

AN ANALYSIS OF HYPHEN COMPOUND WORDS IN THE NOVEL THIRTEEN REASON WHY BY JAY ASHER

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to identify the words that can be found and described as hyphen compound words in the novel Thirteen Reason Why by Jay Asher, and the most compound words are appear in Thirteen Reason Why Novel by Jay Asher. A qualitative method with the content analysis was applied in this study. The object of this study was compound words. For the data collection, it was used the techniques such as data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. This study was validated by using triangulation. Base on the analysis in Novel Thirteen Reason Why by Jay Asher, the findings showed that there is 27 words as hyphenated compound.

Keywords: Morphology, Compound Words, Novel

1. Background of The Study

Language is an important thing in human's life. Through language, people can express their ideas and their opinions about something to another people. Then, through language people can supply their needs. Thus, humans will not able to continue their life properly and regularly without language. Language has smallest parts called words. Words are always evolving day by day because people need words as a tool for expressing their ideas. Words are always evolving with the developing of human civilization. A new word can be borrowed from other languages or created from existing words. People always use it to build a sentence, but they do not know where do actually those millions words come from. People as the users of language sometimes do not think about how a language is formed. There are millions of words now used by people. Every time people get more and more new words unless they know the way it happens.

The writer tries to find out the mechanisms or processes of word formation and finally can be used in human's life. Besides, word form has deep relation with meaning. The meaning of the new word form is influenced by the process of creating a word. This process is usually called as word formation process. In short, word formation is the creation of new words. There are many kinds of word formation, such as compounding, blending, conversion, back-formation, eponym, borrowing, and so forth.

In this study, the writer focuses only on Compounding words in the Novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher. According to O'Grady and Guzman (1997:139) English orthography is not consist in representing compounds since they are sometimes written as single word, sometimes with an intervening hyphen, and sometime as separate word.

2. Objective of The Study

The problem statement of the study are:

1. What words that can be found and described as hyphen compound words in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher?
2. What are the meanings of hyphen compound words in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher?

3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study are:

1. To identify the words that can be found and described as hyphen compound words in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher.
2. To know the meanings of hyphen compound words in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher.

4. Theory and Methodology

In linguistics, morphology is the study of word structure as stated by (Katamba, 1993:19). According to O'Grady and de Guzman (1997) who stated that from all units of linguistics analysis, the word is the most familiar. While words are originally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, in most languages words can relate to other words by rules. The rules are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech by comprehended the speaker in each case with reflect specific patterns in the way words. Therefore, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies about words with such patterns of word formation across and within languages, and attempts to define formal rules reflective of the knowledge of the speakers of those languages.

According to Plag (2003), compounds are the combination of two words to form a new word and is the most productive type of word formation process in English. The creations of compound words depend on the creativity that language user have chosen. Compounding word is not only about creating news words, but also creating new meaning. According to O'Grady (1997: 139) English orthography is not consistent in representing compounds since they are sometimes written as single words, sometimes with an intervening hyphen, and sometime as separate words. The combination of some lexical categories, such as nouns (N), adjective (Adj), verb (V) or preposition (Pre) in which the right most morpheme is called as the head that determines the category of a compounding. Compound words can be written in three ways; 1) Open Compound, 2) Close Compound and 3) Hyphen Compound.

Language is a communicating system with form and meaning relationship to each other. The form cannot be separated from their meaning. The meanings of the compound words is relate in such a way that a new meaning comes out which is different from the meanings of the words in isolation. Related to Ullmann (1972: 81) every compound contains words which are arbitrary and opaque, without any connection between sound and sense, and others which are at least to some degree motivated and transparent. From the explanation above, there are the meaning of compound into two classification, there are transparent meaning and opaque meaning.

In this study, the writer using descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (1994:27), data collection procedures in qualitative research involve to four basic types, those are observations, interviews, visual images, and documents. The objects of the study are compound words in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why*. The data of this study are in the form of sentences containing compound word, and the source of data is novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher.

5. Finding and Discussion

The objects of the study are compound words in *Thirteen Reason Why* novel. The discussions present the analysis of hyphen compound words found in the object of the study.

a. Finding

There are 27 hyphen compound words that can be found in *Thirteen Reason Why* novel by Jay Asher, such as;

No.	Compound	Word
1.	Rolled-up	Rolled + up
2.	Bubble-wrap	Bubble + wrap
3.	Right-hand	Right + hand
4.	Upside-down	Upside + down
5.	Felt-tip	Felt + tip
6.	Going-away	Going + away

7.	Lip-gloss	Lip + gloss
8.	Average-looking	Average + looking
9.	Wrist-grabbing	Wrist + grabbing
10.	Drawn-out	Drawn + out
11.	Made-up	Made + up
12.	Victim-blamers	Victim + blamers
13.	Extra-long	Extra + long
14.	Cross-reference	Cross + reference
15.	Drop-off	Drop + off
16.	Fund-raiser	Fund + raiser
17.	Real-world	Real + world
18.	Ice-cold	Ice + cold
19.	Self-written	Self + written
20.	Star-late	Star + late
21.	Give-away	Give + away
22.	Someone-proud	Someone + proud
23.	Key-chain	Key + chain
24.	Over-reaction	Over + reaction
25.	Wipers-gripping	Wipers + gripping
26.	Mini-mart	Mini + mart
27.	Band-aids	Band + aids

b. Discussions

The writer discusses the hyphen compound words using Merriam Webster Online Dictionary, Cambridge English Online Dictionary and Oxford Dictionary.

1) Rolled-up

*Inside the shoebox is **rolled-up** tube of bubble-wrap. (pg.10)*

The word “*Rolled*” is originally from the word *roll* who has lexical meaning *move in a particular direction by turning over and over on an axis*. Whereas the word “*up*” has lexical meaning *towards a*

higher place or position. The meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). It does not mean that compound word “*rolled-up*” is a move into a higher place. The word “*rolled-up*” based on the context of the sentence above means *items that are folded or threaded into a round shape.*

2) Bubble-wrap

*Inside the shoebox is rolled-up tube of **bubble-wrap**.* (p.10)

The meaning of a word “*bubble*” is a noun which has a lexical meaning *a thin sphere of liquid enclosing air or another gas.* The word “*wrap*” means *cover or enclose in paper or soft material.* Those words joining into “*bubble-wrap*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “*bubble-wrap*” is *plastic packaging material in sheets containing numerous small air cushions designed to protect fragile goods.*

3) Right-hand

*Each tape has a dark blue number painted in the upper **right-hand** corner,...* (p.10)

The word “*right*” on the compound word “*right-hand*” is adverb, which is the meaning *on or to the right side.* Meanwhile, the word “*hand*” means *the end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb.* Those words joining into “*right-hand*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “*right-hand*” is *the region or direction on the right side of a person or thing.*

4) Upside-down

*Nearby, a plastic bucket sits **upside-down** on footstool.* (p.13)

The word “*upside*” has lexical meaning *an upward movement of share prices*. The word “*down*” means *toward or in a lower physical position*. Those words joining into “*upside-down*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “*upside-down*” is *the upper part where the lower part should be; in an inverted position*.

5) Felt-tip

*The outside of the envelope said: SAVE THIS-YOU’LL NEED IT in red **felt-tip** marker. (pg.14)*

The word “*felt*” has lexical meaning *a type of thick, soft cloth made from a pressed mass of wool and hair*. Whereas the word “*tip*” has lexical meaning *the usually pointed end of something*. The meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). Those words joining into “*felt-tip*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). “*Felt-tip*” means *a pen that has a writing point made of felt*.

6) Going-away

*Because I wanted to talk to Hannah so many times after Kat’s **going-away** party, (p.27)*

“*Going*” is the gerund form from the word “*go*” which means *an act of leaving a place*, and the word “*away*” has a lexical meaning *to or at a distance from a particular place, person, or thing*. Based on the sentence above, those words joining into “*going-away*” has the meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). The lexical meaning of “*going-away*” is *marking or celebrating a departure*.

7) Lip-gloss

*I’ll take strawberry **lip-gloss** any day. (p.26)*

The word “lip” has lexical meaning *either of the two fleshy parts which form the upper and lower edges of the opening of the mouth*. The word “gloss” means *toward or shine or lustre on a smooth surface*. Those words joining into “lip-gloss” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “lip-gloss” is *a cosmetic applied to the lips to provide a glossy finish and sometimes colour*.

8) Average-looking

*But for an **average-looking** guy, so many girls are into Justin.*
(pg.22)

The word “average” has lexical meaning *an amount, standard, level, or rate regarded as usual or ordinary*. The word “looking” means *an act of directing one's gaze in order to see someone or something*. Those words joining into “average-looking” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “average-looking” is *when a man or a woman, is neither especially attractive nor especially ugly*.

9) Wrist-grabbing

*I've seen his **wrist-grabbing** stunt before.* (pg.42)

The word “wrist” has lexical meaning *the joint connecting the hand with the forearm*. The word “grabbing” is originally from the word *grab* which means *grasp or seize suddenly and roughly*. Those words joining into “wrist-grabbing” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the sentence above, the meaning of “wrist-grabbing” is *gripping a wrist*.

10) Drawn-out

Two short, **drawn-out** words. (pg.47)

The word “*drawn*” is the past participle from the word *draw*. Based on the context on the sentence above, the meaning of *draw* is *to take something out of a container or your pocket*. The word “*out*” means *used to show movement away from the inside of a place or container*. Those words joining into “*drawn-out*” which the meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). The lexical meaning of “*drawn-out*” is *to extend beyond a minimum in time*.

11) Made-up

*It's a knife in my back because you would rather believe some **made-up** rumour than what you knew to be true.* (pg.55)

The word “*made*” is originally from the word *make* who has lexical meaning *produced in the stated way or place*. Whereas the word “*up*” has lexical meaning *towards a higher place or position*. Those words joining into “*made-up*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “*made-up*” is *report has been invented and is untrue*.

12) Victim-blamers

*Good question, **victim-blamers**. But it wasn't that easy.* (pg.65)

The word “*victim*” has a lexical meaning *someone or something that has been hurt, damaged, or killed or has suffered, either because of the actions of someone or something else, or because of illness or chance*. Meanwhile, the word “*blamers*” means *the person who blames*. Those words joining into “*victim-blamers*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The meaning of “*victim-blamers*” is *when*

the victim of a crime or any wrongful act is held entirely or partially responsible for the harm that befell them.

13) Extra-long

*Hannah takes an **extra-long** pause. (pg.74)*

The word “*extra*” is adverb which has a lexical meaning *beyond the usual size, extent, or degree*. Meanwhile, the word “*long*” is adjective which means *an extending for a considerable distance*. Those words joining into “*extra-long*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The meaning of “*extra-long*” is *beyond the usual size, amount, or extent*.

14) Cross-reference

*You fill out a survey, a computer analysis your answers, then it **cross-conferences** with the other surveys. (pg.91)*

The compound word “*cross-reference*” is noun which has a lexical meaning *a notation or direction at one place (as in a book or filing system) to pertinent information at another place*. The word “*cross-reference*” define into word *cross* and *reference*. The word “*cross*” means *to move, pass, or extend across something*. Meanwhile, the word “*reference*” is *he act of referring or consulting*. Those words joining into “*cross-reference*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning).

15) Drop-off

*At the end of the counter, closest to the door, was the **drop-off** box... (pg.94)*

The word “*drop*” has a lexical meaning *the quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass*. Meanwhile, the word “*off*” is *to indicate physical separation or distance from a position of rest, attachment, or union*. Those words joining into “*drop-off*” which the meaning

cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). The meaning of “*drop-off*” based on the context of the text is *to take something, esp. by car, to a particular place.*

16) Fund-raiser

*It was a **fund-raiser** for Cheer Camp. (pg.105)*

The word “*fund*” has a lexical meaning *a sum of money or other resources whose principal or interest is set apart for a specific objective.* Meanwhile, the word “*raiser*” has lexical meaning *a thing that increases the amount, level, or strength of something.* Those words joining into “*fund-raiser*” which the meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). The meaning of “*fund-raiser*” based on the context of the text is *a person employed to raise funds.*

17) Real-world

*Each day, we had a brief reading assignment full of statistics and **real-word** examples. (pg.117)*

The word “*real*” is *having objective independent existence.* Whereas the word “*world*” has lexical meaning *the earthly state of human existence.* Those words joining into “*real-world*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “*real-world*” is *existing or occurring in reality: drawn from or drawing on actual events or situations.*

18) Ice-cold

***Ice-cold** droplets cling to my skin and run my wet fingers across my eyelids. (pg.120)*

The word “*ice*” means *frozen water,* and the word “*cold*” means *having a relatively low temperature or one lower than normal or*

expected. “Ice-cold” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “ice-cold” is extremely cold.

19) Self-written

*The day my **self-written** note went missing, I stood outside the classroom door started talking to someone I’d never spoke with before. (pg.125)*

The compound word “*self*” is noun which has a lexical meaning *an individual’s typical character or behaviour*. Meanwhile, the word “*written*” means *made or done in writing*. Those words joining into “*self-written*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). The meaning is *a writing done by an individual*.

20) Star-late

*If my love were a **star-late** at night, only light. (pg.133)*

The word “*star*” means *a natural luminous body visible in the sky especially at night*, and the word “*late*” means *coming or remaining after the due, usual, or proper time*. “*Star-late*” which which the meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “*star-late*” is *disappeared away, not present or included when expected or supposed to be and not return*.

21) Give-away

*If Ryan found it, he’d scratch out the **give-away** names and scan it for use in an upcoming gazette. (pg.138)*

“*Give*” means *to offer something to someone, or to provide someone with something*, and the word “*away*” has a lexical meaning *to or at a distance from a particular place, person, or thing*. Based on the

sentence above, those words joining into “*give-away*” has the meaning can transparently identified from its constituent parts (transparent meaning). The lexical meaning of “*going-away*” is *the act of giving something away free.*

22) Someone-proud

*Ryan must have told **someone-proud** that his collection made it into the curriculum. (pg.143)*

The word “*someone*” is pronoun *used to refer to a single person when you do not know who they are or when it is not important who they are.* Meanwhile, the word “*proud*” has lexical meaning *feeling pleasure and satisfaction because you or people connected with you have done or got something good.* Those words joining into “*someone-proud*” which the meaning can transparently identified from its constituent parts (transparent meaning). The meaning of “*someone-proud*” based on the context of the text is *a person who made someone else feel satisfied.*

23) Key-chain

*He touches the **key-chain** dangling in the ignition (pg.147)*

The word “*key*” is *a usually metal instrument by which the bolt of a lock is turned.* Meanwhile, the word “*chain*” has lexical meaning *a set of connected or related things usually made by metal.* Those words joining into “*key-chain*” which the meaning can transparently identified from its constituent parts (transparent meaning). The meaning of “*key-chain*” is *a device that is used to hold keys and that usually consists of a metal ring, a short chain, and sometimes a small decoration.*

24) Over-reaction

*Which explains my **over-reaction**, Clay. (pg.154)*

The word “*over*” in this compound word is adjective, which has a meaning *having or showing an excess or surplus*, and the word “*reaction*” means *a response to some treatment, situation, or stimulus*. “*Over-reaction*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “*over-reaction*” is *respond to something with too strong an emotion or with unnecessary or excessive action*.

25) Wipers-gripping

*And you stare through your windshield, through the **wipers-gripping** the wheel. (pg.184)*

The word “*wipers*” has a lexical meaning *something (such as a towel or sponge) used for wiping*. Meanwhile, the word “*gripping*” is *to hold the interest of strongly*. Those words joining into “*wipers-gripping*” which the meaning cannot be transparently identified from its constituent parts (opaque meaning). The meaning of “*wipers-gripping*” based on the context of the text is *a long tool in the wheel, thin piece of rubber on a metal frame that moves back and forth and pushes water, snow, etc.*

26) Mini-mart

*When I reach the station, I tuck my hurt hand into my pocket and pull open the glass door of the **mini-mart**. (pg.196)*

The word “*mini*” means *small in relation to others of the same kind* and the word “*mart*” means *a coming together of people to buy and sell*. “*Mini-mart*” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “*mini-mart*” is *a store that sells food and sometimes other goods, but is not as big as a supermarket*.

27) Band-Aids

I find a clear bottle of rubbing alcohol and a small box of Band-Aids, drop a few bucks on the counter, and ask for a key to the restroom. (pg.196)

The word “band” means *a strip serving to join or hold things together* and the word “aids” not a kind of disease, but it become from word *aid* which means *the act of helping someone*. “Mini-mart” which the meaning can be determined from the meaning of its parts (transparent meaning). Based on the context of the sentence above, the meaning of “Band-Aids” is *a small adhesive strip with a gauze pad for covering minor wounds*.

6. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussions that have been done, it can be concluded that there are 27 hyphen compound which appeared in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher. Furthermore, there are two types of meaning found in the data of the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher, they are transparent meaning and opaque meaning. The transparent meaning is the most dominant than opaque meaning found in the novel *Thirteen Reason Why* by Jay Asher.



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“Merriam Webster Online Dictionary” <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

CURRICULUM VITAE



I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

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II. EDUCATION

No	Education	Major	Name /Place	Graduate
1.	Doctoral Program	Linguistics	Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung current GPA: 4.00	2016 - Now
2.	Magister Program	English Linguistic	Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung with GPA: 3.83	2012 - 2014
3.	Bachelor Degree	English / Letter Faculty	Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung with GPA: 3.39	2007 -2010
4.	Diploma III Degree	English / Letter Faculty	Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung with GPA: 3.21	1997 – 2000
5.	Senior high School	-	SMAN 1 Sumedang, Jawa Barat	1994 – 1997
6.	Junior High School	-	SMPN 2 Sumedang Jawa Barat	1994 – 1997
7.	Elementary School	-	SDN Tegalkalong 2 Sumedang, Jawa Barat	1985 – 1991

III. SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Year	Title
2019	A Pragmatics Analysis Of Personal Deixis in Obama’s speech My Education, My Future 1 st Conference on Applied Linguistics And Language Studies
2019	Paragoge of Dyslexia Students at YAYASAN PANTARA JAKARTA Internaional Conference On Education, Management, Humanity

	PDRl
2018	EPENTHESIS OF DYSLEXIA STUDENTS AT YAYASAN PANTARA JAKARTA Bicole Proceeding Sostek ITB
2018	Perseveration Relates To Addition Analysis In Writing Error In English Spelling Aspect ELPIC Journal vol 3 no 2 September 2018 hal 58-68 dengan ISBN 2540-8143
2018	Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan EDUSCIENCE vol 4 no 1 periode Agustus-Februari 2018-2019 hal 32-37 dengan ISBN 2540-7770
2017	Deletion in Dyslexia Students at Yayasan Pantara Jakarta ELPIC ENGLISH LITERATURE PUTRA INDONESIA CIANJUR
2017	A book entitled "A psycholinguistic study of dysgraphia"
2015	Seminar Nasional Universitas Widyatama Bandung Media Sosial Sebagai Kontrol Kualitas Pada Model Industry Kreatif Di Jawa Barat https://repository.widyatama.ac.id/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/9422/FullPaper Adi Koncara, Meiyanti Nurchaerani dan Didi Tarmidi.pdf?sequence=1
2014	Module of English for Business
2014	Module of English for Special Purposes
2014	Acquired Dysgraphia In Yayasan Pantara Jakarta Elementary School Students: A Psycholinguistic Study (thesis)

2012	Module of Basic English Grammar
2000	Analisis Verba Like Dalam Novel The Da Vinci Code Karya Dan Brown dan Terjemahannya : Kajian Ilmu Semantis Dan Sintaksis

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Year	Position
2016 - Present	Member of Indonesian Writer Community
2016 - Present	Member of Asosiasi Dosen Indonesia
2016 - Present	Member of Asosiasi Dosen Republik Indonesia
2014 - Present	Member of BIPA (Bahasa Indonesia Penutur Asing) Nusantara
2013 - Present	Advisor of English Club at STIE-STAN IM and STMIK AMIK Bandung
2012 - Present	Member of Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia
2005 - 2007	Leader of Paguyuban Angklung UQISA (University of Queensland Indonesian Student Association) Queensland, Australia
1998 - 1999	Leader of Himpunan Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Diploma Tiga
1997 - 1998	Secretary of Himpunan Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Diploma Tiga

IV. WORKING EXPERIENCE

No	Position	Company	Date
1.	Lecturer	Universitas Esa Unggul Jakarta	2018 to Present
2.	Lecturer	Universitas Widyatama Bandung	2014 to Present
3.	Lecturer	Universitas Al Ghiffari Bandung	2014 to Present
4.	Lecturer	STKIP PERSIS Bandung	2014 to Present
5.	Lecturer	STMIK AMIK Bandung	2012 to Present
6.	Lecturer	STAN IM Bandung	2012 to Present
7.	Lecturer	UNJANI Bandung	2012 to Present
8.	English Teacher	EXSA (Ex Santa Angela) English Course	2010 to Present
9.	English Teacher	Pikmi Rajawali Bandung	2010 to Present
10.	Owner	Savvy Learning Centre, Bandung	2010 to Present
11.	Elementary School Teacher	Saluyu Elementary School	2009 to 2012
12.	Employee	Rugby Farm, Gatton, Queensland, Australia.	2004 to 2007
13.	Front Officer	PT. Tiba Traya Tours and Travel Agency	Apr 1999 to Jul 1999

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Education

- S1 Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris STKIP Persatuan Islam
Lulus tahun 2010
- S2 Prodi Ilmu Sastra Konsentrasi Linguistik Inggris Universitas Padjadjaran
Lulus tahun 2014

Organizational Experiences

Pemuda Persatuan Islam Padalarang	Jabatan	Bidang administrasi	2008 - 2015
Pemuda Persatuan Islam Bandung	Jabatan	Bendahara	2011 - 2015

Barat			
KNPI Padalarang	Jabatan	Bidang Pengairan	2011 - 2015
Pemuda Persatuan Islam Cilaku	Jabatan	Sekretaris	2017 - sekarang

Work Experiences

MI Al Mujtahidin	Jabatan	Guru	2006 - 2010
MTs Uswatun Hasasah	Jabatan	Guru (Tersertifikasi)	2011 - 2014
PKBM Mekar Sari	Jabatan	Administrator	2007 - 2020
PKBM Mekar Sari	Jabatan	Tutor Paket C	2007 - 2016
STKIP Persis	Jabatan	Dosen Tetap	2010 - 2017
Poltek Kridatama	Jabatan	Dosen tidak tetap	2011 - 2014
Poltek Kridatama	Jabatan	Kepala Lab Bahasa	2012 - 2014
Universitas Suryakencana	Jabatan	Dosen Luar Biasa	2015 - sekarang
Universitas Putra Indonesia	Jabatan	Kepala Lab Bahasa	2015 - sekarang
Pusat Bahasa UNPI	Jabatan	Direktur	2016 - sekarang
Universitas Putra Indonesia	Jabatan	Dosen Tetap	2017 - sekarang

Ability

- Bahasa Inggris
Aktif baik lisan maupun tulisan
- Komputer Literasi
Ms. Office dan Corel Draw

CURRICULUM VITAE



Personal Information

Name : Eva Siti Fatonah
Birth Place/Date : Cianjur, 22 June 1997
Material Status : Single
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Education

- 2016 – present
English Literature in Universitas Putra Indonesia - Student S1
- 2012 – 2015
Senior High School 1 Cianjur
- 2009 – 2012
Junior High School 1 Karangtengah Cianjur
- 2003 – 2009
Elementary School Sukasirna Cianjur

Organizational Experiences

Year	Position
2016 – 2017	Treasurer - Student Senate English Literature Faculty
2017 - 2018	Leader - Student Senate English Literature Faculty
2018 – present	Treasurer - Dewan Perwakilan Mahasiswa Universitas Putra Indonesia
2018 – present	Member – Net Good People Cianjur
Present	Member – Blogger Cianjur

Work Experiences

No.	Position	Company	Date
1.	Internship – Staff IT	Dinas Komunikasi Informasi dan Informatika Cianjur	March – May 2014
2.	Crew of Store	PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk.	2015 - 2016
3.	Tutor	My Private English Course	2017 - 2018
4.	Volunteer	Pesantren Salamul Falah	June 2019