

**INCREASING VOCABULARY BY COMPOUND WORDS MASTERY  
IN THE ISLAMIC BOOK “A GLIMPSE OF FAITH”**

By  
Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT**

Ada banyak cara meningkatkan kosa kata, salah satunya dengan menguasai kombinasi kata. Kombinasi kata terdiri dari 4 macam, yaitu: kombinasi 2 atau lebih kata benda, kombinasi 2 atau lebih kata kerja, kombinasi 2 atau lebih kata sifat, dan kombinasi 2 atau lebih kata keterangan. Namun, bagaimana jika kosakata yang dikuasai adalah sekitar kosakata yang berbau islami, tentu akan lebih menambah wawasan dibidang keagamaan. Terkhusus bagi penulis dan pembaca yang memang berkecimpung didunia keislaman, yaitu Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN (Institut Agama Islam Negeri) Padangsidempuan. Sehingga artikel ini sangat berguna untuk menambah kancan kosa kata pembaca tentang keislaman, tidak hanya terpatok pada kata-kata bahasa Inggris saja tetapi juga pembaca bisa menambah dan mengokohkan kosakatanya dalam bahasa Inggris keislaman yang diambil dari buku Islam “A Glimpse of Faith”. Hasilnya, terdapat 85 kata tentang kombinasi kata-kata benda, 4 kata tentang kombinasi kata-kata kerja, sebuah kata tentang kombinasi kata-kata sifat, dan 6 kata tentang kombinasi kata-kata keterangan.

Keywords: *Kosakata, Kombinasi Kata* dan *Buku Islam*

**A. Introduction**

Word formation in morphology learns about compound word. A compound is a unit consisting of two or more bases.<sup>2</sup> Based on Bauer, the normal way of classifying compounds is by the function they play in the sentence as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.<sup>3</sup> Compounding (sometimes also called composition) rather loosely as the combination of two words to form a new word. This definition contains two crucial assumptions, the first being that compounds consist of two and not more element, the second being that these elements are words.<sup>4</sup> As said before that compound word is two or more word that combines and become new meaning. The researcher found compound word in The Handbook of Morphology. For example:

---

<sup>1</sup>Fitri Rayani Siregar is Lecturer of English Education Department in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan

<sup>2</sup>Quick and Green Baurm, *Semantics and Syntactic Regularity*, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977), p. 444.

<sup>3</sup>Laurie Bauer, *English Word-Formation*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p. 201.

<sup>4</sup>Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 170.

Sneak-thief, thief is the head (a sneak-thief is a kind of thief; thief and sneak-thief are both nouns).

There some types in compound word. According to Plag, compound words are formed by types, consisting of verb+ noun example “Pickpocket”, noun + noun example “Film Society”, adjective +adverb example “Light-green”, preposition + noun example “Afterbirth”, verb + verb example “Stir-fry”, verb +noun example “Brainwash”, Adjective + noun example “Knee-deep”, adverb + noun example “Greenhouse”, and adverb + verb example “Blackmail”.<sup>5</sup> Compound words found in many case. In this case, the writer found compound words that used in the Islamic Book “The Important Lessons for the Muslim Ummah”. “The Important Lessons for the Muslim Ummah” book is famous with the simple content but still in detailed explanation. That language used of the mixed of Arabic and English language.

The writer used this “The Important Lessons for the Muslim Ummah” book as the object because the compound words uniqueness here. The most of vocabulary in this book was formed from the compound words. There is some compound words is specifically use by the student in pondok pesantren, such as Islamic terms and the student daily vocabularies. There is some Islamic term which created compound words.

So, the researcher interested and make a research about compound words that found on this book. The researcher tries to prove the originality by comparing the research to the other related researches that deals with the linguistic study. There are some researchers who have conducted the study on compound words.

Based on the background of the study above, this article is dealing in increasing vocabulary by compound words mastery in islamic terms namely taken by islamic book. Compound words mastery here means the mastery and understanding about all classification of compound words. They are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, and compound adverb.

---

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 183.

## **B. The Formulations of the Problem**

Based on the introduction above, the problem of the article can be formulated as follows:

1. What are islamic vocabulary in compound words dealing to increase vocabulary mastery?.
2. What kinds of compound words related to islamic vocabulary dealing to increase vocabulary mastery?.

## **C. Theoretical Descriptions**

### **1. Vocabulary**

#### **a. Definition of Vocabulary**

Vocabulary is important aspect of language when we study in foreign language. It is one of component for the language where is vocabulary help learner in speaking and communication. Vocabulary is the stock of words on which you can draw in expressing yourself.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, vocabulary is groups of word should be learned as unit in conveying idea for listening, reading, writing and speaking. According Shirly Burnidge vocabulary is all the words in language list of words in lesson or books, all the word that one person knows.<sup>7</sup>

Vocabulary is one aspect that should be owned by students to make them understand and increase their aspect of language. Howard Jackson said"vocabulary is a representative collection of the words that exists in English Language.<sup>8</sup> Then Honbry says vocabulary is all the words that person know or use, the words that people use when they are telling about particular subject.<sup>9</sup> From defnitions above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is the total number of words that are needed to communicate ideas and express the speakers' meaning. That is the reason why it is important to learn vocabulary.

---

<sup>6</sup> Richard D, *How to Enlarge and Improve your Vocabulary*, (New York University:1994), p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>Shirly Burnidge, *Oxford Basic English Dictionary*, (New York:Oxford University Press, 1981), p. 447.

<sup>8</sup>Howard Jackson, *Word, Meaning and Vocabulary*, (London: Casell, 2000), p. 118.

<sup>9</sup>A. S. Honbry, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1506.

**b. Kinds of vocabulary**

There are two kinds of vocabulary. The first type of vocabulary refers to the one that the students have been taught and that they are expected to be able to use. Meanwhile, the second one refers to the words which the students will recognize when they meet them, but which they will probably not be able to pronounce. Haycraft, quoted by Hatch and Brown indicate two kinds of vocabulary, namely receptive vocabulary and productive vocabulary.

1) Receptive vocabulary

Receptive vocabulary can be understood only through listening and reading. Receptive vocabulary is words that learners recognize and understand when they are used in context, but which they cannot produce. It is vocabulary that students recognize when they see or meet in reading text but do not use it in speaking and writing. Someone doesn't need to know much about the receptive vocabulary because someone rarely uses the receptive vocabulary and it is impossible for someone can understand that ideas of the utterances contextually not word by word.

2) Productive Vocabulary or Active Vocabulary

Productive vocabulary is the words that the learners understand and can pronounce correctly and use constructively in speaking and writing. It involves what is needed for receptive vocabulary plus the ability to speak or write at the appropriate time. Therefore, productive vocabulary can be addressed as an active process, because the learners can produce the words to express their thoughts to others.<sup>10</sup>

Based on the kinds of the vocabulary above receptive or passive vocabulary will be easy for understand by using listening and reading to record words or collecting vocabularies, while productive or active vocabulary will be easy understand by using concentration patterns and grammatical word in recording vocabulary. Here, the type of vocabulary used is receptive vocabulary, it is gotten by reading and understanding the context from the book "A Glimpse of Faith".

---

<sup>10</sup>Jeremy Harmer, *The Practical of English Language Teaching*, (New York: Longman, 2000), p. 158.

## **2. Compound Words**

### **a. Definition of Compound Words**

Compounding words is the combining of two base forms together to form a new word, and other definition compounding words is show a disposition for putting words together to create a new word. Compound word processes are essential in the English language as it is possible to create new words according to certain patterns.

According to O'Grady and Dobrovolsky "Compounding is a process involving the combination of two or more roots (with or without accompanying affixes) to yield a new word. Compounding is the combination of two or more roots".<sup>11</sup>

Ingo Plag states compounding (sometimes also call composition) rather loosely as the combination of two words to form a new word. This definition contains two crucial assumptions, the first being that compounds consist of two (and not more) elements, the second being that these elements are words.<sup>12</sup>

Then, Martin Haspelmath states, a compound is a complex lexeme that can be thought of as consisting of two or more base lexeme. In the simple case a compound consists of two lexemes that are joining together.<sup>13</sup> So it can be concluded that compound word is combination by or more than one root, that is have a meaning.

### **b. Compound Words Classification**

In English and other language there may be a number of different ways of classifying compounds. In compounds, the head is the elements that serve to determine both the part of speech and the semantic kind denote by the compound as a whole. Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvelastate that the

---

<sup>11</sup>Michael O'Grady and Dobrovolsky, *Contemporary Linguistics Analysis*, (Toronto: A Longman Company, 1987), p. 134-138.

<sup>12</sup>Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English*, ....p. 170.

<sup>13</sup>Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*, (USA: Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 85.

Compound words classification, compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, and compound adverb.

### 1) Compound Nouns

The second root must be noun while the first root may be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Example of noun compounds are follows the table 1 below:

**Tabel 1**  
**Example Compound Nouns**

NO	Compound Noun	Examples	Meanings
1	Noun + Noun	Muslim-Majority	Majority (population) of a place is muslim.
		Mankind	All human beings considered together.
		Eid alfitr	Observer on the first day of islamic mont of ramadhan, during which muslim undergo a priod of fasting
2	Verb + Noun	Diligently Worship	Doing worship thoroughly and well.
3	Adjective + Noun	Cheapskate	Stingy person or one who tries to avoid paying a fair share of costs or expanses.
		Falsehood	The state of being untrue.
		Wrongdoer	A person who behaves illegally or dishonestly.
4	Adverb + Noun	Obligatory Charity	It from Zakah where is one of the five pillars of Islam
		Judgment day	The time of the las judgment in the end of the world.

## 2) Compound Verb

The second root must be a verb and the first root may be a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. Example of verb compounds are follows the table 2 below:

**Table 2**  
**Example Compound Verb**

NO	Compound Verb	Example	Meanings
1	Noun + Verb	Hajj trip	An annual islamic pilgrimage to mecca
		God appointed	An opportunity into good works
2	Verb + Verb	Slipshod	Done or doing things without care
3	Adjective + Verb	All owed	Halal in islam terminology.
4	Adverb + Verb	over-do	To do something in a way that is too

## 3) Compound Adjective

The second root must be an adjective and the first root may be noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Verb do not combine with adjective in English. Example of verb compounds are follows the table 3 below:

**Table 3**  
**Example Adjective Compound**

NO	Adjective Compound	Example	Meanings
1	Noun + Adjective	Carefree	Without responsibility or worries.
2	Adjective + Adjective	south-west	Near the southwest.
3	Adverb + Adjective	Outright	Openly and honestly without hiding anything

## 4) Compound Adverb

Adverb + Adverb = Adverb Compound, Example of verb compounds are follows the table 4 below:

**Table 4  
Example Adverb Compound**

NO	Adverb Compound	Example	Meanings
1	Adverb + Adverb	Pass away	To go out of existence

So, the researcher takes conclusion that there are four compound words classifications, there are compound Noun, compound verb, compound adjective, and compound adverb.

**3. A Little about Islamic Book “A Glimpse of Islamic Faith”**

“A Glimpse of Islamic Faith” is a book that is written by Ghalib Ahmad Masri or most popular called by Ghalib Masri. This book is published by King Fahad National Library Cataloging in Publication Data, in Riyadh in 1996. There are 10 chapters on this book and has 89 pages.<sup>14</sup>

Then, Ghalib Ahmad Masri as the great author dedicate the book about brief explanation about islamic faith because he wants the readers knowing and understanding the straight path after reading the book. It is also because Allah has liberated man from mental bondage and train its followers to search for the truth with open minds. Allah has honoured the human mind and made it a means of discovering the tokens of his existence and glory in the universe and understanding his glorious revelation. So, how come we do not want to have the right guidance of islamic faith to Allah with all his kindness. So, that is why this book is arranged to give away and spread man to have a great guide.

**c. Research Methodology**

The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. It means that the research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using the description not numbers. It is also the content research, namely the research that is analyzed the content of the book, newspaper, novel, or articles and many others of written words. It means that the researcher only intends to describe the data

---

<sup>14</sup>Ghalib Ahmad Masri, *A Glimpse of islamic Faith*, (Riyadh: King Fahad National Library Cataloging in publication Data, 1996), p. iii.

obtained as they are found in the fields. It is based on the problem statement. Here the writer gives the description of the compound words related to islamic words in written language.

Here, the writer tried to read the book first, then wrote down the compound words found, analyzed into the compound words process and gave their meanings. The writer focus only to 3 chapters on that book. They are on “Man’s Need for the Correct Creed” chapter on page 8 to 10, “Monotheism in Islam” chapter on page 11 to 12, and “Religion and Human Nature (Belief in Allah)” chapter on page 13-27.

Taking those 3 chapters only are considering to the writer’s limited time and chance to analyze it. The writer should coordinate, share and discuss with the experts about the result analysis to make it valid.

#### **D. Discussion and Conclusion**

Based on the result of the analyzing done by the writer using compound noun element, the writer would like to write the conclusions of this research as the following:

1. Compound noun: there are 85 words related to compound nouns

NO	Compound Noun	Examples	Meanings
1	Noun + Noun	Islamic faith	Muslims believe that theirs is the only true faith. It is called the pillar of faith.
2		Helping people	Muslims who care each other
3		Man sense	All the human being’s feeling
4		Celestial bodies	Any natural <i>body</i> outside of the Earth's atmosphere created by Allah
5		Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit around the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets.
6		Milky way	A Sun (a star) and all the planets around it are part of a galaxy
7		Celestial masses	The mass (objects) of the planet
8		Astronomical revolution	The movement of a planet around the Sun.
9		Broadcasting stations	A <i>station</i> equipped to <i>broadcast</i> radio or television programs.
10		Surprising activities	Something which can not think before by the human being
11		Splitting process	The process that should be separated

12		Man attention	A care of human being each other and to Allah
13		Living things	All human beings considered together.
14		Scientific knowledge	Cognizance of a fact or phenomenon acquired through scientific method
15		Mankind	All human beings considered together.
16		Steam power	Power that is applied to an engine by the force of steam.
17		Water falling	A place where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river cetaed by Allah
18		Future life	A life after death.
19		Human mind	A set of cognitive faculties including <i>consciousness</i> , perception, <i>thinking</i> , judgement, language and memory of human being.
20		Rising star	A person who is likely to be successful
21		Song birds	A <i>bird</i> belonging to the clade Passeri of the perching <i>birds</i> (Passeriformes).
22		Dead man	The people who are having sleep so long and will be awaken after world
23		Own lust	The Muslims desire and willing
24		Seen creation	The all things which are cetaed by Allah can be touched, looked, and seen.
25		Awaken man	The new man is in process, awakening through a deepening interface with the world of feeling.
24	Verb + Noun	Rainfall	The quantity of rain falling within a given area in a given time.
25	Adjective + Noun	Two-edged weapons	<i>Two</i> sides of the same blade are <i>sharp</i> , it cuts both ways.
26		Right path	Following Islamic ways
27		Straight path	Following Islamic ways
28		Main factor	The one only factor
29		Past deeds	The past actions or memories
30		Whole humanity	All people
31		Perfect attributes	Perfect things done by Muslims
32		Divine destiny	The destini, lucky or unlucky given by Allah
33		Last day	The day og judgement
34		Divine books	Holy Qoran
35		First fundamental	First based
36		Pure nature	The theoretical condition in which

		humanity would possess all that, and only that, which belongs to human nature and in which a person could attain to a natural final end only.
37	True god	The exact god, Allah
38	Certain stage	The stage which is considered in Islam
39	Endless question	The last questions in the dead life or grave.
40	Plain fact	The common reality
41	Great dimensions	All world things or dimensions
42	Whole life	All life along life
43	A small part of life	The smallest human being in the world
44	Accurate clocks	A certain time for the judgement day
45	A million of galaxies	A million of gravitationally bound system of stars, stellar remnants, interstellar gas, dust, and dark matter.
46	A million of stars	A million of sky's objects
47	Miraculous accuracy	A certain time for the judgement day
48	Unaided eyes	Directed seen or looking
49	A minute kind	Virus
50	Ordinary microscope	A useful tool in the detection and identification of smallest objects
51	Extraordinary microscope	A useful tool in the detection and identification of an extremely smallest objects
52	Multi-cellular being	Amoeba
53	Impregnated cell	Membrans
54	Integral being	The liberal and religious muslims
55	Invisible cells	Virus, or unseen or smallest objects
56	Extraordinary exatitute	The quality of being precise or accurate.
57	A multi-coloured fragrant	Many kinds of good smell of flowers
58	Beautiful flowers	The flowers that have good seen
59	Immense universe	Great life
60	Miraculous divine power	The power of praying or Doa
61	Marvollous secret	Allah's decisions
62	Vague mystery	Allah's decisions
63	Divine creation	Allah's creation
64	Electric power	The rate, per unit time, at which <i>electrical energy</i> is transferred by an <i>electric circuit</i> .
65	Unbeatable might	Allah's decisions

66		Infinite knowedge	Unlimited knowledge
67		Limitless power	Human power that has limited side
68		Righteous nature	Allah's true names
69		Upright believer	Honest muslims
70		New experience	The moments when the human was just felt first
71		New town	Town which is the first time come
72		First time	The time when the human was just born first
73		New place	Place which is the first time come
74		Joyous colours	Colorfull colours of flowers
75		Melodious notes	Romantic context
76		Newborn baby	The baby was just born
77		Absolute power	The exact god, Allah is the exact power of human
78		Real meaning	Islam as the fact meaning in life
79		Rightful god	The exact god, Allah
80	Adverb + Noun	Underground	Grave
81		Extremely minute living cell	Virus
82		Highly tasks	The responsables of human or Muslims in the world
83		Highly wonderful tasks	The responsables of human or Muslims in the world
84		Deadly desease	The sickness that can make human being dead
85		Worldly comforts	After life

2. Compound verb; there are 4 compound verbs found.

NO	Compound Verb	Example	Meanings
1.	Noun + Verb	1. Man Owed	Man's promises to Allah since she/ he is in his/ her mother's belly
		2. God promised	The things that Allah promises as Muslims' right
		3. Upright believe	Two things which have to done and felt by Muslims about Allah.
		4. Broadcast	

3. Compound adjective; there is a word found related to compound adjective on the book.

NO	Compound adjective	Example	Meanings
1.	Adjective + adjective	Right handed	The people who works using right sides/ hands.

4. Compound adverb: there are 6 words related to compound adverb on the book.

NO	Adverb Compound	Example	Meanings
1	Verb + Adverb	Drive away	To get free or take out satan from the body
2		Far away	Go far, so far from Allah
3		Go astray	Get lose from Islamic way
4		Go away	Go far, so far from Allah
5		Run away	Go far, so far from Allah
6		Turn back	Back to Allah side

### **E. Suggestion**

Considering the importance of understanding the words forms especially in the study of compound word, some suggestions are made. For students who are willing to conduct a research on the same topic, it will hopefully give a clear understanding in analyzing islamic vocabulary using the syntactical study namely in compound words. It is also hoped that there are other students or readers who will conduct study on related topic from different angle, hoping that there will be new findings dealing with syntactical study. Finally, the writer hopes that this article can be used as reference for those who are interested in studying syntactical study.

**REFERENCES**

- Bauer, Laurie. 1983. *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Burnidge, Shirly. 1981. *Oxford Basic English Dictionary*. New York:Oxford University Press.
- Harmer, Jeremy. 2000. *The Practical of English Language Teaching*. New York: Longman.
- Haspelmath, Martin. 2002. *Understanding Morphology*. USA: Oxford University Press.
- Honbry, A. S. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jackson, Howard. 2000. *Word, Meaning and Vocabulary*. London: Casell.
- Martin J. R. 1992. *English Text: System and Structure*. Amsterdam: Jhon Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Masri, Ghalib Ahmad. 1996. *A Glimpse of islamic Faith*. Riyadh: King Fahad National Library Cataloging in publication Data.
- O'Grady W., & Dobrovolsky M. 2000. *Contemporary Linguistics Analysis*. Toronto: Coop Clark Ltd.
- O'Grady, Micheal & Dobrovolsky. 1987. *Contemporary Linguistics Analysis*. Toronto: A Longman Company.
- Plag, Plag. 2003. *Word-Formation in English*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Redman, Stuart. 2001. *English Vocabulary in Use: Pre-Intermediate & Intermediate*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Quick & Green Baurm. 1977. *Semantics and Syntactic Regularity*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Richard, D. 1994. *How to Enlarge and Improve your Vocabulary*. New York University.