**THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN IDENTIFYING
DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE
JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER ENGLISH
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

A THESIS

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

Written By:

YANTI MIDA SYARI SIREGAR
Reg. Number. 12 340 0120

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2017**

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Padangsidimpuan, 15 Mei 2017

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to *Yanti Mida Syari Siregar*, entitled *"The Students' Difficulties In Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article of The Jakarta Post At Fifth Semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan"*, we approved that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Graduate of Education (S.Pd.) in English.
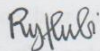
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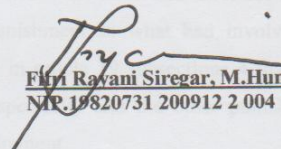Thank you.
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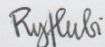Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag
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Thesis : **THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN IDENTIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

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ABSTRACT

The aims of the research was to know students' ability in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, to know the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

The research was conducted by descriptive analysis and qualitative approach. The source of the data in this research was students of TBI-1 at fifth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. TBI-1 class was primary sources of the data and teacher of morphology was secondary sources of the data. Primary sources consisted of 25 students and secondary sources consisted of teacher morphology. There were 3 instruments in collecting with the data: test, interview, and observation. Data are processed and analyzed by qualitative process. The test that analyzed by mean score is just as a supporting analysis.

Based on result of the research, researcher found that the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan could be categorized was low (27, 12%). It could be concluded that the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post was low category. So, there were still the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb in news article of the Jakarta post were: the students confuse using derivational suffix and how to put derivational suffix to create new word.

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Firstly, the researcher would like to convey her grateful to Allah SWT, the Most Creator and Merciful who has given her the health, time and chance for finishing this thesis: "The students' Difficulties in identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan". This thesis is written in order to fulfill one of the requirements for being Sarjana Pendidikan in the English Education Department at Faculty of Tarbiyah and Pedagogy the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan.

In writing this thesis, the researcher was assisted by some people and institutions. Therefore, in this opportunity the researcher would like express her gratitude to the following:

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5. Yusri Fahmei, S. Ag., M. Hum., as the Leader of Library.

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10. All of my friends in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, good luck for you.

This is thesis is still so far from being perfect based on the weakrness of the researcher. Therefore, the researcher expects the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers from the readers in order to improve this thesis.

Padangsidimpuan 12 April 2017

YANTI MIDA SYARI SIREGAR

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of the Problem

Language is a system of communication by sound, through the organ speech and hearing among human being of certain group of communication using vocal processing arbitrary conventional meanings. Language is very important to interact for people. When person needs to deliver his massage to other people, he/his need a medium or tool to deliver it. It consists of symbol that other people understand. Language make as possible to live together in society, language greatly facilitates inventive solving problem. Human will interact because of language. Language as a means of communication in a central fact of human existence and social process.

English is one of the languages and it is the most popular languages in the world. English languages become international language. It means that, this language is used to another countries in the world. As medium of communication for international relation and it is also widely used the language of the printed information. A great of world scientific, commercial, economic, and geochronology is written and published in English. So, that English is important to be learning each country.

Linguistic is the science of language, and the object of linguistic is language. Language as a means of communication is a central fact of human

existence and social process. It performs two basic functions of human beings, fist to enable them to think in very complex ways by providing a structure for naming and expressing the relationship between concepts, and the second to make them better to communicate with one other. These two basic functions of language obviously closely related to each other. English has mushroomed in every [part of the world and become a universal language because it is used by almost all countries, even in some countries have became the primary language or has become the standard language used in everyday life whether in government, social, and other formal institution.

General linguistics covers a wide range of topics and its boundaries are difficult to define, such as a part of linguistics. The branches of linguistic that called "morphology" is identifying basic unit of language as grammatical unit. It means that words as the units that are analyzed as one morpheme or more can be studied in the morphology. When talking about morphology, absolutely the students also study about the part of word or the structure of word. A word can be produced from root, morpheme, and can be added by affixes.

Learning English is supported by learning the components of the language, such as vocabulary, structure, pronunciation, and spelling. Learning a foreign language can be defined for testing purpose not only as learning to understand a be understood, but more especially as learning to us the structural and patterns of the foreign language invalid situation. From this

definition, it can be said that learning a foreign language is not just enough to understand the language but it is necessary to measure to what extend the learners' ability to master the grammar or structure correctly in any situation. Language consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in language is morpheme.

Derivational suffix is the purposes of adding suffix to roots or bases in order to very function or modify meaning. Suffix transforms a system or word form one part of speech to another (from one word to another). Besides, derivational suffix are they study branch of morpheme studying about root form, change of word, and impact of change of meaning. They can make different word or meaning from addition of word.

Morphology is a study of linguistic form which explains about word and its changing word form to kinds of word and meaning of word. In addition, it is the study of the ways in which word are constructed out of smaller units that have a meaning grammatical function. It is subject about word forming, so it is important to know morphology process. Morphology has the general classification, they are: synchronic morphology is the linear analysis which consist of lexical and syntax, and diachronic morphology is a study about the origin of word. Morphology is the largest unit, formed through process morphology (affixation, reduplication, supplication, zero modification, compounding, and internal change).

Affixation is the process of attaching bound morpheme to base form. Besides is study branch of morphology studying about root form, change of the word, and impact of change of meaning? Affixation can make different word or meaning from addition of word. Affixation is very important in linguistic, education of language and in writing. Affixation can use to addition of word or change of word and meaning.

In linguistic is study about affixation because one of the linguistic study about morphology, it is including about affixation importance of affixation is linguistic are know locations of additions of word, concentrating on meaning study, and showing process affixation.

In English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan, especially at fifth semester obtained the subject matter is one of morphology. So, the students expected to mastery morphology, and if the students expected to mastery morphology the students must be able comprehend morphology, and there are many kinds of morphology process, there are; affixation, zero modification, reduplication, compounding and internal change. All of the kinds of morphology process above learned by students in the fifth semester of English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan.[1]

Teacher and students are part of educational components that play an important role in teaching and learning process, the teacher has to make some

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[1] *Sillabus Perkulliahan Jurusan Tarbiyah Program Study Tadris Bahasa Inggiris*, (STAIN Padangsidimpuan: 2010) p. 106-107.

efforts to make the students' interest in the lesson. Likewise conducted by the teacher in learning process morphology, the teacher used some medias such as: books, white board, and newspaper, magazine and in focus. With the purpose the student able to understand about lesson, but the fact students not fully capable, and this not the desired learning process. The students do not comprehend how to change from one word to another word suitable part of speech. Based on the source value from their teacher.

Furthermore, most of students don't know the morphology process especially derivational suffix in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan the researcher has found that most of the students have low mastery in morphology especially derivational suffix. The students don't' comprehend morphology, so they can't understand how change one word to another word suitable part speech, when they were in making assignments. The problem can be found in fifth semester of English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. It is proved based on their result test that showed there are still many students have low score and based on the data of students' derivational suffix ability that taken from their teacher.

So, base on the problem above this researcher will do in IAIN Padangsidimpuan at the fifth semester, their basic competence is the students must be able to comprehend morphology process, and process derivational suffix often use also it can seen in media print such as: newspaper, magazine, article, comic, novel and history book, and media electronic such as face

book, twitter, instagram and line. In this occasion I choose media print that is with use newspaper as a material to know the students in identifying derivational suffix at fifth semester English Education department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

So, by using the newspaper of the Jakarta Post, the researcher analyzed the students' difficulties in mastering derivational suffix of the Jakarta post at fifth semester English Education department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, so from above explanation the research conducted the title of the research "**The Students' Difficulties In Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article Of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan".**

B. **Focus of the Problem**

This research focused on identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb, and adverb in news article of the Jakarta post newspaper at 28th editions Sunday 7, 2016 at fifth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

C. **Definition of Key Term**

The terminologies, as follow:

1. Students'

Students' is a person who studies, or investigates or a person who is enrolled for study at college, etc.[2] it can be concluded that students is a person that studying at school not only elementary school, junior high school, senior high school but also at university.

According to Hornby, "Student is a person who is studying at college of university, person studying at secondary school, any person interested in a particular subject.[3] Based on the definition above, the researcher that concludes that students are a person at two year of English education department.

2. Difficulties

Difficulties are something hard to deal with understanding. In addition difficulties are situation is not good.[4] A. S Hornby stated a difficulty is the state or condition of being difficult.[5] In Indonesia dictionary difficulty is "the complicated or hard situation, something difficult".[6]

So, from the definition above researcher could take the conclusion that difficulties were some of abstract problem which pound by the students in learning English especially in derivational suffix.

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[2] Victoria Newfield, *Webster's Word College Dictionary* (USA: Macmillan, 1996), p. 1330.
[3] A. S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000) p. 441.
[4] A. S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*…p. 1100.
[5] *Ibid*, p. 202.
[6] Tim Prima Pena, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Jakarta: Gitamedia Press, 2001), p. 1385.

3. Identifying

Identifying is show prove who or what; recognize as being a particular person or thing. The process identifying or being identified.[7] Based on the definition above, identifications the effort by students for looking for knowing about the problem and the process how they ways students for understand learning.

4. Derivational Suffix

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffix English has a large supply of other kinds of suffix, called derivational suffixes. These consist of all the suffixes that are not inflectional. Not all affixes that is not inflectional. Not all affixes have the same function when attached to the root or base. When the affixes change the class of a root or base then are usually called derivational morphemes.

Derivational suffix are the process of adding suffix to roots or bases in order to vary function or modify meaning. Suffix transforms a system or word from one part of speech to another (from one word to another). Besides, derivational suffix are they study branch of morpheme studying about root form, change of word, and impact of change of meaning. They can make different word or meaning from addition of word.

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[7] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning- Base Translation, A Guide Cross- Language Equivalence*, (America: University Press of America, 1980), p. 141.

5. News Article

According the Oxford's Learner's pocked Dictionary defines news is a retort a recent even including politic, intelligence, information that wasn't known before of current events broadcast over the radio television, online, or in print media, usually according to rules.[8] According the Oxford's Learner's pocked dictionary defines article as: 1) piece of writing in a newspaper, etc. 2) separate part of an agreement or contract.[9]

So, news article is article about information like national which in loading in media print, loading about news or information, breaking news including politics, crime and celebrity activities.

6. The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia.[10] Oxford's dictionary defines is printed publication, usually issued every day, with advertisements.[11] According to kamus istilah karya tulis ilmiah, newspaper : 1) a communications means written is containing of news, editorial, article, someone accompanied with article result of artistry, picture, caricature, letters, and advertisement, 2) paper on printed

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[8] Oxford Learner's, *Pocket Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University, 2003), p. 482.

[9] *Ibid*, p. 19.

[10] Dian Sari, "*The Jakarta Post*" (http.www.co.au, accessed at February 7, 2016 retrieved on 10:45 AM).

[11] A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (London: Oxford University, 974), p 567.

paper and distributed, usually daily or weekly and contain news, opinion, composition, and advertisements.[12]

The Jakarta post newspaper is 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 four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesia perspective.

So, the identifying derivational suffix in news articles of the Jakarta post at 28th edition Monday February 7, 2016 is the research process change the meaning and form in piece of writing in English newspaper.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based o the focus of the problem above, the problem of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. How was the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

2. What were the dominant difficulties of students' in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb in news

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[12] Komaruddin dan Yooke Tjuparmah S. Komaruddin, *Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiyah*,(Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2006), p. 256.

article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

E. Purpose of the Research

Base on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this research are follows:

1. To describe the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and verb in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

2. To describe the dominant difficulties that usually faced by students' in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

F. Significances of the Research

This research is expected to be useful at least in there domains, they are for the science of education, teacher, IAIN, and other researcher, and the following illustration describes the significances for these parties.

This research will give contribution and enrich to the science of language education in general and specially to linguistic.

1. This research is useful for English teacher as source of teaching they can get learning material to be presented in the classroom made derivational suffix as a contribution or presenting to students.

2. To the other research, it can be made as a reference to other researcher in the field of language and educational language.

G. Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this researcher is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follows:

Chapter one, it is consists of background of the problem is most of students didn't comprehend about morphology process. The identification of the problem is the students have less vocabulary and difficult to understand about morphology process and difficult to understand about the meaning of word from source language. The limitation of the problem is morphology process. The formulation of the problem is students' morphology mastery. The aims of the research are to know the students' morphology mastery. The significance of the research. The last, the definition of operational variables are morphology mastery.

In chapter two, it consist of the theoretical description consist of the definition of morphology, the classification of morpheme, the definition of affixation, kinds of affixation, inflectional morpheme derivational suffixes and prefixes, other derivational processed and review of related findings.

In chapter there, it is consist of the research methodology, they are: place and time of research, research design, the source of data, the techniques of collecting data , the instrument of collecting data, the techniques analyzing data, checking data trustworthiness.

Chapter four consists of result of the research taking about the analysis of data (the result of the research). This chapter consist of data description describe of the result. The data analysis research finding in general and specific of the research.

The finally, in the chapter five consist of conclusion is the result of the research by analyzing data. The last, the suggestion is researchers' wishing in teaching learning process.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoretical Description

There are some words those are important to be defined to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Definition of Students'

Elementary school, junior high school, senior high school until university it is students. Students' is a person who studies, or investigates or person who is enrolled for study at school, college, etc.[1] it can concluded that students is a person that studying at school not only elementary school, junior high school, senior high school but also at university.

According to Hornby that" students is a person in studying at school or college". Denoting someone who is studying in order to enter a particular procession. Then the person engaged in study one who is attend a school, or who seeks knowledge from professional teachers or from books as the students an academy, a college or a university, a medical students and hard students. One who studies or a university, a medical students and hard students. One who studies or examines in any manner, an attentive and systematic observer, as a student of human nature, or physical nature.[2]

Absolutely, based on above those definition, the researcher concludes that the students is a learner, a person who lives together

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[1] Victoria Newfelat & David B. Guralmik, *Webstern New Word Collage Dictionary* (USE: Mac Milan, 1995), p.12

[2] Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York Oxford University Press. 2003), p 822.

and studies in formal education attends an educational institution and how is their relation as a member of society to develop education level process.

2. Dynamics of Students' in Learning

In studying process, students use the cognitive, affective, and Psychometric ability.[3] The three aspects have been studied by some scientist. They arrange the aspects systematically. Such as Bloom, Krathwohl, and Simpson. They make the categorization of students' behavior and its relations with the aims of learning. The result of their study is called taxonomy bloom.

Cognitive dominant (Bloom, e.t) consist of six kinds of behaviors, they are:

a) Knowledge

b) Comprehending

c) Applying

d) Analyzing

e) Evaluating[4]

Affective domain (Krathwohl and Bloom, a.t) consist of five behavior, they are:

a) Receiving

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[3] Dimiyati and Mudjiono, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran* (Jakarta; Rineka Cipta, 2009), p. 22.
[4] Sardiman, *Intraksi dan Motivasi Belajar Mengajar* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Gravindo Persada, 2011), p. 111.

b) Responding

c) Valuing

d) Organization

e) Characterization

Psychometric domain (Simpson) consist of seven behaviors, they are:

a) Perception

b) Readiness

c) Guidance movement

d) Habitually movement

e) Complex movement

f) Movement adapting

g) Creativity[5]

3. Difficulties

a. The Definition of Difficulties

Difficulties is a condition where is competence is not attain agree with standard criteria which decided. A. S Hornby stated a difficulty is the state or condition of being difficult.[6] in Indonesia dictionary "Kesulitan adalah hal yang rumit atau situasi yang

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[5] Dimiyati and Mudjiono, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran*...p. 27-29.

[6] A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: University Press. 2000) p. 202.

sulit". [7] (Difficulty is the complicated or hard situation; somethong difficult).

b. Students' Difficulties

Difficulties are requiring effort or skill to solve, understand, etc.[8]the students' feel difficult in learning morphology especially derivational suffix because they do not understand about determined word which it have correlation with basic words, so the word had mean and the students enough added word after or before of word. The students must be do effort to can and understand about determined word which it have correlation with basic word in identifying derivational suffix.

Difficulty is therefore a subjective concept. Attribution theory, for example, would suggest that since (task) difficulty is an external and stable, it is difficult to control. [9] Therefore, students should avoid attributing their negative attitudes or performance to task difficulty in some cases. Some students may be having difficulty in accent, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension in learning morphology especially derivational suffix.

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[7] Tim Prima Pena, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Gitamedia Press, 2001), p. 1385.

[8] A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*...p. 322.

[9] Nancy Shzh-chen Lee, "Undersytanding Students' Perception of Difficulty with Academic Writing for Teacher Development: A case Study of the University of Tokyo writing program", (http://www.highedu.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiyou/data/kiyou14/01_nancy.pdf,retieved at 12.44 p. m).

4. Kinds of the Difficulties

There are kinds of the difficulties:

1) The difficulties of action are the difficulties in practicing of the learning like sport, art, etc.

2) The difficulties of transfer of training and understanding are the difficulties in transferring or understanding the subject of leaning.

3) The difficulties of forgetting and extinction are the difficulties in remembering or memorizing the subject that has been learned.[10]

5. Factor of Difficulties

In learning process especially, they are many things that can become difficulties for students. They are categorized into two categories; internal and external factor. Internal factor can be physic condition and healthy, motivation, while, external factors can be categories in to condition of school, family, or social life.

Muhibbin Syah said that there are two factors of the difficulties. 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,

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[10] Ahmad Sudrajad, "*Kesulitan Belajar Siswa dan Bimbingan Belajar*" http://repository. Upi.edu/operator/upload/s_pbb.

concentration and illness. Sometimes, a student needs a motivation for his/ her study, or students do not have self-confidence in learning process. All of them can become problem 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 teacher does not able to make a comfortable situation, students can be bored in learning process.[11]

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that students' difficulties means the problem that are faced by students; they come from internal and external factors of students each selves.

B. Morpheme

1. Definition of Morpheme

The word morpheme itself derives from "morph" meaning "form" and the suffix "eme" meaning "having meaning". State that any linguistic from which cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful unit is called a morpheme. Thus, morpheme is the smallest meaning and has meaning. There are some definitions about morpheme as follow: the morpheme could be loosed defining as a

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[11] Muhibbin Syah, Pisiology Belajar (Jakarta:PT. Raja Grafindo,2004), p. 184-186.

minimal unit had less or more constant meaning associated with less or more content from.[12]

Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning. As stated by some expert such as AS. Hornby "Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part into which a word.[13] Besides that, A. Hill in Pateda says that "Morphology is a recurrent sequence of morphemes which contrast with other sequences or classes of sequences".[14] While Elson and Fickett in Sari states that "Morpheme is all of word or word elements".[15]

According to Robert Sibarani morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit into which can be analyzed.[16] Next, according to AS. Hornby said that, "The Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part into which a word".[17]

A morpheme is, by definitions, a meaningful linguistic unit that contains no smaller meaningful units.[18] In linguistic states that morphology is a minimal unit having more or less constant form. There are there points to not with respect to morpheme. The first, they

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[12] Nirmala Sari, *an Interoduction to Linguistics* (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Ke budayaan, 1998), p. 76.

[13] AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1076.

[14] Mansoer Pateda, *Linguistic Sebuah Pengantar* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1994), p. 71

[15] Nirmala Sari, *an Introduction* to Linguistic… p.80.

[16] Robert Sibarani, Introduction Morphology (Medan: Poda, 2006), p. 26.

[17] AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English…* p. 549.

[18] *Ibid*, p. 261

are distinct form. In that morpheme have a more or less constant form, which usually reflected by their spelling. The second morpheme as a minimal unit with more lessons constant from should be taken as general rule of thumb rather than a hard and fast criterion. The third, it is important to note that identical spelling do not necessary indicate the same morpheme. So, morpheme is the smallest unit of word having more or less constant meaning.[19]

Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. The example of word 'builder' that consist of two morphemes: build (with the meaning of 'construct') and –er (with the meaning one who builds). Based on the way they stand, morphemes are divided into two types namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2. **Lexical and Grammatical Bound Morpheme**

1. Lexical morpheme is morpheme is morpheme has meaning. Lexical morpheme derived into:

a.) Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words (noun, verb and adjective).

The example is below:

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[19] AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English...* p. 80

Table 1
Lexical free Morpheme

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Girl	Go	Biggest
Cat	See	Shorter
Car	Sing	Nearest
House	Cry	Smaller[20]

b.) Bound morphemes are those that cannot stand alone by itself as

a word (free and bound morpheme). The example:

Table 2
Lexical Free Morpheme

Word	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
Boys	Boy	S
Cats	Cat	S
Goes	Go	Es
Sings	Sing	S
Smaller	Small	Er
Studied	Study	Ed
Oldest	Old	est[21]

c.) Grammatical morpheme is morpheme has not meaning.

Grammatical morpheme divided into:

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[20] Laurel J. Briton,), *The Structure of Modern English: A linguistic Introduction* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Company, 1984), 1984p. 75

[21] *Ibid,*, p. 75.

a.) Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words (preposition, article and conjunction). That example is below:

Table 3
Lexical free Morpheme

Preposition	Article	Conjunction
At	The	And
From	An	But
In	A	Or
On		For
To		Because
Of		If[22]

b.) Bound morphemes are those that cannot stand alone as a word. Morpheme divided into:

1). Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only a different from of the same word. The example is below:

22 *Ibid*, p. 75.

Table 4
Lexical Free Morpheme

Free	Inflectional	Word
Man	E	Plural
Walk	Ed	Past
Wait	Ing	Present participle
Pretty	Ist	Superlative
Happy	Er	Comparative[23]

2). Derivational morpheme is morpheme which derives (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. The example is below:

Table 5
Lexical Free Morpheme

Free	Derivational	Word
Happy	Un	Unhappy
Kind	Ness	Kindness
Like	Dis	Dislike
Dark	Ness	Darkness
Full	Ness	Fullness
Pay	Ment	Payment
Agree	Ment	Agreement[24]

C. Morphological Process

Morphological process is the process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to the base form or in other word.

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[23] *Ibid*, p. 75.
[24] *Ibid*. p. 83.

Morphology mastery was comprehended about word formation grammatically by morphology process. The morphology process was the word forming by combine one morpheme with other morpheme.[25] The base form is the linguistic form which may be a single form or complete form. Both morpheme and word are the two main points of morphological process.

The morphology is a way to analyze the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is called morpheme. Every word in language is composed of one or more morphemes. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of language include all combinations that form words nof part of words. In many languages, words play in important grammatical role. In that they are building out of smaller elements by certain patterns. For the analysis of word formation, it is important to apply which one is a base form, it is an affix. This, morphology takes an important role in arranging and combining them to constitute new word.

To get more complete understanding about morphological process, what it is and how really some is linguist provides definition on morphology and some of them are as follow:

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[25] Samsuri, *Analisis Bahasa* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 1994), p. 190.

Gleason concluded that morphology is the study of word formation. [26] It means, it identifies meaningful units that appear to separable parts of words. According to O'grady morphology is the analysis of word structure.[27] It means, the words can be constructed and comprehended by the application of quite general rules to more basic word. From the explaining above, the researcher concludes that morphological process is the study of internal structure of the word and rules by which words are formed. The morphology can be recognize in word form such as works, worker, worked and working which must consist of one element, i.e. 'work'. Then, a number of other elements such as:-s, -er, -ed, -ing. All these elements are described as moerphemes.

There are 2 kinds object of morphology as follow: free morpheme and bound morpheme.

D. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is roots which capable standing independently according Nirmala Sari said that "Free morphemes are those that can stand alone" Example: can be uttered alone with meaning. For instance, in reply to "What are you doing now?" you might answer" this is a free

[26] Gleason, J. B. & Ratner, N.B. *Phisycholinguistics*. Second Edition, (America: United Stataes, 1998), p. 14.

[27] O'grady, W. *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis (An Introduction)*, (Canada: COPP Clark LTD), P. 111.

morpheme. So, free morpheme is a word can stand alone include verb, noun, and adjective.

A morpheme that can be a word by self is called a free morpheme[28], morpheme boy, for example, is free because it can be used as word on its own.

E. Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a sound or combination of sound that can't stand alone as a word or that must appear with at least one other morpheme. There are some definitions such as "Bound morpheme was a sound or a combination of sounds that cannot stand alone as a word or one that must appear with at least one other morpheme, bound or free a word".[29] Bound morpheme was the morpheme which combined with one or more other morpheme to be a word (e.g: *singer*), -so –er was bound morpheme which combined with other morpheme.[30]

In morpheme study about free morpheme and bound morpheme those that cannot are bound morphemes. It means that bound morpheme must be attached to another morphemes, bound in definition above bound morpheme can stand alone but must combination of sound as word. Bound morphemes include derivational and inflectional

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[28] Janie Rees-Miller, Mark Aronoff, John Archiebald and William O'Grady, *Contemporary Linguistics an Introduction* (New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2005), p. 113.

[29] Nick Cipolence, *Language Files*, (Ohio University Press: Colombus, p. 135.

[30] J. W. M. Verhaar, *Pengantar Linguistic* (:Gajah Mada University Press, 1983), p. 52.

morpheme. Bound in definitions above bound morpheme can stand alone but must combination of sound as word. Bound in definition above bound morpheme can stand alone but must combination of sound as word, inflectional morpheme and derivational morphemes.

1) **Inflectional Morpheme**

Inflectional morpheme is morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only a different form of the same word or inflectional morphology is morphology consider with the inflections, especially with both the semantic and the formal structure or paradigms. Inflectional morpheme is a general grammatical process which combines words and affixes to produce alternative grammatical forms of words.[31] Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which severed purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word (e.g sings), so sing –as verb and –s as morpheme. It sing –was added –s, so= sings still as verb in present tense. Inflectional morpheme is modifications of words in accordance with their forms.

Inflectional morpheme is also morpheme which serves a purely grammatical, function, never creating a different word, but only a different form of the same word.

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[31] Peter Matthews, *the Cocise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistic*, (USA, 1993), p. 93.

Another type of bound morpheme is illustrated in the underlined parts of the word cat_s_, collect_ed_, sleep_s_, and loud_er_. These inflectional morphemes change the form a word but not are lexical category or its central meaning. Inflectional morpheme s creates variant forms of a word to conform to different roles in a sentence nation such as *number* or grammatical categories such as *gender* and *case.* On verbs, they can mark such as categories as tense or *number*, while on adjectives they indicate *degree*.[32]

Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which severe a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word (e.g swim_s_), so "swim" as verb and "-s" as morpheme. If "swim" was added "-s", so "swims" still as verb in present tense.

Table 6

The inflectional Suffix of English

Stem	Suffix	Function	Example
Wait	-s	3rd per.sg. present	Waits
Wait	-ed	Past tense	Waited
Wait	-ing	Progressive	Waiting
Eat	-en	Past participle	Eaten
Chair	-s	Plural	Chairs
Student	-'s	Possessive	Student's

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[32] Edward Finegan, *Language Its Structure and Use* (Usa: Heoflich, Untitled (Hedge Sries).

Fast	-er	Comparative	Faster
Fast	-est	Superlative	Fastest

2) Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is created new word and change meaning or part of speech. According Sibarani Derivational is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning or the part of speech or both. [33] Derivational morphology is morphology concern with the derivational of one word in the lexicon from another. And other word, according to Howard that, "Derivational morpheme is a lexical process actually forms a new word out of an existing one by the addition of a derivational affixes"[34]

Derivational patterns commonly change the word class of the base lexeme- i, e nouns can be derived from verb, adjective from noun, and so on for such as cases, the terms denominal (derived from the a noun), deverbal (derived from a verb) and deadjectiveval (derived from an adjective) are in general use.[35]

It means that derivational pattern generally change the word class or fart of speech of the basic word. It can create new word or lexemes in other word class or part of speech. We can create more

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[33] Sibarani, Robert, *an Introduction to Morphology*, (Medan: PODA, 2006), P. 43.
[34] Howard Jacckson and Etiene Ze' Amvela, *Word, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology* (New York: Cassel, 2000), p. 70.
[35] Martin Haspeltmath,

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than one word in different meaning and different part of speech by attaching affixes in derivational process.

The basic function of derivational process is to enable the language use to make new lexemes. Lexemes belong to lexical categories such as noun, verb, and adjective and the derived lexemes may belong to a different category than base.[36] So, derivational is a process of word formation of forming new word by adding affixes, which can be a prefix or suffix. The resulting new word will have a different meaning of the word essentially or the word class of it words.

1). Derivational prefixes

Some important prefixes:

a. *A* [*on*]: asleep, ashore, away, aboard.
b. *A* [*out, from*]: arise, awake, alight.
c. *Ab* [*a, abs*]: from, away: abuse, avert, abstract.
d. *Ad* [*ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, a*]: adjoin, accord, assign, attach, avail.
e. *Ambi* [*on both sides*]: ambidextrous, ambivalent, ambiguous, ambiguous, ambition, amputate.
f. *Ante* [*anti, an*]: before antedate, anticipate, ancestor, ante chamber, antecedent.
g. *Anti* [*against*]: antidote, anti-romantic, anti-social, anti-national.
h. *Arch* [*chief*]: arch-bishop, arch-enemy.
i. *Auto* [*self*]: autobiography, autocrat, automobile, autosuggestion, automatic, autograph.
j. *Bene* [*well*]: benediction, benefit, benevolent, benefactor.
k. *Bi* [*two*]: bicycle, bilateral, bigamy, biweekly, biennial, bisect, binocular.

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[36] Greet Brooji, *the Grammar Of Word (New York: Oxford University*, 2005), p. 51.

l. *Circum* [*around*]: circumference, circumstance, circumscribe, circumnavigation, circumvent, circuit.

m. *Co*, [*with*]; co-operate, co-ordinate, co-existence.

n. *Co* [*col, com, cor*]: with, together, content, collect, combine, correct.

o. *Contra, counter* [*against*]: contradict, contraband, contraceptive, contravene controversy, counteract, counter balance, counterattack, counter-revolution, counterfeit.

p. *De* [*down*]: descend, dethrone depose, defame, demoralize, denationalize.

q. *Demi* [*half*]: demigod, demi-official, demi- paradise.

r. *Dis,* [*apart]*: disjoin, differ, divide, disconnect, disorganize, disparity, dispassionate.

s. *En, em* [*in, on*]: endanger, engulf, enable, enrage, enlist, embolden, embody, embark, and emplane.

t. *Equi* [*equally*]: equilateral, equidistant, equivalent.

u. *Ex* [*out of*]: expel, extract, extend, express, exhale, extinguish, expresident.

v. *Extra* [*beyond*]: extraordinary, extra ant, extra territorial.

w. *Hetro* [*different*]: heterodox, heterogeneous.

x. *Hexa* [*six*]: hexagon, hexameter.

y. *Hyper* [*over*]: hypercritical, hypersensitive, hypertension.

z. *In, il, im, ir*, [*nol*]: insecure, illegal, imprudent, irregular, indecent, indelicate, illegible, illiterate, illogical, invisible, irresponsible.

aa. *Inter* [*between*]: intervene, introduce, inter caste, international, intercollegiate.

bb. *Intra* [*within*]: intravenous, intramuscular.

cc. *Male, mali, mal,* [*il, evil*,]: malefactor, malevolent, malignant, malicious, maltreat, malpractice, malnutrition.

dd. *Mis* [*ill*]: mischief, misrule, mismanage, misappropriate.

ee. *Mis* [*error*]: mislead, mishap, misconduct, mistrust.

ff. *Mono* [*alone*]: monogamy, monopoly, monotheism, monotony, mono syllable, monologues.

gg. *Male* [*met*]: metaphor, monotony.

hh. *Non* [*not*]: non-violence, nonsense, non-cooperation.

ii. *Ob* [*against*]: object, occupy, offend.

jj. Omni [*all*]: omnipresent, omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient.

kk. *Over* [*above, beyond*]: overflow, overcharge, overfed, over enjoyed, over bear.

ll. *Pan* [*call*]: panacea, panorama, pantheism.

mm.   *Para* [*besides, by the side of*]: parallel, paradox, parasite.

nn. *Per, pel* [*through*]: priod, perimeter, periscope.

oo. *Philo, phil* [*losve*]: philosophy, philanthropy, philanders.

pp. *Poly* [*many*]: polygamy, polytheism, polyandry, philanders.

qq. *Post* [*after*]: postwar, postwar, posterity, postmortem, postdated, postpone.

rr. *Pre* [*before*]: prefix, prefix, prevent, predict, prewar, precaution, premature, prehistoric, prejudices.

ss. *Pro, por, pur*, [*for*]: pronoun, portray, pursue.

tt. *Pseudo,* [*false*]: pseudo critic, pseudo scientist.

uu. *Re* [*back, again*]: reclaim, refund, renew, return, revive, renascent, research.

vv. *Retro,* [*back, waards*]: retrospect, retrograde.

ww.   *Se, sed* [*apart*]: secede, separate, seduce, sedition.

xx. *Semi* [*half*]: semicircle, semicolon, semiofficial, semicircular, semifinal.

yy. *Sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus*, [*under*]: subdue, succed, suffer, suggest, summon, support, surmount, sustain, subconscious, sub human, sub caste, subpot, subordinate, substandard, subjugate.

zz. *Super, sur*, [*over, above*] superplus, human, supervise, superpass, supercharge, surplus, survive, survey.

aaa.   *Syn, sym. Syl, sy* [*with, together*]: synonym, sympathy, syllable, system.

bbb.   *Trans, tra, tres* [*across*]: Transmit transverse, trespass, transfer, transit, translate, transcribe, transcend.

ccc.   *Tri* [*three*]: tricycle, trinity, triangle, tricolor.

ddd.   *To* [*this*]: today, tonight, tomorrow.

eee.   *Ultra* [*beyond*]: ultramodern, ultraviolet, ultramarine.

fff. *Un* [*back, against, to reverse the action*]: undo, unwind.

ggg.   *Un* [*back, against, to reverse the action*]: undo, unwind, unbind, unearth,

hhh.   *Under* [*beneath*], unman, unfold.

iii. *Vice* [*in place of*]: vice president, viceroy.

jjj. *With* [*against, back*]: withdraw, withhold, withstand.[37]

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[37] Dakhsina Murthy Jayanthi, *Contemporary English Grammar*, New Delhi: Book Palace, 1998), p. 347-349.

It can be conclude that derivational prefixes as affixes that added to the beginning of the basic word where it can change the meaning of the basic word. By attaching prefixes to the basic word, it can create new word more than one in different meaning all prefixes in derivational process have effects to the basic word it can denote or from adjectives without or not (amoral, asocial), from adjectives with sense of against (anti romantic, anti national), denotes two (bicycle, bilateral), denotes not, back, against, (unable, unnatural, undo, unbind) an soon.

Example:

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                         ┌─────────────┐
                         │   Enlarge   │
                         └─────────────┘
                          ╱           ╲
          ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
          │ Bound derivational │   │  Free (lexicon)  │
          └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
                    │                        │
          ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
          │        Verb        │   │    Adjective     │
          └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
                    │                        │
          ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
          │   To make in to    │   │    Great size    │
          └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
                    │                        │
          ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
          │   Make or become bigger or more         │
          │              extensive                  │
          └─────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
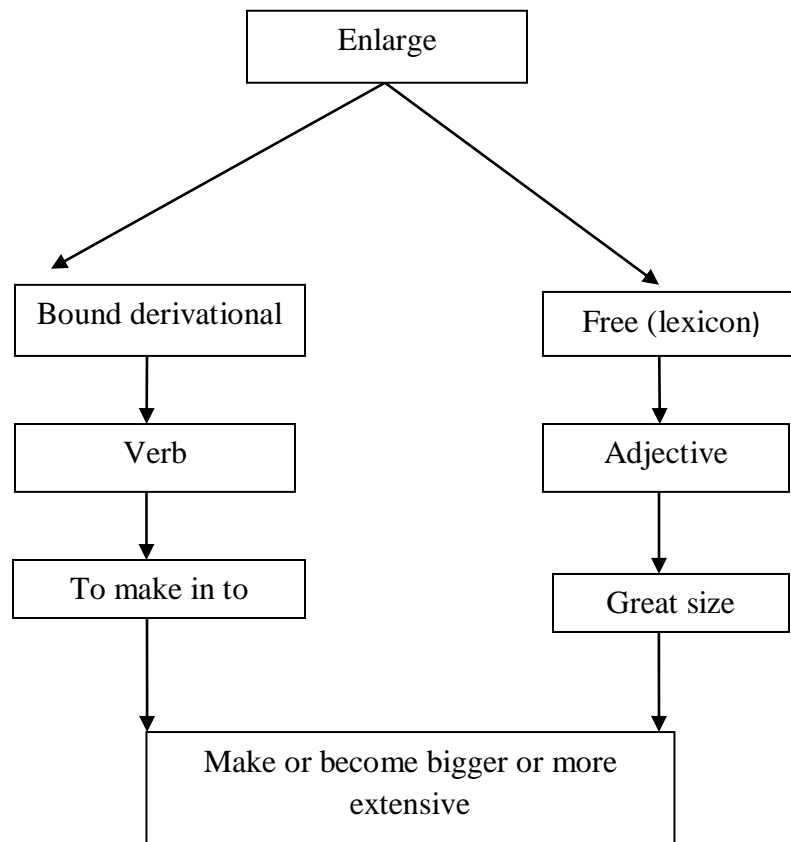
2.) Derivational Suffix

Some important suffixes

a.) Noun suffixes (formation of abstract noun)

Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verb, adjective and nouns. Such as abstract nouns can denote actions, result of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derive person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meaning are extended to other, related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more then one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.

(1) *Age*: baggage, mileage, foliage, bondage, personage, marriage, breakage, leakage.
(2) *Ance*, ence: abudance, brialiance, assistance, axcellence, innononce, observance.
(3) *Cy, sy*: lunacy, aristocracy, democracy, phantasy, fancy, accuracy, bankruptey.
(4) *Dom*: freedom, wisdom, kingdom, martyrdom, boredom.
(5) *Hood*: childhood, manhood, neighborhood, woinanhood.
(6) *Ing*: reading, writing, speaking, [VERBAL NOUNS].
(7) *Ion*: action, expression, aeration, radiation, tension, opinion, union.
(8) *Ice*: cowardice, practice, service, avance, exercise.
(9) *Ism*: socialism, capitalism, patriotism, journalism.
(10) *Ment*: punishment, astonishment, enchantment, judgment, improvement, disappointment, announcement, appointment.
(11)*Mony*: harmony, matriomony, ceremony, parismory, testimony.

(12) *Ness*: boldness, calmness, openness, darkness, kindness, goodness, greatness, sweetness.
(13) *Red*: hatred, kindred.
(14) *Ship*: friendship, lectureship, lordship, hardship, leadership, captainship.
(15) *Th:* loyalty, reality, cruelty, surety, dignity, priority, rarity, frailty, credulity.
(16) *Uer*: eur, our: culture, stature, grandeur, tenure, honour.
(17) *Y*: envy, memory, gluttony, villainy, study, remedy, misery, victory.[38]

b.) Noun suffixes (formation of noun denoting person or agents).

Nouns denoting persons and place can take the take suffix (i) an. Derivational seem to have the general meanings 'person having to do with X' (as in technician, historian, utopian).

Which, where appropriate, can be more specially interpreted as 'being from X' or being of X origin' (e.g. Bostonian, Lancastrian, Mongolian, Scandinavian), or 'being the follower or supporter of X': Anglican, chomskyan, Smithsonian, many (i) a derivates are also used as adjective.[39]

Example:

(1) *Ard:* coward, drunkard, dullard, sluggard, niggard.
(2) *Ate, ate, ee, ey, y*: advocate, curate, magnate, examinee, payee, absentee, attorney, jury, trustee, deputy.
(3) *Er, or, ar, eer, ary*: speaker, writer, orator, sailor, beggar, mountaineer, dignitary, pamphhteer, secretary, financier, painter, baker, lawyer, scholar, pracher, interpreter.
(4) *Aim, an, en, on,*: captain, librarian, citizen, surgeon.
(5) *Ist, ast*: dentist, novelist, scientist, enthusiast.
(6) *Ster*: youngster, songster.

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[38] Ingo Plag, *Word Formation in English* (New York: Cambridge University, Press, 2003), p. 86.
[39] Ingo Plag, *Word Formation in English*, p…90.

(7) Monger: war monger, flash monger, from monger, rumor monger.

(8) *Wright*: play Wright, wheel, chart Wright.

(9) *Ter, ther*: mother, father, brother, sister, daughter.

c.) Noun Suffixes (formation of diminutives)

(1) *Let*: booklet, pamphlet, rivulet, streamlet, leaflet, lancet, trumpet.

(2) *Ling*: duckling, darling, stripling, weakling.

(3) *Ock*: hillock, bullock, paddock.

(4) *El, le, ule, cel, sel, cle*: globule, granule, parcel, damsel, girdle, handle, chaple, circle, animal cute.

(5) *Erel*: chockerel, pickerel, mongrel.

(6) *En:* chiken, kitten, maiden.

(7) *En, ette*: coronet, packet, cigarette, kitchenette, casettce.

(8) *Y, ie*: daddy, mummy, birdie, girlie, puppy.

(9) *Kim*: lambkin, napkin.

d.) Noun suffixes (other, noun suffixes)

(1) *Le, ique*: logic, lunatic, physic, physique, critic, critique.

(2) *Ary, ery, ory, ry, airary*,: dispensary, dormitory, nunnery, monastery, vestry, pantry, library, treasury.

(3) *Ant*: merchant, descendant, tenat, giant.

(4) *Al*: animal, capital, arrival, denial, proposal.

(5) *Ade*: crusade, bridge, cascade, blockade, barricade.[40]

Based on explanation above, the researcher can take the conclusion that there four categories of noun suffixes in English, they are noun suffixes formation of abstract noun, formation of nouns denoting person of agents, formation of diminutives and other noun suffixes. These suffixes can be used to form abstract noun, noun denoting person, diminutives and other noun suffixes by attaching these suffixes above to the basic word by looking up

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[40] Dakhsina Murthy Jayanthy, *Contemporary English Grammar*, p…349-351.

the suffixes that are attached to the basic word, it will help us in getting the word meaning and it will enrich our vocabulary.

Example:

```
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │   Expression    │
                        └─────────────────┘
                         ╱               ╲
                        ╱                 ╲
            ┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────┐
            │   Express    │        │     Ion      │
            └──────────────┘        └──────────────┘
                   │                       │
            ┌──────────────┐        ┌────────────────────┐
            │ Free (lexicon)│       │ Bound (derivational)│
            └──────────────┘        └────────────────────┘
                   │                       │
            ┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────┐
            │     Verb     │        │     Noun     │
            └──────────────┘        └──────────────┘
                   │                       │
      ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
      │ Show the idea/feeling│  │ From abstract noun denoting│
      └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘
                   │                       │
            ┌────────────────────────────────────┐
            │  Action of showing feeling or idea  │
            └────────────────────────────────────┘
```
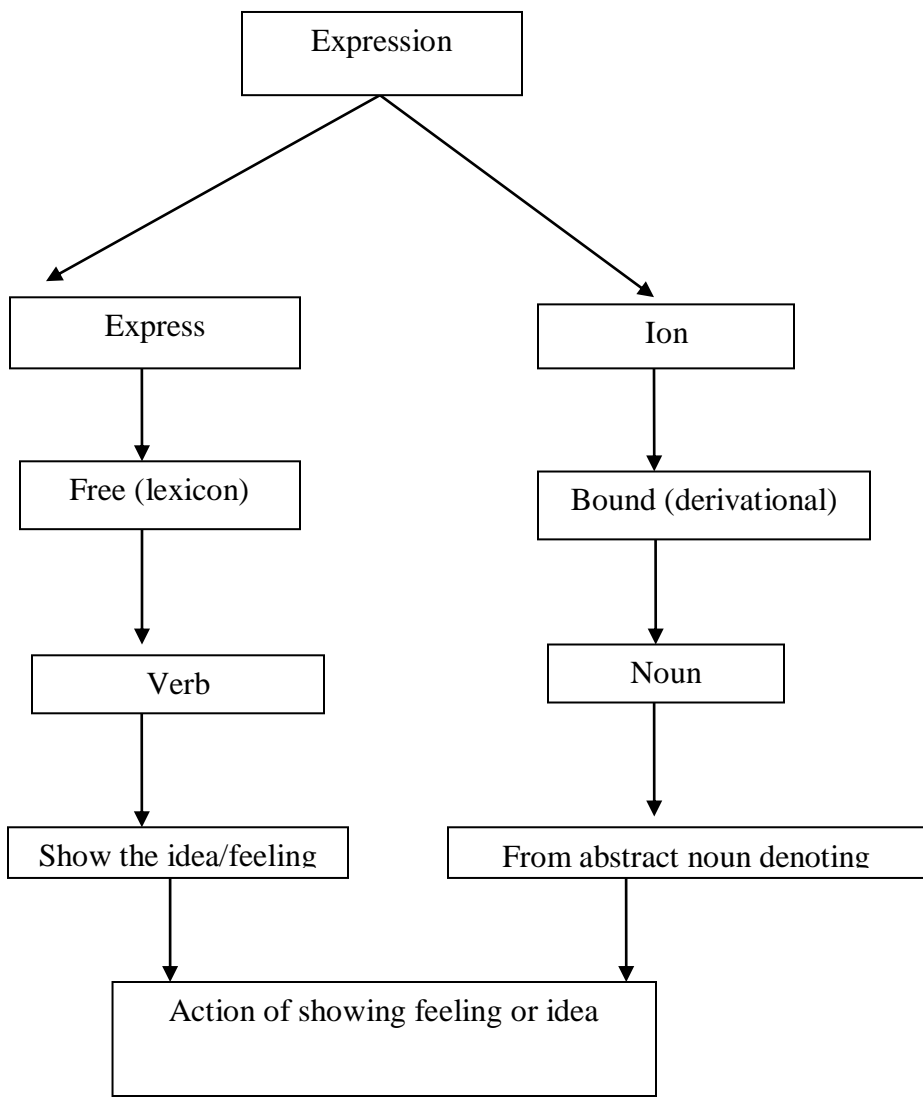
e.) Adjective suffixes

Derived adjectives are even less common than derived verb, because adjectives are used more rarely that verbs, let alone nouns.[41]

(1) *Al*: national, provincial, regional, loyal, legall, regal, mortal, fatal, social, political.
(2) *Ar*: nuclear, lunar, solar, circular, familoiar, regular.
(3) *Ary*: necessary, contrary, honourary, arbitrary, customary, ordinary.
(4) *Ant*: radiant, brilliant, magnificent, obedient, audible, visible, mobile, servile, fragile, juvenile.
(5) *Able, ible, ble, bile*: practicable, loveable, audible, visible, mobile, servile, fragile, juvenile.
(6) *Ed*: learned, bearded, moneyed, deserted, gifted, talented, and wretched.
(7) *En*: molten, drunken, forbidden, frozen, wooden, golden, woolen, earthen.
(8) *Ic, ique*: rustic, public, aquatic, supersonic, patriotic, telegraphie, antique, unique, comic, (al), tragic (al), politic (al), economic (al), magic (al).
(9) *Esque*: picturesque, grotesque, statysque.
(10) *Ful*: playful, terful, fearful, willful, hopeful, fruitful, jcyful.
(11) *Ine*: masculine, feminine, devine.
(12) *Ish, sh*: foolish, stylish, slavish, swinish, peevish, thievish, greenish, bluish, youngish, oldish, amateurish, boorish, bookish, reddish, and girlish.
(13) *Ive:* progressive, massive, active, active, talkative, possessive, deceptive, attentive, sportive.
(14) *Lent*: violent, turbulent, virulent, corpulent, indolent.
(15) *Less*: senseless, meaningless, fearless, lawless, shameless, hopeless, boundless, and speechless.
(16) *Ly*: beastly, friendly, mainly, cowardly, kindly, godly, scholary, heavenly, deadly.
(17) *Ory*: illusory, migratory, prefatory, introductory,.
(18) *Ous*: glorious, curious, dangerous, and murderous.

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[41] Martin Haspelmeth, *Of. Cit.* p. 89.

(19)*Ate*: fortunate, temperate, obstinate, and delicate.[42]

There are nineteen suffixes in adjective suffixes above can be attached to the basic word to from adjective. We can create new words especially forming adjective by using these suffixes. The basic word will change in meaning and part of speech when there suffixes are attached to it.

Example:

```
                        ┌─────────────┐
                        │   Playful   │
                        └─────────────┘
                       ↙               ↘
            ┌─────────────┐       ┌─────────────┐
            │    Play     │       │     Ful     │
            └─────────────┘       └─────────────┘
                   ↓                     ↓
            ┌─────────────┐       ┌─────────────────────┐
            │ Free (lexicon) │    │ Bound (derivational) │
            └─────────────┘       └─────────────────────┘
                   ↓                     ↓
            ┌─────────────┐       ┌─────────────┐
            │    Verb     │       │  Adjective  │
            └─────────────┘       └─────────────┘
                   ↓                     ↓
       ┌──────────────────┐    ┌───────────────────────────┐
       │ Spend time for doing │  │ From adjectives with a sense of │
       │   enjoyable think    │  │      "characteristic"         │
       └──────────────────┘    └───────────────────────────┘
                       ↘               ↙
              ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
              │ Characteristic of people who spends │
              │         time for doing          │
              └─────────────────────────────────┘
```

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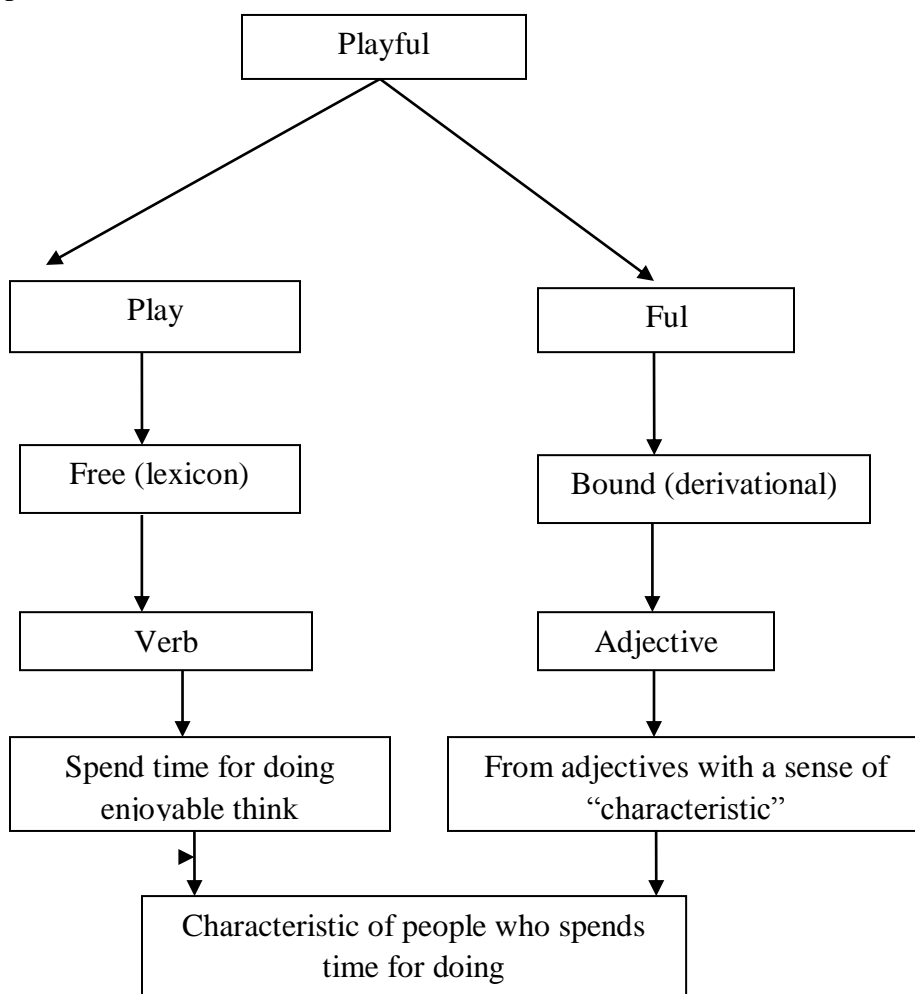
[42] Dakhsina Murthy Jayanthy, *Contemporary English Grammar*, p…351-352.

f.) Verb suffixes
(1) *Ate, ite*: mediate, nominate, designate, venerate, expedite, expedite, requite, invite, excite, captivate, exterminate, assassinate.
(2) *En*: broaden, brighten, lighten, fallen, strengthen, weaken, sweeten, gladden, deaden.
(3) *Fy*: beauty, pacify, farcify, testify, simply, purity, fortify, sanctify, terrify.
(4) *Ise, ize*: nationalism, equalize, liberalize, generalize, scandalize, monopolize, patronize, memorize, sympathize, materialize, criticize, cermonize.
(5) *Se*: cleanse rinsqe.
(6) *Ee*: chatter, glitter, glimmer, fritter, flutter.
(7) *Ish*: publish, nourish, punish, banish.[43]

Suffix before, in forming verb these suffixes above can be used by attaching these suffixes to the basic word such as adjective and noun. We can enrich our vocabulary by attaching these suffixes to the basic word.

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[43] Dakhsina Murthy Jayanthy, *Contemporary English Grammar*, p…352.

Example:

```
                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │    Simply    │
                    └──────────────┘
                   ↙                ↘
       ┌──────────────┐       ┌──────────────┐
       │    Simple    │       │      Fy      │
       └──────────────┘       └──────────────┘
              ↓                       ↓
    ┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐
    │  Free (lexicon)  │   │ Bound (derivational) │
    └──────────────────┘   └──────────────────────┘
              ↓                       ↓
       ┌──────────────┐       ┌──────────────┐
       │    Adverb    │       │     Verb     │
       └──────────────┘       └──────────────┘
              ↓                       ↓
  ┌──────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
  │  Something the is not │  │  To make to be come  │
  │      complicate       │  └──────────────────────┘
  └──────────────────────┘
              ↓                       ↓
       ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
       │ Making something easy to understand │
       │         or not complicated          │
       └─────────────────────────────────────┘
```
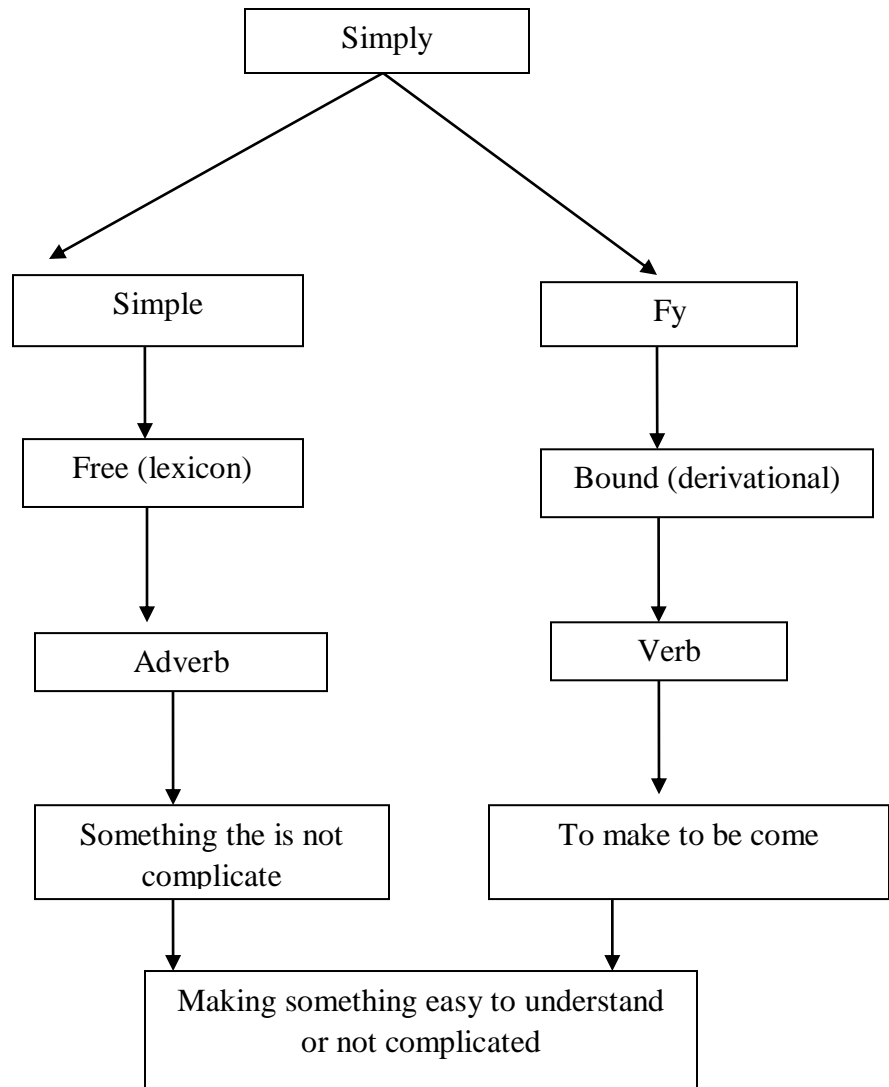
g.) Adverb suffixes

(1) *Ly*: able, aimlessly, beautifully, happily, clearly, cleverly, wisely, boldly, loudly, madly, roughly.
(2) *Ingly*: amazingly, lovingly, interestingly, and surprisingly.
(3) *Edly*: crookedly, devotedly, mistakenly, dedicatedly, decidedly, daily, weekly, whooly, individually.
(4) *Ce*: once, twice, and thrice.
(5) *St*: amidst, amongst.
(6) *Ward*: backward, forward, upward, onward, homeward.

(7) *Way*: straightway, anyway, always.
(8) *Wise*: likewise, otherwise.

There are eight suffixes in forming adverb. Some with all suffixes above, suffixes in adverb suffixes also gives effect to the basic word. The basic word can be changed to be adverb by attaching these suffixes above:

Example:

```
                        ┌─────────────┐
                        │   Wisely    │
                        └─────────────┘
                      ╱                 ╲
                     ↙                   ↘
          ┌─────────────┐         ┌─────────────┐
          │    Wise     │         │     Ly      │
          └─────────────┘         └─────────────┘
                 │                       │
                 ↓                       ↓
          ┌─────────────┐         ┌─────────────────────┐
          │Free (lexicon)│        │ Bound (derivational)│
          └─────────────┘         └─────────────────────┘
                 │                       │
                 ↓                       ↓
          ┌─────────────┐         ┌─────────────┐
          │  Adjective  │         │   Adverb    │
          └─────────────┘         └─────────────┘
                 │                       │
                 ↓                       ↓
  ┌───────────────────────────┐  ┌─────────────┐
  │ Able to make sensible     │  │  How does   │
  │ decisions by using        │  │             │
  │ experience and knowledge  │  │             │
  └───────────────────────────┘  └─────────────┘
                 │                       │
                 ↓                       ↓
         ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
         │ The ways of someone in making       │
         │ decisions based on his experience   │
         └─────────────────────────────────────┘
```
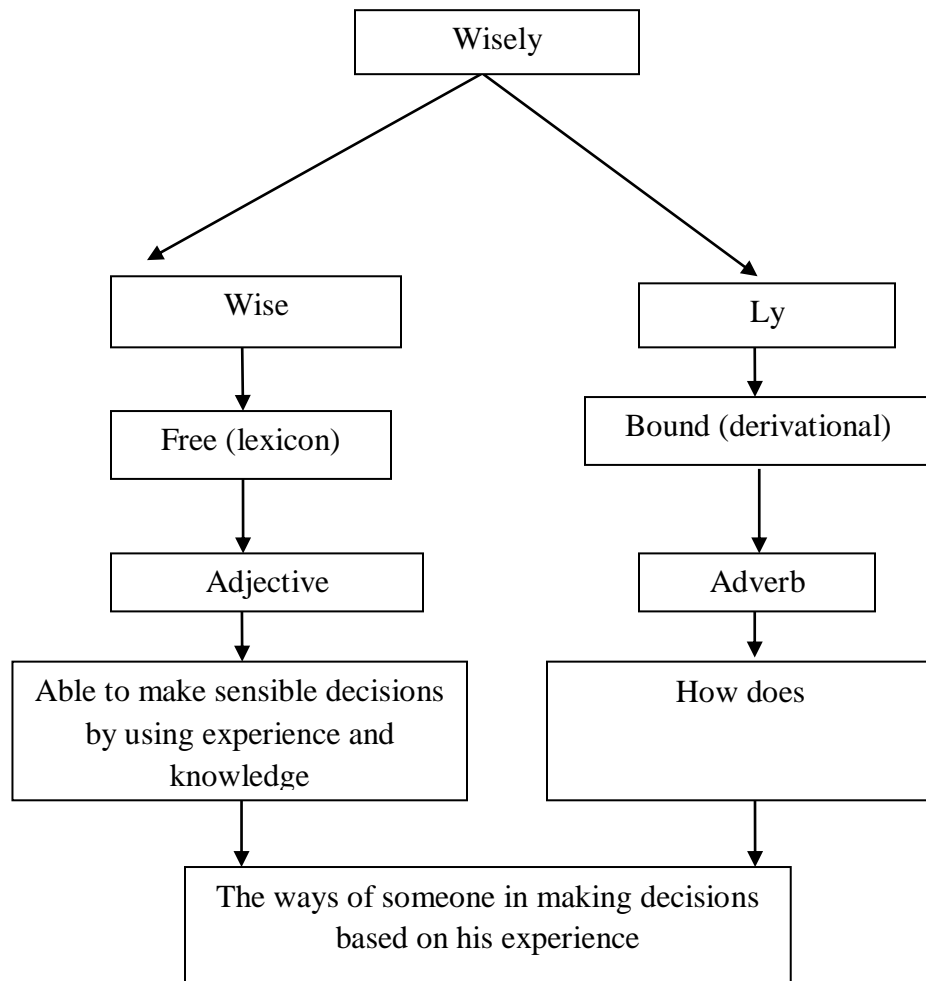
From all explanation above, it can be concluded that suffix in derivational suffixes can create word new word or lexemes in various part of speech, such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb. It is added at the end of the basic word it is very important for as to be known because it will enrich our vocabulary and makes easier in getting the meaning of the word based on suffix that are attached to the basic word.

Derivational morpheme is morpheme which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the of speech or both. For example of derivational morpheme below:

Table 7

Derivational Morpheme

Affixes	Word function	Example
-ness	Adj+ N= N	Kindness
In-	Adj+ Adj= Adj	Inside, indoor, indirect, incorrect.
-ly	Adj+ Adj= Adj	Kindly
Un-	Adj+ Adj= Adj Verb+ Verb= Verb	Uncountable, unregister
Re-	Verb+ Verb= Verb	Redo

From the example of derivational in the table above derivational morpheme is the process of adding derivational morphemes, which create a new word from exiting words.

44

Derivational is a morpheme which drive (create) new word by either changing or the part of speech or both.[44]

Derivational morpheme was morphemes which deriver or create new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both or derivational morphology was morphology concerned with the derivation of one word in the lexicon from another.[45] And another word, according to Howard that "derivational morpheme was a lexical process which actually forms a new word out of an existing one by the addition of a derivational affixes".[46]

In addition to a short list of inflectional suffixes English has a large supply of another kind of suffix, called derivational suffixes. These consist of all the suffixes that are not inflectional. Not all affixes have the same function when attached to the root or base. When the affixes change the class of a root or base then they are usually called derivational morphemes.

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[44] Howard Jackson and Etiene Ze' Ampela, *Word, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology*...p. 83.

[45] Nirmala Sari, *an Introduction to Linguistics*...p. 82.

[46] Howard Jackson and Etiene Ze' Ampela, *Word, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology*...p. 70.

Table 8

Derivational Morpheme

Root/base	Affix	Example
loud	-ly	Loudly
Wide	-en	Widen
Happy	-ness	Happiness

Derivational morphemes, sometimes by simple changing grammatical category (for example, changing a noun to a verb).

Table 9

Derivational Morpheme

Free	Derivational morpheme	Word
Happy	Un-	Unhappy
Appear	Dis -	Disappear
Kind	-ness	Kindness
Like	-ly	Likely
Happy	-ness	Happiness
Slow	-ly	Slowly
Countable	Un-	Uncountable

Based on the explanation above the another types of derivational affixation which can change parts of speech or the meaning when attached to steam are: *-age, -ment, -al, (-at) –ion, -*

ance, -ant, -er, -ing, -ity, -ate, -ize, -ly, -able, -ive, -an, -ful, -ish, -istic, -en, -(i) fy, -ed, -(i) ous, -ish. Types of prefixes are: *under-, mis-, in-, -. Pro-, over*

So from example of derivational word change the meaning and create new word from adjective become noun and noun becomes adjective. Such as happy- as an adjective added –ness as affix become kindness as a noun. The process of attaching bound morpheme to base from is affixation.

A.) **Affixation**

    1.) Definition of affixation

A process which most general in linguistic, besides, affixation is one process which most commonly in language. Affixation happened if a bound morpheme to be put down to a free morpheme. A free morpheme can change of function, from word class or meaning with existence of addition of word.

Robert Sibarani state, affixation is the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning/ category or the grammatical function of the word.[47] Affixations are type of bound morpheme. Hornby says that affix is a letter a

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[47] Sibarani Robert, *an Introduction to Morphology*, (PODA, 2006), P. 30.

group of letter or sound which is added to the beginning or the end of a word to change its meaning or the way it is used.[48]

Affixation is process placing of affixes at a base or basic word. Affixation is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base.[49]

Base on the explanation above, it can be concluded that affixation is the process of adding words at the beginning and ending of which change the meaning and the grammatical function of a root or stem or basic word. Affixation are limited in number in a language and generally classified into two types, depending on their position with reference to the root or stem of the word are prefix and suffix.

2.) Prefix

A prefix is a syllable at the *beginning of a word* which precedes the main part of speech of the word.[50] Besides prefix is a letter of group of letter added at the beginning of word. According Nirmala Sari prefix is added to the beginning of free morpheme or

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[48] AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English...* p. 549.

[49] Habib Syukri, *Introduction ton Morphology*, (Medan English Dep. Of FKIP UMSU, 2005).

[50] Richard D Mallery, *How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary*, (New York University, 1944), p. 116.

others prefixes. [51] While Robert Sibarani states prefix is the suffixes are added to the beginning of word.[52] So prefix is a letter or group of letters added to beginning of word to change the meaning and from of word.

Prefix is morpheme which located in front of word. The prefixes are mention: *a-, an-, ab-, ad-, ambi-, amphi-, ana-, ante-, anti-, apo-, be-, by-, cata-, circum-, com-, contra-, de-, dia-, dis-, ec-, ex-, en-, epi-, eu-, ex-, for-, fore-, hyper-, hypo-, in-, inter-, intro-, meta-, mis-, miso-, non-, ob-, off-, out-, over-, para-, per-, peri-, poly-, post-, pre-,pro-, re-, se-, sub-, super-, supra-, syn-, trans-, un-, under-, vice-, with-, semi-, bi-, tri-, quadric-, quinque-, quint-, sex-, septt-, oct-, nona-, dec-, centi-, milli-, multi-, hemi-, mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, oct-, ennea-, dec¸ hecato-, kilo-, poly-.*[53]

So, prefix is added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning.

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[51] Nirmala Sari, *an Introduction to Linguistic*…p.82.
[52] Sibarani Robert, *An Introduction to Morphology*…p. 30
[53] Richard Mallery, *How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary*…p.121-126.

For example:

Table 10
Realization of Prefix

Word	Prefix	New word
Happy	Un-	Unhappy
Cultural	Multi-	Multicultural
Work	Over-	Overwork
Communication	Mis-	Miscommunication

Base on the example above, when word add by affix automatically the new meaning from base form, such as: un- as a prefix add by-happy become unhappy.

3.) Suffix

A suffix a syllable *at the end of a word* which follows the main part of the word.[54] According the Oxford's dictionary define suffix is a letter, sound or syllable added at the end of a word to make another word.[55] According Abdul Chaer sufiks is afiks yang diimbuhkan pada posisi akhir bentuk dasar. It means that suffix is afiks which in affixation on course basic form.[56] So suffix is a letter or group of letters added to ending of word on basic word to change the meaning and form of word.

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[54] Richard Mallery, *How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary*...p.116.
[55] A. S Hornby, Advanced Learners Dictionary, (London: Oxford University, 1974), p. 865.
[56] Abdul Chair, *Linguistic Umum*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007.

The suffixes are: *-able, -ible, -ble,-acious,-acy,-cy,-age, -al, -an,-ian,-ance,-ancy-, ence-, ency-, -ant,-ent, -ar, -er, -or, -ard, -ary, ate, -ite, cle, -cule, -dom,-eer, -ier, -en, er, ess, -trix, -fremous, -fic, -ific,- ful, -fy,-efy, -hood, -ic, -ical, -ice-, ile-, -il, -ine, -ette, ion, -ish,-ism, -ist, -ity, -ty, -ive, -ize, -le, -el, -lent, ulent, -less, -ly, -ment, -mony, -ness, -ory, -ose, -ous, -ship, -some, -ster, -try, -tude, -ty, -ure, -ward.*[57]

Suffix is morpheme which located in the end of word. A list of the example of suffix as below:

Table 11
Realization of Suffix

Verb	Affix	Noun
Examine	-ation	Examination
Conclude	-sion	Conclusion
Refuse	-al	Refusal
Teach	-er	Teacher

Based on the example above suffix can to change part of speech, such as suffix in verb into noun: teach-as a verb added affix -er become teacher as a noun.

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[57] Richard Mallery, *How to Enlarge and Improve Your Vocabulary*...p.128-130.

F. Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix

Some students' will feel difficult when they are trying to identifying derivational suffix. Furthermore, the teacher should aware the conditions of students and reinvestigate their difficulties. Here is what makes speaking difficult they are.

1) Clustering

In teaching mastering intonation, teachers need to help students to pick out manageable cluster of words, because sometimes students will err in the other direction in trying to attend to every world in an utterance.

2) Redundancy

Spoken language, unlike most written language, has a good deal of redundancy. Sometimes redundancy can make students confused with use spoken language, but they can learn to take advantage from it such as to help them in processing meaning by offering more time and extra information.

3) Reduced Forms

Spoken language also has many reduced forms. Reduction can be phonological, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic. Those reductions pose significant difficulties, especially for class room learners who many have initially been exposed to full forms of language.

4) Performance Variable

Learners ha to train themselves to intonation for meaning in the midst of distracting performance variable.

5) Colloquial Language

Language learners sometimes find surprising and difficult to deal with colloquial language. Idioms, slang, reduced forms, and shared cultural knowledge is all manifested at some point in conversation colloquialism appear in both monologues and dialogues.

6) Rate of Delivery

Learners will nevertheless eventually need to be able to comprehend language delivered at varying rates of speed, and time delivered with a few pauses. Listener can stop and go back to listen what has spoken by speaker.

7) Stress, Rhythm, and Intonation

Those of language features really affected to process of intonation. Because stress, rhythm, and intonations will make students confuse when they hear spoken language.

8) Interactions

Learning to intonation something also learning to respond and continue a chain of intonation and responding. So that when

students listen, they should take more attention about that spoken language.[58]

G. News Article

a. Definition of Article

Article is masterpiece write complete in newspaper or magazine containing short writing everything like knowledge, education, computer, business, sport, etc. according Oxford's dictionary article as; 1) particular or separated thing. 2) Piece of writing, complete in itself, in a newspaper or other periodical. 3) Separate clause or item in an agreement.[59] According kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, article is "karya tulis lengkap dalam Majalah, surat kabar, dan sebagainya".[60] It means that article is complete writing in magazine, newspaper, etc.

b. Characteristic of Article

According to Haris Sumadiria there are six characteristic of article such as:

1. Written with on behalf (by line story)
2. Contained of actual and controversial.
3. Lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers.
4. Written by referential with intellectual vision.
5. Presented life, press and communicative language.

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[58] H. Douglas Brown, Teaching by Principles, *an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy* (USA: London, 1994), p. 251.

[59] A. S Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary*...p. 43.

[60] *Pusat Bahasa Department Pendidikan Nasional* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 1994), p. 190.

6. Shorten and completed.
7. Original.[61]

The explanation can see below:

1) with on behalf (by line story)

Articles have to mention clearly name written. The category of opinion article, name of researcher usually mentioned above or below title, while article in out category like light article and practical article, name of researcher usually rather with kept at the end article.

2) Contained of actual and or controversial ideas.

Idea of actual is idea which in character newly, not yet many written, to be known, or discussed of people. Articles have to avoid idea of worn out, or just something of level. Only new idea, fresh, which assumed give alternative and use asses to society.

3) Lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers.

Written article give the more benefit to importance of society. Like news about economics, education and athletic.

4) Written by referential with intellectual vision

As intellectual masterpiece of someone, article anything which written have to be supported by a set reading, knowledge

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[61] Haris Sumadiria, *Menulis Article dan Tajuk Rencana*, (Bandung: Simbiosa Rekatama Media, 2005), p. 4.

and relevant theory. So, articles have to be written by referential to get complete article.

5) Presented in life, fresh, popular, communicative language.

Language which presented in newspaper, tabloid and magazine use simple language, clear, life, fresh, communicative and popular so that reader get information with easy.

6) Shorten and completed

One of article characteristic that is articles have to shorten and is complete. Shorten mean article not verbiage, circulating or throw time of rider. While complete that is not continue to next addition, equally finish at edition today.

7) Original

Article made result of masterpiece alone. Article not a result of others masterpiece. Article contained in newspaper not a result of plagiarizing or plugging.

Then, one of the kinds characteristic of the three number, there are (lifted idea must or concern importance for biggest readers). Because articles like this must often in need and will be made in referential sources.

H. Review of elated Findings

This research is not as beginner related to the title but there are some researchers had been researched before relevant to this title, they were:

First, the research was done by the student of English education department in UNIMED. Researcher's name is Fithri Elfina with the title "An Analysis of morpheme in Sport Article of The Jakarta Post"[62] in this case she concluded that there is morpheme in sport article. There are free and bound morphemes, affixation, derivational and inflectional, and allomorphs

Second, the researcher was done by the student English education department in IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The researcher's name the analysis of affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper ar 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.[63]

Third, the research was done by student English educational department in north Sumatra University. The researcher's name Hanim Robinson Crusoe "By Daniel Defoe".[64] In this research, he can show

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[62] Fithri Elfina, *An Analysis of Morphemes in Sport Article of the Jakarta Post*, (unpublished thesis), (Medan: UNIMED Press 2006).

[63] Sri Mulyani Siregar, *The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012*, (unpublished thesis) (Padangsidimpuan: IAIN Press, 2013).

[64] Masniari Hanim Lubis, *An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel "Robinson Ccrusoe" by Daniel Defoe*, (unpublished thesis), (Medan: USU pres, 2007).

most dominant affix and the number of prefixes in the novel *Robinson Crusoe.*

The last, based in the above, the researcher wanted to do researcher on "The Students' Ability Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article Of The Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester English Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

CHAFTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Place and Time of the Research

The research had been done at fifth semester students of English Education Department TBI IAIN Padangsidimpuan in 2016\2017 academic year, would complete address is at street H.T Rizal Nurdin Km 4, 5 Sihitang Padangsidimpuan. The research I had been conducted in 1 August 2016 until 12 April 2017.

B. The research Design

The method was used in this research qualitative research. Qualitative research is research method based on post positivism, philosophy. Is used to research at conditions object that scientific. John Cresswell stated "Qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive". [1] It means that the researcher makes an interpretation of data like making and theoretically.

Gay and Peter state that "qualitative approach is based on collection data and analysis of non numerical data such as observation, interview, and other more discursive source of information". [2] Based on above definition, researcher can conclude that qualitative research is a method which is carried

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[1] John W. Cresswell, *research design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Method Aproach* (USA: Saga Publications Sage, 2002), p. p. 182.

[2] L. R. Gay and Peter, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Application* (usa: New Jerse, 200), p. 9.

out in order to make the description about situation and condition base on the collection data and analysis of non numeral data.

Based on method above, the research use descriptive method. Gay and Peter Arisian, states that "descriptive research is a descriptive study determines and describes the way things are, it may also compare subgroups such as males and experience teacher view issue topic".[3] Based on above definition, the researcher conclude that, descriptive research is a research to analyze or make a sense perception (descriptive) about situation or make researcher used descriptive research to search the students' difficulties in identifying derivational morpheme in news article of the Jakarta Post at fifth semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

C. Source of Data

The source of data in this research is consisting of two parts they are primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary source of the data (principal data) was the fifth semester of English Educational Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan they are 119 students. They were divided into four classes. There are students of English department of English department (TBI) I consists of 25 students, (TBI) II consists 31 students, (TBI) III consists 31 students and (TBI) IV consists of 32 students. This research was done by using

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[3] . R. Gay and Peter, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Application...*p.275.

purposive sampling. Purposive sampling referred to as judgment sampling, the researcher selects a sample. [4] Riduan said purposive sampling is "one of technical that can be used by researcher has some of considerations take the certainly sampling to get the aim". [5] Purposive sampling is one of technical that can be used by researcher, if researcher has some of considerations take that the certainly sampling to get the aim. The researcher use purposive sampling technique is source data. Purposive sampling is use to collect the data. It can be representative to take the result of the research. From the statement, the researcher just takes several participants one class consist of 25 students' in TBI-1 at fifth semester of English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

The researcher take the certainly class TBI-1 because when the researchers doing research all students' of TBI- 1 attend in class and I can give the test for all students of TBI-1. It could be reprehensive to take the result of the research. So, there were 25 students' who answered the test.

b. Secondary source of the data (supplementary) was information from the English lecture morphology that is Fitry Rayani Siregar M. Hum at

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[4] Gay and Peter, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Application*…p.138.

[5] Riduan, *Belajar Mudah Untuk Guru- Karyawan dan Pewneliti Pemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 63.

fifth semester English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

According to John W. Creswell said research design said that there are somes step in collection the data of qualitative research include: setting the boundaries of study, collecting information through unstructured (or semi structure), observation and interview, document and visual materials.[6]

1. Test

   Base on the sources of the research, for the primary data the research used the test as a instrument for collecting data, although this research this research used the qualitative research. Appropriate with the data, although this research, the research wants to analyze students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at 28th editions Sunday February 7, 2016 of fifth semester of English Education Department IAIN Pdangsidimpuan.

   This research, the researcher gives test process of morphology about derivational suffix. The researcher gives question to the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb in news article of the Jakarta Post.

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[6] John W. Cresswell, *research design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Method Aproach*…p. 185.

Table 12
Indicator of the Test

Subject	Form	Item	Score	Total
Derivational suffix	a. Noun	54	1	54
	b. Adjective	36	1	36
	c. Verb	1	1	1
	d. Adverb	9	1	9
Total score				100

Based on the table below, the techniques for collecting data as below:

1. The research gives the test to the students at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

2. The researcher ordered them to read the news article of the Jakarta Post text carefully.

3. The researcher ordered them to identifying derivational suffix form news article of the Jakarta Post.

4. The researcher gives the time for 60 times.

2. Interview

Interview is a conversation with the aims.[7] Gay and Peter Airason said that interview is a purposeful interaction usually between two people, focused on the person trying to get information from other person. In this research, the researcher used structural interview. In structural interview the researcher prepared the question an alternative of the answer that is given to the interviewer. So, this interview is one of the techniques of collecting data by doing oral interview in individual meeting.

The researcher interview to the lecture who get the lowest score to know their difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta Post and the researcher was interviews the students; the difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Observation

To complete the data of research, researcher will conduct an observation. Observation is a technique of collecting to gain insight on understanding the natural environment as lived by the participants.[8]

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[7] Lexy J. Meleong, *Methodology Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Rosda Karya Offest 1999). P. 131.

[8] L. R. Gay and Peter, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Application*…p. 219.

So, this observation used to know the situation in English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan include location, facilities and subject of research as supporting to know the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta Post at fifth semester English department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

E. Checking of Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is very important because checking for trustworthiness is used to contradict the assumption of qualitative research is rot scientific. To reduce the bias if the data and improve the validity of the data collected. Gay suggested several strategies as follow:

1. Extend the study by staying in the field for a longer period obtains additional data that can be compared to the earlier data or to compare participant's consistently of responses.
2. Include additional participant to broaden the representativeness of the study and thus the database.
3. Make a concerned fort to obtain participant trust and comport, thus providing more detailed, honest information from participant.
4. Tray to recognize one's own biases and preferences and be hones' oneself in seeking them out.
5. Work with another research and independently gather and compare data collected from subgroup of the participant.
6. Use verbatim accounts of observation or interviews by collecting and compare data collecting and recording data with tape recording or detailed field notes.
7. Record in a journal one's own reflection, concern, during studying and refer of them when examining the data collected.
8. Examine unusual result for explanations.
9. Triangulate by using different data sources to confirm one another, as when interview, and recollections of other participants another, as when interview, and recollections of other participants produce the same

description of an event, or when a participant response similarly to a person question asked there different occasions.[9]

Lexy J. Meleong check trustworthiness of the data suggested several strategies as follow:

1. Participations prolongation

2. Observing.

3. Triangulated.

4. Checking with friends by discussing.

5. References sufficiency.

6. Member checking.

7. Description detail

8. Auditing.

But the researcher only took letter each is the detail description is a technique to demand the researcher to the result his/her research, so description do carefully and accurately to draw the context of the research.

F. Techniques of Analysis Data

After collecting the data, the researcher would analyze the data; the technique of following procedures:

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

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[9] L. R. Gay and Peter, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Application*…p. 225.

2. Counting sum of the data true from the students' answer and then classified them based on their score. Data analysis would be presented in descriptive form. The data would be analyzed by the

3. Calculating their result (mark) by using mean score. In this research used formula mean score.

   The formula:

   $$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

   Note: M   = Mean score (Average)

   N   = Sum of the respondents

   $(\sum x)$ = Total of the result

4. After calculating and scoring students' answer sheets, then their score will be consulted into the classification quality on the table below:

5. Taking conclusion, it is done to conclude the discussion solidly and briefly.[10]

   So, from the explanation above that the researcher analyze result of the test with meant score, the researcher interviews the teacher of morphology and some of students, the researcher arranged the data systematically and concluding of the researcher descriptively.

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

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

Table 13
The Classification Quality of Students Score

No	Percentage	Criteria
1.	0%- 20%	Very low
2.	20% - 40%	Low
3.	41% - 60%	Enough
4.	61% - 80%	High
5.	81% - 100%	Very High[11]

After the researcher found the mean scores of all students, it is consulted to the criteria as follow:

a. If the value of mean score 81% - 100%. It can be categorized into very high.

b. If the value of mean score 61% - 80%. It can be categorized into high.

c. If the value of mean score 41% - 60%. It can be categorized into enough.

d. If the value of mean score 21% - 40%. It can be categorized into low.

e. If the value of mean score 0% - 20%. It can be categorized into very low.[12]

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[11] Zainal Aqib, *ET. Al. PTK Untuk Guru SMP, SMA, SMK* (Bandung: CV. Yrama Widya, 2008), p. 205.

[12] Riduan, Belajar Mudah Penelitian Untuk Guru Karyawan dan Penelitian Pemula… p. 89.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. The Findings

1. Description of the Students' Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan

Based on the interview, total of students of TBI -1 at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan were 25 students. However, there were 25 students when the test was taking. So, researcher took 25 students had be done test in the research.

In addition, researcher also described about scores of the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan based on the indicators of test. They could be seen in the following explanation.

a. Derivational Suffix that Form Noun

The first indicator is about derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post. Derivational suffix that from noun in news article of the Jakarta post that were 54 words. Derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post, consisting of suffix -ion consist of 8 words there was: question, discrimination, dissatisfaction, projection, interpretation, reflection, contribution and

institution , suffix -age consist of 1 word, there was: appendage, suffix -y, consist of 5 words, there was: envy, discriminatory, simply, defamatory and blasphemy, suffix -ing in consist of 13 words, there was: praying, pronouncing, favoring, engaging, expecting, bullying, believing, condemning, thinking, issuing, meaning, bombing, and banning, suffix -ence consist of 2 words, there was: intelligence, adherence, and occurrence suffix -ness consist of 1 word, there was: forgiveness, suffix -ment consist of 2 words, there was: government and movement, suffix -ism consist of 3 words, there was: egocentrism, ravennaism, and favoritism, suffix -ship consist of 2 words, there was: relationship and worship, suffix -ice consist of 1 word, there was: injustice, suffix -ity consist of 2 words, there was: :responsibility and mentality, suffix -er consist of 2 words, there was: lecturer and greater, suffix -ist consist of 4 words, there was: humanist, activist, extremist, and terrorist, suffix -al consist of 6 words, there was: patriarchal, presidential, professional, fundamental individual and critical, and suffix -ant consist of 1 word, there was: ignorant.

Based on the result, it was found that students score are diverse there data description of the students' found in identifying derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English department IAIN Padangsidimpuan with the score was 989 words. Can be seen the at appendix V.

Based on the result of the test, the researcher described students' found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post. The first was WA. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix-ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 10, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix–ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 1, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix -ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The second was AFN. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 8, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 13, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 52.

The third was IH. He found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 5, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2,

suffix –ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 40.

The fourth was MPS. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 8, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 11, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 50.

The fifth was DS. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 3, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -itywas 1, suffix –er was 1, suffix –istwas 1, suffix -al was 2 and suffix -ant was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 30.

The sixth was AW. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 10, suffix -

ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 5 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The seven was DAG. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 6, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 13, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix -ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 50.

The eight was IH. He found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 5, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix -ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix –ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix -ist was 3, suffix –al was 5 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 40.

The ninth was KH. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5,

suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 4, suffix -ence was 1, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 0, suffix –er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix –al was 3 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 30.

The tenth was MHM. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 6, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 4, suffix -ing was 13, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 2 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The eleventh was EK. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 0, suffix, suffix -age was 0, suffix -y was 0, suffix -ing was 0, suffix -ence was 0, suffix -ness was 0, suffix –ment was 0, suffix –ism was 0, suffix –ship was 0, suffix -ice was 0, suffix -ity was 0, suffix –er was 0, suffix -ist was 0, suffix –al was 0 and suffix –ant was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twelfth was NTP. She found derivational that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 8, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix -ment was 2, suffix -ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 1, suffix -er was 1, suffix -ist was 1, suffix -al was 1 and suffix -ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

The thirteenth was LK. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 6, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 4, suffix -ing was 5, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix -ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 5 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 40.

The fourteenth was RMN. He found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 5, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 5 and suffix -ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 40.

The fifteenth was S. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 10, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 5and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The sixteenth was AA. He found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 6, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 4 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 40.

The seventeenth was OA. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 8, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix -ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 1, suffix –er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix –al was 1 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

The eighteenth was RS. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 6, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 10, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 4 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The nineteenth was TM. He found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 8, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 13, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 52.

The twentieth was RFN. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 8, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix –ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 1, suffix –er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix –al was and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

The twenty-first was N. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 0, suffix -ing was 10, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 2, suffix –ist was 3, suffix –al was 6 and suffix –ant was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 40.

The twenty -second was IAMS. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 2, suffix -ing was 7, suffix -ence was 2, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix –er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix –al was 5 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

The twenty -third was AED. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 7, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 7, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 0, suffix -er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix -al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 40.

The twenty -fourth was WAR. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 4, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 3, suffix -ing was 13, suffix -ence was 1, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 2, suffix -er was 2, suffix –ist was 2, suffix -al was 6 and suffix –ant was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 45.

The twenty fifth was RDS. She found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ion was 5, suffix, suffix -age was 1, suffix -y was 5, suffix -ing was 8, suffix -ence was 3, suffix -ness was 1, suffix –ment was 2, suffix –ism was 2, suffix -ship was 2, suffix -ice was 1, suffix -ity was 1, suffix -er was 1, suffix –ist was 1, suffix -al was 2 and suffix –ant was in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

Based on the result of the test was given to students, it could be know that the score of the respondents about derivational suffix that form noun was between 52 up to 0. It means that the highest score in identifying derivational suffix that form noun was 52 and the lowest score was 0. From the result of the test can be concluded that there were 2 students got score 52, 2 students got score 50, 6 students got

score 45, 7 students got score 40, 5 students got score 35, 2 students got score 30 and 1 student got score 0.

From the result of the test, it can be concluded that the result test of the students at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, the students' found in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post, the students were correct 24 students (96%) while, the students not correct were 1 students (4%).

b. Derivational Suffix that Form Adjective

The second indicator is derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post. Derivational suffix that forms adjective in news article of the Jakarta post that was 36 words. Derivational suffix that form adjective consisting of suffix -ly consist of 8 words there was: basically, clearly, ultimately, purely, recently, actually, deeply, and especially, suffix -ed consist of 20 words, there was: realized, obsessed, poured, devoted, copped, suffered, saddened, enraged, tolerated, contributed, shocked, endowed, contributed, swallowed, asked, seemed, issued, minded, tried, and enraged, suffix -ful consist of 1 words, there was, beautiful, suffix -ive consist of 2 words, there was: oppressive and abusive, suffix -less consist of 2 words, there was: clueless and nevertheless, and suffix -ous consist of 3 words, there was: oblivious, religious and dangerous.

Based on the result, it was found that students score are diverse there data description of the students found in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English department IAIN Padangsidimpuan with the score was 684 words. Can be seen the at appendix V.

Based on the result of the test, the researcher described students' found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post. The first was WA. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix- ed was 19, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 35.

The second was AFN. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, suffix -ed was 15, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 28.

The third was IH. He found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix -ed was 20, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less

was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 36.

The fourth was MPS. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, suffix -ed was 14, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 28.

The fifth was DS. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, suffix -ed was 20, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 35.

The sixth was AW. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix -ed was 19, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 35.

The seventh was DAG. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 4, suffix -ed was 17, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less

was 2, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 28.

The eight was IH. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, suffix -ed was 13, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 1, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 25.

The ninth was KH. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 10, suffix- ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 1, and suffix -ous was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 20.

The tenth was MHM. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, suffix -ed was 20, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 35.

The eleventh was EK. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 10, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less

was 1, and suffix -ous was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 20.

The twelfth was NTP. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 10, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 1, and suffix -ous was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 18.

The thirteenth was LK. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, suffix -ed was 18, suffix -ful was 0, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 31.

The fourteenth was RMN. He found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix -ed was 17, suffix -ful was 0, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 31.

The fifteenth was S. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, suffix -ed was 15, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less

was 2, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 28.

The sixteenth was AA. He found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix- ed was 10, suffix ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 23.

The seventeenth was OA. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, suffix -ed was 15, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 2 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 28.

The eighteenth was RS. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 10, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 23.

The nineteenth was TM. He found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 12, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less

was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 25.

The twentieth was RFN. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix- ed was 17, suffix -ful was 0, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 31.

The twenty -first was N. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 10, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 2, and suffix -ous was 3 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 23.

The twenty -second was IAMS. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix -ed was 11, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 2, suffix -less was 1, and suffix -ous was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 20.

The twenty -third was AED. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix -ed was 19, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -

less was 1, and suffix -ous was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 30.

The twenty -fourth was WAR. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, suffix ed was 10, suffix ful was 1, suffix -ive was 1, suffix less was 1, and suffix -ous was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 18.

The -fifth was RDS. She found derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, suffix -ed was 19, suffix -ful was 1, suffix -ive was 1, suffix -less was 1, and suffix -ous was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 30.

Based on the result of the test that was given to students, it could be known that the score of the respondents about derivational suffix that form noun was between 36 up to18. It means that the highest score in derivational suffix that form adjective was 36 and the lowest score was 18. From the result of the test can be concluded that there was 1 students got score 36, 4 students got score 35, 3 students got score 31, 2 students got score 30, 5 students got score 28, 2

students got score 25, 3 students got score 23, 3 students got score 20 and 2 students got score 18.

From the result of the test, it can be conducted that the result test of the students at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, the students found in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post, the students were correct 25 students (100%) while, not correct were 0 students (0%).

c. **Derivational Suffix that Form Verb**

The third indicator is derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post. Derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post that were just 1 word. It could that was known that the students understood about derivational suffix that form verb consisting of suffix -ize consist of 1 word, there was: realize.

Based on the result, it was found that students score are diverse there data description of the students found in identifying derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan with the score was 14 words. Can be seen them at appendix V.

Based on the result of the test, the researcher described students' found derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post. The first was WA. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The second was AFN. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The third was IH. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 0.

The fourth was MPS. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The fifth was DS. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The sixth was AW. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The seventh was DAG. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The eight was IH. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score1.

The ninth was K. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The tenth was MHM. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The eleventh was EK. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twelfth was NTP. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The thirteenth was LK. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The fourteenth was RMN. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 1.

The fifteenth was S. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

The sixteenth was AA. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 1.

The seventeenth was OA. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The eighteenth was RS. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The nineteenth was TM. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 1.

The twentieth was RFN. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twenty -first was N. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twenty -second was IAMS. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twenty -thirty was AFD. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 1.

The twenty -fourth was WAR. He found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 0.

The twenty -fifth was RDS. She found derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ize was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 1.

Based on the data above it was known the students' understood in identifying about derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post. The suffix -ize consist of 1 word, there was realize, there were 14 (56%) students could identifying 1 word, and there were 11 (44%) students couldn't identifying suffix -ize in news article of the Jakarta post.

Based on the result of the test that was given to students, it could be known that the score of the respondents about resolution was between 1- 0. It means that the highest score in identifying derivational suffix that form verb was 1 and the lowest score was 0. From the result of the test can be concluded that there was 14 students got score and 11 students got score 0.

From the result of the test, it can be concluded that the result test of the students at fifth semester, the students found in identifying

derivational suffix that form verb in news article of the Jakarta post, the students were correct 14 students (56%), while the students not correct were 11 students (44%).

d. **Derivational Suffix that Form Adverb**

The last indicator is derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta. Derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post that were 9 words. Derivational suffix that form adverb consisting of suffix -ly consist of 8 words, there was: clearly, recently, deeply, basically, purely, actually, especially, and ultimately, and suffix -st consist of 1 word there was: against.

Based on the result, it was found that students score are diverse there data description of the students found in identifying derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan with the score was 135 words. Can be seen the at appendix V.

Based on the result of the test, the researcher described students' found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post. The first was WA. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 7.

The second was AFN. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 9.

The third was IH. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 8.

The fourth was MPS. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 5.

The fifth was DS. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 0, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The sixth was AW. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The seventh was DAG. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 8, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 9.

The eight was IH. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 4, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 5.

The ninth was K. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The tenth was MHM. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 7, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 8.

The eleventh was EK. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The twelfth was NTP. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The thirteen was LK. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 3, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 4.

The fourteenth was RMN. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix –ly was 3, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 3.

The fifteenth was S. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 4, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 5.

The sixteenth was AA. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 3, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 3.

The seventeenth was OA. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The eighteenth was RS. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The nineteenth was TMS. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 0.

The twentieth was RFN. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 4, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 5.

The twenty –first was N. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 6.

The twenty -second was IAMS. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 6, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 0.

The twenty -third was AED. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 0, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 0.

The twenty -fourth was WB. He found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 1 in news article of the Jakarta post. He got the score 6.

The twenty -fifth was RDS. She found derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post consisting of suffix -ly was 5, and suffix -st was 0 in news article of the Jakarta post. She got the score 5.

Based on the data above it was known the students' understood in identifying about derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post.

Based on the result of the test that was given to students, it could be known that the score of the respondents about coda was between 9-0. It means that the highest score in derivational suffix that form adverb was 9 and the lowest score was 0. From the result of the test can be concluded that there was 2 students got score 9, 2 students got score 8, 1 students got score7, 9 students got score 6, 6 students got score 5, 1 students got score 4, 2 students got score 3 and 2 students got score 0.

From the result of the test, it can be concluded that the result test of the students at fifth semester in English department IAIN Padangsidimpuan, the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post, the students were correct 23 students (92%) while, the students not correct were 2 students (8%).

Based on the result above, the researcher could conclude the students' in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post. The description score of the students difficulties in identifying derivational suffix could be seen on Appendix v.

Based on the result of the test was given to respondents, it could be known that the score of the respondents was between 90 up to 26. It means that the highest score got by respondent was 90, the lowest score was 26.

From the data above, the students can be concluded that students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan were low category (27, 12%). Therefore, it can be said that the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan were high categories. It can be seen in the table Riduan below:

Table 14
Criteria Score Interpretation

Percentage	Criteria
0% - 10%	Very Low
21% - 40%	Low
41% - 60%	Enough
61% - 80%	High
81% - 100%	Very High[1]

Base on the calculating score (see appendix IV) the students' in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN

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[1]Riduan, *BelajarMudahPenelitianUntuk Guru-KaryawandanPenelitiPemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 89.

Padangsidimpuan were low category (27, 12%). Based on the criteria above, it can be categorized in high category.

Whereas, for looking the classification total of students' in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post, here is the table 15:

Table 15

Criteria Score Interpretation

No	Classification	Predicate	Total of Student	Percentage
1.	0% - 10%	Very Low	0	0%
2.	21% - 40%	Low	1	4%
3.	41% - 60%	Enough	2	8%
4.	61% - 80%	High	15	60%
5.	81% - 100%	Very High[2]	7	28%
Total			**25**	**100 %**

According to previous classification, it can be seen that there was no body student that categorized into very low category. It means there were 0% of the students can be classified into very low category. Then, there were 1 student that can be categorized into low category. It means that were 4 % of the students can be classified to the low

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[2] Riduan, *BelajarMudahPenelitianUntuk Guru-KaryawandanPenelitiPemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p. 89.

category. Then, there were 2 students that can be categorized into enough categories. It means that there were 8% that can be classified into enough categories. Then, there were 16 students that can be categorized into high category. It means that there 60% that can be classified into high category, the last, there were 7 students that can be categorized in to very high category. It means that there were 28% of the students can be classified into the very high category.

2. The Students' Dominant Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

There some mastery on the students in identifying derivational Suffix.

Based on the result of the interview to lecturer morphology saidthatstudents' mastery in morphology especially derivational suffix was very high category.When learning morphology process; she could know the students more understood in derivational suffix. She had reason about it because the students had masterty in morphology was very high, it could seen students' list value vocabulry at first semester. The students' were gotten A score and B score.[3]

a. Derivational Suffix that Form Noun

One of the aims in this research was to know the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education

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[3]Mrs Fitri Rayani Siregar, M. Hum, Morphology Lecturer TBI-1 IAIN Padangsidimpuan, *Private Interviews,* at Januari 20th 2017.

Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The instrument that used to find those difficulties was interview. Based on the result on the interview to the students, there were some difficulties that usually faced by students when identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post.

In this research the researcher was interviewed some students from the low score, according to IH, IM and AW told me that they was understood morphology like derivational suffix, but they difficult in identifying where derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the jakarta post, because they was compused about were that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb.[4]

NTP told me that she has understood morphology like derivational suffix that form noun because in learning derivational suffix enought put word in front on the word but she has difficult when identifying in news article of the jakarta post.[5]

IHN told me he has low in understanding morphology especially derivational suffix that form noun because in learning of that needed vocabulary but he did not have vocabulary, even though like that he efforts to add vocabulary like opened the book and watched TV in

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[4]IH, IM and AW, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[5]NTP, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.

program English language. So, he has difficulties in identifying in derivational suffix that form noun in news article of the Jakarta post.[6]

RS told me that she has understood morphology was low, especially derivational suffix that form noun because she couldn't canged one word to other word especially part of speech.[7]

AL told me that he was understood morphology like derivational suffix, such as create new word using that form noun but she got difficult using that form noun to sentence.[8]

Then MP told me that she difficulties in understood derivational suffix especially derivational suffix that form noun, such as he still confuse using derivational suffix that form noun, also the match the suffix in part of speech.[9]

b. Derivational Suffix that Form Adjective

Based on the result on the interview to the students, there were some difficulties that usually by students when in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan. In this research the researcher was interviewed some students. According to IH, IM and AWtold me that they was

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[6]IHN, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[7]RS, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[8]AL, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[9]MP, Students of TBI-1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.

understood morphology like derivational suffix, but they difficult in identifying where derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the jakarta post, because they was compused about were that form adjective, noun, verb and adverb.[10]

NTP told me that she has understood morphology like derivational suffix that form adjective because in learning derivational suffix enought put word in front on the word but she has difficult when identifying in news article of the jakarta post.[11]

IHN told me he has low in understanding morphology especially derivational suffix that form adjective because in learning of that needed vocabulary but he did not have vocabulary, even though like that he efforts to add vocabulary like opened the book and watched TV in program English language. So, he has difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the Jakarta post.[12]

RS told me that she has understood morphology was low, specially derivational suffix that form adjective because she couldn't canged one word to other word especially part of speech.[13]

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[10]IH, IM and AW,Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[11]NTP, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[12]IHN, , Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[13]RS, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.

AL told me that he was understood morphology like derivational suffix, such as create new word using that form adjective but she got difficult identifying that form adjective in paragraph.[14]

Then MP told me that she difficulties in understanding derivational suffix especially derivational suffix that form adjective, such as he still confuse using derivational suffix that form adjective, also the match the suffix in part of speech.[15]

c. Derivational Suffix that form Verb

Based on the result on the interview to the students, there were some difficulties that usually by students when in identifying derivational suffix that form verb. In this research the researcher was interviewed some students. According to IH, IM, and AW told me that they was understood morphology like derivational suffix, but they difficult in identifying where derivational suffix that form adjective in news article of the jakarta post, because they was compused about were that form verb, noun, adjective and adverb.[16]

NTP told me that she has understood morphology like derivational suffix that form verb because in learning derivational

[14]AL, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[15]MP, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[16]IH, IM and AW, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec 16th 2016.

suffix that form verb enought put word in front on the word but she has difficult when identifying in news article of the jakarta post.[17]

IHN told me he has low in understanding morphology especially derivational suffix that form verb because in learning of that needed vocabulary but he did not have vocabulary, even though like that he efforts to add vocabulary like opened the book and watched TV in program English language. So, he has difficulties identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post.[18]

RS told me that she has understood morphology was low, especially derivational suffix that form verb because she couldn't canged one word to other word especially part of speech.[19]

AL told me that he was understood morphology like derivational suffix, such as create new word using that form adjective but she got difficult identifying that form verb in paragraph.[20]

MP told me that she difficulties in understanding derivational suffix especially derivational suffix that form adjective, such as he still confuse using derivational suffix that form verb, also the match the suffix in part of speech.[21]

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[17]NTP, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[18]IHN, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[19]RS, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[20]AL, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.
[21]MP, Students' of TBI-1, Interview in Class, at Dec[th] 2016.

d. Derivational Suffix that Form Adverb

Based on the result on the interview to the students, there was some difficulties that usually by students when in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective in news artice of the Jakarta post. In this research the researcher was interviewed some students. According toIH, IM, and AWtold me that they was understood morphology like derivational suffix, but they difficult in identifying where derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the jakarta post, because they was compused about were that form adverb, noun, verb and adjective.[22]

NTP told me that she has understood morphology like derivational suffix that form adverb because in learning derivational suffix enought put word in front on the word but she has difficult when identifying in news article of the jakarta post.[23]

IHN told me he has low in understanding morphology especially derivational suffix that form adverb because in learning of that needed vocabulary but he did not have vocabulary, even though like that he efforts to add vocabulary like opened the book and watched TV in program English language. So, he has difficulties in identifying

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[22]IH, IM and AW, Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[23]NTP, Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.

derivational suffix that form adverb in news article of the Jakarta post.[24]

RS told me that she has understood morphology was low, especially derivational suffix that form adverb because she couldn't canged one word to other word especially part of speech.[25]

AL told me that he was understood morphology like derivational suffix, such as create new word using that form adverb but she got difficult identifying that form adverb in paragraph.[26]

MP told me that she difficulties in understanding derivational suffix especially derivational suffix that form adverb, such as he still confuse using derivational suffix that form adjective, also the match the suffix in part of speech.[27]

B. Discussion

In this research, the researcher wanted to know students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan could be categorized in to low categories. It could be known from the calculating score that ability in identifying derivational

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[24]IHN, Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[25]RS, Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[26]AL,Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.
[27]MP,Students' of TBI -1, *Interview in Class*, at Dec 16th 2016.

suffix in news article of the Jakarta post at fifth semester was means score7, 28%.

Related to this research, some researchers had been done as below: the first, the first was Fithri Elvina with the title "An Analysis of Morpheme in Spot Article of The Jakarta Post". [28] In this case she concluded that there is morpheme in sport article. There are free and bound morphemes, affixation, derivational and inflectional, and allomorphs.

Second, the researcher was done by the student English Education Department in IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The researcher's name the analysis of affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper ar 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.[29]

Third, the research was done by student English educational department in north Sumatra University. The researcher's name Hanim Robinson Crusoe "By Daniel Defoe".[30] In this research, he can show most dominant affix and the number of prefixes in the novel *Robinson Crusoe.*

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[28] Fithri Elfina, *An Analysis of Morphemes in Sport Article of the Jakarta Post*, (unpublished thesis), (Medan: UNIMED Press 2006).

[29] Sri Mulyani Siregar, *The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012*, (unpublished thesis) (Padangsidimpuan: IAIN Press, 2013).

[30] Masniari Hanim Lubis, *An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel "Robinson Ccrusoe" by Daniel Defoe*, (unpublished thesis), (Medan: USU pres, 2007).

The last, based in the above, the researcher wanted to do researcher on "The Students' Identifying Derivational Suffix in News Article Of The Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

So from all of the researchers, the researcher wanted to look for other information deeply, and it is done at English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

C. Threats of the Research

There were many threats of the research that was got by the researcher. The threat was happened from all aspects of this research. So, the researcher knows this thesis still far from excellence thesis. But the researcher had believed that nobody is perfect in the world. The word perfects just our God Allah SWT.

In doing the test, there were threats of time, because the students had activities. Besides, the time which was given to the students was not good and also the students did not do the test seriously. So, the researcher took the sheets answer directly without care about it.

The researcher was aware all the things would want to be searched but to get the excellence result from the researcher were the threats of the researcher. The researcher has searched this only, finally, it has been done because the helping from the entire advisors, headmaster and morphology lecturer.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After treating the collecting the data, the next steps were taking the conclusion of this research. It is regard important because it can describe the final research itself.

In this case, the conclusions of this research as the follows:

1. The difficulties of students' at fifth semester in English department in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post was 7, 28%. It can be categorized into low categories.

2. The dominant difficulties of students at fifth semester in English Education Department in identifying derivational suffix in news article of the Jakarta post: they are:

   a. The students' dominant difficulties determine in identifying where derivational suffix that form noun consisting of suffix -ion, -age, -y, -ing, -ence, -ness, -ment, -ism, -ship, -ice, -ity, -er, -ist, -al, and suffix -ant in news article of the Jakarta post.

   b. The students' dominant difficulties determine in identifying where derivational suffix that form adjective consisting of suffix -ful and suffix -ous in news article of the Jakarta post.

c. The students' dominant difficulties' determine in identifying where derivational suffix that form verb consisting of suffix -ize in news article of the Jakarta post.

d. The students' dominant difficulties determine in identifying where derivational suffix that form adverb consisting of suffix -ly and suffix -st in news article of the Jakarta post.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions and the implication of the research that have mention previously, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to people who gets benefits from this research.

1. To the head of English department shall active to look hers' students ability and always to motivation the morphology lecturer to increase her mastery in teaching morphology.

2. To lecturer of English, especially morphology lecturer is hoping to develop the students' ability in understanding morphology

3. To the students' at second year of English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Padangsidimpuan shall do often exercise in learning morphology, especially in derivational suffix.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

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Sex	: Female
Religion	: Islam
Address	: Langga Payung, Kec. Sungai Kanan, Kab. Labuhan Batu

Parents

Father's	: Dongar siregar
Mother's	: Norma Rambe

B. Background Educational

1. Graduated from Taman Kanak- Kanak Al- Ikhlas Sampean from 1998 - 2000.

2. Graduated from Primary School SD 112248 Sampean from 2000 – 2005.

3. Graduated from Junior high School MTS AL- AMIN Sampean 2005 - 2008.

4. Graduated from High School Ponpes Modern Daarul Muhsinin Janji Manahan Kawat from 2008 - 2012.

5. Graduated from Institute in IAIN Padangsidimpuan at 2012.

APPENDIX II

Name   :

Nim   :

Class   :

1. Please identifying derivational suffix that form:
   a. Noun

   Ex: Word   Suffix

   Question   -ion

No	Word	Suffix		No	Word	Suffix
1.				28.		
2.				29.		
3.				30.		
4.				31.		
5.				32.		
6.				33.		
7.				34.		
8.				35.		
9.				36.		
10.				37.		
11.				38.		
12.				39.		
13.				40.		
14.				41.		
15.				42.		
16.				43.		
17.				44.		
18.				45.		
19.				46.		
20.				47.		
21.				48.		
22.				49.		
23.				50.		
24.				51.		
25.				52.		
26.				53.		
27.				54.		

b. Adjective

Ex: Word   Suffix

    Beautiful   -Ful

No	Word	Suffix
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

N0	Word	Suffix
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		
31.		
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		

c. Verb

Ex: Word   Suffix

    Realize   -ize

No	Word	Suffix
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

d. Adverb

Ex: Word   Suffix

    Clearly   -ly

N0	Word	Suffix
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEWS

A. Interview to the Lecture

1. How are at fifth semester the students' difficulties in identifying derivational suffix English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan especially derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb?

2. What are the dominant difficulties of the students in understanding of derivational suffix that form noun, adjective, verb and adverb at fifth semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan?

B. Interview to the Students

1. What are your difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form noun?

2. What are your difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form adjective?

3. What are your difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form verb?

4. What are your difficulties in identifying derivational suffix that form adverb?

APPENDIX IV

A. Guidance of Observation

1. Location of IAIN Padangsidimpuan

2. Teaching Learning process at fifth Semester of English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

3. Condition of infrastructure of English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

4. Condition students and lectures of English Education Department IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

APPENDIX V

THE STUDENTS' IN IDENTIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

No	PARTICIPANT CODA				RESPONDENT EACH ITEM											SCORE
	DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM NOUN															
	-ion	-age	-y	-ing	-ence	-ness	-ment	-ism	-ship	-ice	-ity	-er	-ist	-al	-ant	
1.	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	6	1	45
2.	8	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	52
3.	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	45
4.	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	40
5.	8	1	5	11	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	50
6.	5	1	5	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	30
7.	6	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	50
8.	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	40
9.	5	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	30
10.	6	1	4	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	45
11.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	59
13.	6	1	4	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	76
14.	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	75
15.	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	79
16.	4	1	6	6	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	67
17.	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
18.	5	1	5	10	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	74
19.	8	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	83
20.	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	72
21.	5	1	0	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	0	69
22.	5	1	2	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	1	61
23.	7	1	5	7	3	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	6	1	71
24.	6	1	3	13	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	1	69
25.	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	71
RESULT	134	24	109	205	67	24	48	48	48	24	39	39	55	104	21	989

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum Score}{\sum Respondent} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{989}{25} \times 100\%$$

$$= 3,95\%$$

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM						SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM ADJECTIVE						
	-ly	-ed	-ful	-ive	-less	-ous		
1.	8	19	1	2	2	3		35
2.	6	15	1	2	2	2		28
3.	8	20	1	2	2	3		36
4.	7	14	1	2	2	2		28
5.	7	20	1	2	2	3		35
6.	8	19	1	2	2	3		35
7.	4	17	1	2	2	2		28
8.	7	13	1	1	1	2		25
9.	5	10	1	2	1	1		20
10.	7	20	1	2	2	3		35
11.	5	10	1	2	1	1		20
12.	5	10	1	1	1	0		18
13.	7	18	0	1	2	3		31
14.	8	17	0	1	2	3		31
15.	6	15	1	2	2	2		28
16.	5	10	1	2	2	3		23
17.	6	15	1	2	2	2		28
18.	5	10	1	2	2	3		23
19.	5	12	1	2	2	3		25
20.	8	17	0	1	2	3		31
21.	5	10	1	2	2	3		23
22.	5	11	1	2	1	0		20
23.	8	19	1	1	1	0		30
24.	5	10	1	1	1	0		18
25.	8	19	1	1	1	0		30
RESULT	158	370	22	42	42	50		684

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= \frac{684}{25} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= 2,73\ \%$$

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM	SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM VERB	
		-ize	
1		0	0
2.		1	1
3.		0	0
4.		1	1
5.		0	0
6.		1	1
7.		0	0
8.		1	1
9.		0	0
10.		1	1
11.		0	0
12.		0	0
13.		1	1
14.		1	1
15.		1	1
16.		1	1
17.		1	1
18.		0	0
19.		1	1
20.		1	1
21.		0	0
22.		0	0
23.		1	1
24.		0	0
25.		1	1
RESULT		**14**	**14**

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= \frac{14}{25} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= 56\ \%$$

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM		SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM ADVERB		
		-ly	-st	
1		6	1	7
2.		8	1	9
3.		8	0	8
4.		5	0	5
5.		0	0	0
6.		5	1	6
7.		8	1	9
8.		4	1	5
9.		6	0	6
10.		7	1	8
11.		6	0	6
12.		5	1	6
13.		3	1	4
14.		3	0	3
15.		4	1	5
16.		3	0	3
17.		5	1	6
18.		5	1	6
19.		5	0	5
20.		4	1	5
21.		5	1	6
22.		6	0	6
23.		0	0	0
24.		5	1	6
25.		5	0	5
RESULT		**121**	**14**	**135**

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= \frac{135}{25} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= 540\ \%$$

APPENDIX V

THE STUDENTS' IN IDENTIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

Derivational Suffix that Form					
No respondent	Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Result
001	45	35	0	7	87
002	52	28	1	9	90
003	45	36	0	8	89
004	40	28	1	5	74
005	50	35	0	0	85
006	30	35	1	6	72
007	50	28	0	9	87
008	40	25	1	5	71
009	30	20	0	6	56
0010	45	35	1	8	89
0011	0	20	0	6	26
0012	35	18	0	6	59
0013	40	31	1	4	76
0014	40	31	1	3	75
0015	45	28	1	5	79
0016	40	23	1	3	67
0017	35	28	1	6	70
0018	45	23	0	6	74
0019	52	25	1	5	83
0020	35	31	1	5	72
0021	40	23	0	6	69
0022	35	20	0	6	61
0023	40	30	1	0	71
0024	45	18	0	6	69
0025	35	30	1	5	71
Result	**989**	**684**	**14**	**135**	**1822**

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{1822}{25} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 7, 28 \%$$

APPENDIX V

The Students' Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix That Form Noun in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsisimpuan

INITAL	PARTICIPANT CODA					RESPONDENT EACH ITEM										SCORE
	DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM NOUN															
	-ion	-age	-y	-ing	-ence	-ness	-ment	-ism	-ship	-ice	-ity	-er	-ist	-al	-ant	
AFN	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	6	1	45
AAR	8	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	52
AW	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	45
AED	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	40
DAG	8	1	5	11	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	50
DSS	5	1	5	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	30
EK	6	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	50
IHN	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	40
IAMS	5	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	30
IH	6	1	4	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	45
KN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LM	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	59
MPS	6	1	4	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	76
MHM	5	1	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	75
NTP	5	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	79
N	4	1	6	6	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	67
OAHH	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
RS	5	1	5	10	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	74
RFN	8	1	5	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	83
RDS	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	72
RMN	5	1	0	10	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	0	69
SMH	5	1	2	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	1	61
TMS	7	1	5	7	3	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	6	1	71
WA	6	1	3	13	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	1	69
WAR	5	1	5	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	71
RESULT	134	24	109	205	67	24	48	48	48	24	39	39	55	104	21	989

The Students' Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix That Form Adjective in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsisimpuan

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM						SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM ADJECTIVE						
		-ly	-ed	-ful	-ive	-less	-ous	
	AFN	8	19	1	2	2	3	35
	AAR	6	15	1	2	2	2	28
	AW	8	20	1	2	2	3	36
	AED	7	14	1	2	2	2	28
	DAG	7	20	1	2	2	3	35
	DSS	8	19	1	2	2	3	35
	EK	4	17	1	2	2	2	28
	IHN	7	13	1	1	1	2	25
	IAMS	5	10	1	2	1	1	20
	IH	7	20	1	2	2	3	35
	KN	5	10	1	2	1	1	20
	LM	5	10	1	1	1	0	18
	MPS	7	18	0	1	2	3	31
	MHM	8	17	0	1	2	3	31
	NTP	6	15	1	2	2	2	28
	N	5	10	1	2	2	3	23
	OAHH	6	15	1	2	2	2	28
	RS	5	10	1	2	2	3	23
	RFN	5	12	1	2	2	3	25
	RDS	8	17	0	1	2	3	31
	RMN	5	10	1	2	2	3	23
	SMH	5	11	1	2	1	0	20
	TMS	8	19	1	1	1	0	30
	WA	5	10	1	1	1	0	18
	WAR	8	19	1	1	1	0	30
RESULT		**158**	**370**	**22**	**42**	**42**	**50**	**684**

The Students' Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix That Form Verb in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsisimpuan

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM	SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM VERB	
		-ize	
AFN		0	0
AAR		1	1
AW		0	0
AED		1	1
DAG		0	0
DSS		1	1
EK		0	0
IHN		1	1
IAMS		0	0
IH		1	1
KN		0	0
LM		0	0
MPS		1	1
MHM		1	1
NTP		1	1
N		1	1
OAHH		1	1
RS		0	0
RFN		1	1
RDS		1	1
RMN		0	0
SMH		0	0
TMS		1	1
WA		0	0
WAR		1	1
RESULT		**14**	**14**

The Students' Difficulties in Identifying Derivational Suffix That Form Adverb in News Article of the Jakarta Post at Fifth Semester in English Education Department IAIN Padangsisimpuan

No	PARTICIPANT CODA	RESPONDENT EACH ITEM		SCORE
		DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX THAT FORM ADVERB		
		-ly	-st	
AFN		6	1	7
AAR		8	1	9
AW		8	0	8
AED		5	0	5
DAG		0	0	0
DSS		5	1	6
EK		8	1	9
IHN		4	1	5
IAMS		6	0	6
IH		7	1	8
KN		6	0	6
LM		5	1	6
MPS		3	1	4
MHM		3	0	3
NTP		4	1	5
N		3	0	3
OAHH		5	1	6
RS		5	1	6
RFN		5	0	5
RDS		4	1	5
RMN		5	1	6
SMH		6	0	6
TMS		0	0	0
WA		5	1	6
WAR		5	0	5
RESULT		**121**	**14**	**135**

THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN IDENTIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER IN ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

Name Initial	Derivational Suffix that Form				
	Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Result
AFN	45	35	0	7	87
AAR	52	28	1	9	90
AW	45	36	0	8	89
AED	40	28	1	5	74
DAG	50	35	0	0	85
DSS	30	35	1	6	72
EK	50	28	0	9	87
IHN	40	25	1	5	71
IAMS	30	20	0	6	56
IH	45	35	1	8	89
KN	0	20	0	6	26
LM	35	18	0	6	59
MPS	40	31	1	4	76
MHM	40	31	1	3	75
NTP	45	28	1	5	79
N	40	23	1	3	67
OAHH	35	28	1	6	70
RS	45	23	0	6	74
RFN	52	25	1	5	83
RDS	35	31	1	5	72
RMN	40	23	0	6	69
SMH	35	20	0	6	61
TMS	40	30	1	0	71
WA	45	18	0	6	69
WAR	35	30	1	5	71
Result	**989**	**684**	**14**	**135**	**1822**

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= \frac{100\ x\ 25}{25} = 2500$$

$$= \frac{2500}{1822} = 678$$

$$D = \frac{678}{2500} \times 100\%$$

$$= 27,12\%$$

THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN IDENTIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX IN NEWS ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST AT FIFTH SEMESTER IN ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN

Derivational Suffix that Form					
Name Initial	**Noun**	**Adjective**	**Verb**	**Adverb**	**Result**
AFN	45	35	0	7	87
AAR	52	28	1	9	90
AW	45	36	0	8	89
AED	40	28	1	5	74
DAG	50	35	0	0	85
DSS	30	35	1	6	72
EK	50	28	0	9	87
IHN	40	25	1	5	71
IAMS	30	20	0	6	56
IH	45	35	1	8	89
KN	0	20	0	6	26
LM	35	18	0	6	59
MPS	40	31	1	4	76
MHM	40	31	1	3	75
NTP	45	28	1	5	79
N	40	23	1	3	67
OAHH	35	28	1	6	70
RS	45	23	0	6	74
RFN	52	25	1	5	83
RDS	35	31	1	5	72
RMN	40	23	0	6	69
SMH	35	20	0	6	61
TMS	40	30	1	0	71
WA	45	18	0	6	69
WAR	35	30	1	5	71
Result	**989**	**684**	**14**	**135**	**1822**

Then, the researcher calculated all indicators scoring by using the following mean score formula:

$$= \frac{\sum \text{Score}}{\sum \text{Respondent}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$= \frac{100\ x\ 25}{25} = 2500$$

$$= \frac{2500}{1822} = 678$$

$$D = \frac{678}{2500} \times 100\%$$

$$= 27,12\%$$

KEY ANSWER

Derivational Suffix that form:

a. Noun

No	Word	Suffix	No	Word	Suffix
1.	Question	-ion	28.	Intelligence	-ence
2.	Discrimination	-ion	29.	Adherence	-ence
3.	Dissatisfaction	-ion	30.	Occurrence	-ence
4.	Projection	-ion	31.	Forgiveness	-ness
5.	Interpretation	-ion	32.	Government	-ment
6.	Reflection	-ion	33.	Movement	-ment
7.	Contribution	-ion	34.	Favoritism	-ism
8.	Institution	-ion	35.	Egocentrism	-ism
9.	Appendage	-age	36.	Ravennaism	-ism
10.	Envy	-y	37.	Worship	-ship
11.	Discriminatory	-y	38.	Relationship	-ship
12.	Defamatory	-y	39.	Injustice	-ice
13.	Simply	-y	40.	Responsibility	-ity, -th
14.	Blasphemy	-y	41.	Mentality	-ity, th
15.	Praying	-ing	42.	Greater	-er
16.	Pronouncing	-ing	43.	Lecturer	-er
17.	Favoring	-ing	44.	Humanist	-ist
18.	Engaging	-ing	45.	Activist	-ist
19.	Expecting	-ing	46.	Extremist	-ist
20.	Bullying	-ing	47.	Terrorist	-ist
21.	Believing	-ing	48.	Patriarchal	-al
22.	Condemning	-ing	49.	Presidential	-al
23.	Thinking	-ing	50.	Professional	-al
24.	Issuing	-ing	51.	Fundamental	-al
25.	Meaning	-ing	52.	Individual	-al
26.	Bombing	-ing	53.	Critical	-al
27.	banning	-ing	54.	Ignorant	-ant

Derivational Suffix that form:

b. Adjective

No	Word	Suffix		No	Word	Suffix
1.	Basically	-ly		19.	Shocked	-ed
2.	Clearly	-ly		20.	Endowed	-ed
3.	Ultimately	-ly		21.	Contributed	-ed
4.	Purely	-ly		22.	Swallowed	-ed
5.	Recently	-ly		23.	Asked	-ed
6.	Actually	-ly		24.	Seemed	-ed
7.	Deeply	-ly		25.	Issued	-ed
8.	Especially	-ly		26.	Minded	-ed
9.	Realized	-ed		27.	Tried	-ed
10.	Obsessed	-ed		28.	Enraged	-ed
11.	Poured	-ed		29.	Beautiful	-ful
12.	Devoted	-ed		30.	Oppressive	-ive
13.	Copped	-ed		31.	Abusive	-ive
14.	Suffered	-ed		32.	Nevertheless	-less
15.	Saddened	-ed		33.	Clueless	-less
16.	Enraged	-ed		34.	Oblivious	-ous
17.	Tolerated	-ed		35.	Religious	-ous
18.	Contributed	-ed		36.	Dangerous	-ous

Derivational Suffix that form:

c. Verb

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Realize	-ize
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Derivational Suffix that Form:

d. Adverb

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Clearly	-ly
2.	Recently	-ly
3.	Deeply	-ly
4.	Basically	-ly
5.	Purely	-ly
6.	Actually	-ly
7.	Especially	-ly
8.	Ultimately	**-ly**
9.	Against	-st

KEY ANSWER

Derivational Suffix that form:

1. Noun

a. Noun Suffix (Formation of Abstract Noun)

No	Word	Suffix	No	Word	Suffix
1.	Question	-ion	22.	Condemning	-ing
2.	Discrimination	-ion	23.	Thinking	-ing
3.	Dissatisfaction	-ion	24.	Issuing	-ing
4.	Projection	-ion	25.	Meaning	-ing
5.	Interpretation	-ion	26.	Bombing	-ing
6.	Reflection	-ion	27.	banning	-ing
7.	Contribution	-ion	28.	Intelligence	-ence
8.	Institution	-ion	29.	Adherence	-ence
9.	Appendage	-age	30.	Occurrence	-ence
10.	Envy	-y	31.	Forgiveness	-ness
11.	Discriminatory	-y	32.	Government	-ment
12.	Defamatory	-y	33.	Movement	-ment
13.	Simply	-y	34.	Favoritism	-ism
14.	Blasphemy	-y	35.	Egocentrism	-ism
15.	Praying	-ing	36.	Ravennaism	-ism
16.	Pronouncing	-ing	37.	Worship	-ship
17.	Favoring	-ing	38.	Relationship	-ship
18.	Engaging	-ing	39.	Injustice	-ice
19.	Expecting	-ing	40.	Responsibility	-ity, -th
20.	Bullying	-ing	41.	Mentality	-ity, -th
21.	Believing	-ing			

b. Noun Suffix (Formation of Noun denoting person or agents)

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Greater	-er
2.	Lecturer	-er
3.	Humanist	-ist
4.	Activist	-ist
5.	Extremist	-ist
6.	Terrorist	-ist

c. Noun Suffix (Formation of Diminutives)

No	Word	Suffix
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

d. Noun Suffix (Other, Suffix)

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Patriarchal	-al
2.	Presidential	-al
3.	Professional	-al
4.	Fundamental	-al
5.	Individual	-al
6.	Critical	-al
7.	Ignorant	-ant

Derivational Suffix that Form:

2. Adjective

No	Word	Suffix		No	Word	Suffix
1.	Basically	-ly		19.	Shocked	-ed
2.	Clearly	-ly		20.	Endowed	-ed
3.	Ultimately	-ly		21.	Contributed	-ed
4.	Purely	-ly		22.	Swallowed	-ed
5.	Recently	-ly		23.	Asked	-ed
6.	Actually	-ly		24.	Seemed	-ed
7.	Deeply	-ly		25.	Issued	-ed
8.	Especially	-ly		26.	Minded	-ed
9.	Realized	-ed		27.	Tried	-ed
10.	Obsessed	-ed		28.	Enraged	-ed
11.	Poured	-ed		29.	Beautiful	-ful
12.	Devoted	-ed		30.	Oppressive	-ive
13.	Copped	-ed		31.	Abusive	-ive
14.	Suffered	-ed		32.	Nevertheless	-less
15.	Saddened	-ed		33.	Clueless	-less
16.	Enraged	-ed		34.	Oblivious	-ous
17.	Tolerated	-ed		35.	Religious	-ous
18.	Contributed	-ed		36.	Dangerous	-ous

Derivational Suffix that form:

3. Verb

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Realize	-ize
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Derivational Suffix that Form:

4. Adverb

No	Word	Suffix
1.	Clearly	-ly
2.	Recently	-ly
3.	Deeply	-ly
4.	Basically	-ly
5.	Purely	-ly
6.	Actually	-ly
7.	Especially	-ly
8.	Ultimately	-ly
9.	Against	-st

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: Biasa
: -
: Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth Bapak/Ibu;
1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag   (Pembimbing I)
2. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M. Hum   (pembimbing II)

di-
Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi jurusan tadris bahasa inggris(TBI) fakultas tarbiyah dan ilmu keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan, maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi, dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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PEMBIMBING I   PEMBIMBING II