

English Compound Words from Online Smartphone Advertisements

Hassawas Suwannaphan^{1,} Suwaree Yordchim², Angvarrah Lieungnapar³ ¹E-mail: s61123405060@ssru.ac.th, Business English Program Student (B.A.), ²E-mail: suwaree.yo@ssru.ac.th, ³angvarrah.li@ssru.ac.th ^{2,3} Business English Program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

This study aims to describe the forms of compound words used in English from online smartphone advertisements. The document research was used to survey the top total revenue growth of electronics online stores in 2020 on the website EcommerceDB.com. Five websites were ranked as follows: Amazon.com, Apple.com, Jd.com, Bestbuy.com, and Suning.com. In the top five total revenue growth of electronics online stores, smartphone products are found on every website. The collected 1,000 smartphone advertisements from the top rank Amazon.com were then analyzed by identifying the frequency of words and categorizing compound words. The results show that there are 176 compound words which can be classified into five types. There are 78 compound nouns, 73 compound adjectives, 13 compound verbs, 4 compound adverbs and 8 compound words used in online smartphone advertisements. The implication of this study seems to be useful for teaching English for advertising.

Keywords: English compound nouns, English compound words, Online advertisement

Introduction

English is very important because we are already in an era of modernization. Globalization trends have spread around the world, developing English and allowing unlimited access to science, ICT, business, as well as many areas such as cross-cultural understanding and entertainment (Rintaningrum, 2016). Approximately 85% of the world's major filmmaking



and markets also use English, and 90% of academic papers published in various academic disciplines such as linguistics are written in English (Crystal, 1997). In today's global world, English is the most commonly spoken language, consequently the importance of English cannot be denied or ignored (Nishanthi, 2018).

Given all the benefits of using English in businesses around the world, its use can increase the profits and awareness of the business. It secures them a position in the global market and allows them to reach almost every corner of the world. The most prominent example of this is the use and usefulness of English in global advertising. Many studies have shown that English is the most common foreign language used in advertising (e.g. Bhatia, 1992).

Advertising is a form of communication. It can be informative and compelling in nature. Using mass media or new media encourages consumers to buy goods and services (Jefkins, 1992). The advertising can promote new products or existing products (Benson-Eluwa, 2004). In other words, it is an advertising act that represents a public notice or public notice in the meaning of a dictionary (Tyagi & Kumar, 2004). In business and marketing, advertising is an inexpensive advertisement for a product or service in public, intending to attract people's attention and increase the number of sales of those products and services (Petley, 2003).

A compound word is a word formation process that forms a new word derived from two or more independent words. Words that are part of the link can be free morphemes, (Fromkin & Rodman, 1998). Morphemes can be divided into combined morphemes, free morphemes, and null morphemes. Freestyle morphemes can form words by themselves (freestyle). For example, books, paper, cars, etc. Rich morphemes, whether bound or free, must be represented by words that contain at least one other word's morpheme. For example, usefulness, magnification, readability, etc. Null morpheme two is a null morpheme with no phoneme content. For example, the null plural of deer and sheep (Srijono, 2010). The components of English compound words are the following part-speech categories: Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions English compound words belong to the noun, verb, and adjective classes and are composed of at least two constructive bases that are members of the noun category: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions (Katamba, 1993, p. 304).



Wibowo (2014) examined compound words in the Psycholinguistics Manual in the seventh semester. The study has shown several forms of compound words. There are three types of compound words: compound nouns or commonly referred to as nouns, compound verbs or commonly spoken verbs, and compound adjectives or commonly referred to as adjective keywords. The three types of compound words can be summarized as follows:

1. Noun compounds: A noun compound is a word-forming process that consists of multiple words and functions as a noun. There are four ways to form a noun compound. These are: noun+noun, adjective+noun, verb+noun, preposition+noun.

2. Verb compounds: A verb compound is a verb that consists of two words. Compound verbs are usually written in hyphens. Most compound verbs are made up of nouns and verbs. There are four ways to form a verb compound. These are: Noun + Verb, Adjective + Verb, Verb + Verb, Preposition + Verb.

3. Adjective compounds: A compound adjective is an adjective that is made up of two parts and is usually written with a hyphen. The second part of the compound adjective is frequently a present or past participle. There are four ways to form adjective compounds. Those are as follows: Noun + Adjective, Adjective + Adjective, Verb + Adjective, Preposition + Adjective.

English compound words are in all major part-of-speech categories. The main part-of-speech categories include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. These main part-of-speech categories are combined into compound words (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002). These compound words are likely to be used in English media. This suggests that to understand English advertising, it is necessary to understand how compound words are normally used in English advertising.

Objectives

1. To categorize vocabulary from online smartphone advertisements.

2. To explain the forms of English compound words found in online smartphone advertisement.



Scope

This study focuses on the analysis of English compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, and compound pronouns structures from online smartphone advertisements.

Methodology

1. Survey top total revenue growth of electronics stores online in first-party net sales 2020 on the website ecommerceDB.com. Five websites were found and ranked in the following: Amazon.com, Apple.com, Jd.com, Bestbuy.com, and Suning.com.

2. Among the top five total of electronics online stores, smartphone products were found on every website.

3. Collect 1,000 smartphone ads from the top rank Amazon.com.

4. Identify the word frequency from the ads by using Antconc program (Anthony, 2019) and categorize the vocabulary.

- 5. Categorize compound words structure found in online smartphone advertisements.
- 6. Analyze the data, summarize, and discuss the results.

Results and discussion

1. Category of vocabulary from smartphone online advertisement

The results show twelve word categories: display size, random access memory (ram), storage, processor, battery capacity, sim card, color, display resolution, rear camera, operating system, refresh rate, and brand, as summarized in Table 1.



Table 1 Categories of the vocabulary

No.	Categories	Examples of vocabulary			
1	Display size	5.1 Inch, 5.7 Inch, 5.9 Inch, 6.1 Inch, 6.2 Inch, 6.26 Inch, 6.3 Inch, 6.4 Inch, 6.5 Inch, 6.52 Inch, 6.53 Inch, 6.55 Inch, 6.67 Inch, 6.7 Inch			
2	Random-access memory (Ram)	2GB, 3GB, 4GB, 6GB, 8GB, 12GB			
3	Storage	32GB, 64GB, 128GB, 256GB, 512GB, 1TB			
4	Processor	Octa-core, Quad-core, Dual-core			
5	Battery capacity	3200mAh, 3400mAh, 3500mAh, 3550mAh, 3800mAh, 4000mAh, 4200mAh, 4500mAh, 5000mAh, 5020mAh, 5160mAh, 5580mAh, 8500mAh			
6	Sim card	dual, single			
7	Color	black, sunset purple, frosted silver, neptune blue, moonlight white, prism black, polar white, sky blue, tropical green, ocean blue, space black, carbon grey, dark grey, forest green, ocean green, sapphire blue, aurora blue, midnight blue, mineral grey, pearl white, space grey, galaxy black, graphite black, blue mirror, black aura, glow silver, green, mist blue, twilight blue, black Glare, silver, midnight grey, prism blue, grey comet, blue space, grey, gold, lavender purple, halo white, shadow grey			
8	Display resolution	1560*720, 1600*720, 2340*1080, 2400*1080, 2520*1080, 2960*1440, 3040*1440			
9	Rear camera	Quad camera, Triple camera			
10					

10 Operating system Android, IOS



The 15th National and International Conference

"Global Goals, Local Actions: Looking Back and Moving Forward 2022"

21 March, 2022

No.	Categories	Examples of vocabulary		
11	Refresh rate	30fps, 60fps, 90fps, 120fps, 144fps		
12	Brand	Blackview, Xiaomi, Realme, OnePlus, Samsung, Huawei, Motorola, Google, Apple, Asus, Sony, Total wireless, TCL, Unihertz, Tracfone, LG, Seawolf, Blu, Oukitel, Zte, Nokia, Alcatal, Ulefone, Cubot, Kyocera, Simple moblie, Umidgi, Caterpillar, DOOGEE, Lenovo, Blackberry		

2. Types of compound words

Among 1,000 ads, the results have found five types of compound words as follows: compound nouns at 43%, compound adjectives at 40%, compound verbs at 7%, compound adverbs at 4%, and compound pronouns at 4%, respectively. Table 2 presents five types of compound words.

Table 2 Types of compound words

No.	Types	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound words
1	Compound nouns	43	fingerprint, smartphone, low light, bluetooth, touchscreen
2	Compound adjectives	41	wide-angle, waterproof, ultrawide, brand new, outstanding
3	Compound verbs	7	download, update, withstand, undergo, showcase
4	Compound pronouns	4	anyone, anything, itself, something, yourself
5	Compound adverbs	2	together, anyway, anymore, anytime



2.1 Compound noun structures

When analyzing compound words obtained from 1,000 online smartphone advertisements, there were eleven compound noun structures. The most common compound noun structures were N.+ N. at 43%, Adj. + N. at 14%, and V. + N. at 14%, respectively. Table 3 summarizes compound noun structures.

Table 3 compound noun structures

No.	Compound noun structures	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound nouns
1	N.+N.	43	screenshot, silkscreen, wallpaper, nighttime, worksite
2	Adj.+N.	14	high-fidelity, hotspot, software, hardware, background
3	V.+N.	14	talk time, touchscreen, passcode, bandwidth, bloatware
4	N.+V.	8	leaflet, network, tablet, neckband, podcast
5	V.+ Prep.	6	carryover, breakthrough, startup, layout, cutout
6	Prep.+V.	5	output, input, outlet, downlink
7	V.+Adj.	3	playback, feedback
8	V.+V.	3	workflow, droplet
9	N.+Adv.	1	farewell
10	N.+N.+N.	1	craftmanship
11	V.+N.+N.	1	workmanship



2.2 Compound adjective structures

There were ten compound adjective structures. Most compound adjective structures were N. + Adj. at 38%, Adj. + N. at 24%, and Adj. + Adj. at 12%, respectively. Table 4 presents compound adjective structures found in online smartphone advertisement in English.

Table 4 Compound adjective structures

No.	Compound adjective structures	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound adjectives
	Structures		
1	N.+Adj.	38	wireless, brand new, waterproof, Hands-free, Lag-free
2	Adj.+N.	24	all-day, wide-angle, high-definition, high-end, high-level
3	Adj.+Adj.	12	all-new, rear-mounted, ultrawide, high-powered,
			long-lasting
4	N.+N.	8	award-winning, mind-boggling, attention-grabbing,
			eye-popping, eye-catching
5	Prep.+N.	8	on-screen, outdoor, underwater, indoor, on-board
6	V.+Adj.	3	beloved, standalone
7	Adj.+Prep.	3	amped-up, built-in
8	N.+V.	1	time-lapse
9	Prep.+Adj.	1	overall
У	гтер.+Ац.	Ţ	overall



2.3 Compound verb structures

The results also show four compound verb structures found in online smartphone advertisements. The most common compound verb structure is Prep. + V. at 61%, V. + V. at 15%, and N. + V. 15%, respectively, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Compound verb structures

No.	Compound verb structures	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound verbs
1	Prep.+V.	61	upload, download, update, withstand, upgrade
2	V.+V.	15	become, live steam
3	N.+V.	15	electroplate, binge-watch
4	V.+N.	8	showcase

2.4 Compound adverb structures

There were six compound adverb structures found in English smartphone online advertisements. The most common compound adverb structure is Adj. + N. at 50%, Prep. + V. + Pronoun. at 25% and Adj. + Adv. at 25%, respectively, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Compound adverb structures

No.	Compound adverb structures	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound adverbs
1	Adj.+N.	50	anyway, anytime
2	Prep.+V.+Pronoun.	25	together
3	Adj.+Adv.	25	anymore



2.5 Compound pronoun structures

The results also report two compound pronoun structures found in English online advertisements of smartphone. The most common compound pronoun structure is indefinite pronoun + Noun at 63% and possessive adjective + reflexive at 37%, respectively as shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Compound pronoun structures

No.	Compound pronoun structures	Freq. (%)	Examples of Compound pronouns
1	Indefinite Pronouns+Nouns	63	everything, everyone
2	Possessive Adjectives+Reflexive Pronouns	37	ourselves, yourself, itself

Conclusion and Discussion

All types of compound words can be found in this study. There are 176 compound words which are categorized into five types: 78 compound nouns, 73 compound adjectives, 13 compound verbs, 4 compound adverbs, and 8 compound pronouns. This supports the idea that compounding is one of the processes of creating a new word (Spencer, 2001, p. 1). The creation of new words should be discussed when teaching English. Importantly, this seems to imply that when teaching English in commercials and advertising, preparing course materials, as well as helping language learners to better understand English in online advertisements, all types of compound words should be taught.

Compound nouns are the most dominant compound words found in this study. This is similar to the result of the study of a *morphological analysis of compound words in the English translation of surah al-baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali* (Maulina, 2019), which also found that compound nouns are the most dominant of compound words.



Handayani's investigation (2020) also investigated compound words in the novel "With Eyes Closed: The Color of Drowning" *by* Jason Miranda. The result also revealed that compound nouns are the most dominant of compound words. These suggest that when teaching English for advertising, compound words, especially compound nouns should be paid a lot of attention.

References

Anthony, L. (2019). Antconc [Computer Software]. Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University.

- Benson-Eluwa, V. (2004). Advertising: Principles and Practice. Enugu: Magnet Business
- Enterprises. International Review of Management and Marketing, 4(3)3, 239-246. Bhatia, T. K. (1992). Discourse functions and pragmatics of mixing: Advertising across

cultures. World Englishes, 11(2-3), 195-215.

Carstairs-Mccarthy, A. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology Words and Their Structures. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Crystal, D. (1997). English as a Global Language (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fromkin, V., & Rodman, R. (1996). An introduction to language (2nd ed.). New York: Hartcourt Brase Javanovich College Publisher.

- Hadiati, C. (2011). A Morphological Analysis of English Compound Words in Tolstoy's God Sees the Truth but Waits. Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, dan Budaya, 1(2), 112-121.
- Handayani. (2020). A Morphological analysis of Compound Words Used in Novel `With Eyes Closed:The Color of Drowning` by Jason Miranda. Retrieved April 9, 2020, from https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/3719/.

Jefkins, F. (1992). Public Relations. London: Pitman Publishing.

Katamba, F. (1993). Morphology. London: Macmillan Press LTD.

Maulina, L., & Pramudyawadhani, S. R. (2019). A Morphological Analysis of Compound Words in English Translation of Surah Al-baqarah Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. JURNAL DIALEKTIKA PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS, 7(1), 20-37.



Nishanthi, R. (2018). The importance of learning English in today world. InternationalJournal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development, 3(1), 871-874.

Petley, J. (2003). Advertising. Library of Congress Cataloging – in - Publication Data. Retrieved April 20, 2020, from

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349349162_Communication_of_Corporate_ Social_Responsibility_and_Loyalty_of_Customer's_In_Kuala_Lumpur_Hypermarket_In dustry.

- Rintaningrum, R., Aldous, C., & Conway, R. (2016). I find it easy to learn English when...... lecturers' perspective. In Jambi International Seminar on Education, 1, 14-21.
- Sheko. (2015). Compound Pronouns in English and Albanian. Retrieved April 12, 2002, from https://revistia.org/index.php/ejls/article/view/5663Ltd.

Spencer, A. & Arnold M. Z. (2001). The Handbook of Morphology. UK: Blackwell Publishers.

- Srijono, D. (2010). An Introductory Course of Linguistics. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Tyagi, C.L., & Kumar, A. (2004). Advertising Management. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
- Wibowo. (2014). A morphological study on English compound words found in handbook of psycholinguistics subject at 7th semester at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Retrieved April 17, 2020, from http://eprints.ums.ac.id/31780/1/ COVER.pdf.