THE STUDENTS' PROBLEM IN IDENTIFYING COMPOUND WORDS ON HEADLINE NEWS 25 APRIL 2018 *JAKARTA POST* AT ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Education Graduate (S.Pd) in English
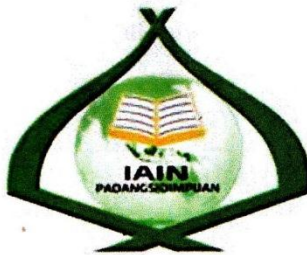
Written By:

ANNI WAHDA
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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDIMPUAN 2018

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2018

Term : Munaqosyah

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Item : 7 (seven) examplars

Padangsidimpuan, 2018

To:

Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

In-

Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikumwr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Anni Wahda**, entitled **"The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on Headline News 25 April 2018 *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan".** We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikumwr.wb.

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DECLARATION OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION

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The Tittle of Thesis	: ***The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on Jakarta Post At English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan***

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written my thesis by my self without asking for illegal helping from the other side except the guiding of advisors' team and without doing plagiarism along with the students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan in article 14 verse 2.

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Padangsidimpuan,　Juni 2018
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AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK FOR

ACADEMIC CAVITY

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Kind   : Thesis

To develop science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan **Non Exclusive Royalty Right** on my thesis entitled: **"The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan"** with all the sets of equipments (if needed). Based on this Non Exclusive Royalty Right, the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan has the right to save, to format, to organize in data base form, keep and publish my thesis as far as I am determined as writer and own creative right.

Based on statement above all, this statement is made truthfully to be used to properly.

Padangsidimpuan,   2018

The Signed

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LEGALIZATION

Thesis	:	The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on Headline News 25 April 2018 *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan
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The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirement

for Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd.)

Padangsidimpuan,   July 2018
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ABSTRACT

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JURUSAN/PRODI : TADRIS BAHASA INGGRIS

JUDUL SKRIPSI   : THE STUDENTS' PROBLEM IN IDENTIFYING
COMPOUND WORDS ON *JAKARTA POST*
AT ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

This research discussed about students' problems in identifying compound words On *Jakarta Post* At English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It was intended to describe the students' problems In Identifying Compound (only the Compound Noun), the dominant students' problems in identifying compound words On *Jakarta Post* At English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan and overcome the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan

The research was conducted by qualitative using descriptive method. The primary source for this research is students of class TBI-I Eight Semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Total of them are 23 students. Secondary sources of data (supplementary data), that is an information from the principle and the Lecturer English Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Next, this research used test, interview and observation as instruments. The researcher analyze the data by editing the data, reduction of the data, tabulation of the data, description of the data and the last taking the conclusion.

The research found some facts in the field. First, it was found the answer that the students' problems difficult to differentiate the class of word when identifying on *Jakarta Post,* difficult to understand the meaning of words, difficult to find the form of compound and difficult to compare where is phrase and where is compound words. Second, it was found the answer that dominant students problem when identifying on *Jakarta Post,* in identifying adjective+Noun and adverb+noun. Lecturer effort to overcome the sudents' problem in identifying compound words, ask the students to find out the other examples of compound noun and students must be learning more about compound word.

Key Words: *Compound Noun, Jakarta Post*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful

Praise is to Allah lord of the word who has bestowed upon me in completing this thesis. Peace and blessing upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his companies, and his followers.

This thesis is presented to the English Education Study Program of the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan (IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN) as partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of strata I (S1).

This thesis can't be completed without a great deal of help from many people, they are:
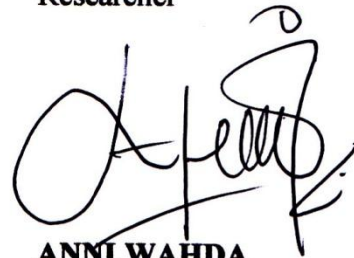
1. Mr. Zainuddin, S.S.,M.Hum., as my first advisor and Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as my second advisor who has guided me to make a good thesis, who have been great advisor for me and gave me many ideas and critisms in writing this thesis.

2. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar,MCL., as the Leader of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty.

4. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., the Dean of English Department.

5. All lecturers and all the cavities academic of IAIN Padangsidimpuan who had given so much knowledge and helped during I studied in this institute, especially Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as morphology lecturer

6. My beloved parent (Yasri and Ratnawati), my beloved sisters (Ulmita Sari and Zuh Ripa), and all of my families who always give their materials, prays, motivation, and moral encouragement to finish my study.

7. My beloved friends from TBI-I Nona, Winda, Wahyu, Dewi, Aprinda, Try, Riyan, Desti, Dini, Irpan, Ilham, Sakinah, Mayang, Liza, Adelia, Ira, Evi, Dona, Riska, Riski, Hanani and One thanks for your help, patience and care to support me.

8. My beloved friends Imelda Siska Siregar, Asna sari Batubara, Fatimah Husna Rangkuty, and Hotnita Parapat, Alifa, Elisa, Nopi who always gives me motivation.

9. All the people who have helped me to finish my study that I can't mention one by one.

May Allah, The almighty bless them all, Amin.

Padangsidimpuan, 28 May 2018
Researcher

ANNI WAHDA
Reg. No. 14 203 00010

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Language is an important position in human's life. It is a tool for human to interest, to speak, understand language and to communicate in every country or nation. Every country or village certain use language because the language is behavior every country or village and in the world there are some international languages such as: English, Arabic, Malaysia, Spanyol, German, Mandarin, etc and in the world almost people understand English because all technology in the world by using English. In learning English students need to know the linguistics of the language.

Linguistics is the science study about language, and language is the subject of linguistics. Language holds an important role in life. Language is one of the human basic needs and it cannot be separated from their life. As social creatures, people need language to communicate and interact with the other to fulfill their needs. People create language by forming words which have meaning and can be understood to all people. People can express their ideas, share information and feelings directly or indirectly, in a form of spoken or written by using language.

In learning English students need to know the linguistics of the language. There are subject in linguistics. They are; phonology, syntax, morphology, semantic and pragmatics. Phonology, it is the study of the systems of sounds in a

language. Syntax, it is the study of the structure. Semantics, it is the study of linguistic meaning. Pragmatic, it is the study of how language use to communicate, then morphology. Morphology is study about word forming, that is include Inflection, derivation, and compounding. In the term of morphology, call them as word formation processes.

In English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan especially at fifth semester, one of subject matter is one of morphology. In linguistics, the study about the process of words is namely morphology. Morphology is study about word forming, and the way which words are related to other words of the same language, one of them studies about compounding. The main topic of morphology in syllabus is words, word form and lexeme, morphological process, morpheme, types of morpheme, classification of word (such as, compound word, etc.), morphology VS phonology, morpheme and allomorph, lexical and inflectional, morphology.[1] So, the students must be understand about the syllabus

Every language needs new words whether it is borrow derive or otherwise formed, simply because new things need new words. There are many ways in which words are creating. One of way in which words are creating is compounding. If there is a new thing and the language communities don't have word for it, there is several option to create a new one. In the past and present, people use and still use a variety of methods to create new words.

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[1]Silabus Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Tarbiyah and Teacher Faculty (State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan: 2014), p. 118.

Compound words are combination of two or more word which functions as single word. Compound is thing make up of two or more parts. AS. Hornby, says that compound is a thing composed of two or more separate things combined together.[2] Compound may be define as stems consisting of more than one root. Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that do not denote two things, but one and that is pronounce as one unit. It consists of combining words having their own lexical meaning (having substantial meaning of their own) to produce a new unit that functions as a single word.

Nowadays, there are many ways to communicate with the other due to the developments of technology. There are many media, whether electronic or printed media to share information and to keep in touch with the other. People can get the information about the development of the world and everything happens in a day from electronic and printed media. As a means of communication, both printed and electronic media hold an important role to the development of language. They become a source for people to get factual information or news, whether national or international news because nowadays printed and electronic media are more global.

As an international language, English also holds an important role in the development of globalization that is as a means of communication in business, politic, science and technology. There are many English News TV programs,

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[2]A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), p. 234.

radio talk shows, entertainment, advertisements, songs, and even newspapers and magazines. Newspapers, especially daily newspaper, have a big contribution for the people. People can get information about local or international events every day because the news and information are up to date and accurate. As a consequence, there are many daily newspapers published in Indonesia and one of the daily English newspapers is The Jakarta Post.

Generally, people try to communicate perfectly and completely. They want to give information as many as they can to the other. What people try to do is also conduct by the media, especially printed media. The journalists try to give perfect, complete and accurate information for people. The accuracy of the article is determined by the sentences which refer to the words structure that grammatical and structural. However, words structure and sentence structure can lead to be ambiguous even though they are grammatically correct. It is due to lexical or grammatical ambiguity. People may have the different interpretation due to the ambiguous words, phrase, and sentences.

One of the functions of English in University or Institute is purpose to able to understand compound word. Compound word is one of sub topic in morphology. This subject learns by the students in 8th semester. The main of this subject for students is the students can understand also can identify formation words (like words, root, base, steam, morpheme, compound words, affixation), in *Jakarta Post*.

As prospective lecturer or teacher, students should be able to understanding compound words by identifying compound words. Actually there

are many students in State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan in their learning has difficulties, get confuse to and don't know about the morphology process especially on identifying compound words in English well. That problem happens because the students confuse the formula of compound words. There are many formulas in compound words, example, compound noun, which consists of Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Noun + Verb, Verb + Verb, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun, etc.

When researcher is interview a students at Monday, 27 March 2017, researcher sees that not all students can understand compound words. They still confuse where is compound noun, where is compound verb, etc. It is because students have poor ability in identifying and not understand about compound words[3]. So because of the problems above the researcher will do research in IAIN Padangsidimpuan at the eight semester. The researcher analyzed the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* at eight semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Based On The Explanation Above, The Researcher Wants To Research About *"The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on Jakarta Post At English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan"*

B. The Focus of the Problem

Here, the researcher limits the problem of the research *"The Students' Problem in Identify Compound Words on **Jakarta Post** at English Education*

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[3]Interviewing to the Students, WAR (Sihitang, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27, 2017 On 10.30 pm)

Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan" only in the compound noun, which is consists Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Noun + Verb, Verb + Verb, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun in Headlines *Jakarta Post* published in 11 April 2018, page 2 and the students are from TBI-8th IAIN Padangsidimpuan academic year 2017/2018

C. The Definition of Key Terms

1. Students

A student is a person who is learning. A student is a person who is studying at a college or university, person studying at secondary school. Where as Sardiman states that Student is a component who takes place in central position in the learning process.[4] While Dimiyati states that student also means subject of learning in the school.[5]

> According to Hornby that the students is a person who is studying at school or college. Denoting someone who is studying in order to enter a particular profession. The a person engaged in study one who is devoted to learning, a learner, a pupil, a scholar, especially one who attend a school, or who seeks knowledge from professional teacher or books as the students an academic, a college or a university, a medical students and a hard students. One who studies or examines in any manner, an attentive an systematic observer, as a student of human nature, or of physical nature[6]

So, the researcher concludes that student is a subject of learning who takes place in central position in the learning process like Sardiman states.

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[4]Sardiman, *Interaksi dan Motivasi Belajar Mengajar* (Jakarta: PT.Raja Gravindo Persada, 2011), p. 111

[5]Dimyati and Mudjiono, *Belajardan Pembelajaran* (Jakarta: RinekaCipta, 2009), p. 22.

[6]A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced...* p. 1187.

2. Problems

Problem is something that is difficult to deal with or understand.[7] Problem is something that troubles in somebody's mine. Problem is something that is difficult to deal with or understand.[8]While in Indonesian dictionary; Problem is something that must be solved; as an inhibitor or inhibiting factor.[9] So, the researcher concludes that problem is something that always trouble and it is need to be solve.

3. Compound Words

Compounds are words that are compose of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. In English we generally use bases to compose compounds.[10]Next, Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvela state Compounds may be defined as stems consisting of more than one root.[11]

> 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.[12]

So it be conclude compound word is combination by two or more than two words be one word or a words combining by two or more than one root, that is have a meaning.

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[7]A. S. Hornby*, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary...*P. 921.

[8]*Ibid.*

[9]Sulchan Yasyin, *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia* (Surabaya: Amanah, 1997), p. 332.

[10]Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology,* (New York: United States of America by Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 43.

[11]Howard Jackjon & Etienne Ze Amvela, *Words, Meaning, and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology,* (London & New York: Cassel, 2000), P. 79.

[12]Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), P. 170.

4. Jakarta Post

Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia

D. The Formulations of the Problem

Based on focus of the problem, here, the researcher formulates the problem of the research like:

1. What are the students' problems in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

2. What are the dominant students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

3. How to overcome the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

E. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the above formulations of problems, the researcher determines the purposes of research, they are:

1. To describe the students' problems in identifying compound words in *Jakarta Post* at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan

2. To describe the dominant students' problem in identifying compound words in *Jakarta Post* at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan

3. To know the overcome students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan

F. The Significances of the Research

According to the background of problems, so the significances of research are:

1. Head of English selection, for the first to give suggestion to the English lecturer at TBI-8th IAIN Padangsidimpuan for improving their abilities in teaching and for the students to improve their abilities in studying English as a unit of learning process.

2. Lecturers as the information for the English teachers about their students' problems, so they can find the best ways to solve them and they can become motivation to the English teachers to increase their ability in teaching and to enrich their knowledge.

3. Students, as the information to the students about their problems in learning tenses so they can know how their problems are, and how to minimize them.

4. researcher, as references for the next researcher in the some problems and for the other writers in conducting further researcher in the same topic.

G. The Thesis Out Line

The systematic of this research is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consisted of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

Chapter one, consists of background of the problem where the phenomenon is found. The problem is focused into which problem that will be researched in focus of the research. Then, it is continued with definition of key terms, formulations of the problem that consist of what the problems that faced by students are, what the effort done by the English teacher are and how the students'

ability in the five basic tenses is. The objectives of the research consist of what for the research will be done, significances of research, and the last thesis outline.

Chapter two, consists of some theories that relevant to the research and review of related finding. In theoretical review consists of students' problems and learning tenses. Related findings consist of some findings that are done by other researcher in the same research.

Chapter three, consists of research methodology that is used. The research methodology consisted of place and schedule of the research, research design, sources of data, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis and the last is technique of the data trustworthiness.

Chapter four, consists of findings, discussion and the threat of the research. The findings consisted of general findings that consists of the where and when the research has been done and specific findings consists of the description
 of the answers for the formulation of the problems in chapter one. The last, discussion consists of the result of research that compare to the other research and threat of the research consists of the threat in research.

Chapter five, consists of conclusions for the research and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoretical of the Problem

1. Students' Problems

Students' problem consists of two words. They are students and problems. Students come from student (singular);a person who is learning added with –s become students (plural). While problem also comes from problem (singular); something that troubles in somebody's mine added with–s becomes problems (plural).

To make better explanation, the researcher discusses them as follow:

a. Student

1) Definition of Student

A student is a person who is learning. A student is a person who is studying at a college or university, person studying at secondary school. Where as Sardiman states that Student is a component who takes place in central position in the learning process.[13] While Dimiyati states that Student also means subject of learning in the school.[14]

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[13]Sardiman, *Interaksi dan Motivasi....* p. 111.
[14]Dimyati and Mudjiono, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran...* p. 22.

So, the researcher concludes that student is a subject of learning who takes place in central position in the learning process like Sardiman states.

2) The Dynamics of Student in Learning

In studying process, student uses the cognitive, affective, and Psikomotoric ability.[15] The three aspects have study by some scientist. They arrange the aspects systematically. Such as Bloom, Krathwohl, and Simpson. They make the categorization of student's behaviors and its relations with the aims of learning. The result of their study is call taxonomy bloom.

Cognitive domain (Bloom, e.t) consist of six kinds of behaviors, such as:

a) knowledge

b) comprehending

c) applying

d) Analyzing

e) Synthesizing

f) Evaluation.[16]

[15]Dimyati and Mudjiono, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran* …p. 26.
[16]Sardiman, *Interaksi dan Motivasi Belajar* …, p. 23.

Affective domain (Krathwohl and Bloom, a.t) consist of five behaviors, such as:

a) Receiving

b) Responding

c) Valuing

d) Organization

e) Characterization[17]

Psikomotoric domain (Simpson) consists of seven behaviors, such as:

a) Perception

b) Readiness

c) Guidance movement

d) Habitually movement

e) Complex movement

f) Movement adapting

g) Creativity[18]

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[17]Dimyati and Mudjiono, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran …*, P. 27-29.
[18]*Ibid.*

b. Problem

1) Definition of Problem

Problem is something that troubles in somebody's mine. Problem is something that is difficult to deal with or understand.[19]While in Indonesian dictionary; Problem is something that must be solved; as an inhibitor or inhibiting factor.[20] So, the researcher concludes that problem is something that always trouble and it is need to be solve.

Everyone in this world have problems with differences problems. A gardener have problem in gardening, a teacher have problem in teaching, government have problem in their administration and a student have problem in learning, etc.

In solving problems, human have differences ways or techniques each self. Some of them use a simple technique, and some of them use a research to know what the suitable technique to solve the problems. So, a human must be able to find out the way to solve our problems.

2) Kinds of the Problem in learning

Bulgeski in Ahmad Sudrajat states that there are three kinds of the problem. They are:

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[19]A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced......*p. 921.
[20]Sulchan Yasyin, *Kamus Lengkap…..*p. 332.

a) The problem of action is the problem in practicing of the learning like sport, art, etc.

b) The problem of transfer of training and understanding is the problem in transferring or understanding the subject of learning.

c) The problem of forgetting and extinction is the problem in remembering or memorizing the subject that have learn.[21]

Samuel Soeitoe in Effendi states that there are four kinds of the difficulties or problems in learning, they are: the problem in understanding, the problem in getting the knowledge and fact, problem in memorizing, and the problem in getting the autotism.

Base on the above explanation, the researcher concludes that the kinds of problem is problem in transferring or understanding the subject of learning.

3) The factors of Problem

In learning process especially, there are many things that can become problems for students. They are categorize into two categories; internal and external factor. Internal factors can be physic condition and healthy, motivation, while external factors can be the condition of school, family, or social life.[22]

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[21]Ahmad Sudrajat, "*Kesulitan Belajar Siswa dan Bimbingan Belajar*"http://repository.upi.edu/operator/upload/s_pbb_034702_chapter2.pdf

[22]Munawir Yusup, *Pendidikan bagi Anak dengan Problema Belajar* (Solo: PT. Tiga Serangkai Pustaka Mandiri, 2003), p. 6.

Muhibbin Syah says that there are two factors of the problem. They are:

a) Internal factor

Many things can be comes problems for someone if we look from internal factor. Some of them are intellectual quotation (IQ), motivation, talent, hardness, reinforcement, self-confidence, concentration and illness. Sometimes, a student need a motivation for his/her study, or students do not have self-confidences in learning process. All of them can become a problem of learning.

b) External factor

External factor is the problem that comes from out of students them self like condition of school, teacher, family, or social life. For example; a good teacher can make a good learning, but if the teachers do not able to make a comfortable situation, students can be boring in learning process.[23]

While Fadjar Shadiq states that the difficulties or problems in learning can be caused by:

a) Physiologic factor

Physiologic factor is the problem that can be happen cause by the brain does not function well so the nerves unable to transfer the information well.

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[23]Muhibbin Syah, *Psikologi Belajar* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo, 2004), p. 184-186.

b) Social factor

Social factor is the problem that is cause by the uncomfortable condition of social like family and social life.

c) Emotional factor

Emotional factor is the problem that is happen in students' mind like the unlikeness for the subject, less of confidence, laziness and hardness in studying.

d) Intellectual factor

Intellectual factor is the problem that is caused by intellectual quotient.

e) Educational factor

Educational factor is the problem that is cause by learning condition like the teachers' attention in giving motivation to the students.[24]

Chan et.al.in Peter Westwood state that the problems can be cause by:

a) Inadequate or inappropriate teaching

b) Irrelevant and unsuitable curriculum

c) Classroom environment

d) Socio-economic disadvantage

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[24]Fadjar Siddiq.*"Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Kesulitan Belajar Siswa",* in *Jurnal Kesulitansiswa-Warta guru*, Volume 27, No. 2, Februari 2013.

e) Poor relationship between students and teachers

f) Poor school attendance

g) Health problems

h) Learning through the medium of a second language

i) Less of confidence

j) Emotional or behavioral problems

k) Below average intelligence

l) Sensory impairment

m) Specific information processing difficulties[25]

So, the researcher concludes that the problems of learning are cause by internal factor and external factor like Muhibbin Syahs tates. Base on the above explanation, it can be conclude that students' problems means the problems that are face by students; they can come from internal or external of students each selves.

2. **Compound Words**

   a. **Defenition of Compounding**

      Compounding is the most productive type of word formation process in English, it is perhaps also the most controversial one in terms of its linguistic analysis and researcher must forewarn readers seeking clear answers to their questions that compounding is a field of study

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[25]Peter Westwood, *Learning and Learning Difficulties a Handbook for Teachers* (Hongkong: Acer Press, 2004), p. 54.

where intricate problems abound, numerous issues remain unresolved and convincing solutions are generally not so easy to find. New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concept, and one of the most straight forward ways of doing this is simply combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of new idea.

> 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.[26]

Next, Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvela state Compounds may be defined as stems consisting of more than one root.[27]

> Then P. H. Matthews states Compounding is a process which a compound lexeme is derive from two or more simpler lexeme. For example "blackbird" is a compound Noun whose from, blackbird, combines those of "black" and "bird". This combination formulate by Adjective (back) + Noun (bird).[28]

Then, Martin Haspelmath states, a compound is a complex lexeme that can be thought of as consisting of two or more base lexeme.

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[26] Ingo Plag, *Word-formation*,….p. 170.

[27] Howard Jackjon& Etienne ZeAmvela, *Words, Meaning, ….*P. 79.

[28] P. H. Matthews, *Morphology* (New York: United States of America by Cambridge University Press, 1991), p. 82.

In the simple case a compound consists of two lexeme that are join together.[29]

So it be conclude compound words is combination by two or more than two words be one word or a words combining by two or more than one root, that is have a meaning.

b. **Compound Words Classification**

Lieber states in his book, 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.[30]

> It will be recall that compounds must consist of more than one root, but the different roots need to belong to the same words class. When two constituents of the compound belong to the same class (e.g. Noun+Noun, Verb+Verb), it may be assume that the resulting compound also belong to the same word class and functions as the simplest member of that class but when two constituents of the compound belong to different word classes, the classification of the resulting compound cannot be take for granted.[31]

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[29]Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*, (USA: Oxford University Press, 2002), P. 85.

[30] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology…,* P. 46.

[31]Howard Jackjon & Etienne ZeAmvela, *Words, Meaning, ….*P. 82.

Howard Jackson& Etienne Ze Amvelastate that the Compound words classification, follow the explanation follow:

1) Compound Nouns (Any root + Noun = Noun Compound)

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	arm-chair,	A comfortable chair
		text-book	A book used in the study of a subject
2	Verb + Noun	Dare-devil,	The devil might refer to the person
		pick-pocket	Someone who picks pockets
3	Adjective + Noun	Black-bird,	A large species of European thrush
		Hard-cover	A hard cover book
4	Adverb + Noun	back-talk,	Replay to someone
		down-grade[32]	To lower the status

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[32]*Ibid.*

2) Compound Verb (Any root + Verb = Verb Compound)

    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	Baby-sit,	Care the children while the parents out
		house keep	The work (such cooking and cleaning that is done in a house)
2	Verb + Verb	drop-kick	Kick using drop kick
3	Adjective + Verb	Dry-clean,	Clean without using water
		sweet-talk,	Talk to someone in a very nice way in order in order them to do something
4	Adverb + Verb	over-do[33]	To do something in a way that is too extreme

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[33]*ibid*

3) Compound Adjective (Any root, except verbs) + adjective = adjective compound

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	Earth-bound,	Moving toward the earth.
		sea-sick	Experiencing motion sickness.
2	Adjective + Adjective	Blue-green,	A color midway between blue and green
		south-west	Near the southwest.
3	Adverb + Adjective	Near-sighted,	Able to see near things more clearly.
		off-white[34]	A white color with a gray or yellowish.

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[34]*Ibid.*

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	In-to,	In sight
		through-out[35]	All the way through, in particular

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

c. **Types of Compound Words**

The type of syntactic relationship existing between the two roots of a compound is a reliable criterion for the classification of compound into sub-groups.[36]Lieber classifies compounds more closely according to the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up.

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[35]*Ibid.*
[36]Howard Jackjon& Etienne ZeAmvela, *Words, Meaning, and Vocabulary*....P. 82.

One useful classification is that propose by Lieber Quote in Bisetto and Scalise, which recognizes three types of relation.[37]

1) Attributive Compound

The first type is what may be calling an attributive compound. In an attribute compound the non-head act as modifier of head. So *snail mail* is (metaphorically) a kind of mail that moves like a snail, and *windmill* is a kind of mill that is active by wind. With attributive compounds the first element may express just about any relationship with the head.

For example, *a school book* is a book use at school, but a *yearbook* is a record of school activities over a year, and a *notebook* is a book in which one writes notes. With a new compound like *mud wheel*, we are free to come up with any reasonable semantic relationship between two bases, as long as the first modifies the second in some way: a wheel use in mud, a wheel made out of mud, a wheel covered in mud and so on. Some interpretations are more plausible than others, of course, but none of these is ruled out.

2) Coordinative Compound

In coordinative compounds, the first element of the compound does not modify the second; instead, the two have equal

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[37] Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology…,* p. 47

weight. In English, compounds of this sort can designate something which shares the denotations of both base elements equally, or is a mixture of the two base elements. For the example of Coordinative Compound are:

a) *Producer-director,*

   Producer-director, come from word *Producer* and *director. Producer* is person (a person or company that arranges for a television or radio programmed, a record, etc.), company. *Director* is a person who direct or control a group of people working together or an institution, a college, etc. Then A *Producer-director* in coordinative compounds is equally a producer and a director,

b) *blue-green,*

   blue-green, come from word *blue* and *green. Blue* is as adjective which is the meaning is having the color of a clear sky or the sea in sunlight. *Green* is the color of growing grass and the leaves of most plants and trees. Then in the case of *blue-green* coordinative compounds the compound denotes a mixture of two bases

c) *doctor-patient*

   Doctor-patient come from word *doctor* and *patient. Doctor* is a person who has been trained in and practices medical

science and *patient* is a person who is receiving medical treatment. Then In the case of *doctor-patient* in coordinative compounds the compound denotes a mixture of two bases

For coordinative compounds it can say that both elements are semantic head. In coordinative compounds, the first element of the compound does not modify the second; instead, the two have equal weight. Liber found a third kind of semantic/ grammatical relationship in subordinative compounds. In subordinative compounds one element is interpret as the argument of the other, usually as its object.

3) Subordinative Compound

Typically this happen when one element of the compound either is a verb or is derive form a verb, so the synthetic compounds we look at above are subordinative compounds in English. Some more example bellow.[38]

Table 5
Example Subordinative Compounds

NO	Subordinative Compounds	Examples	Meanings
1	With –er	*truck driver,* etc.	*truck drive r*is someone who drives trucks.

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[38]Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*...p. 46.

2	With –ing	*food shopping,*etc	the meaning of *food shopping,*is the activity to shopping food,
3	With –ation	*meal preparation,* etc.	the meaning of *meal preparation* is involves preparing food.
4	With –ment	*cost containment*, etc.	*cost containment* include payment to keeping money.

It is easy to see that subordinative compounds are interpret in a very specific way: that is the first element of the compound is interpret as the object of the verb that forms the base of the verbal noun.

Lieber divides the   type of compounds attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds into Endocentric or Exocentric varieties.[39]

a) Endocentric Compounds

In Endocentric Compounds, the referent of the compound is always the same as referent of its head. Look at the example bellow:

laser printer

book cover

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[39]Rochelle Lieber, *Ibid…*p. 47.

The forms in the example above of all have in common that they are noun-noun compounds and that they denote a subclass of the referents of the head: a *laser printer* is a kind of printer, a *book cover* is a kind of cover, a *letter head* is the head of a letter.[40] We could say that these compounds have their semantic head inside the compound, which is the reason why these compounds are called endocentric compounds.

b) Exocentric Compounds

Exocentric compounds are the compounds which mean that their semantic head is outside the compound, which is why they are traditionally called exocentric compounds. Another term for this class of compounds is bahuvrihi, a term originating from the tradition of the ancient Sanskrit grammarians, who already dealt with problems of compounding. Look at the example bellow:[41]

a. *Redneck*

Loudmouth

greenback

b. *Pickpocket*

cut-throat

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[40]Ingo Plag,, *Word-formation in English*…p. 186.
[41]Ingo Plag *, Ibid*…p. 186-187.

spoilsport

With the forms in (a) and (b) things are different. First, they are not noun-noun compounds but contain either an adjective (a) or a verb (b) as first element. Second, their semantics is strikingly deviant: a *redneck* is not a kind of neck but a kind of person, *loudmouth* does not denote a kind of mouth but again a kind of person, and the same holds for *greybeard*.

Similarly, in (b), a *pickpocket* is not a kind of pocket, but someone who picks pockets, a *cut-throat* is someone who cuts throats, and a *spoilsport* is someone who spoils enjoyable pastimes of other people. The compounds in (a) and (b) thus all refer to persons, which mean that their semantic head is outside the compound, which is why they are traditionally called exocentric compounds.

It is striking, however, that the exocentric compounds in (a) and (b) can only be said to be semantically exocentric. If we look at other properties of these compounds, we observe that at least the part of speech is inherited from the right-hand member, as is generally the case with right-headed compounds: *redneck* is a noun (and not an adjective), *loudmouth* is a noun (and not an adjective), and *pickpocket* is

also a noun (and not a verb). Semantic exocentricity with English compounds seems to be restricted to forms denoting human beings (or higher animals).

Furthermore, of the semantically exocentric compounds, only the class exemplified in (a) is (moderately) productive, whereas those of the type (b) are extremely. The compounds in (a) are also sometimes called possessive compounds, because they denote an entity that is characterized (sometimes metaphorically) by the property expressed by the compound. A *loudmouth* is a person that possesses 'a loud mouth', a *greybeard* is a person or animal with a grey beard, and so on

So the researcher concludes types of compound word are, Attributive compound, Coordinativee compounds, Subordinative compounds. Then, type of compounds attributive, coordinative, and subordinative compounds into Endocentric or Exocentric varieties

3. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of the daily English newspapers publish in Indonesia. The newspaper was launched in 1983 and the first issue of *The Jakarta Post* appeared on April 25th.The new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media

in Indonesia, but also in bringing together for competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective.

The objective of the new publication is to present to the public that a newspaper of the highest quality will provide its readers with all the news that are not only fit to be print but also fit to be read. It will also sharpen their insight into a great knowledge about this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations. In each edition, *The Jakarta Post* contains (in average) twenty pages, but in special edition, it can reach twenty-four pages or even thirty webpage. The composition of Sunday edition is different from other days.

In a special edition, sometimes the publisher adds some news information columns or pages. In addition, in a special edition, there is WEEKENDERS or YOUTHSPEAKS magazines includee in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is publish once in two weeks. Dealing with the study, the data of ambiguity is taken from every ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences on *Jakarta Post* in April 2018.

Finally, this last study which the writer conducts is to analyze ambiguity from the different source. The study is expect to identify the kinds of compound words found in the *headlines* of *The Jakarta Post*. It is also intended to figure out the causal factors of the compounding in the articles of *The Jakarta Post* in *headlines*. Furthermore, this study discusses about the interpretations arising in the compound words and sentences found in the

headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. The data retaken from the articles of *The Jakarta Post* published April 2018.

B. Related Finding

There are related findings those discuses about Compound Words. The first research done Zulfan Arif,[42] The result of research 7 kinds of compound noun to noun phrase 21 cases or 27, 4%, compound noun to adjective 4 cases or 5,5%, compound noun to adverb 2 cases or 2, 74%, compound noun to adverbial phrase 3 cases or 4,1%, compound noun to compound noun 15 cases or 20, 55%, and the last is compound noun to noun clause 1 case or 1, 37%. So, the result is the highest cases of compound noun shift is that translate into single noun, and the lowest is compound noun that translate into noun phrase.

The second researches have done by Denise Sheilla Noumianty, [43] The results of the research show from the sample choose of 15 menu name analysis, it can be concluding that there are 12 attributive compound, 2 subordinative compound and 1 coordinative compound. From the words stress, there are 10 culinary terms which are classified as noun compound, three as adjective compound and two verbs compound. It is indicates that there are quite a lot compound words that classify into attributive and noun compound use containing in the cooking competition. The researcher also classifies the meaning of

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[42]Zulfan Arif, *"The Translation Shift of Compound Nouns in the Great Gatsby's Movie Subtitle",* retrieved from http://goo.gl//yygdeh54, on october 5th, 2017.

[43]Denise Sheilla Noumianty, *"An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in Master chef U.S. Season 7 (2016)",* retrieved from http://goo.gl//jjhd62, on october 5th, 2017.

compound words which have transparent meaning are 13 data of transparent meaning while the compounds which have opaque meaning are two data.

The third research have done by Nita Widiastuti,[44] The result of the research show there are first, 21 forms of compound words that are identify as a close compound words. Second, there are seven of compound words that is identify as hypenated compound words. Third, there are nine form of compound word that is identify as open compound words.

The fourth research have done by Ririn Dwi Cahyati[45] the result ofthe research show that there are 253 compound words. Based on the type compound words categorized 65 hyphenated form, and 183 colsed form. Based the function of compound words there are 173 compound nouns, 13 compound verbs and 67 compound adjective.base on the meaning, there are 140 exocentric compound and 113 endoxentric compound.

The last research have done by Renata Folwarczná the result ofthe research show that 522 noun-noun compounds that were found in two women's lifestyle magazines The noun-noun combinations are treated in terms of the semantic relationships between their constituent elements.[46]

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[44] Nita Widiastuti, *"The Use Of Compound Words In Sport Column On The Jakarta Post 1st – 7th February 2016" "*, retrieved from *"*, retrieved from http://goo.gl//dsacf45, on october 5th, 2017.

[45]Ririn Dwi Cahyati, *"Compound Words used in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight" "*, retrieved from http://goo.gl//kmnnbgc445, on october 5th, 2017.

[46]Renata Folwarczná, *"Noun-noun compounds in women's lifestyle magazines" "*, retrieved from http://goo.gl//yygnns0p4, on october 5th, 2017.

The result of research above is relate to this research entitle the students'
in problem in identify compound words in *Jakarta Post* at English Department
IAIN Padangsidimpuan

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research and Schedule of the Research

This research Itis done from 27 March, 2017 up to finish at TBI-8th IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It is located at Jl. T Rizal Nurdin km. 4,5Sihitang, area of Padangsidimpuan. The subject of the research is English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan 2017/2018 academic years.

B. The Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach and the suitable method of this research is descriptive method because this research is to describe what the problem that faces by students in identifying compound words in *Jakarta Post*. L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian states qualitative approach is based on the collection and analysis of nonnumeric data such as: observation, interview and other more discursive source of information.[47] So, this method analyze the students problem by observatio, interview and other more discursive source of information.

Based on research objectives, this research include a descriptive study, this study conduct to reveal phenomenon. Next, the researcher will do descriptive research to search *"The Students' Problem in Understanding Compound Words in Jakarta post at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan"*

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[47] L. R. Gay and Peter, *Eduational Research, Competenies or analysis and Application,*(USA: Prentice Hall, 2000), p. 8.

C. The Source of the Data

There are two sources of the data in this research. They are primary data source and secondary data source.

1. Primary sources of data (principal data) are the basic of data. Primary sources of data are The Student of English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan. This research will be using purposive sampling. Burhan Bungin[48] said that random sampling was not suitable/ relevant in qualitative research as like in quantitative research. The suitable method for qualitative research was purposive sampling. So, this research would have been done at TBI-8th semester IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

The Student English Education Deparment 8th semesters IAIN Padangsidimpuan consists of four classes. They are class TBI 1 consists of 24 students, TBI 2 consists 31 students, TBI 3 consists30 of students, TBI 4 consists30 of students. As like researcher says before in the background of the problem "It is the phenomenon that is find in English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan by the researcher when the researcher ask some students as the researcher fell when the researcher as a student in the department , the students from the TBI 1. Other reason cause of the limitation by the writer on the time, knowledge and expense; the writer took only one class. So, there were 23 students who answer the test.

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[48]Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), p. 53.

2. Secondary sources of data (supplementary data), that is an information from the principle and the Lecturer English Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

D. The Technique of the Data Collection

John W. Creswell states that there are somes step in colletion the data of qualitatve research include setting the boundries of study, collecting information through unstructure (semi structure), observation, and interview, document and visual materials.[49]

1. Test

Base on the sources of the researh, for the primary data the researh use the test as a instrument for collecting data, although this research use the qualitatative reserach. Appropriate with de data, altough this reserach, the researcher wants to analyze The Students' Problem in identify Compound Words in *Jakarta post* at TBI-8th Semester IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

The researcher gives test about compound words. The researcher gives question to The Students' Problem in identifying Compound Words that form noun of the *Jakarta post*

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[49]John W. Creswell, *Research Design.....* p. 185.

Tabel 6
Indicator of the Test

Subject	Form	Item	Score	Total
Compound Noun	1. Noun + Noun	15	4	60
	2. Verb + Noun	1	4	4
	3. Adjective + Noun	5	4	20
	4. Adverb + Noun	4	4	16
Total score				100

Base on the table below, the techniques for collecting data as bellow:

a. The researcher gives the test to the students at seven semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

b. The researher order them to read the article of *Jakarta Post* text carefully.

c. The researcher ask them to understanding compound words then identifying compound words form article of the *Jakarta Post.*

d. The researcher gives the time for 60 minutes.

2. Interview

Gay and Peter Airasian state that interview is purposeful interaction usually between two people, focuse on the person trying to get information from other person. In this research, the researcher use structural interview. In structural interview the researcher prepare the question an alternative of the answer that is give to the interviewer. So this interview is one of the techniques of collecting data by doing oral interview in individual meeting.[50]

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[50]L. R. Gay and Peter, *Eduational Research.....* p. 219.

The researcher interview to the leture who get the lowest score to know their problem in understanding compound words in headlines of the *Jakarta Post* that form compound noun (Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun) English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Observation

To complete the ata of the research, researher will conduct an observation. Observation is a tehnique of collecting to gain insight on understanding the natural environment as live by the participant[51]

So, this observation use to know the situation in English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan include loation, facilities and subject of the research as supporting to know the students' problem in understanding compound words in news article of the *Jakarta Post* in English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

E. The Technique of the Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher will analyze them by using some steps. They are:

1. Checking the data whether the data are true or false

2. Counting sum of the data true from the students' answer adn then classifiy them base on their score. Data analysis will be present in descriptive form.

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[51]L. R. Gay and Peter, *Eduational Research...* p. 212.

3. Tabulation of the data, it was done to account and give the scores to respondents answer through test and take on the table that consist alternative answers, frequency and percentage.

4. To obtain the percentage of the answer subjects and take on the table by using the formula:

The formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Explanation: f: frequency

N: Sum of the students

P: Percentage[52]

5. After calculating and scoring students' answer sheets, then their score will be consult into classification quality on the table bellow

6. Taking conclussion, it is do to conclude the discussion solidly and briefly.[53]

So, from the explanation above the researcher can see that the result of the test which is do by students with meant score.

After calculating and scoring students' answer sheets, then their score will be concult into the classification quality on the table bellow:

Table 7

The Classification Quality of Students Score

No	Percentage	Criteria
1.	0% - 20%	Very low

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[52]Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan (*Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1991), p. 40

[53]Iskandar, *Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jambi: GP Press, 2000), p. 136-142.

2.	20% - 40%	Low
3.	41% - 60%	Enough
4.	61% - 80%	High
5.	81% - 100%	Very High[54]

After the researcher found the mean score of all students, it is consult

to the criteria as follow:

1. If the velue of mean score 81% - 100%, it can be categorize into very high.

2. If the velue of mean score 61% - 80%, it can be categorize into high.

3. If the velue of mean score 41% - 60%, it can be categorize into enough.

4. If the velue of mean score 21% - 40%, it can be categorize into low.

5. If the velue of mean score 0% - 20%, it can be categorize into very low.[55]

F. The Technique of the Data Trustworthiness

There were nine techniques to determine the data trustworthiness stated by

Lexy J. Moleong as:

1. The extension of participation was the extensions not only do at the short time, but need the long time.
2. The application of research was the researcher must do the research with careful, detail and continuous to the object of the research.
3. Triangulation is the technique of checking data trustworthiness that using something beside the data to verification or as a comparison of the data.
4. Checking with friendly through discussion is doing with expos the interview result or the final result that gotten in discussion with friends.
5. Analyze the negative case the research collects the example an inappropriate case with the model and the inclination of information that have collected a use as a substance of comparison.

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[54]Zainal Aqib, et. al, *PTK Untuk Guru SMP, SMA, SMK* (Bandung: CV. Yrama Widiya, 2008), P. 205.

[55]Riduan, *Belajar Mudah Penelitian Untuk Guru Karyawan dan Penelitian Pemula,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 89.

6. The adequate and referential are the tools of them, which using the free time to compare the result of the research with critics collect.

7. Checking the member was the most important in checking the credibility.

8. The detail description was a technique to demand the researcher to the result his/her research, so description is done carefully and accurately to draw the context of the research.

9. Auditing uses to check the truth and certainty of data, this point that done well to the process or result and extent.[56]

From the all of techniques to determine the data trustworthiness above, the researcher use the third number is Triangulation. It is a technique that uses to check the data trustworthiness data by comparing the result of interview, test and observation.

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[56]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 2009), p. 175.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. **The Findings**

1. **General Findings**

This research was conducted in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan which address at Jl. T Rizal Nurdin km. 4,5Sihitang, area of Padangsidimpuan. This University was built on 19 November 1973 year.

In this research, the students that made as participants were all of the class TBI-I students of English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The sum of them were 23 students, they were 6 students were boys and 17 students were girls. The names of class TBI-I students as follow:

Table 8
Names of Class TBI-I Student

NO	MALE	NO	FEMALE
1	Andra Ali Ritonga	1	Adelia Fitri Nasution
2	Ilham Hakim Nasution	2	Aprinda Efendi Daulay
3	Irpan Hasibuan	3	Desti Amelisa Gultom
4	Riyandri Fadilah Nasution	4	Dewi Sartini Siregar
5	Riski Muhammad Nur	5	Evi Khairani
6	Try Mahendra Siregar	6	Ira Anggita Maya Sofa
		7	Liza Mahrani
		8	Mayang Purnama Sari
		9	Miss Hanani Maleh
		10	Nona Tari Pulungan

		11	Nurdiniah
		12	One Aini Hakim Harahap
		13	Rahmadona Sagala
		14	Riska Dewi Siregar
		15	Sakinah Muliana Hasibuan
		16	Winda Aulia
		17	Wahyu A. Rabbawany

Then, the situation in process learning in the classroom can seen in the table bellow.

Table 9
Situation of Learning Process of IAIN Padangsidimpuam

No.		Teaching Learning Process	Yes	No
1	Opening	a. Teacher gives greeting to the students	√	
		b. Checks the present list of students	√	
		c. Give motivation	√	
2	Process	a. Teacher introduce the lesson	√	
		b. Teacher write the lesson on whiteboard	√	
		c. Give explanation about the Compound words	√	
		d. Teacher gives the example about compound words.	√	
		e. Teacher gives students notebook about compound words.	√	
3	Closing	a. Teacher review the lesson	√	
		b. Teacher gives homework	√	
		c. Give motivation	√	

From description table above can see the lecturer was guide the students in learning process. In learning process, lecturer introducen the lesson, write the material on the white board , give the explanation and

2. **Specific General Findings**

   a. **Description of The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.**

   Based on the result of the test given to the respondent, it can be seen the score of respondent. See table bellow.

Table 10
The Clasification of the Students' score

NO	Students' Clasification		Predicated	Percentage
	Initial Name	Score		
1	MHM	32	Low	20% - 40%
2	N	36	Low	20% - 40%
3	WAR	36	Low	20% - 40%
4	AFN	36	Low	20% - 40%
5	MPS	36	Low	20% - 40%
6	WA	40	Low	20% - 40%
7	IHN	40	Low	20% - 40%
8	IAMS	40	Low	20% - 40%
9	IH	40	Low	20% - 40%
10	LM	40	Low	20% - 40%
11	NTP	40	Low	20% - 40%
12	OAHH	40	Low	20% - 40%
13	AAR	60	Enough	41% - 60%
14	RS	60	Enough	41% - 60%

15	RDS	60	Enough	41% - 60%
16	RMN	60	Enough	41% - 60%
17	SMH	60	Enough	41% - 60%
18	DAG	76	High	61% - 80%
19	AED	80	High	61% - 80%
20	DSS	80	High	61% - 80%
21	EK	80	High	61% - 80%
22	RFN	88	Very High	81% - 100%
23	TMS	84	Very High	81% - 100%

From the table above could be concluded there was 12 students low predicated, 5 students enough predicated, 4 students high predicated, and 2 students very high predicated. It could be seen that most students low predicate in idintifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* it is because the students have some problem.

> Based on result of interview that have been done to lecturer,[57] the students' problem are weaknes in identifying word class or part of speech (nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepostion, conjunction, and interjection), that problem was happen because of many kind of class words or part of speech speech (nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepostion, conjunction, and interjection).

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[57] Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum, Lecturer of English Education Deparment, interview in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27th 2017,

Based on result of interview to students, there were some problem in identifying compound word on *Jakarta Post.*

1) Compound Noun that form Noun + Noun

Based on the result on the interview to the students, there were some problem that usually faced by students when identtifying compound words on *Jakarta post.* In this research. the researcher was interviwed some students, they were NTP, WA, and LM .The students' problem in identifying compound word form Noun+Noun is in to decide the class of word. It is becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary.[58]

Based on the interview above, the researcher could be concluded that the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* that form Noun are unfamiliar class of words.

2) Compound Noun that form Verb + Noun

Result of interview to students, they were IAMS and N. The problem that usually faced by students when identifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form Verb+Noun it is difficult

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[58]Interviewing to the Students TBI-1, NTP, WA, LM and WAR Sihitang, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27th 2017,

to find the meaning of word. becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary.[59]

Based on the interview above, the researcher could be concluded that the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* that form Verb + Noun are difficult to find the meaning of word.

3) Compound Noun that form Adjective + Noun

Result of interview to students, they were WAR and IHN. The problem that usually faced by students when identifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form Adjective+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word. becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary.[60]

Based on the interview above, the researcher could be concluded that the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* that form Adjective + Noun are difficult to find the meaning of word.

4) Compound Noun that form Adverb + Noun

Result of interview to students, they were IH, MPS, AFN, MHM, and OAHH. The problem that usually faced by

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[59]Interviewing to the Students TBI-1, IAMS and N, Sihitang, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 27th 2017.

[60]Interviewing to the Students TBI-1, WAR and IH, Sihitang, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27th 2017.

students when identtifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form adverb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, to decide form of compound words. It is becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary and the students rarely reading English book.[61]

Based on the interview above, the researcher could be concluded that the students' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta Post* that form Adjective + Noun are difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, to decide form of compound words.

b. **Description The dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.**

there were The dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Based on interview with Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar M.Hum,[62] she says that the dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan are compound noun form adverb+Noun and adverb+noun.

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[61]Interviewing to the Students TBI-1, IH, MPS, AFN, MHM, and OAHH, Sihitang, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27th 2017,

[62] Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum, Lecturer of English Education Deparment, interview in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Maret 27th 2017,

Based on interview to students, The dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan that usually faced by students when identtifying compound is compound noun form adverb+Noun and adverb+noun. Becuse many kinds words class or part of speech (nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepostion, conjunction, and interjection) so that, students difficult to decide form of compound words, difficult to find the meaning of word, and difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase.

From the interview could be concluded the students The dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan that problem was happen because difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, and difficult to decide form of compound words because the students rerely reading english book, untill the students difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase. Then the students can't mamorize the form of compound words.

c. The overcome Students' problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

To anticipate The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, can be set through the following ways:

1) Based on interview to lecturer, To anticipate The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan by ask the students to mastery part of speech deeply, especially in adjective and adverb. Then, ask the students to find out the other examples of compound noun.

Based on the result of interview with lecturer, To anticipate The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan by ask them to mastery part of speech deeply. The lecturer make drill and practice more and more, the the lecturer give more examples about compound words (noun) form Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Noun + Verb, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun and ask the students to find out the other examples compound noun by read dictionary, and English book.

2) To anticipate The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan students must be learning more about compound word (Noun) form Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Noun + Verb, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun by serach other source.

B. Discussion

Analyzing the collecting data, it was gotten that analysis of the sudents' problem in identifying compound words at English Education Depatment IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It could known from the students' score by using test. Moroever, porpuse this research is to know the sudents' problem in identifying compound words on *Jakarta post* at English Education Depatment IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Students' problem in identifying compound words form Noun+Noun is in to decide the class of word, where in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary. Identtifying compound words form Verb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word. Students' problem in identifying compound words form Adjective+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word. Students' problem in identifying compound words form adverb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, to decide form of compound words.

Moroever, porpuse this research is to know the dominant Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. dominant Students' Problem in Identifying

Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* are Compound Noun that form Adverb + Noun. The problem that usually faced by students when identtifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form adverb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, and difficult to decide form of compound words.

Moroever, porpuse this research is to know students effort to overcome in identifying compound Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Furthermore research have done by Nita Widiastuti,[63] in Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga and the title is "The Use Of Compound Words In Sport Column On The Jakarta Post 1st – 7th February 2016" The result of the research show there are first, 21 forms of compound words that are identify as a close compound words. Second, there are seven of compound words that is identify as hypenated compound words. Third, there are nine form of compound word that is identify as open compound words. The result of the research show there are first, 21 forms of compound words that are identify as a close compound words. Second, there are seven of compound words that is identify as hypenated compound words. Third, there are nine form of compound word that is identify as open compound words.

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[63]Nita Widiastuti, *"The Use Of Compound Words In Sport Column On The Jakarta Post 1st – 7th February 2016" "*, retrieved from *"*, retrieved from http://goo.gl//dsacf45, on october 5th, 2017.

In addition have done by Renata Folwarczná[64] in Masaryk university brno and the titli is *"Noun-noun compounds in women's lifestyle magazines"* the result ofthe research show that 522 noun-noun compounds that were found in two women's lifestyle magazinesThe noun-noun combinations are treated in terms of the semantic relationships between their constituent elements.

The result of research above is relate to this research entitle the students' in problem in identify compound words in *Jakarta Post* at English Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It could be concluded that this research could complete and could give some knowledge in language teaching especially in teaching compound words. So, if the students can identify compound words, the students more mastery about compound words, then can diferenciate between compound words and phrase

C.   Threats of the Research

In this research, the researcher believed that there were many threats of the researcher. It started from the titled until the techniques of analyzing data. So, the researcher knew that it was so far from excellence thesis.

On doing the test, there were the threaths of time, because the students had activities. Beside, the time which was given to the students was not enough. And also the students did not do the test seriously. So, the researcher took the seets answers directly without care about it.

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[64]Renata Folwarczná, *Noun-noun compounds in women's lifestyle magazines,*(Masaryk university brno, 2016)

The researcher was aware all the things would want to be searched but to get the excellence result from the research were more difficult because there were the threats the researcher. The researcherhad searched this research only. Finally this research had been done becouse the helping from the entire advisors, the chief of English Education of Department and lecturer

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. **Conclussion**

Based on the result of observation, interview and test done by the researcher about The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* At English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, the researcher takes the conclusion as follow:

1. The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post*, they are:

   a. Compound Noun that form Noun + Noun

      The students' problem in identifying compound word form Noun+Noun is in to decide the class of word. It is becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary.

   b. Compound Noun that form Verb + Noun

      The problem that usually faced by students when identifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form Verb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word. becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary.

   c. Compound Noun that form Adjective + Noun

      Result of interview to students, they were WAR and IHN. The problem that usually faced by students when identifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form Adjective+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning

of word. becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary.

d. Compound Noun that form Adverb + Noun

The problem that usually faced by students when identtifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form adverb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, to decide form of compound words. It is becaused in learning process, the students do not have a dictionary and lack vocabulary and the students rarely reading English book.

2. The dominant of The Students probem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* that form Adverb + Noun. The problem that usually faced by students when identtifying compound words on *Jakarta post* form adverb+Noun it is difficult to find the meaning of word, difficult to differenciate between compound words and phrase, and difficult to decide form of compound words.

3. The overcome Students' problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan by ask the students to mastery part of speech deeply, must be learning more about compound word.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher gives some suggestions as follow:

1. To the head master of shall alwaays to motivation morphology lecturer to increase her mastery in teaching morphology.

2. To the lecturer of English, always motivate the students to be seriously in learning especially in understanding morphology.

3. To the students; they have to increase their abilities in English especially in Compound Words by study harder. It can be done by reading English book,

4. To the readers,as a motivation to do better research and to improve the readers' abilities in English.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

   Name   : ANNI WAHDA

   Reg. Number   : 14 203 00010

   Place and birthday : Ujung Gading, July 8th 1995

   Sex   : Female

   Religion   : Islamic

   Address   : Ujung Gading, Kabupaten Pasaman Barat,

                        Provinsi Sumatra Barat

B. Parent

   1. Father's name : Yasri

   2. Mother's name : Ratnawati

C. Educational background

   1. Graduated from Primary School number 11 Lembah Melintang 2008

   2. Graduated from SMP N.1 Lembah Melintang 2011

   3. Graduated from SMA N. 1 Lembah Melintang 2014

   4. Graduated from IAIN Padangsidimpuan in 2018

APPENDIX II

TABLE OF TEST

Name   **:**
Reg.Number   **:**
Class   **:**
Please identify compound words (compound noun):

Ex: Words   Form

         Shareholder   Share (N)   Holder (N)

NO	WORDS	FORM	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
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19			
20			
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22			
23			
24			
25			

APPENDIX III
KEY ANSWER

Compound Words that form:

A. Noun + Noun

NO	WORDS	FORM	
1.	Shareholder	Share (N)	Holder (N)
2.	Platform	Plat (N)	Form (N)
3.	Decision Markets	Decision (N)	Markets (N)
4.	Development issues	Development (N)	Issues(N)
5.	Banking assets	Banking (N)	Assets(N)
6.	Muslim-majority	Muslim(N)	Majority (N)
7.	Future development	Future (N)	Development(N)
8.	Capital market	Capital (N)	Market(N)
9.	Public literacy	Public(N)	Literacy (N)
10.	Framework	Frame (N)	Work (N)
11.	Risk Shaking	Risk (N)	Taking (N)
12.	Relationship	Relation (N)	Ship (N)
13.	Public Service	Public (N)	Service (N)
14	Housewives	House (N)	Wives (N)
15	Partnership	Partner (N)	Ship (N)

B. Verb + Noun

NO	WORDS	FORM	
1.	Stakeholder	Stake (V)	Holder (N)

C. Adjective + Noun

NO	WORDS	FORM	
1.	Islamic finance	Islamic (Adj)	Finance(N)
2.	Islamic assets	Islamic (Adj)	Assets(N)
3.	Highlight	High (Adj)	Light (N)
4.	Civil Servant	Civil (Adj)	Servant (N)
5.	Green buildings	Green (Adj)	Buildings(N)

D. Adverb + Noun

NO	WORDS	FORM	
1.	Outpace	Out (Adv)	Pace (N)
2.	Outlook	Out(Adv)	Look (N)
3.	Background	Back (Adv)	Ground (N)
4.	Alongside	Along (Adv)	Side (N)

APPENDIX IV

TABLES OF TEST RESULT
The Students' Score in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at
English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan

NO	INITIAL NAME	RESPONDENTS ANSWERS Compound Noun that form Noun + Noun	SCORE
1.	AFN	4	16
2.	AAR	7	28
3.	AED	13	52
4.	DAG	12	48
5.	DSS	12	48
6.	EK	13	52
7.	IHN	4	16
8.	IAMS	7	28
9.	IH	5	20
10.	LM	6	24
11.	MPS	6	24
12.	MHM	4	16
13.	NTP	11	44
14.	N	6	24
15	OAHH	6	24
16	RS	9	36
17.	RFN	12	48
18.	RDS	10	40
19.	RMN	8	32
20.	SMH	12	48
21.	TMS	12	48
22.	WA	4	16
23.	WAR	6	24
RESULT		**241**	**964**

**The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post*
at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan**

NO	INITIAL NAME	RESPONDENTS ANSWERS Compound Noun that form Verb + Noun	SCORE
1.	AFN	1	4
2.	AAR	1	4
3.	AED	1	4
4.	DAG	0	0
5.	DSS	1	4
6.	EK	1	4
7.	IHN	0	0
8.	IAMS	0	0
9.	IH	0	0
10.	LM	1	4
11.	MPS	1	4
12.	MHM	0	0
13.	NTP	0	0
14.	N	1	4
15	OAHH	1	4
16	RS	1	4
17.	RFN	1	4
18.	RDS	0	0
19.	RMN	1	4
20.	SMH	1	4
21.	TMS	1	4
22.	WA	0	0
23.	WAR	1	4
RESULT		**13**	52

The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan

NO	INITIAL NAME	RESPONDENTS ANSWERS Compound Noun that form Adjective + Noun	SCORE
1.	AFN	3	12
2.	AAR	4	16
3.	AED	5	20
4.	DAG	4	16
5.	DSS	4	16
6.	EK	3	12
7.	IHN	1	4
8.	IAMS	2	8
9.	IH	4	16
10.	LM	2	8
11.	MPS	1	4
12.	MHM	2	8
13.	NTP	5	20
14.	N	2	8
15	OAHH	3	12
16	RS	3	12
17.	RFN	5	20
18.	RDS	3	12
19.	RMN	3	12
20.	SMH	3	12
21.	TMS	4	16
22.	WA	3	12
23.	WAR	1	4
	RESULT	**71**	**284**

**The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post*
at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan**

NO	INITIAL NAME	RESPONDENTS ANSWERS Compound Noun that form Adverb + Noun	SCORE
1.	AFN	2	8
2.	AAR	3	12
3.	AED	1	4
4.	DAG	3	12
5.	DSS	3	12
6.	EK	3	12
7.	IHN	2	8
8.	IAMS	1	4
9.	IH	1	4
10.	LM	1	4
11.	MPS	1	4
12.	MHM	2	8
13.	NTP	3	12
14.	N	1	4
15	OAHH	1	4
16	RS	3	12
17.	RFN	4	16
18.	RDS	1	4
19.	RMN	3	12
20.	SMH	3	12
21.	TMS	4	16
22.	WA	3	12
23.	WAR	1	4
RESULT		**50**	**200**

The Students' Score in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan

NO	INITIAL NAME	N+N	V+N	ADJ+N	ADV+N	SCORE
1.	AFN	16	0	12	8	36
2.	AAR	28	4	16	12	60
3.	AED	52	4	20	4	80
4.	DAG	48	0	16	12	76
5.	DSS	48	4	16	12	80
6.	EK	52	4	12	12	80
7.	IHN	16	0	4	8	40
8.	IAMS	28	0	8	4	40
9.	IH	20	0	16	4	40
10.	LM	24	4	8	4	40
11.	MPS	24	4	4	4	36
12.	MHM	16	0	8	8	32
13.	NTP	44	0	20	12	40
14.	N	24	0	8	4	36
15	OAHH	24	0	12	4	40
16	RS	36	0	12	12	60
17.	RFN	48	4	20	16	88
18.	RDS	40	4	12	4	60
19.	RMN	32	4	12	12	60
20.	SMH	48	4	12	12	76
21.	TMS	48	4	16	16	84
22.	WA	16	0	12	12	40
23.	WAR	24	4	4	4	36
	RESULT	**964**	**52**	**284**	**200**	**1260**

The researcher calculatad the score by using the formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{score}}{\sum \text{responden} \times \sum \text{item} \times \text{nilai item tertinggi}} \times 100\,\%$$

$$= \frac{1284}{23 \times 25 \times 4} \times 100\,\%$$

$$= \frac{1260}{2300} \times 100\,\% \qquad = 0{,}547 \times 100\,\% \qquad = 54{,}7\,\%$$

TABLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STUDENTS' SCORE

The Students' Problem in Identifying Compound Words on *Jakarta Post* at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan

NO	Students' Clasification		Predicated	Percentage
	Initial Name	**Score**		
1.	AFN	36	Low	20% - 40%
2.	AAR	60	Enough	41% - 60%
3.	AED	80	High	61% - 80%
4.	DAG	76	High	61% - 80%
5.	DSS	80	High	61% - 80%
6.	EK	80	High	61% - 80%
7.	IHN	40	Low	20% - 40%
8.	IAMS	40	Low	20% - 40%
9.	IH	40	Low	20% - 40%
10.	LM	40	Low	20% - 40%
11.	MPS	36	Low	20% - 40%
12.	MHM	32	Low	20% - 40%
13.	NTP	40	Low	20% - 40%
14.	N	36	Low	20% - 40%
15	OAHH	40	Low	20% - 40%
16	RS	60	Enough	41% - 60%
17.	RFN	88	Very High	81% - 100%
18.	RDS	60	Enough	41% - 60%
19.	RMN	60	Enough	41% - 60%
20.	SMH	60	Enough	41% - 60%
21.	TMS	84	Very High	81% - 100%
22.	WA	40	Low	20% - 40%
23.	WAR	36	Low	20% - 40%

APPENDIX VI

INTERVIEW

A. **Interview to the Lecturer**

1. What are the students' problems in identifying compound words (compound noun) that form Noun+Noun, Verb+Noun, Adjective+Noun, Adverb+Noun at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

2. What are the dominant students' problem in identifying compound words (compound noun) that form Verb+Noun, Verb+Noun, Adjective+Noun, Adverb+Noun English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

3. How to overcome the students' problem in identifying compound words (compound noun) that form Noun+Noun, Verb+Noun, Adjective+Noun, Adverb+Noun at English Education Deparment IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

B. **Interview to the Students**

1. What are your problems in identifying compound words (noun) that form noun + noun?

2. What are your problems in identifying compound words (noun) that form verb + noun?

3. What are your problems in identifying compound words (noun) that form adjective + noun?

4. What are your problems in identifying compound words (noun) that form adverb + noun?

APPENDIX VII

OBSERVATION

Guidance of Observation

Situation of Learning Process of IAIN Padangsidimpuam

No.	Teaching Learning Process		Yes	No
1	Opening	a. Teacher gives greeting to the students	√	
		b. Checks the present list of students	√	
		c. Give motivation	√	
2	Process	a. Teacher introduce the lesson	√	
		b. Teacher write the lesson on whiteboard	√	
		c. Give explanation about the Compound words	√	
		d. Teacher gives the example about compound words.	√	
		e. Teacher gives students notebook about compound words.	√	
3	Closing	a. Teacher review the lesson	√	
		b. Teacher gives homework	√	
		c. Give motivation	√	