



# **Dvandva and Appositional Compounds in the Food Menu on the Starbucks Cafe Website**

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**Abstract.** The objective of this research is to analyze the differences between two types of compounds contained in food names. The discussion includes the basic constituent used to form new words. The data in this study is taken from foods name on the Starbucks Cafe menu, while the object is about the dvandva compound and appositional compounds. This research uses the qualitative method, which is a descriptive method, and the data found is reported in words. The study uses Bauer's (2001) theory as a reference to explain dvandva (copulative) and appositional compounds. There are 9 data that the writer found on the Starbucks Cafe website. The result shows that there are 4 data of the dvandva compound, and 5 data of the appositional compound. Dvandva and appositional are frequently difficult to distinguish, therefore, the impact of this research is to help distinguish between the two types of compounds and to show the word formation process for the names of a product. Keywords: *Compound words, Compounding, Dvandva, Appositional, Starbucks Café Menu* 

#### 1. Introduction

Language develops over time in line with the changes that occur in society. The forming of new words is one of the results of language development. Word is the internal structure of language that have meaning. One of language studies which investigates the internal structure used in language is morphology. The internal structure encompasses the basic constituent, also known as morpheme. Morpheme is minimal unit of word formation in language that cannot be broken down further into meaningful parts Akmajian et. al. [1]. It can be said that morpheme is an important element to forming the new words.

There are two types of morpheme, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morpheme that independent as word. In line with the definition from Denham and Lobeck [2], which said that free morpheme is single morpheme that can be called as monomorphemic. On the contrary, bound morpheme cannot stand alone, and according to Denham and Lobeck [2], bound morpheme must be attached with another word or morpheme, for example re-, -ed, -s.

In addition to investigate the internal structure of language, morphology also discuss about word formation process. Word formation process is the process of cutting, combining, or abbreviating the existing word structure to form new words. One of the word formation process in morphology is compounding words. The compounding process is carried out by combining the basic elements to forming new more complex words and meanings. Compounding process is frequently used on regular basis to produce new components, so that the compounding process can be said as one of the productive word formation process. An example is "potato chips" which formed by combining two free morpheme. The word "potato" has a noun class and combined with the word "chips" which also has a noun class.





The second type is called appositional karmadharaya, and included in sub-type of tatpuruşa (Sanskrit terminology). Appositional type can have two aspects simultaneously. As stated by Bauer [3], "the second type of karmadharaya compound is made up of two nouns, each of which independently refers to some aspect of the entity denoted by the compound as a whole". In addition, the head of appositional type is determined by looking at its grammatical or parallelism with other components Bauer [3]. Taking the example from Bauer [3], that is fighter-bomber which combination of two words "fighter" and "bomber". The word fighter-bomber has equivalent aspects and the same pattern, which refers to the type of aircraft. Therefore, the word is categorized into the appositional type.

Apart from that, Olsen [4] adds the compound that occur as front forms. Front form is referred to as an element that form collective nouns, which grammatically singular terms that requires other element Olsen [4]. In this case, compound embedded with noun head becomes the basic interpretation of the whole compounds. For example, "garlic-peanut butter-chocolate candies" that taken from Olsen [4], are candies consisting of garlic, peanut-butter, and chocolate. The word "candies" is front form, while "garlic, peanut-butter, and chocolate" as other elements that complement it. Another example from Bauer [3] is the ox white-backed-red which an ox that has white and red colour. The word "ox" is word that acts as front form and "white-backed-red" as compound that embedded to the fromt form.

The two types have clear distinction, but frequently difficult to construe between the dvandva type and the appositional type. Bauer [3] explains that there are at least three possibilities that make it difficult to distinguish the dvandva type and the appositional type:

- 1. Both types dvandva and appositional can be inserted the word "and" between the elements.
- 2. Dvandva compound nouns have a plural construction.
- 3. Difficult to determine the semantics. For instance, in the "washer-dryer" example from Bauer [3]. in which between the elements can be added the word "and" to become washer and dryer. The word washer-dryer also has two semantic possibilities, that is a machine with two functions as washer and dryer (which means including appositional). Another possibility is one tool consisting of a washer and a dryer (which means including dvandva).

Therefore, one of the reasons for this research is to avoid the confusion in distinguishing dvandva compound and appositional compound. As explained by one of the previous studies conducted by Almaroof and Kadhim. The research state that compound is the method to explain the distinction between metaphorical and non-metaphorical dependent on how the compounds are intended to be used[6]. The data in this study is taken from the food menu on the Starbucks Cafe website, which there is a lot of relevant data to this research.

![](_page_2_Picture_1.jpeg)

## 2. Method

The data in this study taken from the name of the food menu on the Starbucks Cafe website, so that descriptive qualitative method is the method used to analyzed the data in this study. Qualitative research is the process of analyzing understanding by exploring social and human problems [7]. The qualitative process is observing social phenomena and then writing and describing these symptoms in research. Qualitative procedures rely on text as well as graphic data and have unique steps in data analysis, as well as making use of a variety of investigative strategies Creswell [8].

This research will explore the words contained in the name of the food menu on the Starbucks Cafe website. The steps of data collection are as follows:

- 1. Retrieve data from Starbucks Cafe website.
- 2. Select the data that contain compounding process and types of compound.
- 3. Classify the data that has been found.

The data that has been collected is analyzed with the following steps:

- 1. The data contained on the Starbucks Cafe website was reduce to obtain the data needed in this study. Data reduction through simplification in order to obtain significant data for inclusion in study [9].
- 2. After being reduced, the data is break down one by one the basic elements of the food name on the Starbucks Cafe website.
- 3. Determine the types of compound words in the previously found data.

The results of the data that have been analyzed was described in this study in the form of words. The data was organize in such a way, so that a final conclusion can be drawn.

## 3. Results and Discussions

As previously explained, compounding is the word formation process by combining existing word structures to create new words. According to Allan [10] the study of compounding arranges groupings based on the meanings of the constituent words that forming the compounds and syntactic relationship or functional with one another. The new words that have undergo compounding process are categorized according the types and functional.

From the explanation, these are some relevant data found in the food menu on the Starbucks Cafe website:

Table 1. Classification the data based on types of compound.		
No.	Data	Types of Compound
1	Beef Sausage and Cheese Croissant	Dvandva (copulative)
2	Smoked Beef Mushroom Cheese Panini	Dvandva (copulative)
3	Smoked Beef Emmental Croissant	Dvandva (copulative)
4	Choco Chips Pistachio Pocket	Dvandva (copulative)
5	Chocolate Ganache and Raspberry Cake	Appositional
6	Carrot Walnut Cake	Appositional
7	Cinnamon Chocolate Marble Cake	Appositional
8	Peanut Butter Cornflakes Cookie	Appositional
9	Raisin Oatmeal Cookies	Appositional

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*3.1Dvandva (copulative) Compound* **Data 1:** Beef Sausage and Cheese Croissant

The food name contained in data 1 is "beef sausage and cheese croissant". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Beef (root)] + [Sausage (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The description above shows that the forming component of "beef sausage" is, the word "beef" (noun) and the word "sausage" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Beef (root) + Sausage (root)] + [and] + [Cheese (root)] [Noun] + [Conjunction] + [Noun]

The analysis above explain that free morphemes "beef sausage" combine with free morpheme "cheese". Conjunction "and" was added among the free morpheme, so that the compounding process result is "beef sausage and cheese". The morphemes "beef sausage" and "cheese" have a coordinate relationship, so that both are determinants of the compound. The morpheme "croissant" is front form, whereas, compound "beef sausage and cheese" as complement and embedded under the head. It can be said that "beef sausage and cheese croissant" is dvandva (copulative) and embedded compound.

Data 2: Smoked Beef Mushroom Cheese Panini

The food name contained in data 2 is smoked "beef mushroom cheese panini". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Smoke (root)] + [Beef (root)] [Adjective] + [Noun]

The description above shows that the forming component of "smoke beef" is the word "smoke" (adjective) and the word "beef" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Smoked (root) + Beef (root)] + [Mushroom (root)] + [Cheese (root)] [Noun] + [Noun] + [Noun]

The analysis above explain that "Smoked Beef Mushroom Cheese" formed by combining four free morphemes that is, smoked, beef, mushroom and cheese. The four morphemes show the coordination relationship and become the determinant of compound. The morpheme "Panini" is front form, and compound "smoked beef mushroom cheese" as complement and embedded under the head. It can be said that smoked beef mushroom cheese panini is dvandva (copulative) and embedded compound.

![](_page_4_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Data 3: Smoked Beef Emmental Croissant

The food name contained in data 3 is "smoked beef emmental croissant". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Smoke (root)] + [Beef (root)] [Adjective] + [Noun]

The description above show that "smoked beef" formed by combining two free morpheme. The word "smoked" has an adjective class, combined with the word "beef" which has a noun class. the second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Smoked (root) + Beef (root)] + [Emmental (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The analysis above describe that free morphemes "beef sausage" combine with free morpheme "emmental", so that the compounding process result is "smoked beef emmental". The morphemes "smoked beef" and "Emmental" have a coordinate relationship, so that both are determinants of the compound. The morpheme "croissant" act as front form, and compound "smoked beef emmental" as complement and embedded under the head. It can be said that "smoked beef emmental croissant" is dvandva (copulative) and embedded compound.

Data 4: Choco Chips Pistachio Pocket

The food name contained in data 4 is "choco chips pistachio pocket". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Choco (root)] + [Chips (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The description above shows that the forming component of "choco chips" is the word "choco" (noun) and the word "chips" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Choco (root) + Chips (root)] + [Pistachio (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The analysis above explain that "choco chips pistachio" formed by combining three free morphemes that is, choco, chips and pistachio. The three morphemes show the coordination relationship and become the determinant of compound. The morpheme "Panini" is front form, and compound "smoked beef mushroom cheese" as complement and embedded under the head. It can be said that smoked beef mushroom cheese panini is dvandva (copulative) and embedded compound.

#### 3.2 Appositional Compound

Data 5: Chocolate Ganache and Raspberry Cake

The food name contained in data 5 is "chocolate ganache raspberry cake". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

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![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

## [Chocolate (root)] + [Ganache (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The description above shows that the forming component of "chocolate ganache" is the word "chocolate" (noun) and the word "ganache" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Chocolate (root) + Ganache (root)] + [and] + [Raspberry (root)] [Noun] + [Conjunction] + [Noun]

The analysis above explain that free morphemes "chocolate ganache" combine with free morpheme "raspberry". Conjunction "and" was added among the free morpheme, so that the compounding process result is "chocolate ganache raspberry". The morpheme "cake" in data 5 is front form which act as head of the compound. The words "chocolate ganache" and "raspberry" have two aspects simultaneously. Both words have an equivalent element that refers to the flavour or ingredients in a cake. Therefore, "chocolate ganache raspberry cake" can categorized as appositional.

#### Data 6: Carrot Walnut Cake

The name of the food menu contained in data 6 is carrot walnut cake. The compounding process is as follows:

[Carrot (root)] + [Walnut (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

From the description above, it can be observed that the forming component of "carrot walnut" is the word "carrot" (noun) and the word "walnut" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The morpheme "cake" in data 6 act as a front form, whereas "carrot walnut" as a complement to the front form and attached under head. The two morphemes "carrot" and "walnut" have same and equivalent aspect: the flavour or ingredients in the cake. As a result, "carrot walnut cake" is embedded compound and can be classified as appositional.

#### Data 7: Cinnamon Chocolate Marble Cake

The name of the food menu contained in data 7 is cinnamon chocolate marble cake and the forming elements are as follows:

[Cinnamon (root)] + [Chocolate (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

According to the analysis above, "cinnamon chocolate" formed by combining two free morphemes, that is "cinnamon" with a noun class and "chocolate" that also has noun class. The words "marble cake" in data 7 act as a front form and "cinnamon chocolate " as a complement to the front form and attached under head. The two morphemes "cinnamon" and "chocolate" have same and equivalent aspect: the flavour or ingredients in the cake. As a result, "cinnamon chocolate marble cake" is embedded compound and can be classified as appositional.

#### Data 8: Peanut Butter Cornflakes Cookie

The food name contained in data 8 is "peanut butter cornflakes cookie". There are three compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Peanut (root)] + [Butter (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

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![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

The description above shows that the forming component of "peanut butter" is the word "peanut" (noun) and the word "butter" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Corn (root)] + [Flakes (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The description above show that "cornflakes" formed by combining two free morpheme. The word "corn" has a noun class, combined with the word "flakes" which also has a noun class. the third description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Peanut (root) + Butter (root)] + [Corn (root) + Flakes (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

From the analysis above, explain that "peanut butter cornflakes cookie" made up of a combination of three four morphemes, that is peanut, butter, corn, and flakes. The morpheme "cookie" in data 8 act as a front form, whereas "peanut butter cornflakes" as a complement to the front form and attached under head. The morphemes "peanut butter" and "cornflakes" have same and equivalent aspect: the flavour or ingredients in the cake. As a result, "peanut butter cornflakes cookie" is embedded compound and can be classified as appositional.

#### Data 9: Raisin Oatmeal Cookies

The food name contained in data 9 is "raisin oatmeal cookies". There are two compounding process in the name of that food. The first compounding process is:

[Oat (root)] + [Meal (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

The analysis above shows that the forming component of "peanut butter" is the word "peanut" (noun) and the word "butter" (noun). The two words is free morphemes and act as root. The second description of the compounding process is as follows:

[Raisin (root)] + [Oat (root) + Meal (root)] [Noun] + [Noun]

Observed from the description above, "raisin oatmeal cookies" formed by a combination of three morphemes, that is raisin, oat and meal. The morpheme "cookies" in data 9 act as a front form and "raisin oatmeal" as a complement to the front form and attached under head. The morphemes "raisin" and "oatmeal" have same and equivalent aspect: the flavour or ingredients in the cake. As a result, "peanut butter cornflakes cookie" is embedded compound and can be classified as appositional.

## 4. Conclusion

From the finding result and analysis that has been described, it can be concluded that the names of the foods on the Starbucks Cafe menu are formed used a compounding process, which combines basic elements called morphemes. These food names are all formed by free morphemes and serve as root. There are 4 data dvandva (copulative) type and 5 data appositional type. From the data that has been analyzed, there is a clear distinction between dvandva and appositional types. The dvandva (copulative) is a type of compound which have the different elements but coordinate and connected

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to each other. Whereas, the appositional type has the same and equivalent elements and these elements become a unit to form an entire compound. Therefore, this study was conducted to reduce the difficulty in distinguishing the two types of compounds, dvandva and appositional. In addition to knowing the forming elements in the compound process.

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