of compound words is explained in each type of compound word.

Table 1 Compound Word Analysis in Expository Texts

No	Compound Words	Compound Type
1	<i>Hutan Lindung</i>	In sequence
2	<i>Penebangan Liar</i>	Compound nouns
3	<i>Rumah Tangga</i>	In sequence
4	<i>Pupuk Cair</i>	Compound nouns
5	<i>Sampah Basah</i>	Complementary
6	<i>Bambu Runcing</i>	Compound nouns
7	<i>Bergelimang Kemewahan</i>	Complementary
8	<i>Pahlawan Kesiangan</i>	Compound nouns
9	<i>Pariwisata</i>	Complementary
10	<i>Ambang Batas</i>	Compound nouns
11	<i>Kebun Raya</i>	Complementary
12	<i>Keindahan Alam</i>	Compound nouns
13	<i>Kebun Binatang</i>	In sequence
14	<i>Wisatawan Domestik</i>	Compound Verbs

English Translate

No	Compound Words	Compound Type
1	Protected forest	In sequence
2	Illegal logging	Compound nouns
3	Household	In sequence
4	Liquid Fertilizer	Compound nouns
5	Wet Waste	Complementary

6	Sharpened bamboo	Compound nouns
7	Awash in Luxury	Complementary
8	Late hero	Compound nouns
9	Tourist	Complementary
10	Threshold	Compound nouns
11	Botanical Garden	Complementary
12	Natural beauty	Compound nouns
13	Zoo	In sequence
14	Domestic Tourists	Compound Verbs

Tabel 1.2 Compound Word Analysis in Explanatory Texts

No	Compound Words	Compound Type
1	<i>Hutan Lindung</i>	In sequence
2	<i>Penebangan Liar</i>	In sequence
3		Complementary
4	<i>Rumah Tangga</i>	Complementary
5	<i>Pupuk Cair</i>	Complementary
6	<i>Sampah Basah</i>	Complementary
7	<i>Bergelimang Kemewahan</i>	In sequence

English Translate

No	Compound Words	Compound Type
1	Protected forest	In sequence
2	Illegal logging	In sequence
3	Household	Complementary
4	Liquid Fertilizer	Complementary
5	Wet Waste	Complementary
6	Awash in Luxury	Complementary
7	Protected forest	In sequence

The presented table analysis of compound words refers to two main sets of criteria used in determining the status of a word as a compound word. First, the Harimurti Kridalaksana Criteria emphasizes that compound words do not allow insertion between their components, cannot be changed or modified separately, and cannot be exchanged. Meanwhile, the Ramlan Criteria emphasizes that compound words consist of components in the form of main words that cannot stand alone, and cannot be separated or changed in structure without changing the overall meaning. By basing the analysis on these two criteria, the table concludes that the word being analyzed is a compound word. This is evident from the impossibility of insertion between its components, the inability to be changed or modified separately, the inability to be exchanged in position, the existence of components in the form of main words that cannot stand alone, and the inability to be separated or changed in structure without changing the meaning. All of these

characteristics emphasize that the word being analyzed meets the requirements as a compound word based on the two criteria that have been described.

Types of Composition

Based on its nature, composition is divided into two types, namely endocentric and exocentric. Based on its meaning, composition is divided into natural meaning and figurative meaning. As for the order, composition is divided into sequential and complementary compositions.

1. Based on its nature

a) Endocentric Composition

Endocentric composition is a composition that includes the main vocabulary of the composition. For example, the word mobile phone. In general, mobile phones are endocentric. Because in mobile phones, the word phone is the main element. The main focus is on the word phone which means a communication tool, then the word is combined with handheld to become a new meaning of a portable communication tool. In the sentence above, what is meant by an electronic device in the form of a computer but can be held.

By Nature

a) Endocentric compound

Pahlawan Kesiangan in English "Oversleeping Hero" is an example of Composition. Including endocentric composition, namely "*Pahlawan* (Hero)" and "*Kesiangan* Oversleeping" the word "hero" as the core, and "oversleeping" as an additional element that gives a new meaning. In this case, "*Pahlawan Kesiangan* Oversleeping Hero" means someone who does nothing during the battle, but when the war ends, declares himself a warrior.

b) Exocentric composition

Exocentric composition is a combination of words whose constituent elements do not have a core word and have the same position or meaning. For example, the word joke and laughter. The word "*canda tawa* (joke and laughter)" is an example of an eccentric composition because the words "*canda* (joke)" and "*tawa* (laughter)" have the same meaning in each word that can stand alone.

Exocentric compound word analysis

1) *Pariwisata* (Tourist)

The word "*pariwisata*" is an example of a compound word and is of the exocentric type because it is formed from the combination of two morphemes, namely "*pari*" and "*wisata*" compound words without core elements, the word "*pariwisata*" can stand alone. Where both morphemes contribute to each other to form a new meaning. In this case, what is meant by "*Pariwisata* (Tourism)" is a temporary journey of individuals or groups from one place to another, with the aim of achieving balance and happiness in social, cultural, natural and scientific aspects.

2) *Keindahan alam* (Natural beauty)

The word "*Keindahan alam* (natural beauty)" is an exocentric compound word because it is formed from two morphemes or basic words from which the two elements have different word classes, namely "*Keindahan* (beauty)" which means a beautiful or pretty condition, and "*alam* (nature)" which means all objects, both living and non-living, that are in the sky and on earth are God's creations, where the two words are combined to form a new concept, namely meaning all forms of celestial and earthly objects that have beauty.

3) *Kebun binatang* (Zoo)

"*Kebun binatang Zoo*" is included in the category of exocentric compound words because it consists of two of the same word classes, namely nouns with nouns, namely "*Kebun* (garden)" and "*binatang* (animals)" which are combined to form a new concept or meaning, the word "*Kebun binatang* (zoo)" means a place where various animals are kept for the purposes of conservation, breeding, research and entertainment.

2. Based on the meaning

a) Composition Based on Scientific Meaning

Composition based on natural meaning is a compound word in itself and has no similarities.

For example, the word family member. The compound word family member is a composition that has a natural meaning that is commonly used and everyone knows the word. Family member is a group of families consisting of several family members such as father, mother, children and so on.

Analysis of compound words based on natural meaning

1. *Hutan Lindung* (Protected forest)

This word refers to a forest area that is protected and guarded to preserve biodiversity or the surrounding environment.

2. *Rumah Tangga* (Household)

It is a term that refers to a family or the smallest unit in society that lives together in one house.

3. *Kebun Raya* (Botanical Garden)

Usually refers to a large botanical garden that displays a collection of plants from various types and regions.

4. *Wisatawan Domestik* (Domestic Tourists)

Describes people who travel or vacation within the country, not from abroad.

b) Composition Based on Figurative Meaning

Composition based on figurative meaning is a word that has an actual or non-literal meaning.

For example, "*banting tulang*". Another composition in the analysis of teaching material text is "*ambang batas*". This word requires context because in meaning it can refer to a certain place, but in a broader context it can indicate the meaning of transition or change.

3. Based on its composition

a) Complementary Composition

Complementary composition is a composition that has elements that complement or describe, for example family members, telephone devices, which consist of a combination of nouns + nouns. For example, the lights went out.

Mati + lampu = mati lampu

Off + light = lights out

The word lights off consists of the noun dead and the noun lamp as a composition. To prove that lights is a composition, add the morpheme so that it becomes the night light is on. The addition of the morpheme results in a change in meaning which means the lights are not on. This shows that the density of the word lights off so that it cannot be expanded by making and inserting.

Complementary composition analysis

1) *Rumah tangga* (Household)

This word consists of two complementary words. "*Rumah* (House)" describes the type or nature of "*tangga* (stairs)" here. Together they form a new meaning that refers to activities or affairs related to everyday homes.

2) *Pupuk basah* (Wet fertilizer)

"*Pupuk* (Fertilizer)" describes the type or nature of "*basah* (liquid)" here. Together, they form a new meaning that refers to a type of fertilizer that is in liquid form.

A combination of nouns that form the concept of fertilizer in liquid form.

3) *Sampah basah* (Wet waste)

"*Sampah* (Garbage)" describes the type or nature of "*basah* (wet)" here. Together they form a new meaning that refers to garbage that has wet characteristics.

4) *Bambu runcing* (Sharpened bamboo)

"*Bambu*" describes the type or nature of "*runcing* (sharpened)" here. Together, they form a new meaning that refers to bamboo that has sharp or pointed ends.

5) *Kebun Binatang* (Botanical Garden)

The word "*Kebun Binatang*" is included in the category of bound compound words because it consists of two words that have one element acting as the core, and the other complementing it which are combined to form a new meaning. In this case, "*Kebun*" and "*Binatang*" are related to each other to refer to a place for maintaining plants so that they do not become extinct which is also intended for research and education.

Complementary composition analysis

1) *Hutan Lindung* (Protected forest)

A composite composition that does not explain or complement each other directly. "*Hutan*" and "*Lindung*" have their own meanings and are not directly related.

2) *Penebangan liar* (Illegal logging)

Like "*Hutan Lindung*", this compound word is also a composition that has its own meaning. "*Penebangan*" and "*liar*" do not explain or complement each other directly.

3) *Bergemilang kemewahan* (Resplendent in luxury)

This composition consists of two phrases or words that do not explain or complement each other directly. "*Bergelimang*" and "*kememaluan*" have their own meanings and are not directly related. Included in the compound verb because this composition is a verb and a noun that together form a more complex action or concept. "*Bergelimang*" refers to an excessive action or being in an abundant state, while "*kemewahan*" is the object of the action.

4) *Wisatawan domestik* (Domestic tourists)

The word "*Wisatawan domestik*" is included in the compound word category because it consists of two words that are combined to form a new meaning. In this case, "*Wisatawan*" and "*domestik*" are related to each other which means local tourists, or often referred to as domestic tourists

5) *Salah satu* (One of)

"*Salah satu*" is an example of a compound word because it combines the words "*Salah*" and "*satu*." In this case, "*satu*" implies the selection of one of several equal options or choices. Compound: One of (because its constituent elements, namely "*salah*" and "*satu*," do not explain or complement each other).

b) Composition Series

A sequential composition is a composition whose elements do not complement each other. For example, the word joke and laughter. The reason is that this composition has elements of words that are composed and have no connection.

There are three types of composition, namely 1) Noun Composition, 2) Verb Composition, and 3) Adjective Composition. Each type of composition can be classified into syntactic categories as follows.

1. Compound Noun

Noun composition basically has the same properties as verb composition. The characteristics of composition are as follows: 1) The meaning of the composition can still be observed directly. For example, the proof of the word can be seen further from the proof of the word "*unjuk rasa*". Demonstration has the meaning of carrying out an action or action because of feelings or emotions in the heart. 2) a series of components appear to be formed into one, so they cannot be exchanged. The word demonstration cannot be transferred to the position of a sense of demonstration. 3) noun composition consists of two words and no more. Because it only consists of two words, noun composition is easily recognized and distinguished from other word combinations that are not included in the compound noun category.

To explain the division of compound nouns into three forms, pay attention to the following explanation and examples.

<i>suami istri</i>	<i>peran serta</i>
<i>ganti rugi</i>	<i>doa restu</i>
<i>lomba lari</i>	<i>uang pangkal</i>
<i>uang muka</i>	<i>tata tertib</i>
<i>rem angin</i>	<i>tata kota</i>
<i>unjuk rasa</i>	<i>cetak coba</i>

English Translate

husband and wife	participation
compensation	blessing prayer
race	entry tuition fee
down payment	code of Conduct
air brake	code of Conduct
rally	test print

Analysis of examples of noun composition (Compound Noun)

Composition in expository text

1) *Penebangan liar* (Illegal logging)

This is an example of a noun composition consisting of two nouns. "*Penebangan*" and "*liar*" together form a concept that refers to uncontrolled or illegal logging.

2) *Rumah tangga* (Household)

A combination of nouns that form a new concept. "*Rumah*" and "*tangga*" here refer to household affairs or activities.

3) *Pupuk cair* (Liquid fertilizer)

It is called a compound noun because the combination of nouns forms the concept of fertilizer in liquid form.

4) *Sampah basah* (Wet waste)

A noun compound that refers to waste that has wet properties.

5) *Bambu runcing* (Sharpened bamboo)

A noun combination referring to bamboo that has a sharp or pointed tip.

6) *Wisatawan domestik* (Domestic tourists)

The word "*Wisatawan domestik*" is included in the compound word category because it consists of two nouns combined to form a new meaning.

Analysis of noun composition in explanatory text

1) *Matahari* (Sun)

The sun (because one element, namely "*mata*" becomes the core element that forms a new meaning). The word "*matahari*" is an example of composition because it is formed from the combination of two or more morphemes, namely "*mata*" and "*hari*", where both morphemes have equal positions and contribute to each other to form a new meaning. In this case, "*mata*" functions as an explanation or determinant of the nature of "*hari*". *Matahari*: Is a composition because it cannot be separated and is a grammatical unit that cannot stand alone.

2) *Ekosistem* (Ecosystem)

Compound Meaning of Natural: *Ekosistem* (because it has a meaning according to the natural meaning, namely an ecological system). The word "*Ekosistem*" can be considered a compound word because it is formed by combining two words, namely "*eko*" and "*sistem*", "*eko*" includes Greek which means "*rumah*" or "*lingkungan*," and "*sistem*" refers to an organized entity where the two words are combined to form a new concept that refers to an organized and interacting environment as occurs in a natural ecosystem. Ecosystem: Includes a compound word because it cannot be separated and has elements in the form of a main word.

3) *Energi panas* (Heat energy)

Compound Figurative Meaning: *Energi panas* (because it has a connotation or figurative meaning related to heat as a source of energy). The word "*Energi panas*" is included in the category of compound words because it consists of two words that are combined to form a new meaning. In this case, "*Energi*" and "heat" are related to each other to refer to a form of energy related to temperature or heat, where both words have equal weight or contribution to meaning in forming the overall meaning. Heat energy is a compound word because it cannot be separated and has elements in the form of a main word.

2. Compound Verb

Verb composition is the mixing of two or more verbs so that a new meaning is formed. These words are usually combined to convey a more specific or complex concept or action than a single verb. For example, "wash your hands" "redraw" or "sing a song" are examples of compound verbs.

- a. Verb + verb (example: *mencuci tangan*)
- b. Verb + verb (example: *jatuh bangun*)
- c. Adjective + verb (example: *bicara buruk*)
- d. Particle + verb (example: *mengabaikan*)
- e. Noun + noun (example: *tes napas*)
- f. Adverb + noun (example: *downsize, upgrade*)
- g. Adjective + verb (example *dicuci putih*)

Analysis of verb composition in expository text

1) *Bergelimang Harta* (Verb + Noun)

It is a compound verb because this compound word consists of a verb and a noun that together form a more complex action or concept. "*Bergelimang*" refers to an excessive action or being in a state of abundance, while "*harta*" is the object of the action.

2) Photosynthesis (Verb + Noun)

Complementary Compound: *Photosynthesis* (because its building blocks, namely "photo" and "synthesis," complement each other to form a new meaning).

the word "photosynthesis"; includes composition because it is formed from two morphemes or basic words, namely "photo" meaning light and "synthesis"; intends to join or form, the two words are combined to form a new concept, namely the process of forming organic substances by plants using light energy. Photosynthesis: Contains composition because it is inseparable and includes grammatical units that cannot stand alone.

This composition consists of verbs and nouns that together form a more complex action or concept. "*Bergelimang*" refers to the act of being excessive or in a state of abundance, while "*harta*" is the object of the action.

3. Compound Adjective

Adjective composition is a composition consisting of more than one word. The adjective composition is defined as a form of composition, namely a combination of bound morphemes and free morphemes, or a combination of two (or more) free morphemes. As a combination of bound morphemes and free morphemes, compound adjectives, namely a combination of bound morphemes and free morphemes, indicate that two morphemes are combined because bound morphemes cannot stand alone. Although free morphemes can stand alone and have their own meaning, if a bound morpheme is combined, the combination has a new meaning. For example, unbound morphemes and free morphemes are common. Non-morphemes have no meaning when standing alone, while the free morpheme communist has the meaning of "an ideology that eliminates individual property and replaces it with collective property" (Haykal, F., Suryani, AA, & Widowati, S. (2020)).

Below is an example of a combination of free and bound morphemes in the composition of adjectives.

<i>Acapkali</i>	<i>Darmawisata</i>
<i>Reboisasi</i>	<i>sukacita</i>
<i>manasuka</i>	<i>adakalanya</i>
<i>manakala</i>	<i>serbaguna</i>
<i>antarbangsa</i>	<i>matahari</i>
<i>kacamata</i>	<i>pascasarjana</i>

English Translate

Often times	Excursion
Reforestation	Joy
as you like	sometimes
while	multipurpose
international	sun
glasses	postgraduate

In addition to the combination of bound morphemes and free morphemes. Adjective composition has a combination of both free morphemes. Because both are free morphemes, they are not written together. Examples are as follows.

baik budi	haus darah
lepas salat	buta politik
baik hati	hina budi
lintas budaya	buta aksara
kedap suara	lalu lintas

English Translate

good manners	blood thirst
after prayer	politically illiterate
kind	lowly manners
cross-cultural	illiterate
soundproof	traffic

The analysis is as follows.

1) *Pahlawan kesiangan* (overnight hero)

This word is an example of combining words into a single concept. "*kesiangan*" is used to describe someone who is late or arrives too late, while "Pahlawan" usually refers to someone who inspires or does extraordinary things. In this case, the term "*kesiarang hero*" creates a new concept to describe someone who does extraordinary things despite being late.

2) *Keindahan alam* (Natural beauty)

These two words combine to highlight the beauty of nature in general. "*Keindahan*" describes a visually appealing trait, while "*alam*" refers to the environment or universe as a whole.

3) *Kebun raya* (Botanical Garden)

This term refers to a large botanical garden, where the word "king" may be used to emphasize the size or importance of the garden.

4) *Wisatawan domestik* (Domestic tourists)

"*Wisatawan domestik*" refers to people who travel for leisure or specific purposes within the country, rather than from abroad.

They consist of a combination of free morphemes that combine to form a new meaning. For example, "*pahlawan kesiangan*" combines " *pahlawan* " which is a free morpheme with "*kesiangan*" which is also a free morpheme. The two combine to form a specific concept or meaning, in this case, a hero who appears late.

However, some examples such as "*Pariwisata (darwisata)*", "*kebun binatang*", "*kebun raya*" and can be considered as compound phrases, but not compound adjectives. They consist of a combination of bound and free morphemes, but their structure does not describe the nature or quality of an object as compound adjectives usually do.

4. Novelities

The renewal of the research that the author makes is to analyze the field of morphological studies, namely the composition of teaching materials in Indonesian language textbooks published by the curriculum on explanatory and expository texts at grade 8 revised edition 2017. Several journal references analyze Morphological studies in the field of nouns, such as in a journal published by Udayana University entitled "Noun Derivation Of the Typical Minahasa Food and Beverage Names", prepositional reference example entitled "Prepositional Phrase and Its Translations Found in the Novel "Buddha, a Story of Enlightenment", as well as several compound word studies. And the author is very interested in composition (compound words) because it is rare to examine composition in teaching materials.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done on the exposition text and explanation text of the Indonesian Language book for class VIII Revised Edition 2017, it can be concluded the types and meanings of composition (compounding) contained in the two texts. First, from the exposition text, 14 compositions were obtained, while from the explanation text, 7 compositions were obtained, 10 compositions were complementary, mostly consisting of a combination of nouns and nouns. 5 compositions were arranged in sequence. The types of composition include compositions based on their nature, 1 composition is endocentric and 3 compositions are exocentric. Of the 21 compositions contained in 4 exposition texts and explanation texts, they contain natural meanings and no compositions containing figurative meanings were found. 9 compositions are composed of nouns, 2 compositions are composed of verbs and 4 compositions

are composed of adjectives. The texts analyzed were the exposition text and explanation text contained in the Indonesian Language book for class VIII Revised Edition 2017.

References

Biography of Authors

	<p>Dr. Hj. Iis Lisnawati, D.ra, M.Pd is a lecturer at Universitas Siliwangi Department of Indonesian Language Education. She is a lecturer at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya, Indonesia. She research interests focus on Linguistics and linguistics. She has served as Head of Department and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. She has published several journals, namely the Opening of Literacy-Based Village Potential Development of Siliwangi University, Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Independent Curriculum for Junior High School Teachers in MGMP Indonesian Language in Tasikmalaya City, Training on the Application of the Story Text Transformation Learning Model to Picture Stories, Student Worksheets for Analyzing Language Elements in Each Type of Text in Indonesian Textbooks, Indonesian Language Journeys, Improving Communication Skills of the PKK Movement Team of Tawangbanteng Village, Sukaratu District, Tasikmalaya Regency through Digital-Oriented Public Speaking Training and many more.</p>
	<p>Widayanti is a student at Universitas Siliwangi, where she has been enrolled since 2022. Her dedication to education reflects her commitment to personal and academic growth. She remains proud of her Garut roots and strives to achieve her aspirations through hard work and determination.</p> <p><i>Email: 222121037@unsil.ac.id</i></p>
	<p>Arya is currently pursuing higher education at Universitas Siliwangi Tasikmalaya, where he is striving to earn his bachelor's degree while developing his potential in both academic and professional fields. As a young individual from a rural village, Arya possesses a strong determination to make his family proud and contribute to the advancement of his community in the future.</p> <p><i>Email: 222121039@unsil.ac.id</i></p>
	<p>Mahanda Dzuhrisa is a student of Indonesian Language Education at Siliwangi University who is active in the Unsil Language UPA organisation and fluent in English. Having won the Speech Contest, Mahanda is also active in research, such as the Literacy Challenge at SDN 4 Tugu: A Sociolinguistic Study of Students who Have Not Mastered Reading, Pillars of Language: The Role of Syntax in the Development of Indonesian Language Skills of Grade 5 Students of SDN 4 Tugu , AKM Optimisation: Honing Literacy and Numeracy Skills of Grade 5 Students of SDN 4 Tugu , Semantic Analysis of Short Story "Robohnya Surau Kami" by AA Navis, and Analysis of Language Errors in Narrative Texts by Students of SMPN 4 Tasikmalaya . As a journalism student, Mahanda has a deep interest in linguistics, pedagogics, and linguistics, making her an inspiring figure in language development and education.</p> <p><i>Email: 222121042@unsil.ac.id</i></p>